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### Kabul Times (Apr - Jun, 1963)

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APRIL



## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +12°C.  
Minimum + 5°C.  
Sun set today at 6-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-44 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy & Rain  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, 29

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1963 (HAMAL 11, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## SURVEY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS BEGINS Priority To Minerals Basic For Development

KABUL, April 1.—Survey and study work on Afghanistan's mineral resources has been started by groups of experts.

### Tourism To Expand In Afghanistan Says Rishtya

KABUL, April 1.—Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information visited the offices of the Afghan Tourist Bureau where he was received by Mr. Abdul Wahab Tarzi, the President and other members of the Bureau.

In a brief statement the Minister pointed out the world wide importance of tourism and the role it plays in creating a great understanding between the peoples of the world. He advised Bureau officials to devote greater effort in the development of tourism in Afghanistan.

Mr. Tarzi, described Bureau's activities in the past years and the positive results achieved in introducing Afghanistan to the outside world.

After hearing the report of activities and the future development programmes of the bureau, Mr. Rishtya gave assurances that due to great tourist attractions Afghanistan will make considerable progress in developing the tourist industry.

### Turkish Cypriots Urged To Co-operate With Greeks

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 1, (AP).—The President of the Cyprus House of Representatives, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, has appealed to Turkish Cypriots to co-operate with the Greek majority on the Island for the foundation of what he termed "true democracy."

Mr. Clerides was speaking at a Nicosia rally celebrating the eighth anniversary of the launching of the EOKA struggle for Cyprus independence and union with Greece.

Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios told the rally although the armed struggle is over, the struggle continues for the complete realization of the aims of April 1, 1955—the date when EOKA launched its campaign.

Referring to the tense relations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, Mr. Clerides said "it is with sorrow, pain, bitterness and distress that I see today's tension. I am sorry that our old friends today regard us as enemies."

Mr. Clerides said the Cyprus liberation had in no way been directed against Turkish Cypriots with whom the Greek majority had lived in love and brotherhood.

An official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries said in an interview yesterday following an agreement, on the survey of minerals and the establishment of a laboratory for checking soil specimen etc., between the Ministry and Soviet Company of Techno-Export, a number of experts recently arrived in Kabul and are shortly to start work on the initial investigatory project.

Experts have already been sent to various parts of the country to demarcate regions for mapping, excavating and drilling operations necessary for getting a correct estimate of the natural deposits of industrial materials and minerals needed for the economic development and industrialization of the country.

In this survey priority will be given to those minerals which are considered most essential for the expansion of industry such as iron-ore and other non-metallic metallurgical material like lime, dolomite, heat resistant clay and coke used in iron smelting industry.

The official said since a study of signs of existence of gold, lapis-lazuli and beryl which are of greater economic importance will take a very long time if carried over the entire country, therefore, only those areas will be surveyed which are considered most suitable and likely to contain these deposits.

The problems related to making use of the iron deposits and other metallurgical material in Hajigak pass, the Turkman valley and Surkh-parsa will be studied.

(Contd. on page 4)

## A Deserted Tourist's Paradise: Swiss Resort's Condition After Typhoid Epidemic

ZERMATT, Switzerland, April 1, (AP).—It took less than two weeks for this gay, crowded ski resort to become virtually deserted. Thousands of vacationers have fled from an unprecedented epidemic of typhoid fever. Many carried the infection back to their homes without knowing it.

The Medical Association of the Swiss Canton (State) of Valais says "every person who resided in Zermatt in the past two months must be considered a suspect."

"That means some 20,000 Zermatt vacationers who have returned to homes in Switzerland, Western Europe and the United States may be unknowing carriers of the disease."

It will take at least two months to eradicate the infection from Zermatt's water supply and sewers. The danger of a spread of the disease can only be averted if everyone who came to Zermatt this winter undergoes a checkup, doctors say.

The Valais doctors, back by the Swiss Medical Association,

### His Majesty Receives Mr. Rishtya

KABUL, April 1.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information.

### HRH Ahmad Shah Discusses Red Crescent Development With Rishtya

KABUL, April 1.—Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness discussed with the Minister the Society's development projects.

Mr. Rishtya who is at the same time a founding member of the Afghan Red Crescent Society promised his personal co-operation and support of the Ministry of Press in the advancement of public welfare goals of the Society.

### FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEETS DR. YOUSUF

KABUL, April 1.—M. Georges Cattand, the French Ambassador at the court of Kabul met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday morning at Sadarat Palace.

M. Cattand has recently been appointed to replace M.A. A. de Maytie. Last week M. Cattand presented his credentials to His Majesty the King.

### Commercial Courts To Come Under Justice Ministry's Jurisdiction

KABUL, April 1.—The Cabinet has approved in principle the transfer of commercial courts, which now operate within the framework of the Ministry of Commerce, to the Ministry of Justice.

The Cabinet has instructed that a commission from the Ministries of Justice, Commerce and Planning should be formed to arrange a protocol in this connexion and submit it to the Cabinet.

## NKOMO URGES NEW CONSTITUTION BEFORE S. RHODESIAN FREEDOM

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 1, (AP).—Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Southern Rhodesia African Nationalist Leader, expressed conviction on Sunday that Britain would not grant independence to Southern Rhodesia unless a Government is established to represent the majority of the people.

Mr. Nkomo, who recently returned from talks with United Nations officials in New York and Mr. Butler British Minister for Central Africa, in London, told newsmen:

"For the first time Mr. Butler agreed in his talks with me that the British Government had owed to legislate in Southern Rhodesia if it chose to do so."

"Southern Rhodesia obviously cannot have its independence unless the British Government agrees, and Mr. Butler was sympathetic to the view that Southern Rhodesia should have a representative Government—that is, representative of the majority."

Mr. Nkomo added: "Britain has learnt its lesson from the Federation and it will not make the same mistakes again. Britain has just finished the Federation, which was imposed against the will of the majority, and it is likely that the present constitution in Southern Rhodesia will share the same fate."

Mr. Nkomo refused to say what plans he had, but denied he would be forming a new political party to replace his banned Zimbabwe African People's Union. He said "the party is still there."

Mr. Nkomo complained he had been "badly treated" by a Federal customs official at Blantyre, Nyasaland his airport of entry into the Federation. He claimed officials had emptied his pockets and, because he refused to co-operate with them, confiscated £500 sterling in English banknotes. He denied that there were regulations against the import of banknotes.

(Contd. on page 4)

## 95 Per Cent Afghan Karakul Sold In Auctions

\$ 3,510,317 Income

KABUL, April 1.—In an auction of Afghan karakul skins held in New York on March 28th, 393,974 pieces of karakul pelts were sold for a total amount of 3,510,317 dollars.

An official of D'Afghanistan Bank stated that black karakul pelts were sold 100 per cent, while 91 per cent of the grey pelts were disposed of at the auction.

He added that at the auctions held in New York and London one year ago a total number of just under three million karakul skins were sold for the amount of 6,837,670 dollars.

He pointed out that the aggregate sale-price per karakul skin fetched in this auction was \$8.91.

### Agricultural Team Leaves For Provinces To Mark Farmers Day

KABUL, April 1.—A delegation led by Mr. Masjedi, Chief of the Department of Animal Production in the Ministry of Agriculture left Kabul to organize farmers day celebration in the northern parts of the country and Herat province.

Members of the delegation are Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khanoash, Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. Mohammad Anwar, Director of the Department of Animal Breeding and Mr. Mohammad Yousuf Aina, Director General of Publicity in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Farmer's Day is celebrated each year in Kunduz, Talukan, Mazar and Sheberghan. This year it will be celebrated in Maimana and Herat provinces also.

The audio-visual unit of the publicity department is also accompanying the delegation to show agricultural films and dialogues for the farmers' guidance.

A team of cameramen and reporters to cover the Agricultural achievements during the first year of the Second Plan is also accompanying the delegation. Special pamphlets and publications will be distributed among the agriculturists when the delegation visits different areas.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 1, 1963

Unwarranted Events  
In The Caribbeans

Although six months ago the situation in the Caribbean reached to such a state which caused real concern and anxiety in all parts of the world, it was through a realistic policy adopted by the Soviet Union and the United States and the active mediation of the United Nations, that a nuclear war catastrophe was averted.

But it is unfortunate that the problem in that part of the world still remains unsolved causing moments of anxiety in the world political atmosphere.

It should be recalled that last October, when the Cuban crisis reached its peak, the United States called on the Soviet Union to evacuate from Cuba what was termed "offensive weapons" while, in return, the Soviets demanded that the United States, among other things, should not allow the Cuban refugees to use the U.S. territory as a base against the Cuban regime.

The events which took place last week in the Caribbean region, were once again pregnant with dangers. A party of Cuban refugees, presumably belonging to "Alpha-7" group attacked a Soviet freighter from Cuba. Logically enough, this brought a sharp reaction from Moscow. But last Saturday the United States Government in a public statement announced its intention to stop these elements from organizing raids or attacks on Cuban or Soviet ships from the U.S. territory.

The decision of the United States is worthy of praise and we hope the Cuban refugees too will understand the gravity of situation which prevails in the Caribbean area.

It should be also mentioned that the American Government has claims that several thousand Soviet troops are stationed in the Cuba and that it has demanded East-West cold war. It is the withdrawal of these troops, such attacks by Cuban refugees will not help easing the situation.

It is unfortunate that relations between the United States and Cuba have deteriorated to such an extent that it has not only brought about a tense situation in the Caribbean, but has intensified the East-West cold war. It is the sincere hope of all peace-loving nations to see that while, on the one hand, the problem is solved completely, no side or group should take any step which might aggravate the situation, on the other.

## Revision Of Constitution

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

An official announcement published a few days ago said that a Committee, headed by the Minister of Justice with the Minister of Press and Information as Vice-Chairman, has been formed to draft a new Constitution, which would then be scrutinized by a larger Commission. The main purpose of this constitution, as the new Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf pointed out in his policy statement some time ago, would be to bring about changes in Afghanistan's social institutions.

Before saying anything on this subject I would like to state that the two most misunderstood words in the present-day English vocabulary are 'democracy' and 'freedom'. For example, the definition of democracy may range from outright lawlessness to complete suppression of civil rights and freedom may mean anything from anarchy to the blessing of being able to breathe without restriction. This is particularly true in the case of immature societies where one section—a very small section, in fact—may want nothing less than Plato's Utopia while the bulk of the population may not know whether the earth is flat, square or otherwise. I have heard persons raise a pointing finger at this and that anomaly in such and so, and then, in the same breath, they reject the proposed settlement.

Some branches of French industry will have to schedule operations on a day-to-day basis again next week due to coal shortages in several parts of France.

There is no telling when New Yorkers will be able to read their papers again or when French industrialists can stop worrying over the coal supply, unless of course surprise settlements of two lengthy strikes take place.

However, such developments can hardly be expected over the weekend. The 112 day-old New York newspaper strike considerably outdistances (in duration) the French coal miners' walkout which began "only" 30 days ago.

New Yorkers almost had their papers back on Thursday. In fact, the papers were ready to go the composing rooms and be published. But nobody had counted on the photo engraver's next move.

After nine of the ten striking unions had already accepted the contract proposals by New York's Mayor Robert Wagner, the photo engravers, the last union to be asked—decided not to vote with their fellow unionists. With 119 votes in favour and 111 votes

against, they rejected the proposed settlement. Their rejection came as a big surprise to everyone and once more plunged the city into a paper-loss existence for an indefinite period.

The engravers—there are only 320 among New York's 20,000 newspaper employees—demand the immediate introduction of the 35 hour work week, in addition to the contract accepted (by the other unions) which will call for a 12.63 Dollar package increase over a two year period.

New York's Mayor Wagner, disheartened over the failure to settle the three-month old strike, said he had no concrete plans for other proposals.

Newspaper publishers have already announced they will make further concessions.

The only possible solution to the strike, which has cost millions of Dollars already, now is thought to be re-consideration in favour of the proposals by the Photo Engravers Union.

However, it is not only the demand for better pay which led the New York newspaper employees to carry out the longest strike in the city's newspaper history.

The demand for shorter working hours and more leisure time is part of this campaign to keep jobs intact for everyone now employed.

While New Yorkers are waiting for their papers, French miners continue to fight for increased wages and better fringe benefits. U.S. President John F. Kennedy No break in the 30 day old strike is as yet in sight. The latest in a series of protest marches was carried out by the wives of the strikers.

Several smaller strikes in Italy were settled in the course of the past week, but a new one may hit the nation later this year when U.S. President John F. Kennedy visits the country.

Diplomats are considering wear uniforms and carry numbers.

such country's social or political structure, but I am sure that they would never do so after studying that particular country's history, the mental make-up of the people, national and traditional prejudices, ethnological, psychological and geographical factors and other matters which weld people into a nation.

In the East we find many democracies, 'guided' and misguided alike. There are some healthy democracies, which, based upon popular consent and, even more important, with a true realization of the realities of the social situation, are functioning well. There are also other democracies, which because of the ineptitude of their law-makers and the immaturity of the masses, crawl forward plagued by social rheumatism and political dyspepsia.

Thanks to an enlightened and progressive ruler, Afghanistan is embarking upon a great experiment, which if conducted with wisdom and prudence may revitalize this ancient country and awaken the inherent qualities of its people.

The Committee now formed to revise the present Constitution is well-qualified to do so. There are, in fact, no pitfalls—very attractive

ing miners. Armed with proclamations and petitions for French President Charles de Gaulle, the women vowed to stay with their husbands and support them for better or for worse.

They were out of luck in their attempt Friday to petition President de Gaulle personally for an early settlement in favour of the miners—they were not allowed to come anywhere near him.

Black Thursday

Intermittent strikes plagued the French capital as the electric current was cut off, telephone and radio services were interrupted and suburban trains failed to run.

Electricity shutdowns caught thousands in Paris by surprise, especially commuters, because it came in the morning rush hours on what is now called "black Thursday".

At the bottom of these strikes are invariably demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

France and the United States were not the only countries in which strikes have recently disrupted peoples lives.

In Finland the postal employees last week came to terms with the Government following a four-week walk-out.

In Belgium 25,000 bank employees decided to accept the management-offered wage increase.

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Diplomats are considering wear uniforms and carry numbers.

French Miners

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THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried a leading article welcoming the latest Government decision to have the Ministry of Interior look into the condition of prisons and prisoners in the country.

Although most prisoners, said the article, are criminals yet it is likely that some of them are serving their terms on false accusations levelled at them by others or due to carelessness of the justice authorities.

Prisoners are to be pitied whether criminal or non-criminal, while being places for punishment they should also serve as great social schools.

Society sends its pervers and criminal members to these schools so that they may find time to concentrate and take a retrospective look into their own actions which they did wrong.

In prisons the criminals are taught the lesson of respecting life, conditions of social life and life in the society as its useful and active member.

Prisons are not intended to make the criminals more dangerous and revengeful. They are not meant to return persons to the society more confused than when they were sent to prisons. Therefore prisons should be clean, well managed and healthy with a respectable standard of living.

Looking into the conditions of the prisoners, continued the article, is one of most fundamental jobs of the concerned authorities. If attention is paid to prisoners' complaints, living condition, cases and term of imprisonment it will certainly be conducive to a spiritual tranquility both among the prisoners as well as those who have anything to do with them.

The Government's decision regarding this aspect of life in the country is in conformity with the wishes of all, specially those who are connected with prisons or prisoners one way or another.

This decision gives rise to greater hopes for the safeguarding of public rights and the establishment of true justice in the country.

In conclusion the editorial while appreciating the decision and hoping for its success suggests that the teams which will be appointed to investigate conditions in prisons would be a better job if they included representatives from other Departments such as the Ministry of Press and Information.

Following the appointment of the new editor Mr. Abbasi to the daily Anis there has been some new features appearing in the paper. The paper as a whole seems to have assumed a more active role in reflecting the views of the people about various aspects of life and also its own views about the social and official life in the country.

One of the new features added is the 'reactions' column. In this column the paper publishes the views and reactions of its readers about various national and international developments.

There is another column opened under the title of 'reminders'. This is to publish ideas and suggestions from readers with a view to improving mal-practices in various fields. Yesterday's issue of the paper in this column for instance carried a suggestion that porters and coolies, too, should wear uniforms and carry numbers.

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.  
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.  
11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical programme.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.  
Kabul-Berlin:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 19-10.

## ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 9-30.

## Important

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22518  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Naway: Phone No. 20587  
Watan: Phone No. 21026  
Karle-Char: Phone No. 23622  
Sufzada: Phone No. 22626

## SPACE AGE RESCUERS



The American Air Rescue Service trains United States Air Force team-workers to recover men, space capsules and nose cones from the ocean. Traditionally, it is an emergency organization, instantly ready to go to the aid of anyone anywhere, whether victims of an earthquake or a lone

hunter lost in the woods. More recently its services have been used to rescue astronauts and their space hardware as they land on the ocean.

tionally, it is an emergency organization, instantly ready to go to the aid of anyone anywhere, whether victims of an earthquake or a lone

## POETRY, ANCIENT AND MODERN

By: GULBAZ

Poetry is said to be a sort of 'inspiration' and I do not doubt it in the least because how could mere mortals like Shelley, Byron, Keats, Khayyam, Jami, Hafiz, Sanaye, Bedil, Ghalib and others in the East and West move nations as they did. Apparently, poetry is nothing more than a juggling, or to put more politely, a blending of ordinary words spoken by us every day, but this process of imparting a lyrical quality to every day phrases makes a world of change which may intoxicate at one instant, plunge us into the deepest sorrow in another and then lift us back to the peak of exhilaration; this is poetry—real poetry as it should be.

In the East, as in the West, poetry, like other arts, has undergone radical changes. I have before me two examples of classical Oriental poetry—poetry which bespeak of the affairs of the heart, the tender amour between the nightingale and the opening bud, the pangs of separation from the sweetheart and the helplessness of the love—struck before the glance of mesmerising glances of the chosen one. One of the couplets, by a modern Oriental poet, also throws light upon the change which has occurred in Oriental poetry over the ages. This is what he says:

"Oh the great poets of yore, how fortunate and carefree; could lay their head on the beloved's knee,

on a moonlit night and snore". Yes, how carefree were the poets of bygone days and the artists who could paint "Mona Lisa" and sculpture "Venus"! Here is the specimen—composition of another Oriental poet, who, suffering from love's distraction, cries out:

"The oil of almonds rubbed into my pate, can hardly my starved brain satiate.

But a glance from almond-shaped eyes alone, will for this dryness atone"

Now whether poets of yore could lay their head on the pretty maiden's knee and snore without being banged on the head and shaped eyes can help me translate a bone-dry article into readable English are mootpoints, but I do say that those poets, painters and sculptors did produce better specimens of art than the present-day 'abstract' painters and poets, who, according to a critique, can paint something 'looking like a pineapple and call it "The Smiling Lad" and the modern poet trying to describe a "purple scream".

Perhaps our world is growing old and so do our institutions and ideas, or still more probable, perhaps human civilization has reached the point where, according to the Law of Nature, it must return to the point from which it started, and; therefore, after discovery, which led to specialization, we have reached the stage where specialization has turned, or it is turning, into mongrelization.

Sir Winston's War  
Memoirs To Be  
Produced In Film

LONDON, April 1, (Reuter).—Sir Winston Churchill has signed an agreement for the production of a film based on his Memoirs of the Second World War. It was announced in London yesterday. The film, to be produced in Britain, is designed to be shown throughout the world. Sir Winston signed the agreement with American producer Mr. Jack Le Vien, wartime press representative of General Eisenhower.

This was the second agreement between Mr. Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister throughout the Second World War, and Mr. Le Vien who arranged production of "The Valiant Years" television series on the War Memoirs.

ISRAELI SECURITY  
SERVICE CHIEF  
RESIGNS

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, April 1, (AP).—The man who plotted the capture of Adolf Eichmann resigned on Sunday as Chief of Israel's Security Services.

His name was not disclosed, nor was that of his successor. His resignation was caused by the capture of two alleged Israeli agents in Switzerland earlier this month, accused of conspiracy against a German scientist employed by the U.A.R.

The announcement of his resignation followed a meeting of the Israeli Cabinet on Sunday to discuss the activities of German rocket scientists in the U.A.R.

A new temporary Chief of Security Services has been appointed but his name is secret.

A spokesman said after the Cabinet meeting that Premier and Defence Minister David Ben Gurion had clashed with the Security Chief over his political evaluation of the crisis caused by the discovery that West German scientists are being employed in rocket research by the U.A.R.

Soviet Reaction  
Against Cuban Refugees

MOSCOW, April 1, (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass on Sunday night called the United States restriction of Cuban exile leaders to U.S. territory "a theatrical gesture".

A Tass report from New York briefly summarized the joint U.S. State and Justice Departments report that recent hit-and-run attacks on Soviet ships in Cuban ports were not launched from U.S. territory.

On the immigration service's order forbidding Cuban exile leaders to leave the country, Tass said:

"One cannot but note that such a 'measure' looks rather like a theatrical gesture than an attempt to end the bandit attacks against the Cuban people. It is well known that it is not the ring-leaders but their henchmen that make these piratic attacks".

New Ore Deposits  
All Over The World

Silic acid, present as quartz, has been gradually washed out, leaving behind a thick layer of iron ore platelets. Unweathered itabirite is still rich in quartz. The biseuit ore zone invades the itabirite basis like a gigantic cone.

The iron ore of these deposits is unusually pure and the industry of the world can readily smelt it. It is unfortunately different with the other lateritic ores, say Drs. von Gaertner and Schellmann. These colossal lateritic deposits are situated above ultrabasic minerals known to experts as dunite, peridotite, and serpentine. Such deposits in many tropical places have been known for some time. Germans studied lateritic deposits in Celebes prior to the last war, Germans and Frenchmen have recently investigated the deposits of Conakry in Guinea, and the Indonesian Government has ordered a study of the deposits in the Kukan hills in Borneo. Americans have taken a hand in the Philippines, spending millions of dollars in quest of a suitable smelting process, but so far without much success. Cuba, with smaller deposits, has also for a time attracted interest. These ores are still being formed even today, so there is no danger of exhaustion.

Now these lateritic ores above ultrabasic minerals have inherited from their predecessors a number of heavy metals other than iron, in particular chromium and nickel. These admixtures are a nuisance rather than valuable.

They are responsible for the difficulty of smelting these ores which would otherwise be quite attractive with their iron contents of 50 to 60 per cent. You cap, of course, easily smelt the ores, but the iron and steel obtained are not much good because of the admixtures. While chromium might be removed at a very high cost, it is impossible to get rid of the nickel at any reasonable price. If it were to be removed by special chemical methods, the price of iron would soar into the vicinity of the noble metals, as was mentioned earlier.

The nickel and chromium contents of lateritic ores with an ultrabasic foundation are unfortunately too small to produce high-grade steel directly from them, and on the other hand the impurities are too large to make ordinary steel from these ores. Occasionally there may be a way out by mining the ores for nickel only, thus in the Philippines at a place with 2 per cent of nickel oxide. As for the bulk of these vast deposits, containing many thousands of millions of tons of ore, they must be left untouched for the time being, despite the inviting massive layers of goethite with a thickness up to 120 feet, easily accessible to opencast mining. As was shown by the electron microscope, goethite exists in these ores as an agglomeration of thin needles loosely heaped on top of each other, allowing the free passage of water. This is why these materials rarely behave like clays.

Smelting these ores pays only if large quantities of other ores are added. So the ores are not easily sold. Conakry sells a mere 6,000 tons a year. The enormous deposits in the Philippines and in Indonesia are not yet exploited, to say nothing of the still vaster stretches of laterite layers with only 30 per cent of iron. The Hanover scientists point out in comparison that W. Germany mines only 19 million tons of iron ore annually, with an iron content of 27 per cent on an average.

(From German Sources)



## Chinese-Indonesian Pledge To Fight Colonialism

TOKYO, April 1. (AP).—Chinese and Indonesian leaders on Sunday pledged further cooperation in "the common cause of opposing and colonialism," the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said the pledges were made in messages exchanged on the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Friendship Treaty between the two countries.

In a joint cable to President Sukarno, Government Chairman Liu Shao-Chi and Premier Chou En-Lai said:

"In the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending world peace and promoting Asia-African solidarity, the mutual support and cooperation between our two countries have been daily strengthened."

The message thanked the Indonesian Government and people for supporting "Chinese peoples' struggle to liberate Taiwan." Oppose the "Two Chinas" plot and restore China's legitimate rights in the United Nations."

The Chinese leaders emphasized their support of the Jakarta Government in its "struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose imperialist aggression and interference."

## S. RHODESIA

(Contd. from page 1)

port of English banknotes into Rhodesia.

In contrast to the welcome given earlier in the day to Prime Minister Winston Field, Mr. Nkomo was greeted by a large crowd of Africans, who cheered and sang as he entered Salisbury airport.

In London a major crisis on Sunday night confronted the British Government over the Central African Federation, last stronghold of British rule in the African continent. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, flew off to Salisbury denouncing Prime Minister Macmillan and demanding independence for Southern Rhodesia, the Federation territory in which he has his capital.

Mr. John Chirimbani, British Representative of the Southern Rhodesian African nationalists, said Africans would set up a government in exile if independence is granted the white-dominated Government.

Sir Roy Welensky told airport reporters he is 100 per cent behind the Southern Rhodesian Government's demand for immediate independence.

He said before leaving London for Salisbury last night that he was not retiring as Federal Premier—"I have been kicked out."

According to Reuters, he said he would be reporting to his senior Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday on his talks with the British Government at which the breakup of the Federation was decided.

KABUL, April 1.—Dr. Abdul Khalid, Director-General of Meteorological Services, left the Kabul for Geneva on March 30 to represent Afghanistan at the International Meteorological Conference. In this Conference, scheduled for April 1 to 27, representatives of all Member States of the International Meteorological Organization will take part.

## Military Coup In Guatemala; New Government Pledges To Combat Subversion

GUATEMALA, April 1. (AP).—The armed forces which formed the foundation of President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes' Government deposed him on Sunday. They seized power with the avowed aim of better combatting infiltration and subversion.

The rumble of tanks and the drone of warplanes mingled with the sabbath ringing of the Roman Catholic church bells. The provinces were reported calm.

Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia, who as Defence Minister since December 6, 1961, helped Mr. Ydigoras suppress a series of uprisings, took over as Chief Executive. Mr. Peralta was empowered to rule by decree pending elections which he said will be held in "an effective, democratic climate."

There was no information on the whereabouts of leftist former President Juan Jose Arevalo, whose secret return on Friday night from exile in Mexico apparently was one of the factors in the Sunday coup.

A sudden, sharp clash in the downtown area shortly before midnight apparently was a prelude to the switch in the Government of this scenic country. Rifles and machine guns went into action.

The coup was announced in a radio broadcast background by martial music. The army, air force and navy were declared united behind Mr. Peralta to defend Guatemala from the threat of subversion. Soldiers established guard posts at strategic points.

Congress was dissolved. All political activity was ordered halted. The people were urged to remain calm. All airports, shut down by Mr. Ydigoras under a state of siege order, remained closed and international flights were cancelled. The new regime pledged to respect Guatemala's international commitments.

The coup came after weeks of unrest in this coffee-ground Central American Republic of 3.8 million, predominantly Indian people, which has been marked by about 60 revolt plots since the early 1940s.

Mr. Ydigoras' overthrow came less than two weeks after he joined President Kennedy and the Chief Executives of Guatemala's middle American neighbors in the Declaration of Costa Rica.

Meeting in San Jose, they pledged to tighten guards against leftist infiltration and to improve the economic lot of the peoples of Central America and Panama.

The coup came less than 48 hours after Mr. Arevalo successfully defied a ban by Mr. Ydigoras and slipped into Guatemala from Mexico to compete in a November election that was to choose

## Artificial Pasture Project Launched In Chemtala

KABUL, April 1.—A project for creating an artificial forest and pasture has been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in an area covering more than 500 acres at Chemtala, ten kilometres to the north of Kabul.

Mr. Kishtyar, Director-General from abroad. This is an experimental venture and any seed which gave best results would be sown in the whole area. A part of the land will be surrounded by barbed wire fence. He said one quarter of the total area have already been levelled, ploughed and sown with clovers and other greens obtained locally and imported acacia, oak and wild lilacs.

## Algerian Delegation Arrives In Syria For Unity Talks

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 1. (AP).—An Algerian delegation, headed by Defence Minister Colonel Phouari Boumedienne, flew into Damascus from Baghdad on Sunday for talks on Arab unity with Syria's four-week-old revolutionary regime.

A cheering crowd estimated at several thousands welcomed the delegation, which is reportedly trying to work out Algeria's future links with the proposed Federation of the UAR, Iraq and Syria. Syrian Premier Salah Bitar and top ranking army officers of Syria's National Revolutionary Council were at the airport.

In a speech the Colonel said the Arab countries were "genuinely marching toward the realization of union."

Current efforts by the UAR, Iraq and Syria are to unite in a tripartite federation stretching from the north-eastern tip of Africa to the Persian Gulf, and open for both Algeria and Yemen to join.

Speculations are that Algeria and Yemen would be linked with the Federation by a joint military command and a series of strong political, economic and cultural pacts.

The Algerian delegation was scheduled to begin official talks with Syrian leaders later on Sunday night. It is expected to stay here three days, then fly to Yemen via Cairo.

Reliable sources here say Algeria is expected to take part in the coming tripartite talks in Cairo on April 6 designed to decide the final shape of the proposed Federation of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq.

These sources said the probable Algerian move would have the twin purpose of:

1. Helping shore up the talks into a final agreement on the detailed structure of the proposed Federation.

2. Shaping up Algeria's future links with the coming Federation.

The sources said Algeria would be linked with the coming Federation by a joint military command and strong political and economic pacts. So will Republican Yemen where the visiting Algerian delegation plans to go after its Damascus talks.

According to the same sources, Algeria would be represented at the talks next week by the Defence Minister, Col. Houari Boumedienne, and Foreign Minister, Mohammad Khemisti.

In an interview with Damascus Radio, Col. Boumedienne said Algeria would spare no effort to help the federal efforts culminate in a "glorious success."

This union, he said, would give powerful strength to the liberal revolutionary moment throughout the entire Arab World.

Its success will have great effects in Algeria, too.

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## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film GUNMAN'S WALK, starring: Van Heflin, Tab Hunter and Kathryn Grant.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: THE SONG OF THE FOREST.

## BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: CARNIVAL with translation in Persian.

## ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: LELA MAJNOON with translation in Persian.

## Survey Of Minerals

(Contd. from page 1)

Similarly he added an area of 17,000 square kilometres between Torshah-bashak Ishpushta, Talaw-barfak, Karkar and Ishkamish will be surveyed for coal deposits.

In areas to the north-east of Afghanistan there is said to be granulated gold and survey is needed to get an estimate of the deposits along the banks of the river Oxus and its tributaries.

The official said that in Badakhshan there are deposits of lapis lazuli. Steps will be taken to make a correct estimate of the total quantity of their contents. He said the survey will involve drilling, tunnelling and trenching operations. The study of samples necessitate a well equipped laboratory which will be established. Except some of the specialized and highly intricate analysis all laboratory work will be done in Kabul, the official added.

He said raw material deposits needed for iron smelting will be defined and estimated by the middle of 1964. After attaining the necessary informations, he added, the Ministry of Mines and Industries will launch a project for iron smelting. A number of young men will be trained so as to be able to carry out such survey work independently.

Helping shore up the talks into a final agreement on the detailed structure of the proposed Federation.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +15°C.  
Minimum +3°C.  
Sun set today at 6-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-43 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy & Rain  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 30

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1963 (HAMAL 12, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Afghanistan Wants Practical Steps To Reflect Pakistan's Good-Will Towards Her Foreign Ministry's Comment On Ayoub Khan's Statement

KABUL, April 2.—In reply to a question by a representative of the Bakhtar News Agency regarding the statement made by His Excellency the President of Pakistan on Afghanistan relations, a spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs said yesterday:

"The remark by His Excellency the President of Pakistan, Ayoub Khan that he desires the friendliest possible relations with Afghanistan is completely in accordance with the desire which Afghanistan has always upheld as the basis of her relations with Pakistan and towards which goal has directed its efforts."

## 18 Hour Curfew Imposed In Syria To Stop Demonstrator

## PRO-UAR SENTIMENTS

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 2. (AP).—Syria's Revolutionary Council on Monday clamped an 18-hour night and day curfew throughout the country to halt massive demonstrations in Damascus and Aleppo by supporters of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Syrians scurried off the streets amid spasms of submachine gun fire. Worried looking tourists sheltered in their hotels and some left in cars for the Lebanese border.

Tension and riotous demonstrations followed the resignation of five members of Syria's three weeks old revolutionary Cabinet. Troops and heavily armed police fired in the air, beat back demonstrators with sticks and sprayed them with dyed water as thousands of students, workers and others chanted "Nasser, Nasser, Nasser" for the second day.

An order banning demonstrations was broadcast.

Even bigger demonstrations were reported in the northern commercial centre of Aleppo.

Bursts of sub-machine gun fire rattled in Damascus from dawn until nightfall, when the streets cleared, as security forces fired in the air. There were no reports of casualties in Damascus.

The Revolutionary Council suspended university classes indefinitely.

## Agricultural Ministry To Popularize Olive Trees In Afghanistan

KABUL, April 2.—The Ministry of Agriculture is taking serious steps to grow more olive trees in the country.

A 17 man delegation of experts arrived in Khost to graft the wild olive trees of the forest on the hills of Matoon-baba.

An official of the Ministry said that a large number of trees grafted in Jaji Maidan and Khost have given favourable results. He said that there was a multitude of proliferous wild olive trees in Nangarhar and Pakia Provinces and the Ministry had plans to graft them all.

## AFRICAN REPRESENTATION MUST COME BEFORE FREEDOM FOR S. RHODESIA, URGES LABOUR

LONDON, April 2. (Reuter).—The Labour opposition last night urged the British Government not to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia until the Africans were effectively represented in the South Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. John Strachey, Labour's Commonwealth Affairs spokesman, made Labour's position clear after Mr. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs, had said he had received a letter on Monday morning about independence from Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Butler told the House of Commons the letter asked for "certain assurances" about the future granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia. "This will require a close consideration by the Government and I cannot, at present, take the matter further," he said.

Mr. Field's letter reached Mr. Butler a few hours before he reported to the Commons on the recent London talks on Rhodesia.

Mr. Butler said the British Government accepted that none ten years old Central African Federation, as originally conceived, was the only solution.



H.R.H. the Victor of Kabul greeted by Dr. Yousuf the Prime Minister at the Kabul Airport after the return of His Royal Highness from a 20 days official visit to India.

## Coordinating Countries' Economic Activities Cabinet Approves Establishment Of Deputy Minister's Committee

KABUL, April 2.—The Cabinet yesterday in its weekly meeting approved the establishment of a committee for coordinating economic activities in the country.

The committee which will include the Deputy Minister's of Finance, Education, Planning, Commerce, Public Works, Public Health, Agriculture, Mines and Industries, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank and President of the Rural Development Department will study all the basic and fundamental proposals in connection with the development plan when needed.

The Committee will invite Deputy Ministers and departmental heads of other ministries in its meetings. Similarly, use will be made of the advice of experts when needed.

## D'Afghanistan Bank's Agency Opened In Samangan

KABUL, April 2.—An agency of D'Afghanistan Bank was opened with special ceremonies in Samangan, northern Afghanistan on Saturday.

An official of D'Afghanistan bank said yesterday the Samangan agency was the 25th of its kind opened so far by the D'Afghanistan Bank throughout the country.

He added that bank was planning to open similar agencies during this year in Lugal, Talukan, Pul-e-Khumri, Ghourat and Kalat.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Family Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## Victor Of Kabul Returns From Indian Tour

KABUL, April 2.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and her husband Sardar Abdul Wali returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon after a twenty-day official visit to the Indian Republic.

They were met at the airport by Their Royal Highnesses the Princes, members of the Royal Family, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Cabinet Members, high-ranking civil and military officials heads of the Diplomatic Corps, the Mayor of Kabul and some dignitaries of the Capital.

After accepting a guard of honour, the Marshal shook hands with those who were present at the airport to welcome him back home.

His Royal Highness the Victor of Kabul praised the progress made by India and appreciated the hospitality of the Indian Government and people.

## 33,000 BOX OF SILK WORMS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

KABUL, April 2.—The Ministry of Agriculture will distribute 33,000 boxes of silk worms among sericulturists in various parts of the country and experts will be assigned to supervise the country wide campaign to increase silk production.

A Ministry official said in an interview yesterday, the silk worm production from official as well as individual sericultural centres last year was more than expected.

Last year he said, only 13,000 boxes of silk worms were distributed among silk producers of Herat, Mazar, Kataghan, Maimanah, Sheberghan, Badakhshan and Ghazni Provinces.

The official pointed out, sericultural stations of the Ministry were functioning in Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar and Ghazni provinces at present and that they were equipped with modern facilities.

He said the Ministry was planning to establish a similar station in Parwan this year. He also said, 40 students had graduated recently from a special course on sericulture launched by the Ministry. Sixty graduates he added were already serving in various stations.

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 2, 1963

## Independence To Southern Rhodesia

It would be wrong and a folly for the British Government to agree to the independence of Southern Rhodesia under present conditions as urged by Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

The arrest of Mr. Nkomo, the leader of the outlawed Zimbabwe African People's Union Party yesterday by the South Rhodesian Government will in no way stop the trend of public sentiments in that area for a new constitution in Southern Rhodesia.

Such a constitution has been urged by the United Nations, the Committee on Colonialism of which is to send its envoys in this regard for talks to London.

Mr. Nkomo who had just returned from a tour of the United Nations and Europe, had said that he hoped Britain would not grant independence to Southern Rhodesia unless a Government is established to represent the majority of the people. The present Southern Rhodesian Constitution is notorious for its inequality in the detriment of African population. Undoubtedly now that Sir Roy Welensky has lost its little empire and is left with Southern Rhodesia, the only territory of the three components of the "Federation," alone, he insists on complete independence for that area. He feels that before too long a change in the present shape of the people for independence, it will order will take place. And undoubtedly create a tense that means the Government in situation in the area which power will represent the majority of the population, which jority of the population, which will oust the white dominated parties, of which Mr. Field is for a situation under which a member too.

The British decision not to brought into power in Southern block a Northern Rhodesian decision to breakaway from right to independence. Other the Federation was hailed with it will be difficult for the throughout the world. But if it African's themselves to deal accepts at this juncture an ap- plication by an unlawful gov- Roy Welensky.

## OF US AND DEMOCRACY

By YUSUFZAI

On the road to democracy—a venture, bold, arduous, challenging but necessary. It matters not how friends or foes interpret this undertaking of ours; it matters not how strong a lens is used for reasons of its birth or trends of its growth. It matters not what speculations are made on its timing, maturity or availability of means; (Raison d'être) whatever may be, it is here. We do take pride in taking a step as venturesome as this and in a form unprecedented. Democracy, as strata is a form of oligarchy to other important economic and social reforms is initiated by progressive minded leaders of this country. His Majesty's personal interest in rapid development, the devotion and perseverance of the former Prime Minister who had unflinching belief in his principles carried this nation distances which were beyond hopes and dreams of many peoples of this land. Actions speak for themselves. Today this country is equipped not only with some of the basic elements of economic and social growth but also it is endowed with sound and fundamental features upon which more can be built. A clear cut foreign policy, internal security and stability are of valuable assets, though less recognized and difficult to assess, without which no major social or political reform can be undertaken. One cannot help but take pride as to what is happening and the manner it is patronized. A reform of such dimensions and in this manner is difficult to find even in historical records of democracy.

In Afghanistan the corner stone of democracy was laid by His Late Majesty King Mohammed Nadir Shah. Today in continuation of the same spirit we are taking additional strides.

The third dimension of democracy encompasses social equality. Protest against the possession of privilege by birth, refusal to accept the status of inferiority, religious equality, educational equality, improvement of health and housing, provision of libraries and recreation facilities. Included in this group are demands for more and better laws and equality in the eyes of courts of law, equality between

poor and rich, Hindu or Christian, black or white. Solid Foundations. Our drive for more democracy is endowed with some solid foundations. It is led and guided by leaders whose vision and far-sightedness have led this nation more than a quarter of a century through many episodes. Their knowledge of this land and their familiarity with the anatomy of this nation is an asset which are of immense value in attaining our objectives. The country's progress in attainment of solidarity on one hand and basic economic features on the other has brought us to a level which should make this transition feasible. The new Government led by Dr. Yousuf consists of people who have the knowledge and experiences needed for undertaking of this type. Above all it is His Majesty's will that democratic principles shall rule this land.

We called our venture guided democracy led by benevolent leaders and this form should remain until it can stand on its own. This is for many reasons: 1. It is apparent that there is need for instruments and institutions upon which democracy can be built and dwell. Preparations of an up-to-date constitution which is already being actively pursued is a good example of this case.

2. Introduction, indoctrination and injection of political consciousness and political mannerism is a necessity which can hardly be postponed. It is important to learn that along with the right to speak comes certain duties and responsibilities. Tolerance of opposition can be learnt only by practice and

internal political manoeuvrings related to the elections also may have been a factor in ousting of Mr. Ydigoras.

Guatemalans generally understood the president was backing the candidacy of a wealthy coffee grower, Roberto Alejos, brother of Carlos Alejos, Guatemala's Ambassador to Washington.

It is a poorly kept secret in Washington that two of the coffee plantations of Roberto Alejos were used as training sites for Cubans who sought unsuccessfully to invade Cuba through the Bay of Pigs in 1961.

Another possible reason for the overthrow of Mr. Ydigoras might lie in reports, frequently heard in Guatemala, that widespread corruption had developed in some Government offices in the Mr. Ydigoras administration.

Still another possibility was that Mr. Arevalo, whose term in the Government palace saw an unusual number of Latin American leftists gathering in Guatemala, left a heritage of hatred among army officials.

The Ydigoras Government formally charged Mr. Arevalo with plotting the ambush of Francisco Javier Arana, the Army Chief of Staff whose assassination not only removed a possible candidate for the presidency but cleared the way for the rise to power of Colonel Jacobo Arbenz, whose administration saw the boldest plantation of leftists in this hemisphere.

Guatemala planned a presidential election in November, with Mr. Arevalo among the candidates. Despite widespread opposition in Guatemala official circles Arevalo reportedly has a considerable following, was backed by the communist party as

Washington officials were puzzled on Sunday by the military's seizure of power in Guatemala but expect some multiple headaches to spring from the swift coup.

Foremost among these is the embarrassing question of how to deal with another military dictatorship in this hemisphere at a time when the United States is trying hard to push political and economic democracy through its alliance for progress.

The U.S. State Department remained silent on its attitude toward the rightist regime.

Another cause for concern is the impact the Guatemalan upheaval may have on other Latin American countries, several of which are in precarious situations because of economic ills and political ferment traced to subversion as several leftist parties.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +13°C.  
Minimum +6°C.  
Sun set today at 6:17 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:42 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear

—Forecast by Air Authority

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 31

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1963 (HAMAL 13, 1342)

PRICE AF. 1

## DEMOCRACY Pakhtunistani Leaders' Home News

## In Brief



(Contd. from page 2)  
calls for strict supervision at the outset.

3. Restraintment of good for power and its proper channeling needs leadership. Struggle for position and power, a human phenomena, may defeat the purpose of democracy and destroy the very foundation of it. To learn about legitimate means of ascending to power and to cultivate a spirit of public service in one's character is a process of education. This needs close supervision and guidance, at the initial stage.

4. Encouragement and support of the dedicated individual who commands a degree of maturity of thought and action against those who with all good intentions are ruled by emotions and are incapable of handling their thought and actions is an indispensable condition of success.

We believe in ability and integrity of the initiators of this venture and the devotion of the Government in seeing this programme to success. Of God we beg help.

## GUATEMALAN COUP

(Contd. from page 2)  
sphere until Dr. Fidel Castro appeared on the scene in Cuba. Mr. Arbenz was overthrown in 1954. The United States is generally understood to have aided his downfall.

Ydigoras was one of six presidents of middle American nations with whom President Kennedy conferred in Costa Rica last month. A feature of their discussions was a plan under which the United States would put heavy financial aid into that area to boost a plan for economic and social development hinged to a common market programme.

The coup in Guatemala could slow down that programme (AP).

## EARTH TREMORS IN KABUL

KABUL, April 2.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Kabul yesterday afternoon. No losses were reported so far.

Reports from Nangarhar and Parwan provinces state that similar shocks were felt in those areas at the same time.

## Committee Fails To Solve U.N.'s Financial Problem

UNITED NATIONS, April 2, (AP).—A 21-nation group reported to the U.N. General Assembly on Monday its inability to work out a formula for financing U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The 24-page report said that to shoulder the costs. "Many members" of the group agreed in principle that such all 110 U.N. member states should operations are the collective responsibility of all members.

This was in conflict with the view of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Mongolia.

Failure to agree on a formula means that the General Assembly must try to work out its own plan at a special session starting on May 14.

The United States served notice that it would not pledge more than 22.02 per cent to peacekeeping operations. That is the amount the United States contributed toward the regular U.N. budget.

The U.S. position thwarted efforts by some members of the group to come up with a formula that would put the major burden on the United States and others regarded as having more ability

## Health Of Serious Concern, Resolves Peshawar Jirga

KABUL, April 2.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that on March 24 a meeting of the national leaders of Peshawar was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangakh in which the grave situation in Pakhtunistan was discussed.

The meeting expressed concern at the attitude of the Government of Pakistan toward Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his colleagues. The meeting also expressed anxiety over Ghaffar Khan's precarious state of health. It urged the Government of Pakistan to remove all restrictions imposed on the movements of Mian Rizaullah Kaka Khel as soon as possible.

At the same time he nominated Mr. Roger Hillsman to be Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

President Kennedy announced March 13 that these nominations would be made in connexion with a shift in the State Department's high command. Mr. McGhee now is Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

He is to be replaced in that post by Mr. Averell Harriman. Mr. Hillsman, in turn, will replace Mr. Harriman as Assistant Secretary.

## S. RHODESIA

(Contd. from page 1)  
ed, it being brought to an end. Mr. Butler said the British Government was convinced that its decision on secession for Northern Rhodesia was essential before further progress could be made towards its declared objective of policy in Central Africa—the evolution of an effective relationship between the territories acceptable to each of them.

Because that was the Government's objective, it had also clearly stated it considered it necessary that before any further changes were made, there should be renewed discussion in Africa not only on the transitional arrangements required, but also on the broad lines of a new relationship between the territories.

The proposal "seeks to paralyze the international control centre and subject the control system to the arbitrary control of one of the parties to a treaty," Mr. Blustein declared.

Western conference source said the Polish statement seemed to knock out one of the key elements of the Western controlled inspection plan.

They said the statement undoubtedly reflected the views of Soviet Ambassador Mr. Tsarapkin. Mr. Tsarapkin himself refuses to discuss or comment on any of the Western proposals for control and inspection procedure that have been put forward since the current session of the conference opened in February.

A summary of the Western ideas was formally tabled at Monday's two-hour meeting by U.S. Ambassador Mr. Stelle and Britain's Sir Paul Mason.

Their memorandum was the first joint action of the two Western powers at the current session and underlined their full accord in the dealocked test ban negotiations.

The memorandum said that the December-January correspondence between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev created a "new basis for agreement on a nuclear weapon test ban."

In outlining the general principles of test ban control, the two Western powers declared that their procedures.

KANDAHAR, April 2.—Mr. Mohammad Sedik, the Governor of Kandahar Province inspected yesterday the new automatic telephone exchange in Kandahar city and discussed with the Provincial Director of Communications the construction of an annex building for the exchange.

Afterwards the Governor proceeded to the local administration of Arghandab conveying the greetings of His Majesty the King to a large audience awaited him.

The Governor in a brief statement explained Government's developing projects and encouraged the people to devote greater attention to the fertility of their soil and plantation of trees. The people in reply promised full co-operation in implementing the public welfare plans undertaken by the Government.

KABUL, April 2.—Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Nouristani, who had gone to the United States two years ago to study public administration returned to Kabul yesterday.

The bridge which will join the main highway from Talukan with Faizabad will be 35 metres long 8 metres wide and 15 metres high.

KABUL, April 2.—Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Printing Press who has gone to India on official business returned to Kabul yesterday.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 2.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)

## ADVTs. FOR SALE

Ford Taunus 17 M Four Door, Two Tone, 1960 Model, Heater, Radio, First Class Condition \$1,400. TRANSPORT OFFICER UNITED NATIONS PHONE 24449.

FOR RENT  
A two-storey well equipped modern house in Kart-3 adjacent to the Ministry of Commerce. Please contact: Tel. 24135.

TREAT YOURSELF TO ANOTHER FINE TIME AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB DANCE ON APRIL 4, 1963 AT 8-30 P.M. LIVE MUSIC INFORMAL DRESS

## Thant Assails South Africans Apartheid Policy RACIAL POLICY TERMED SOURCE OF FRICTION AND DANGER

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 3, (Reuter).—U Thant the Secretary-General expressed concern on Tuesday over the South African Government's failure to heed United Nations appeals for the abandonment of racial segregation, apartheid.

He also spoke of his concern over the attitude of the Government and its leaders towards the U.N.

## Afghan Wrestlers To Visit India

KABUL, April 3.—A team of Afghan wrestlers will visit India on April 9th at the invitation of India's National Federation of Wrestlers.

The twelve-man team led by Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj President of the Afghan Olympic Federation are to hold contests in some of India's main wrestling centres.

During its 25 days stay the delegation will visit Delhi, Karnal, Rohtak, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Banaras and some other parts of India.

## Jirga Urges Pakistan To Reconsider Policy In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, April 3.—A report from Sheikh Baba, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that an important Jirga in which divines, elders, chieftains and a large number of Shiwhari tribesmen took part, was recently held at the shrine of Sheikh Baba.

The Jirga was opened by Mowlvi Abdul Manaan Khan, a prominent religious scholar.

The Jirga urged the Government of Pakistan to concede, as soon as possible, the legitimate rights of the Pakhtunistan nation and thus contribute to the preservation of security and peace in this part of the world.

The Jirga strongly condemned the hostile attitude of the Government of Pakistan towards Pakhtunistan political prisoners and expressed grave concern over the rapidly deteriorating health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the famous Pakhtunistani leader and a large number of his followers in Pakistani prisons.

The Jirga unanimously warned the Government of Pakistan that the situation in the region would become even more critical and dangerous if it does not reconsider its policy towards the Pakhtunistan nation.

KABUL, April 3.—The Czechoslovak Ambassador Dr. Jan Cech met Mr. Sayyed Kasim Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information yesterday morning.

## Royal Audience Soviet Communist Party Invites Mao tse-Tung To Visit Moscow Talks To Be Held On Ideological Differences

MOSCOW, April 3, (Tass).—The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has suggested May 15, 1963, as date for a high-level meeting between representatives of the Soviet Communist Party and that of the Chinese People's Republic in Moscow.

The proposal has been made in a letter from the Central Committee of the CPSU to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, dated March 30.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev expressed gratitude for the invitation to "stop over in Peking during his journey to Cambodia". The letter says that Mr. Khrushchev would be very pleased to visit the People's Republic of China.

However, his journey to Cambodia had not been planned. Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, President of Presidium of the Soviet Union, would go there and the Cambodian Government had been notified of this and it had also been announced in the Press.

The letter points out that the Central Committee of the CPSU would welcome a visit by Mr. Mao Tse-Tung and that "the best time for such a visit would be coming Spring or Summer—good seasons of the year in our country". But we are ready to give a worthy welcome to Mr. Mao Tse-Tung "as the representative of a fraternal party and the fraternal Chinese people at any other time as well".

If Mr. Mao Tse-Tung cannot visit Moscow at the present time, "we are ready to accept your considerations concerning a meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the CPC in Moscow at a high level. We consider that such a meeting might be held on approximately May 15, 1963, if this date is acceptable to you".

Welcoming the agreement of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the letter says: "We are ready to accept your considerations concerning a meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the CPC in Moscow at a high level. We consider that such a meeting might be held on approximately May 15, 1963, if this date is acceptable to you".

Mr. Suleiman, 48, has received his primary education at Istiklal High School and higher education at the Faculty of Law in Kabul.

After serving in various branches of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including foreign assignments, in 1950 Mr. Suleiman was appointed as the President, of the Protocol Department in the same Ministry, and in 1953 as Afghan Plenipotentiary in Prague.

In 1957 he was appointed as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He has been also awarded first class Star and Golden Rishteen Medals by His Majesty the King. He can speak and write English and French.

KABUL, April 3.—Mr. Abdul Kadir Ibrahim, Assistant Regional Chief of the ILO and Mr. Sixten Heppeling Resident Representative of the United Nations accompanied by Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department inspected the tannery and printing establishments at Chare-Kar and discussed some issues related to the Rural Development with Mr. Malikyar.

The 405-pound Mars probe, reported more than 68 million miles from earth on March 25.

The final stage of the rocket was preliminarily set on an intermediate orbit of an artificial earth satellite, then was launched and emerged onto the pre-set trajectory of the flight.

There was no indication from where the rocket was launched. Whatever the launch site, the weather must have been better there in Moscow, where a heavy snow fell most of the day.

The communique contained no hint as to what sort of information the Soviets might be seeking about the moon.

The need for more information about the moon was also stressed by a Tass science writer. He said valuable information could be obtained by "softly" landing a Robot station on the moon.

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The 405-pound Mars probe, reported more than 68 million miles from earth on March 25.

The final stage of the rocket was preliminarily set on an intermediate orbit of an artificial earth satellite, then was launched and emerged onto the pre-set trajectory of the flight.

There was no indication from where the rocket was launched. Whatever the launch site, the weather must have been better there in Moscow, where a heavy snow fell most of the day.

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APRIL 3, 1963

CO-ORDINATION OF  
EFFORTS

Economic co-ordination is a  
part and parcel of economic  
planning and that the Govern-  
ment announced on Monday  
the formation of a Committee  
to co-ordinate economic activi-  
ties would help in the future  
prevention of a great deal of  
wastage of efforts and resources  
in the country.

The Committee which has  
been announced are mostly  
composed of Deputy Ministers  
of those ministries which play  
key role in the economic devel-  
opment of the country. They  
are to scrutinize each plan  
launched in the country from  
the co-ordination point of view.

What is exactly meant by co-  
ordination of economic activi-  
ties? For instance when a road  
is being built, technical and  
labour forces are employed to  
do the job. All other depart-  
ments which may have plans of  
launching their own projects  
in those areas should be aware  
of the road building activities  
and make use of the facilities  
which exist in the area. This  
in turn will bring down the  
total cost of each project, on  
the one hand, and help to solve  
the problems of each depart-  
ment and avoid duplications,  
on the other.

It is in this context to avoid  
duplications and make full use  
of technical and labour forces  
existing in an area—that we  
hope the new Committee will  
devote its attention.

In our view, the Committee  
will have to launch its work on  
two fronts. One, it has to study  
all the basic and fundamental  
proposals in connexion with the  
development plans before they  
are submitted to the Council of  
Ministers and second, it should  
at least try and find out in what  
ways it can co-ordinate some of  
the projects which are right  
now under execution. This  
second point will undoubtedly  
help in speedy completion  
of some of these projects and  
reduce the cost of some other.

The work entrusted upon the  
Committee is an important one  
and we hope through its help  
a great ease will be brought  
about in launching and execu-  
tion of basic projects in the  
country.

# Wilson Urges Western Flexibility With E. Germany LABOUR LEADER ACCEPTS U.S. VIEWS ON BERLIN

British Labour Leader Harold Wilson on Monday accepted the U.S. position on Berlin but advised "flexibility" in relations with East Germany, including the recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line as West Germany's eastern frontier.

Non-Negotiables  
Endorsing Washington's position concerning issues which the United States considers non-negotiable, Mr. Wilson listed them as follows:

First, the right of West Germans "to live in a system of society of their own free choosing".

Second, guarantees of access to West Berlin and

Third, keeping Western forces in the city "for the foreseeable future...as custodians of the new agreement".

But, to secure such an agreement, "we should be prepared to show some degree of flexibility in relation to recognizing the existence of the authorities on East Germany". He said in a speech to the National Press Club.

And, he added, "we should show a willingness to recognize on a factual basis Germany's eastern frontier".

Nuclear Free Zones  
Mr. Wilson reiterated his well-known ideas about creating atom-

free zones, including one in central Europe.

This, he said, could be a further step toward disarmament and he proposed the creation of nuclear free zones, "in areas of high tension" such as Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Central Europe.

At the outset of his speech Mr. Wilson stressed that I am not here to negotiate" he said.

He made these additional points:

1. Economic problems—while everybody is for expansion of trade, Mr. Wilson warned this might result in a "crisis of world liquidity".

World trade, he explained, has increased fourfold since World War II, but monetary resources needed to "lubricate this trade have barely doubled".

There is real danger, Mr. Wilson cautioned, that "trade expansion will grind to a standstill through a famine of liquidity".

The answer, he said, does not lie in devaluation...a lunatic and self-destroying operation".

Mr. Wilson advised the creation of a medium to generate international credit "through the established machinery of the International Monetary Fund".

2. Common Market—Labour, he

said, is prepared to enter into fresh negotiations with the six.

His party, Mr. Wilson explained, would accept a "genuine outward looking" solution, which he called a steppingstone to a wider free trade area embracing the Atlantic Community and the Commonwealth.

"There was nothing in the home treaty, as such, that would have precluded such an advance," Mr. Wilson declared, and added:

"What we were not prepared to join was an inward-looking, autocratic Europe..."

De Gaulle's Intervention  
"President de Gaulle's brusque intervention faced us with the need for a constructive alternative," the Briton declared.

3. Disarmament—Labour, he declared, stands firmly with NATO. "We are not a neutralist party and neutralism has no part or place in our policies," he said.

But, he stressed, his party does not believe in the "vain effort to maintain the so-called independent, so-called British, so-called deterrent. Because it isn't independent, it isn't going to be British and its deterrent value in our view, adds nothing to the effectiveness of Western deterrent."

The editorial then goes on to say that tourism had become an industry involving not only material advantages for the recipient countries, but also it is of great moral value in the sense that tourists are undoubtedly representatives of good-will missions from one country to another.

They take with them messages of friendship and by doing so create an atmosphere of understanding. It is from this point of view that the role of tourist offices in consolidating friendly relations between countries and peoples becomes prominent.

It is hoped concluded the editorial that the Afghan Tourist Bureau would be able to expand and enlarge the sphere of its activities during the coming years.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested the establishment of a committee to organize a country-wide campaign against illiteracy

Popularization of education and campaign against illiteracy are among some of the most cherished desires of every Afghan, it said.

Campaign against illiteracy in Afghanistan, said the editorial, was started with the establishment of regular schools and much has been done so far in the way of enlightening people. But under the present circumstances when the country is engaged in implementing new economic and social projects the task of spreading education should not be confined only to the Ministry of Education but a committee should be formed to organize a campaign against illiteracy which would involve the entire sectors of the population with the educated ones helping the illiterates.

In case such a committee is formed then it would be an idea to try and compile an accurate statistics of the number of illiterate people in the country so that it could be assessed afterwards how successfully the campaign is progressing.

In its newly opened column, "The Reminders" yesterday's Anis criticized the bus company for its decision to charge the youngsters for the fares to-and from the school. It said that the revenues in this way while could not possibly make any difference in the company's economic structure one way or the other, it would mean a lot of discomfort for the children whose parents cannot afford to pay their bus fares.

(To be concluded.)

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

# LOOK AND AT AFGHAN ART

## PART II

The Ghurid Dynasty, followed by the Seljuks and the Khwarazmshahs, who reigned in the latter period of the Ghaznavid Dynasty produced a number of memorable works in the humanities, poetry, prose, history, Koranic Commentary, philosophy and science. The minarets of Ghazna and Djami (Firuzkoh) are the best example of architectural and artistic endeavor which have survived to our time.

## Thought And Feeling

With the invasion of the Mongols, from the north, civilization in Afghanistan appeared for a time to have gone into eclipse. On the other hand it should be noted that the intolerable conditions of life under Mongol hegemony, slaughter, pillage, devastation and book burning forced poets and writers, to direct their thought and energies to introspection and contemplation of the realm of the spirit. By way of compensation for the inescapable physical misery which engulfed their lives, they made a psychological retreat into the world of the self, creating a mysticism and mystic literature which alone could justify their existence. The Masnavi of Jalaluddin Balkhi is the most significant literary manifestation of this period. As it is a work of the spirit, in the one hand, and as it can be applied to varying psychological states, the Masnavi has been called a "Second Koran". Manifesting the refinement of feeling and thought of a genius of a human kind, this work achieves universality by presenting the currents of philosophical and practical ideas of a society having reached an advanced stage of cultural development.

## Miniature Period

After darkness came a new dawn. Having adopted to the civilization of the country which they had subjected, the descendants and princes of the Mongul rule became the patrons of art, knowledge and letters, founding the Kingdom of Timurids. formation and creativity. What

The Kings and Princes were joined by the Ministers and officials of the court; Shahrokh, and Gauharsbad, his Queen; Sultan Hussain Baigera and Alishir Navi his Minister are worth mentioning. The Timurid Dynasty is one of the golden ages of Afghan culture; literature and art. Because it is contemporaneous with the Renaissance of 16th and 17th century-Europe, we call this age the "Renaissance of the Orient".

## Among these sons of Herat and

other parts of the country who contributed to the brilliance of the "Renaissance of the Orient" can be named such figures as "Behzad" the painter and miniaturist; Djami, the universal genius poet, writer, mystic and biographer; and Kasefi, the Koranic Commentator not to mention other great names enshrined in the chronicles of our historical past.

## Just as the Renaissance (Re-

birth) of Europe represented an attempt to rediscover the wisdom of antiquity, so we do find the writers of the Timurid Dynasty expressing their veneration of the past by emulating the style and the Ghaznavid period in literature, history and ethics. The ingredient of originality was not, however, absent from the works of the Timurid writers who sought inspiration from the past, for in their writings one detects a note of mysticism one cannot find in the works of their predecessors.

And, so, drawing from the treasury of their Greco-Buddhist and Islamic heritage, our forefathers assembled a body of knowledge which they synthesized with their own experiences to produce another unique contribution to human intellectual and spiritual achievement, in the same age old tradition of the Bactrians, the Greco-Buddhist, and the Islamic Ghaznavids who came before them. They succeeded in assimilating and adapting the experience of the past without compromising their own capacity for innovation and creativity. What

ever they accepted of the past's concepts of beauty and art, portion in colour or form was according to their own intellectual and spiritual lights. What they gave was of themselves as heirs of the past, custodians of the present and contributors to the future and what they produced, they could justly claim as their own. When we survey statues, coins, architecture, minarets, miniatures, calligraphy and literature of that epoch, we can find a complete expression of that society's thought a mirror of the civilization of the people of Aryana.

As the kingdom of the Timurids declined, it was gradually supplanted by the feudalism of the contending Shaibanis, to Hotakis and Durranis, who nonetheless were uniformly opposed to the spread of colonialism.

The arrival of imperialism from the West in India signalled the decline of the Mogul Empire in India, under which a rich culture and art had been attained. The rivalry of great powers in the Orient resulted for a time in an apparent surcease of creative cultural and intellectual enterprise.

## Modern Era

With the passing of the era of Colonialism, a revival of the ancient tradition of cultural and artistic advance took place, heralding the arrival of a new cultural Renaissance. The impact of modern progress and technological development was first felt while our fathers were engaged in the struggle for independence in the nineteenth century. The heritage of ancient epics, classic literature and history served to inspire the people to return to a river, the force of which was expressed in the bi-monthly paper of Serajul Akhbar. Through its writings both prose and poetry popularizing knowledge and enlightening the people, it laid the foundation for a new Afghanistan.

## (To be concluded.)

# RADIO KABUL NORTH POLE THROUGH ARCTIC Soviet Scientists Return From East Antarctic

WEDNESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES  
DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Herat:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS

Herat-Kabul:

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 4-30.

T.M.A.

Kabul-Beirut:

Dep. 12-00.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul:

Dep. 5-00 a.m.

Arr. 12-00.

Kabul-Tehran:

Dep. 1-00 p.m.

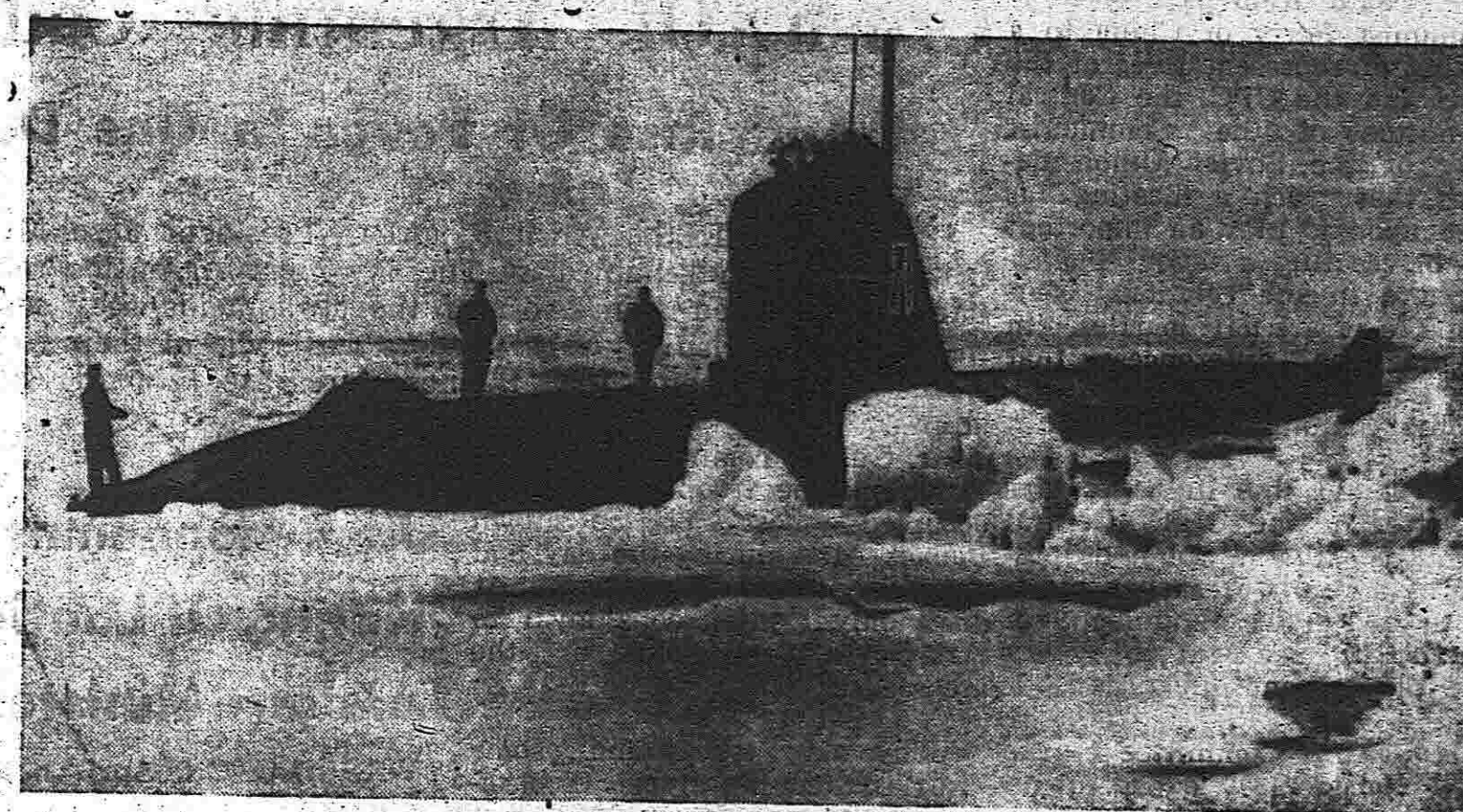
Arr. 18-15 p.m.

## Important

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829  
Itefaq Phone No. 22847  
Bakhtar Phone No. 22879  
Rona Phone No. 22537



The brave always dreamed of reaching the North Pole through the Arctic, and Soviet seamen were the first to pass under the ice of the Arctic Ocean in the 'thirties.

command of Captain Zhiltsov, has twice passed under the ice of the North Pole, these legendary trips will go down in history of world navigation. The submarine's crew, commanded by Zhiltsov, was heading for the North Pole not for the first time. It conducted an under-ice race across the straits between the Victoria Island and the Land of Franz Josef, prior to this trip.

Photo shows the "Leninsky Komsomol" submarine in the ice of the North Pole.

# SPRING OR NATURE AT ITS BEST

By GULBAZ

Spring is definitely here—in the air, on the ground, in the brighter eyes of the house-sparrows, the spring plumage of the thrush and the proud gait of the Chukar. Tulips are slowly opening their dark hearts to the Spring—sun, the wild alyssum nods with the breeze as if with approval, the tender green leaf—buds on the willows are just peeping out as if to make sure whether Spring is really here or not. Rain—clouds, black and lumbering are the harbingers of Spring in Afghanistan. The grey skies of winter have given way to the fluffy clouds, which flit about the heavens mopping it of particles of dust and polishing it into a tremendous turquoise bowl.

self when I thought I heard the 'maiden's' surprised 'ouch' when the young and impetuous Lochinvar hurried forward to lift her daintily-embroidered handkerchief and in his understandable haste not only bumped into her but may have also pressed upon her toes.

Other droplets appeared in twos and threes, and the same pantomime was repeated on the telephone—wire or Shakespeare's 'Life Stage'. Romantic scenes passed in front of my gaze; there were Romeo and Juliets, eternal triangles, medieval vendettas, duels, waltzes and minuets, all in something like 'A Mid-Spring Day—Dream'. After all what is life and what are we if not moving rain—drops on

the life's trapeze. There is love, there is hatred, there are animosities and rivalries, and there is jostling in order to unload one's ambitions upon the heads of other hapless ones and to harness them to carry the load, and all this why? Only to gather momentum, reach a nicked part of the 'telephone wire' and then plop down to mix with other droplets, which have gone before us.

The patter of rain upon the window-pane aroused me from this reverie and another voice seemed to be whispering to me: "Tut, man what depressing thoughts; is Spring not here? Why mope so long as there is sunshine and the good earth. Life is to live, not to waste in negative philosophies."

## S. Korean Leader To Pursue His Plan At His Life's Risk

SEOUL, April 3, (AP)—Strongman Gen. Chung Hee Park was quoted on Monday night as saying he will pursue his plan for South Korea's future, even at the risk of his life.

Three civil rule party members said Gen. Park told them a nationwide vote will be held on his proposal to stay in power unless "former politicians repent" and a new generation is in position to take over.

"I am fully prepared to risk whatever consequences by pursuing this course, Gen. Park was quoted as saying. "If the situation calls for it, I would even risk my own life."

Neither Gen. Park nor an official spokesman was available for comment. The Government-operated Korean Broadcast Service said Gen. Park met the three but gave no details.

The three, Mr. Kim Tai-Man, were former President Yun Posun, Mr. Park Ui-Jung and Mr. Limand Ex-Premier Huh Chung.

## WILSON

(Contd. from page 2)

Mr. Wilson said the Macmillan Government's efforts to establish such a force "mean such a development of our financial and real resources, as to limit our ability to make an effective contribution to NATO's ground forces".

Wilson said he could not agree with the thesis that abolishing of the independent British nuclear force would place his country in a position of humiliating dependence.

"It is dependence on the U.S. for the so-called British deterrent which creates the wrong relationship and which means that the meetings of Western Leaders... are dominated by unrewarding and I would feel humiliating wrangles about the supply of particular weapons," he said.

Chang-Soo, told newsmen they appealed to see Gen. Park on Friday, but were not summoned to junta headquarters until Monday—after Gen. Park's conference with his main civilian opponents achieved no solution to South Korea's political crisis.

The principals in that meeting vanced training course on scientific bases of locust control arranged by the Centre.

A group of scientists of the eighth Soviet antarctic expedition have successfully completed their autumn scientific reconnaissance flight over the offshore regions of the east antarctic.

The "Ti-14" plane carrying the expedition members has returned to Mirny.

The Australian Wilkes base on Knox coast was the easternmost point of the flight. The Australian polar explorers gave a warm reception to the Soviet scientists who spent almost a whole day at their base. After flying over Bunker Oasis the Soviet plane landed on the shore of Davis sea wherefrom it flew to Mirny.

The Australian scientist Greenhill, who wintered in the Wilkes base, flew to the south polar observatory together with his Soviet colleagues.

The scientist will spend about two weeks in Mirny and then leave for Capetown on board the Soviet expeditionary ship "OB".

## Science May Make Weather Changes Possible

Nuclear tests so far remained without influence upon the weather, according to the opinion of the President of the Meteorological World Organization Andre Vaut (France).

The energy set free by a medium-sized atomic bomb only amounted to one tenth of the power of an average thunderstorm. M. Vaut stressed last night at the opening of the fourth meteorological world conference in Geneva.

M. Vaut further predicted that in future it would not only be possible to issue more accurate weather forecasts with the aid of weather satellites, but also to bring about changes in weather or climate.

But the whole mankind would have to take its chance on the effecting changes, such as melting the ice in the polar regions, M. Vaut warned.

It had to be taken into consideration that any changes of that kind would be irreversible, he stressed.

Serious conflicts were already being created now by artificial rain, M. Vaut explained.

## Campaign Against Locust Important Contribution To Freedom From Hunger

With pests and diseases destroying food amounting to a quarter of world agricultural production each year, anti-locust research had an important contribution to make to the freedom from hunger campaign, Sir Andrew Cohen, Director-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation, said in London on Monday.

Sir Andrew, a former Governor of Uganda, was opening a course for overseas experts at the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

He said the course was an example of the international co-operation existing in the war against Locusts.

The course is being attended by eleven senior officials from a number of countries including the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, the Somali Republic, and Iran, countries where the locust threat is serious.

They are taking a month's advanced training course on scientific bases of locust control arranged by the Centre.



## CUBA REGRETS FIRING ON U.S. FREIGHTER

WASHINGTON, April 3, (AP).—Cuba expressed regret on Tuesday for what it said was a mistaken attack on a U.S. freighter last Thursday and promised to try to prevent such incidents in the future.

At the same time Cuba asked the United States to consider the "seriousness of the situation" in the Caribbean and to stop hit-and-run raids on Cuba.

This was reported by Czech Ambassador Miloslav Ruzek, who handed the State Department the Cuban reply to the U.S. demand for "full explanation" of the March 28 Cuban attack by Cuban Mig jet fighters on the U.S. freighter Floridian. There was no immediate comment from the State Department.

The United States had demanded the explanation after reporting that Cuban planes had fired in the general direction of the U.S. freighter Floridian, bound from Puerto Rico to Miami. The ship was not hit.

## Sharp Afro-Asian Reaction Against Nkomo's Arrest

UNITED NATIONS, April 3, (AP).—African and Asian delegates were critical on Tuesday of the sentencing of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, African political leader in Southern Rhodesia.

Ambassador Gershon Collier of Sierra Leone told a reporter:

"I think it's a shame he's been sentenced. It's a disgraceful performance. Obviously it's tied up with other things."

Mr. Collier, on the U.N. Committee on Decolonization, did not explain "other things."

Mr. Nkomo was convicted of assaulting a policeman on Monday, a week after appearing before a U.N. Committee here for equal voting rights for African natives in Southern Rhodesia.

He was sentenced to six months hard labour, with half of the sentence suspended.

He is President of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Muhammad S. Lugman of Mauritania said of the sentence:

"They want to establish another South Africa in Southern Rhodesia. But another South Africa is very difficult to establish...they are not trying to find a proper solution."

An Asian delegate who asked not to be identified said of the sentence, "it's terrible."

He said the situation in Southern Rhodesia had worsened since the U.N. Committee discussed it a year ago. So, he declared, the subject should be placed before the General Assembly at its special financial session called for May 14.

## Soviet Communist Party Guido Command Claims Crush Of Argentine Coup Fall And Rise Of Power In One Day

(Contd. from page 1)  
Communist Party of China to a meeting of representatives of the CPSU and the CPC, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declared that "such a meeting is called upon to play an important role in creating a favourable atmosphere in the relations between the fraternal parties in adjusting the differences that have arisen of late in the international communist movement."

"We would like to hope, says the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, that it would be possible as a result of such a meeting to carry out a number of constructive measures to overcome the present difficulties."

The Central Committee of the CPSU considers it expedient to discuss at the coming meeting the most urgent problems:

Questions of struggle for the further strengthening of the night of the world socialist system and its conversion into the decisive factor of the development of human society.

Questions of struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence, the need to pool the efforts of all peace-loving forces for struggle to prevent a new world thermonuclear war, assertion in international relations of the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence.

Questions of the national-liberation movement, of struggle for the complete and final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism in all its forms.

Questions of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and the ranks of the communist movement.

## \$100,000 INCOME FROM KABUL TANNERY

EXPORT  
KABUL, April 3.—The Kabul leather factory produces daily nine thousand square feet of half-tanned leather for export and one thousand eight hundred square feet for use in the Shoe Factory.

According to an official of the Tannery eleven different kinds of leather, from goat and sheepskins, cowhide, buffalo-hide and camelhide are produced by the tannery. The Tannery exported one hundred thousand pieces of half-tanned leather last year with a total value of one hundred thousand dollars.

He added in addition to the existing machines, 91 new automatic machines have been installed in the Shoe Factory. The number of employees in the Factory, he said, is 140; they are supervised by one foreign expert.

## 275 Kilometres Of Western Highway Surfaced With Concrete

KABUL, April 3.—Over two hundred and seventy-five kilometres of the Torghundy-Kandahar highway were surfaced with concrete and cement up to the end of last year. This was disclosed by Colonel Abdul Ahmad, Officer-in-Charge of the Western Area.

He said that at present road-making operations are continuing pairs will be completed this year; in the area between Shindund and Grishk. According to plans, he said, 170 kilometres of the highway will be completed this year. He went on to say that one Workshop, equipped with machi-

BUENOS AIRES, April 3, (AP).—President Jose Maria Guido's command claimed on Tuesday night Argentine rebels have been routed from most of the strongholds they seized in a sudden uprising. Rebel leaders and some of their troops were reported fleeing the Buenos Aires area aboard Navy ships.

Mr. Guido's command said anti-Guido marine troops who had occupied most of downtown Buenos Aires during the day had abandoned their objectives. At dusk only army troops loyal to Mr. Guido were visible in the area.

Many navy troops and some army soldiers were seen embarking aboard the icebreaker "San Martin," which pulled away from shore so fast it snapped some of its mooring lines. Reported aboard the ship were Gen. Benjamin Menendez and Federico Toranzo Montero, the two bitterly anti-Peronist generals who served as figureheads for the naval uprising.

No word of surrender came from the rebels and there was no immediate confirmation of reported loyalist successes in the provinces.

The Navy launched the revolt with the avowed intention of blocking forthcoming elections in which it feared followers of ex-dictator Juan D. Peron would come to power. But Mr. Guido's command claimed there was no wholesale defection to the rebels among Army and Air Force ranks.

Fighting was reported at several points. Military sources said rebel Navy planes bombed and strafed loyalist army tanks at Magdalena, about 60 miles southeast of the Capital, for two hours. Eight soldiers were reported injured by Navy jets.

Broadcast reports said rebel planes also bombed and smashed the Guido-held transmitting area in Buenos Aires and that the Argentine fleet, led by the aircraft carrier Independence, was steaming toward Buenos Aires to force Guido out.

The rebels also claimed control of La Plata, Capital of Buenos Aires province, but Mr. Guido's command said loyalist troops had ousted rebels from Government house there. It also claimed an Air Force unit that rebelled earlier in the day in Buenos Aires had surrendered by nightfall.

It was the navy that played the key role in throwing Buenos Aires in the river plate and threatened to shell the city. Mr. Peron fled and is now in exile in Spain.

Mr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy of Ethiopia, after Mr. King spoke, suggested that the chairman talk with the British overnight and see if "they could give us a new date."

"We were hopeful that the United Kingdom would say, 'come this week,' they apparently want to delay matters. I am disappointed."

Mr. Tesfaye charged that Mr. Nkomo, sentenced on Monday in Salisbury to six months of hard labour, was jailed because he came here.

"Of course they put him away, saying he pushed a policeman," the Ethiopian delegate declared.



## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; ROMEO JULIET with translation in Persian.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CARNIVAL with translation in Persian.

## BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; HUMAN AMPHIBIAN with translation in Persian.

## ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; LELA MAJNOON with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange

## Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 3.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

## Buying Rates In Afghanis

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

TREAT YOURSELF TO  
ANOTHER FINE TIME  
AT THE INTERNATIONAL  
CLUB DANCE  
ON APRIL 4, 1963 AT 8-30 P.M.  
LIVE MUSIC INFORMAL DRESS



## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +16°C.  
Minimum +2°C.  
Sun set today at 6-18 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-40 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul: Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw: Khyber  
Restaurant: International  
Club: Pamir Cinema: Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

VOL. II, NO. 32

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1963 (HAMAL 14, 1342)

## DR. POPAL'S MESSAGE TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS KABUL UNIVERSITY TO ORGANIZE DEBATE AND DISCUSSION FORUMS

KABUL, April 4.—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education in a message on the commencement of the new academic year of Kabul University while congratulating the students said he considered it his duty that at a time when the new year coincided with a change in the Cabinet and the administrative system of the country to mention the services of Sardar Mohammad Daoud in the advancement of modern education and as one of his close associates to thank him and to remind "you all to follow his example of sincerity patriotism and perseverance."

The Minister advised the students to welcome with an open mind, scientific judgement and determination the wish of our benevolent Sovereign to introduce positive changes in our social and administrative institutions.

## Mass-Vaccination Against Small Pox

KABUL, April 4.—A meeting was held at the Ministry of Public Health yesterday under the Chairmanship of Dr. Qayum Rasoul, the Deputy Minister to discuss the small pox eradication project and the programme of mass vaccination launched as a preventive measure in Kabul.

The meeting was attended by members of the Ministry of Public Health and Chiefs of the Health Departments in the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Education, representatives of the Ministries of Press and Mines and Industries, the Kabul Municipal Corporation and certain other organizations together with WHO advisers.

## International Health Day To Be Observed On April 7th

KABUL, April 4.—International Health Day will be observed in Kabul and provinces of Afghanistan on April 7.

Dr. Dehati, Director of Publications of the Public Health Institute, said, in an interview yesterday that the theme of the day this year will be campaign against hunger and the diseases which would result from it. On April 7th he said, various health centres will organize speeches and film shows and dramas about campaigning against hunger.

Functions will be held at Malalai Girls' School, the Teachers Training Centre, the Park Cinema and the Women's Society. Similarly, the Military School and Military Academy will observe the day. Radio Kabul and newspapers of the capital and provinces will publish special articles on hunger and the undesirable effects of mal-nutrition on health.



Dr. Anwar reading Dr. Popal's message on the commencement of new academic year before an audience of university teachers and students.

## South Africa Refuses Royal Audience UN Technical Assistance Presence In S.W. Africa Jirga Demands Release Of Political Prisoners

UNITED NATIONS, April 4, (DPA).—Secretary-General U Thant disclosed on Wednesday that South Africa had refused to allow the United Nations to station a Technical Assistance resident representative in South West Africa.

He released an exchange of letters on the subject with South Africa's Permanent U.N. Representative, Ambassador Matthys Botha.

KABUL, April 4.—A report from Momand Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that an important jirga was held at Ghanum Shah Village of Moosa-khail district on March 24 which was attended by elders, dignitaries, and a large group of Moosa-khail tribesmen.

Mr. Malik Taj Mohammad Khan and Mullah Miramgul in their speeches warned the Government of Pakistan that the people of Momand were ready to give every sacrifice to safeguard their freedom and liberate their subjugated brethren. Participants of the jirga expressed anxiety over the condition of the Pakhtunistani political prisoners and the behaviour of Pakistani Government against them and especially Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The jirga unanimously demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners.

## Soviet 4th Moon Halfway From Earth

MOSCOW, April 4, (Reuter).—Soviet Union's fourth moon probe was hurtling through space on Wednesday about 135,000 miles from the earth—more than half-way to the moon—with its instruments functioning normally.

Soviet newspapers and radio were silent on the specific task set for "moon four," but many papers referred to ways of landing on the moon's surface and outlining how a "soft" landing could be made.

Major Yuri Gagarin, the first Soviet space man, commented on the "moon four" launching, the said he believed there would be more flights of space stations and animals before man undertook a flight to the moon.

A Moscow radio broadcast said the human epoch in the moon's history is already beginning and adding: "there will be laboratories, sanatoria and observatories on the moon."

And the Soviet news agency Tass said astronomers at Kazanings of the object found on the moon had proved to be very close to the calculated figures.

KABUL, April 4.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following yesterday: Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Serai, Governor of Kataghan Province; Mr. Abdul Aziz, Acting Chief Commissioner of Farah; Mr. Mir Mohammad Siddik Farhang, Adviser to the Ministry of Mines and Industries; Mr. Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, Vice President of the Department for Tribal Affairs and a number of dignitaries of the Safi tribe belonging to Souki and Bawagul.

## H. M. Congratulates Hungarian President

KABUL, April 4.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Istvan Dobi in Budapest congratulating him on the anniversary of the Hungarian National Day.

## Paris Meeting To Discuss Algerian Affairs

PARIS, April 4, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle will preside over a meeting of the Government's Algerian Affairs Committee on Friday "to study happenings there of the last week." M. Alain Peyrefitte, Information Minister, told reporters after a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

He said the meeting would be attended by M. Georges Gorse, French Ambassador in Algeria.

Within the last few days the Algerian Government has taken over control of 69 hotels in the country and a number of large estates have been put under the control of workers co-operatives.











## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 6, 1963

## New University Academic Year

The new academic year for Kabul University has begun, and with it both the students and faculty members not only find themselves with a new year but also with new hopes and aspirations brought about as the result of change in the administrative system of the country.

The University undoubtedly should form the core and nucleus of the enlightened thinking in the country. For it is here that not only both the professors and students deal with all phases and problems of social life but they can indeed become the spearhead of the new order which is in the making in this country. When the students graduate from their colleges and are entrusted with public duties, it is there that they have to make use of their knowledge. The Prime Minister Dr. Yusuf in the Government's policy statement, and Dr. Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education in his message for the new academic year, both have counted on the enlightened and educated groups of the country for carrying out the social reforms and the University students and those who have already finished their colleges should know that they are the most important part of this group upon whom the Government and the nation have rested their hopes.

A university student at this phase of national development should be seriously aware that during his college years he has to prepare himself for a supreme responsibility. The services of university graduates are able to direct his efforts in any have been valuable to the nation all the times but he these services have now become inevitable. These services should manifest themselves from a patriotic angle for the good of the nation.

For a university student perhaps more than anything else it is important to bring his academic years should do nothing under a discipline and this should be parallel with his activities for acquiring know-

## TEXT OF DR. POPAL'S MESSAGE TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

I wish to congratulate the President, the Faculty members and all men and women students of Kabul University on this opening-day of the new academic year and I pray for their success and happiness.

The Kabul University administration, the Deans of the Faculties and their teachers and Professors have endeavored with all the moral and material resources at their command to improve academically, materially and administratively, the position this year so that your success in your studies may be better assured.

At this time when the new academic year has coincided with a change in the Cabinet and the administrative system of the country, I consider it my duty, as one of his close associates, to remind you gratefully of the services of His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud to the cause of the country's progress in all spheres, especially in the fields of education, and to ask you to remember them with appreciation and to follow his example of sincerity of purpose, patriotism and perseverance.

Now that our enlightened and beloved sovereign has willed to institute a positive change and inject a new spirit into the social and administrative systems, I will again ask you, the youth of this country, to welcome your mature judgment and with firm determination, and to strengthen it within the framework of your intellectual and spiritual powers and in accordance with the regulations of Kabul University. It is particularly pleasing to see that His Majesty the King has commanded one of your experienced, prominent and hard-working former teacher, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, whom everyone connected with Kabul University, especially the Professors, know as a sincere colleague, to carry out and implement this change. I am, therefore, certain

every action taken and every measure adopted by his Government, in whatever sphere it may be, will conform with scientific requirements, the needs of the modern age and the views of all classes of the people, especially the intelligentsia and the youth. Therefore, as a teacher and one who has been entrusted with the administration of education, I ask all those connected with Kabul University to co-operate with him with sincerity and open-heartedness, qualities which the youth of this country is particularly endowed with. The existing difficulties may be removed through social justice and medium of the law immunity of the individual may be achieved, and the affairs of the country may receive inspiration from a set national goal, which good then be pursued for the good and welfare of the Afghan nation under a well-prepared and honest workers.

In order that the Government may know and benefit from the sound ideas of University Professors and men and women students, I have instructed the Kabul University administration to arrange as soon as possible, under a clear-cut directive, a programme under which University Professors and men and women students may be enabled to discuss and debate, in meetings, topics of the day and to analyse them scientifically from every angle; such forums will be of a purely scientific character and will be arranged and managed by the Professors themselves. At these meetings not only competent Professors, but also other well-informed persons, not connected with education, will be invited to take part in the debate and impart expert information; these meetings will be open to everyone connected with the University Faculties. I am sure that with a strong spirit of dedication and through a purely scientific attitude and unselfish arguments about the country's social, economic and educational problems such meetings will prove useful and fruitful. It is hoped that with the co-operation of the public and the sincerity and selflessness of our young people the lofty ideal of the present Government would be attained, but in my opinion one of the prerequisites of its success is that selfish designs and prejudiced and exclusive ideas should not be allowed to pollute it and the Afghan youth should always keep before them their own inherent personality, character and nobility. I therefore, ask the estimable Professors and students never to dissipate, confuse or confound their thoughts, but to begin the new academic year with full confidence in the actions of the present Government and trust in God as the real supporter of true and honest workers.

I have requested the Prime Minister to take part in the first large meeting of the University to acquaint you with his views; he has accepted with pleasure this invitation. In conclusion I welcome the Freshmen to the Faculties and wish prosperity, success and progress to Afghanistan and the noble Afghan nation under the guidance of our enlightened sovereign. I also wish to offer my heartfelt thanks to all foreign Professors and scientific institutions of friendly countries for co-operating with us. I want to assure them that the Afghan youth has constantly appreciated their educational services and will endeavour, with a lively and strong spirit and discipline to derive the greatest benefit from their knowledge and thus to equip themselves better for service to the nation, society and their homeland.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR EUROPEAN PEACE CORPS

## 10,000 European "Development Helpers" Needed

The recently completed session of the Strasbourg European Council decided to ask the various Governments to set up a "European Peace Corps". More exactly expressed, a "European agency for the use of volunteers for technical co-operation". This is more than just an idea. Here it is the question of a concrete exactly conceived project.

A committee of parliamentarians from 17 nations took over the preparatory work. In the meantime, it was discovered that

Discipline in the sense of national development that all his efforts should be directed towards a cause for the good of the public. It is right to say that if he has acquired the capacity to be able to direct his efforts in any field entrusted upon him later, nation all the times but he these services have now become inevitable. These services should manifest themselves from a patriotic angle for the good of the nation.

We hope that our young people in the university will correctly understand and grasp the urgency and importance of their duties and during their academic years should do nothing but to prepare themselves for what they are expected to do later.

60 associations are already sending volunteers to developing countries. For example, from Great Britain last year, 600 volunteers went to 50 different countries. In the German Federal Republic there exist already eight big organizations which work together under the motto "Learning and Helping Overseas". For example, last year, the "Work Community for Development Aid" sent 120 people to 20 different countries, the service "Bread for the World" 30 experts, the "International Student Union" 180 students, the "International Peace Service", the "Bohemian Circle", the "International Farmers' Service" and the "International Civilian Service" were also active.

Similar attempts are made in Denmark and Norway. Young Belgians, who undertake three years duty overseas are even freed of military service.

## Catalogue of Needs

Meanwhile the committee has assembled a catalogue of the main needs. This shows, above all, that there are enough specialists for big projects, but that there is a great lack of a middle class between uneducated workers and specialists, thus, for example, there is a lack of nurses, school teachers, of foremen, engineers

and of farmers able to repair a tractor. One example is particularly memorable. Nigeria's need for qualified personnel is so great that between 1960 and 1970 it will rise from 31,000 to a figure in the region of 86,000. There will be a lack in the executive service of 6,000 officials of the middle grade. In South America, the number of primary schools will increase threefold in the next ten years, thereby increasing considerably the already existing shortage of teachers.

In view of such figures, the committee is of the opinion that Europe should, as soon as possible, select at least 10,000 suitable, appropriately educated development helpers and send them overseas and that for such a project, all European lands must work together.

KABUL, April 6.—Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Qadir Ibrahim assistant director of ILO in Istanbul left Kabul on Thursday.

He had come to Kabul to see projects assisted by ILO and hold discussion and exchange views on these projects with Afghan authorities in Kabul.

## THE PRESS AND RADIO

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an exclusive interview given by Her Royal Highness Princess Belquis to the reporter of the paper about her trip to India from which she returned last week. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by her husband and H.R.H. the Victor of Kabul.

The Princess has said in her interview that Indian Journalists and enlightened women were particularly interested about the changes that were taking place in the life of Afghan women. She has said that she gave answers to the questions forwarded to her about the life of Afghan women. Her Royal Highness says that Indian women are taking an active part in the public affairs. She has admired the classical fine arts of India and has particularly mentioned the Indian Government's plan to develop and protect those groups who are engaged in these fields.

During her trip to India the Princess had meetings with the Indian President, Vice President, the Prime Minister and his daughter Mrs. Indra Ghandi.

In Mohan forest of U.P. State, the Princess had a chance to participate in a tiger hunt which Her Royal Highness said will remain among the pleasant memories she has brought back with her from India.

## Radio

The change that has begun in Afghanistan during last thirty years has gained for it a high position among the nations supporting liberty and the leaders of economic and social movements. Afghanistan was the first nation to take a serious stand against colonialism in Asia. Nearly half a century ago the valiant sons of this country victoriously fought against the greatest power on earth on whose empire the sun never set and proclaimed its complete political and economic independence.

From that time on, and especially during the past thirty years, Afghanistan has passed through new and important stages in its national life.

National integrity was guaranteed; alien interference and exploitation was stopped; the national economy was founded on a firm basis.

Afghanistan's policy of neutrality and free judgment was confirmed in all international gatherings. In spite of external pressures, Afghanistan did not deviate from its policy and did not join any military pacts.

It is on this basis that Afghanistan gained noteworthy credit and prestige in the international stage and played an active role in international gatherings and conferences.

The new changes in Afghanistan could be deemed to be new steps towards social and political perfection, and the spiritual maturity of the Afghan society.

New Afghanistan views democracy through material and moral equality and with the aid of its hard working people and the wise leadership of His Majesty the King, we are trying to revive the ancient grandeur of this land. So that democracy based on equality and grandeur based on liberty may be guaranteed above and over all other things.

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

## SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30. GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Man who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 43 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-7-00

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
9-00-11-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

6-10-6-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Sunday, classical music.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:  
Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:  
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 16-40.

## T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES  
Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.  
Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.  
Arr. Tehran 14-45 a.m.

## Important

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Post 22313  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Posarlat  
Afghan  
Karte-Char  
Iqbal  
Nizami  
Inayet  
Phone No. 22819  
Phone No. 22919  
Phone No. 23829  
Phone No. 23743  
Phone No. 22593  
Phone No. 20960

## Afghan Wrestlers To Go To India



A group of Afghan wrestlers are due to leave for India next week. In an exercise held on Thursday in the wrestling club, the Afghan Olympic Federation had invited local newsmen to observe the wrestlers practicing. A group picture of the wrestlers and newspapermen was taken.

## A LOOK AT AFGHAN ART AND CIVILIZATION

## PART III

It introduced the popular language, and social, scientific-political and critical items into the national literature prose, replaced poetry as the preferred vehicle of literary expression.

Following the winning of independence, modernization took place in every phase of life, a great number of new schools were opened, and many new books were written or translated. The new movement in art was expressed in poetry, prose, painting, music, theatre and dance, and in every aspect of creative activity. The new movement began with the achievement of independence, which was celebrated on song and literature. The founding of the Literary Society by late King Mohammed Nadir Shah was followed by the establishment of the Pakhtu Academy, the Afghan Historical Society, the Aryana Encyclopedia Society, The Royal Afghan Press Department, Kabul Radio, Bakhshar News Agency, and Kabul University, all of which became centres of cultural activities. Research was undertaken in various fields, such as the history, languages and literature of the country. There was an increase in the number of schools, papers and magazines as well as translations from other languages. New trends in literature were evidenced by the work done in poetry writing and in prose (particularly in the case of "Ghazal"). Today the short story form is still emerging from its infancy, though it holds bright promise for the future. Contemporary poetry may show either the influence both in form and content of classic poets as Mawlawi, Hafiz, Bidel, Saadi, Rumi, Khushal or others, or it may introduce new content within the structure of classical inspired form. In addition there exists a new poetry differing both in content and form traditional prototypes.

The music of Afghanistan, which has close ties with national literature, may be divided into two broad categories: (1) Classic Afghan music, which reflects the influence of Indian music and (2) popular or folk music, of which the best example is the "light" music of Ghazal, Farman and Lashkar. In addition the country has borrowed the music of European music, which has close ties with national literature, may be divided into two broad categories: (1) Classic Afghan music, which reflects the influence of Indian music and (2) popular or folk music, of which the best example is the "light" music of Ghazal, Farman and Lashkar. In addition the country has borrowed the music of European music, which has close ties with national literature, may be divided into two broad categories: (1) Classic Afghan music, which reflects the influence of Indian music and (2) popular or folk music, of which the best example is the "light" music of Ghazal, Farman and Lashkar. 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## Wool Processing Plant To Be Installed Kandahar, Girishk, Ghazni Wool To Be Consumed In The Plant

KABUL, April 6.—The Ministry of Commerce on Thursday agreed to import and install a factory for cleaning, pressing and sorting Afghan wool. The factory will be installed in Girishk western Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Commerce and Kandahar traders have agreed that the plant will be put into operation with a ten million Afghanis capital. The merchants will pay any extra possible cost. The foreign exchange needed for the plant will be provided through foreign credits.

The plant will consume wool produced in Kandahar, Ghazni and Girishk.

The Ministry of Commerce has completed the project and has authorized its concerned departments to prepare the draft of the protocol on the basis of which the loan for purchasing the plant will be secured.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce later said that Afghanistan exported about 8,000 tons of wool every year abroad. The new plant will help increase the price of Afghan wool. He said that through processing the wool in the factory another exporting item called lanolin will also be produced.

Mr. Sarwar said that since wool is being produced all over Afghanistan, the Ministry of Commerce intends to import and install similar plants in other parts of the country also.

**FOREIGN AID OF U.S.A.**  
(Contd. from page 1)  
ly below" last year's level of \$3.9 billion.

"There is nothing the communists want more than to see the yanks go home," Mr. Rusk said, "not only from Western Europe, but from the Mediterranean, South Asia, the Far East, Latin America, Africa, everywhere."

"If we yanks come home, the communists will begin to take over."

Why any American would want to co-operate with that global communist strategy is beyond my understanding. But that is what sharp cuts in our foreign aid programme would mean."

Mr. Rusk said "the free world has fared better than the communist world during the last 12 months" but this is no cause for complacency.

"Despite their differences, Moscow and Peking remain allies," he said.

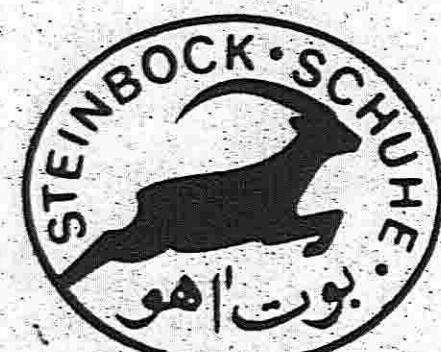
His first public concert in America took place in 1961 in the New York Carnegie Hall. Since then he is playing nearly every year in North and South America.

Julian von Karolyi is a competent interpreter of the Hungarian composer Franz Liszt and the Polish-French composer Frederik Chopin.

The classification of freshmen to various colleges are as follows:  
College of Medicine—126.  
College of Literature—115.  
College of Political Science—112.

College of Economics—103.  
College of Agriculture—36.  
College of Engineering—64.  
College of Home Economics—16.

College of Natural Science—81.  
College of Pharmacy—22.



It's easy to relax in Steinbock-Sandals



## Dr. Seraj: New Dean Of Medicine College

KABUL, April 6.—Professor Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, of the College of Medicine was elected on Thursday morning as the new dean of that college, by a majority vote of 13. He replaces Dr. Qayyum Rassoul who has been appointed as the Deputy Minister of Health.

Dr. Seraj was opposed by Dr. Kiramuddin Kakar, a professor of the college of Medicine. Out of twenty votes, Dr. Kakar received six, there was one abstention.

The meeting was also attended by Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University.

Dr. Safar Ali, a professor in that college was elected the president of the meeting before the voting took place.

Dr. Anwari, congratulated Dr. Seraj on his election; he also briefly referred to the gradual progress made by the college of Medicine since it was established 32 years ago.

Dr. Seraj promised that he will do all he can to raise the standard of the college and thanked those who trusted him with assuming the office.

Dr. Seraj, 45, is a pediatric.



## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: ITS A WONDERFUL WORLD starring: George Cole, Kathleen and Terence Morgan.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: HUMAN AMPHIBIAN with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: DO ADMI starring: Shashi Kala and Jairaj.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: LELA MAJNOON with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 6.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghanis**  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghanis**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per French Franc

Af 8:00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af 8:00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

**WANTED**  
Draftsmen with knowledge of English—apply Corps of Engineers Office Kabul.

and English Typist—apply USAID Personnel Office.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +13°C.  
Minimum +4°C.  
Sun set today at 6-21 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-37 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 34

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1963 (HAMAL 17, 1342)

PRICE AF. 1

## AFGHANISTAN OBSERVES CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS

### WORLD HEALTH DAY

### Functions Held Throughout Nation

KABUL, April 7.—World Health Day is being celebrated today. Dr. Abdul Rahim the Minister of Public Health in a message broadcast over Radio Kabul last night urged farmers to step-up food production.

### 30 Per Cent Increase In Kabul University Enrollment

KABUL, April 7.—The new academic year of the Kabul University began yesterday. Nearly 3,500 students are enrolled in the University.

Professor Mohammad Osman Anwari, Rector of the University, has said 800 students had newly joined the colleges this year which shows a thirty percent increase compared to the previous year. He said that nearly 3,000 students had graduated from the University colleges so far and that during the past five years 500 students were sent abroad for further studies.

Dr. Anwari also said that 350 teachers and professors were employed in the University colleges. Three hundred of them, he added, were Afghan and 50 foreign. He explained that the foreign professors were serving in various colleges under cultural co-operation agreements. Sixty per cent of college professors, he explained, had been sent abroad and more will be sent in due course.

**Jangalak Factories To Have Design Copying Department**

KABUL, April 7.—In addition to the Department of Designing a Section of Design-Copying has been established at Jangalak Factories in Kabul; a number of girls are now receiving training in this Section under the supervision of experts.

Mr. Mohammad Asif, the Deputy Chief of Jangalak Factories said yesterday that orders for manufactured articles were on the increase these days and it was, therefore, considered necessary to increase the number of Designers and also add a Section of Design-Copying to meet the increasing demand.

He declared that the Factory administration contemplated employing girls and women in its technical Departments in order to afford them an opportunity to play their part in developing technological processes in co-operation with Afghan men.

Describing the major items of production in the Factory, he said that these included water-pumps, small and large electrical drills, ventilation-ducts, single and double-tiered beds, water-gates, and petrol-tanks with a capacity of from 4,000 to 20,000 litres.



The Constitutional Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon to hear the sub-committee's report and also to discuss items on the agenda. Afterwards the sub-committee was instructed to make an analytical study of the present constitution, taking into consideration the values and the principles that should be incorporated in the future draft constitution. The committee also studied the suggestions contained in letters to its secretariat. It was decided that the committee should hold weekly meetings on Saturday to study the work of the sub-committee.

## U.S.S.R. Describes W. German Royal Audience Embargo On Pipes Shipment "Action To Worsen Relations"

MOSCOW, April 7, (Tass).—The Soviet Government has assessed the embargo imposed by the FRG Government on the delivery of large-diameter pipes to the USSR "as a hostile act aimed at worsening the relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany which, as they are leave much to be desired."

### Training Course For Kindergarten Teachers Opened

KABUL, April 7.—Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rassoul, the Deputy Minister of Public Health inaugurated a training course for kindergarten teachers at Nazo Kindergarten yesterday afternoon.

Referring to the importance of such courses and the position of child, the Deputy Minister said advanced countries consider a proper bringing up of their children as the only way of progress and prosperity.

While pointing out to kindergarten teachers the importance of their duty, Dr. Rassoul thanked the American Women's Association in Kabul for their co-operation in the launching of the course.

Afterwards Mrs. Habiba Mansoori, the Director of the Nazo Kindergarten in welcoming the opening of the course expressed the hope that the kindergarten teachers after graduation would be able to render greater service in the bringing up of children.

Mrs. Joseph Gunn, on behalf of the Association members, delivered a speech in which she expressed delight in the fact that the American women had been able to contribute in increasing the knowledge of kindergarten teachers.

Twenty teachers from Nazo and Hamid Kindergartens are enrolled in the course.

Such a violation of a bilateral agreement is wholly unacceptable. It is my hope that on this World Health Day people everywhere in the world will try to visualize this problem of hunger and the disease and death that go with it. Remedies are largely known—they call for simultaneous action on the agricultural, medical and educational fronts. In today's world, hunger is indeed a disease of millions. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has launched a world-wide Free-countries, rich and poor.

**Radiation Belt From U.S. High Altitude Test To Remain 10 Years, Satellite Reports**

BEDFORD, Massachusetts, April 7, (Reuter).—A secret United States Air Force radiation-measuring satellite has confirmed that the artificial radiation belt caused by the American high-altitude "rainbow bomb" last July may last up to 10 years, an air force scientist disclosed on Saturday.

The satellite, known only as "1962 Beta Kappa 1" and launched six weeks after the American nuclear explosion high above Hawaii, also obtained valuable information on three Soviet high-altitude blasts touched off between October 22 and November 1.

It found that the artificial belt produced by the Soviet tests lasted only a short time because they were detonated at a higher altitude, Dr. Ludwig Katz told reporters, touring the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories here, about 15 miles from Boston.

Dr. Katz was one of the top scientists on the satellite project. An Air Force spokesman said the military-type satellite had been



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APRIL 7, 1963

WORLD HEALTH  
DAY

The theme of World Health  
Day which is being celebrated  
in most countries today is cam-  
paign against hunger and  
diseases which are associat-  
ed with malnutrition. It  
should be recalled that the  
Food and Agricultural Organi-  
zation too dedicated a week  
from March 17 to 24 as "Free-  
dom From Hunger Campaign  
Week". The FAO programme  
launched within the context of  
the United Nations Develop-  
ment Decade is to last until  
1965. Thus fighting hunger and  
malnutrition has not become a  
topic for World Health Orga-  
nization during the year ahead  
but another UN agency, the  
FAO too is engaged tackling  
this most urgent problem  
threatening humanity.

Today more than two third  
of peoples of the world either  
go hungry or live in a state  
of malnutrition. And it has  
been said that on the economic  
front while the rich nations are  
getting richer the poor ones  
grow poorer.

What health authorities can  
do to fight hunger and malnutri-  
tion is related to the fact that  
to what extent these authori-  
ties have devised their own  
plans, from a medical point of  
view, in this connexion. The  
Food and Agricultural Organi-  
zation has launched its own  
plan and each member nation  
has devised programmes, which  
are to be carried through the  
help offered by FAO and aid  
giving countries and organiza-  
tions.

Although the FAO has a  
longer period during which it  
will work on the problem, the  
WHO during the year ahead  
can specially help in solving  
meeting this health deficiency,  
some of the problems of mal-  
nutrition and the consequent  
diseases which are threatening  
the health of millions of peo-  
ple throughout the world. It  
is our hope that the program-  
mes carried out by the WHO  
other countries too should step  
will be complementary to the  
ones launched by the FAO.

Afghanistan is a member of  
WHO as it is connected with  
the FAO. Our Ministry of  
Public Health and other relat-

Algerian officials stress they are  
merely taking over the operations  
of the properties, not ownership.  
They say management by public  
committees is necessary to pre-  
vent speculation and abnormally  
high profits, and conforms with  
the policy of national socialism.

The French statement said:  
The French Government does  
not contest the right of Algeria  
to adopt the economic regime of  
its choice. But this right should  
not be exercised to the detriment  
of French interests without putting  
in danger, the terms of co-opera-  
tion between the two countries."

The French Government has  
budgeted 210 million dollars for aid  
to Algeria during 1963, including  
a cash grant to enable the country  
to meet year-end obligations for  
1962.

The French attitude may have  
been influenced by a speech by  
Premier Ahmed Ben Bella on  
Wednesday. Speaking of the sei-  
zure of a large French-owned  
farm west of Algiers, Mr. Ben  
Bella said "If this doesn't con-  
form with the Evian accords,  
that's just too bad".

The Algerian Information Minis-  
try later denied that statement  
and substituted: "if we violate the  
Evian accords by this decision,  
too bad for the Evian accords".

The Marshal has been quoted  
as saying that the people of India  
were adapting themselves to per-  
form the intricate industrial and  
highly technical jobs with the  
same efficiency and craftsmanship  
as they were handling fine arts  
and sophisticated work in ivory,  
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Her Royal Highness Princess  
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her recent trip to India was both  
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Her Royal Highness was im-  
pressed by the efforts of the  
Indian people in making use of  
their locally produced goods as  
far as possible.

Dr. Tuli, WHO Area Represen-  
tative and the Deputy Chief of the  
Malaria Institute were also pre-  
sent at the meeting, with the Ac-  
ting Minister of Public Health.

The capability of some develop-

ing Minister of Public Health.

# An American's Tribute To Fakir Of Ipi

Two days ago a News des-  
patch from Gurwek Pakhtunis-  
tan, reported of a big meeting  
which was held in connexion with  
the third anniversary of the  
death of His Holiness Haji Ali  
Mirza Khan (Fakir of Ipi). Pre-  
sident of the Central Pakhtunis-  
tan local government.

At this historical gathering,  
which was largely attended by  
Pakhtun leaders, the people of  
Central Pakhtunistan, not only  
pledged to fight up to the last  
for their independence, but also  
paid tributes to their departed  
leader and a hero of the Pakhtun  
freedom struggle against the  
invaders.

On this occasion I quote a few  
lines from a book by an Ameri-  
can author. The book written  
by Mr. James W. Spain is pub-  
lished in Great Britain, by Robert  
Hale Ltd. under the title of "The  
Way of the Pathans".

Mr. Spain has served in the  
U.S. army as a photographer  
during Second World War. Later  
he joined the U.S. State Depart-  
ment, serving in the American  
Embassy in Pakistan and here  
he got the idea to study the  
Pathans. He resigned the Foreign  
Service to pursue his study of the  
Pathans. In 1954, 1955 and again  
in 1959 he visited Pakistan, Af-  
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where he came in touch with  
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book of 190 pages contains much  
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## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis suggested in  
its editorial that the Ministries of  
Public Works, Health and Mines  
and Industries should join hands  
in making some temporary ar-  
rangements to improve the drink-  
ing water supply system in pro-  
vincial cities until such time that  
a permanent water supply system  
could be installed.

The paper carried articles on  
the importance of co-operation of  
the people with the Government  
in the implementation of develop-  
ment projects as well as in bring-  
ing about the necessary social re-  
forms.

In its column 'reminders', the  
paper carried notes by two of its  
readers one suggesting that, addi-  
tional bus services were needed  
and the other pointing out that  
Bahar needed grading at various  
places. The letters urged the con-  
cerned authorities to take the  
necessary steps in both cases.

Yesterday's Islah carried an in-  
terview with His Royal Highness  
Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi  
and Her Royal Highness Princess  
Belquis who returned home re-  
cently after an official visit to  
the first Indian Republic.

After expressing appreciation  
for the hospitality accorded by  
the Indian Government and  
people the Marshal is quoted as  
saying that the people of India  
were helping to implement their  
Government's development plans  
with unity, perseverance and  
goodwill. That is why the India  
of today is incomparable with the  
India of sixteen or even ten years  
ago, both from the viewpoint of  
economic and cultural standards as  
well as from the point of view of  
new buildings, factories, dams  
and communications facilities  
that have been installed.

India, the Marshal has said, is  
manufacturing eighty per cent of  
its needs locally. This in itself is  
an outstanding example of the  
success of the Indian Govern-  
ment and people in the attain-  
ment of a better living standard  
and self-sufficiency. His Royal  
Highness has praised the well  
managed airplane, locomotive,  
telephone and watch manufactur-  
ing plants in India and has said  
that the Indian Military College  
at Dehra Dun was comparable  
with similar institutions in Europe  
and other Western Countries.

The Marshal has been quoted  
as saying that the people of India  
were adapting themselves to per-  
form the intricate industrial and  
highly technical jobs with the  
same efficiency and craftsmanship  
as they were handling fine arts  
and sophisticated work in ivory,  
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The capability of some develop-

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# RADIO KABUL WORLD HEALTH DAY PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT. Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on Men who  
made history 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;  
6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Fri-  
day.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun-  
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-  
day, Saturday.

## Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:  
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.  
Kabul-Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:  
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.  
Beirut-Kabul:  
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.

T.M.A.

Kabul-Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

## Important

Fire Brigade 20121-20122.  
Police 20807-21122.  
Traffic 20159-24041.  
Airport 22318.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

## Pharmacies

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.  
Feroz: Phone No. 24273.  
Baral: Phone No. 20523.

# WORLD HEALTH DAY



The programmes sponsored by  
the U.N. in the villages are  
designed among other things  
to increase food production.  
The WHO has dedicated this  
year World Health Day to the  
subject of campaign against  
hunger and malnutrition.

## A LOOK AT AFGHAN ART AND CIVILIZATION

Kohistan And Kohdaman is regarded as one of the most  
picturesque places of tourist in-  
terest throughout Afghanistan.  
Lying on the skirts of a lofty  
mountain, the village is made up  
of small houses built on a terrac-  
ed terrain and overlooking lovely  
orchards. The Istalif village and  
ranches. This vast area is divided  
into two portions, namely, Koh-  
daman and Kohistan; the former  
uncle, and Baber just widened the  
stream running through them.  
The giant popular trees decorating  
the park can be traced back to  
Emperor Baber's time and even  
before that. With a nice hotel  
recently built, the memories of  
Istalif in spring and autumn  
linger one's mind for a number of  
years.

The Gulbahar summer resort  
lies 120 kilometres to the north  
of Kabul as the junction of Shutul  
and Panjsher rivers. Up on a  
desert overlooking the lush green  
Gulbahar is built the Textile  
Factory which is planned to be-  
come the largest of its kind in the  
whole country.

The ancient Parwan lies at the  
entrance of Salang Pass rather in  
a westerly direction. It was here  
that Alexander the Great laid  
the cornerstone of one of his  
kingdoms. The finds of Bagram  
finds of the ancient city have been  
reported up-to-date. Later in the  
first quarter of the twentieth cen-  
tury, Amir Habibullah built his  
"Arg", his royal residence sur-  
rounded by a stronghold. The pre-  
sent Cement Factory built in  
Kabul-us-Seraj has added to the  
importance of this picturesque  
valley.

Buri-Abdullah

Close to the ruins of Bagram  
there lies Buri-Abdullah, over-  
looking the junction of Panjsher  
and Ghorband rivers. It was one  
of the famous strongholds of Al-  
exander the Great.

Pahlawan Koh

Five kilometres to the east of  
Bagram lies a hill known as  
Pahlawan Koh, meaning "the  
Wrestler's Mountain". This hill  
is supposed to say that the old  
Ghazni was surrounded by the ruins  
of 7 or 8 Buddhist temples and  
stupas. One of the temples, the  
Shotorak, has been excavated and  
the finds sent to Kabul Museum.  
The outskirts of the city has been  
spread in easterly, westerly and  
southerly directions, and rich in-  
dications of the past witnessed  
everywhere.

Istalif

The beautiful village of Istalif

## Radioactive, Main Source Of Earth's Internal Heat

Soviet Scientists Theory

Radioactive elements provide  
the main source of the earth's  
internal heat. This view point,  
first put forward by the outstand-  
ing Soviet Scientist Vladimir  
Vernadsky (1863-1945), has been  
confirmed by Soviet Geophysi-  
cists.

The earth's internal heat is the  
product of decay of the so-called  
long-lived radioactive elements  
a process under way for several  
billion years.

Although the generation of  
heat is constantly decreasing on  
our planet (five times more heat  
was generated in the early phases  
of the earth's history) the earth's  
core will begin cooling off in no  
less than 10 thousand million  
years, Geophysicist Elena Lyubi-  
mova told a Tass correspondent.

The basic long-lived elements,  
uranium, potassium, thorium, are  
to be found in millionths of frac-  
tions of a gram in all rocks. The  
energy released as a result of  
their decay has been the causative  
factor behind geological pro-  
cesses on the earth.

Apart from this radiogenic hy-  
pothesis, there are a number of  
other theories as to the basic  
source of the earth's heat. Latest  
Soviet researches indicate how-  
ever, that none of the supposed  
sources can account fully for the  
present amount of heat on our  
planet.

In Mr. Lyubimova's opinion  
this heat exchange is of special  
interest now since mankind has  
come to a point where the use of  
the earth's internal heat may  
become a problem of the day.

## Azerbaijani Celebrates 158 Birthday

Shirali Farzali Ogly, Muslimov,  
who lives in a small village high  
in the mountains in Azerbaijan,  
celebrated his 158 birthday.

Despite his advanced age this  
grey beardman looks quite well.  
True enough, he lost some of his  
teeth and his eyes sometimes fail  
him but he walks unflinching.  
This 158 years old great grand-  
father is quite helpful at home.  
The old man remembers the  
events of the beginning of last  
century.

The American diplomat will sleep  
in the open Mr. Muslimov



## Confused Situation In Argentine After Abortive Coup

### Gambia Asks Independence From U.K. Before End Of 1963

BUENOS AIRES, April 7. (AP).—The Navy's week-long rebellion over, Argentina's civilian leaders began wondering out loud on Saturday whether elections will be held as promised on June 23.

Reaction from party, Labour and Church leaders has been cautious, but with few exceptions the accent was being set on the need for elections and the return to constitutional civilian authorities.

It is no secret that the armed forces have been ruling behind the scenes since President Jose Maria Guido's caretaker regime replaced the constitutional Government of Arturo Frondizi, toppled by a military coup in March last year.

This week's bloody rebellion—an all navy affair which left an estimated 31 dead and 58 wounded—was staged over the election issue.

The rebels were against elections.

The loyalists—the bulk of the army and air force—were purportedly in favour of holding them. But, now that the fighting has ended, there has been no official word on the subject yet.

Leading the call for elections as promised was Antonio Cardinal Caggiano, Archbishop of Buenos Aires and Primate of the Catholic Church in Argentina.

Other expressions in favour of elections came from the Tramway and Bus Workers Union, the railwaymen's fraternity and the justifiable movement, nucleus of the Peronist Forces.

The Peoples' Radical Party (UCRP), another majority force, followed by the Christian Democratic parties and the Federation of Conservative Forces, issued declarations without any specific mention of the elections.

UCRP merely mentioned its efforts to mediate a settlement between contending forces and praised other efforts made by the church, the General Confederation of Labour and the University of Buenos Aires—although one small dissident UCRP wing issued a statement praising the rebel cause.

The rebels struck at dawn on Tuesday to overthrow Guido, set up a military dictatorship and do away with Peronism once and for all. They feared that Guido's election plan, that permits Peronists to field their own candidates, would give Peronism a bridge head for a return to power through the polls.

Up until last week, the loyalist forces in effect contended that to give Peronists a controlled outlet to the polls would not mean permitting a return to Peron's 10-year dictatorship.

The Guido's Government in calling the elections has: (1) prohibited all parties from evoking Peron's regime or using outright and well defined Peronist dictatorial slogans and (2) will hold the election under the proportional representation system.

Argentina's voters are so splintered by political differences, the parties so many, that no single political organization can on its own strength be voted into power.

The rebellion was visibly over on Saturday. Rebel chiefs were giving themselves up one by one and the terms spelled out by loyalist forces for an honorable military settlement were met one by one.

Reports from Bahia Blanca described the situation at the Puerto Belgrano and Commandante Espora naval bases "returning to normal routine".

BATHURST, Gambia, April 7. (Reuter).—The national conference of the ruling Gambia Peoples' Progressive Party (P.P.P.) approved by acclamation here on Saturday a resolution calling for independence for Gambia within the Commonwealth before the end of 1963.

## UNITY TALKS RESUMED AMONG 3 ARAB STATES

CAIRO, April 7. (Reuter).—A fresh attempt to find common ground for some form of union between the United Arab Republic, Syria and Iraq began here last night when the UAR and Syrian delegates met at President Nasser's suburban home.

Later, the UAR team was due to confer with the Iraqi delegation prior to a dinner which President Nasser is giving for all those attending the talks.

The announcement that separate talks would be held was made shortly after the 17-member Syrian delegation and the Iraqi arrived in Cairo.

## Women Society To Open Provincial Branches

KABUL, April 7.—Under the development plan of the Women's Society this year it is contemplated to establish branch-offices of the Society in Kataghan, Mazari-Sharif and Herat Provinces.

Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, the Vice-President of the Society said in an interview yesterday that the administration has also planned a number of projects for developing the Society's various Departments at its headquarters in Kabul.

These projects are designed to further develop facilities for teaching and training women. She disclosed that provincial authorities are being contacted for this purpose and a team from the Society will visit the provinces soon to open the branch offices.

Giving further details, she said that at present Departments of cutting and tailoring, embroidery and literacy-course will be established in the provincial Centres.

## HERAT PURCHASES THIRTEEN CITY BUSES

KABUL, April 7.—Thirteen buses and trucks ordered by Herat Municipality at a cost of Afs. four million are expected to arrive in Herat shortly and be put into operation.

Mr. Naqshbandi, the Mayor of Herat city now in Kabul, said yesterday a great need was felt for regular bus services in the city and he hoped with the arrival of the new buses this need would be met.

He said that the Municipal authorities in Herat were planning to increase the number of buses in the year to come.

KABUL, April 7.—Mr. M. Zifaghari, the Iranian Ambassador and Mr. Talat Benler, the Turkish Ambassador held introductory meetings with Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information yesterday morning.

Mr. Lazare Tochkov, the Bulgarian Ambassador had also previously called on the Minister of Press and Information.

## Embargo On Pipes Shipment

(Contd. from page 1) trade agreement, the Soviet note says, undermines trust in the FRG as a trading partner, violates one of the main principles of international law, the principle of honouring agreements.

The Soviet Government declares: "hardly anyone in the FRG can seriously expect to hamper thus the economic development of the USSR. The Soviet State which makes more steel than all the Common Market countries combined, can fully rely itself of pipe imports by increasing its own production."

Soviet Foreign Trade Agencies, the note says, sought to maintain the good contacts established with a number of FRG companies which displayed their interest in fulfilling Soviet orders.

"The Soviet Union is building its foreign trade with a view to many years to come and in doing so takes into account the interests of its partners in trade. Therefore, those who are trying to build trade with the USSR on the methods of piratical economic war are cutting the limb on which they themselves are sitting", the note stresses.

According to reports reaching here from Brazil, the French Government—informed by Brazil about M. Bidault's application—has no objections against his moving to Brazil provided that he would not be allowed to act politically against the de Gaulle regime.

Such a clause would be included in the entry visa to be granted to M. Bidault.

A few months ago, Arbab Saifurrahman said, 106 MPs signed a petition demanding the immediate release of all Pakhtunistani prisoners and the return of their confiscated properties to them.

But the Government of Pakistan has so far not given a positive reply and this proves that it does not heed the wishes of the majority of the MPs meaning that the Pakistan Parliament has no value in the eyes of that Government.

Arbab Saifurrahman complained against the policy of the Government of Pakistan towards the people of Pakhtunistan.

While commenting on the One Unit system, he said, that the people of Pakhtunistan were seriously opposed to One Unit and that the Government of Pakistan had made them accept it only through force.

Asia Foundation Ready To Help Afghanistan's Agricultural Projects

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Sigur The Asia Foundation Representative in Kabul expressed, in a meeting with Dr. Kishawar, the Minister of Agriculture, the Foundation's readiness for greater assistance and co-operation in Afghanistan's efforts to promote agriculture.

The meeting was also attended by an FAO representative.

Riots In British Guiana

LONDON, April 8. (Reuter).—A British warship is being sent to the eastern Caribbean after riots in British Guiana at the weekend and admiralty spokesman said in London last night.

The frigate, H.M.S. Whirlwind, was on its way to the area, he said.

A warship in the eastern Caribbean would deal with internal security duties "and obviously these routine security duties are connected with British Guiana."

"It was not a routine move," he said.

British troops based in Georgetown, capital of British Guiana, were placed on the alert after the riots on Saturday.

He said under the terms of an agreement concluded between the College of Engineering of Kabul University and the American Educational Services Incorporation (ESI) a team of U.S. professors had arrived in Kabul.

Dr. Anwari expressed the hope that with the assistance of that



PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD** starring: George Cole, Kathleen and Terence Morgan.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **CARNEVAL** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **HUMAN AMPHIBIAN** with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **CRYSTAL SHOES** with translation in Persian.

Bidault To Be Given Right Of Asylum To Brazil Shortly

LISBON, April 7. (DPA).—French ex-Premier and anti-Gaullist leader Georges Bidault will have to wait another couple of days for his departure to Brazil, it is learnt here last night.

The reason was that some formalities were still to be settled, usually well informed sources disclosed.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +18°C.  
Minimum +3°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-22 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-36 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 35.

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1963 (HAMAL 18, 1342)

PRICE AF. 1

## Eradicating Hunger Main Aim Of Afghanistan, Says Dr. Rahim

### World Health Day Celebrations

KABUL, 8.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Minister of Public Health in a speech delivered at the Institute of Public Health on the occasion of World Health Day yesterday said it was gratifying to note that the United Nations was dedicating one day each year to publicize the cause of good health to the peoples of the world.

Pakhtun Leaders' Condition Miserable

Says Saifurrahman

KABUL, April 8.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Arbab Saifurrahman member of the Pakistan Parliament said in one of the Parliament's recent sessions that a large number of Pakhtunistani leaders were living under miserable conditions in Pakistani jails.

The life of most of them was in danger due to the torture meted out to them by the Pakistani authorities, he said.

A few months ago, Arbab Saifurrahman said, 106 MPs signed a petition demanding the immediate release of all Pakhtunistani prisoners and the return of their confiscated properties to them.

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Their Royal Highnesses Prince Shah Mahmood and Prince Mohammad Daoud Pakhtuniar attended a function at Park Cinema organized by the Ministry of Education on the occasion of World Health Day yesterday morning. Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj President of the Ministry's Health Department gave a speech in which he stressed the need for a country-wide campaign against hunger. Other speeches were also delivered by students. Similar functions were also held at the Women's Institute and the Maternity Hospital. Prominent at the function held at the Maternity Hospital were their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Princess Belquis and Prince Shah Mahmood. Picture shows a student of Zarghona Girls' School delivering a speech at Park Cinema.

## FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN NEUTRALIST AND PATHET LAO ROYAL AUDIENCE

### FORCES IN JARS PLAIN

VIENTIANE, April 8. (Reuter).—Skirmishing between Neutralist and Pathet Lao forces is continuing on the Plain of Jars, Central Laos, and high Government sources said here on Sunday the situation is "tense".

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Abdul Ghaffoor Brishna, Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Principal of the School of Fine Arts arrived in Kabul yesterday. Mr. Brishna had gone to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Institute of ISMEIO to visit centres of fine arts and handicrafts as well as the historical sites in that country.

The sources said reports are "very confusing and difficult to assess" but it was feared that Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Neutralist Prime Minister, might have to postpone a peace mission to the area.

The Prince was to have visited the plain with his half brother, Prince Souphannouvong, Deputy Premier and leader of the left-wing Pathet Lao, who was reported unwilling to make the journey.

The skirmishing is reported to be between General Kong Lae's neutralists and dissident neutralists backed by the Pathet Lao.

Johnson Denies Reckless Desire To Reach Moon At Other Projects Cost

WASHINGTON, April 8. (AP).—Vice-President Lyndon Johnson disclaims any "reckless desire" on the part of the Kennedy Administration to reach the Moon at the expense of other vital national programmes.

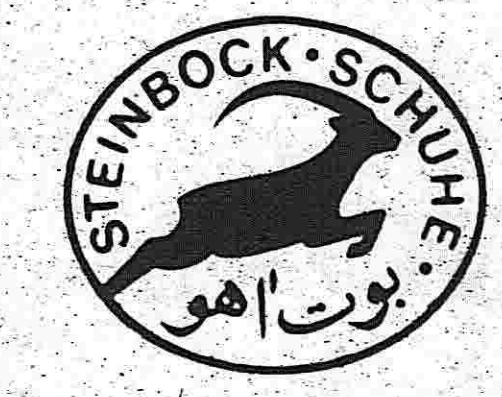
Mr. Johnson, who heads the U.S. Space Advisory Council, says he is satisfied military objectives are not being neglected in efforts to put a man on the Moon.

MATEOS FLIES BACK TO MEXICO

BERLIN, Germany, April 8. (AP).—Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos ending his European tour, paid a six-hour visit to Berlin on Sunday and then flew off on his way back to Mexico.

Mr. Mateos was the first western Chief of State to visit the former German capital with a taking any official note in either his speeches or during his tour of the divided nature of the city.

Similarly new appointments have been made in Kabul Radio. They are Mr. Mohammad Akram Engineer as Vice President of the Technical Section of Kabul Radio in addition to his former position as Acting Director of the Studio; Mr. Ghulam Mujaddad Laiek as General Director of Programmes; Mr. Sarajudin Wahaj, the Assistant Editor of the Pakhtun Zhagh Magazine as the Editor of that Magazine; Mr. Amir Mohammad Broadcasting Section as the Director of Short Wave Broadcast-



It's easy to relax in Steinbock-Sandals



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 8, 1963

Preparing Better Wool  
For Export

It is right to say that one of the basic aims of the Government, as proved by various steps it has been taking during the past several months, is to offer Afghan export commodities to foreign markets in a more presentable form.

The decision of the Ministry of Commerce to help in importing a wool processing plant is yet another step in this direction. Afghan exports are mostly composed of raw material which are turned out in the industrial countries to valuable and, sometimes, exotic consumer products. The announcement several weeks ago that a plant will be installed in Kabul industrial section to prepare fine thread for carpets would undoubtedly still raise the quality of Afghan carpets in the international markets.

Afghan carpets if washed and cleaned after they have been woven, undoubtedly will make them further presentable. Afghan karakul pelts are prepared in their traditional form and is exported abroad. But there, through very special means, it is thinned and used for garments. If such equipment is installed in the country, surely it will raise the price of this valuable export commodity.

The point is that most underdeveloped countries right now rely on raw material for their export and their economies mainly depend upon these items. What will be the effect of industrialization, economic groupings and the tremendous revolution taking place in the field of synthetic goods on the raw material exported by the developing countries cannot be stated with any degree of certainty. But surely it is a wise step for these nations to export their products in the so-called "half-cooked" shape to inter-developed countries right now.

This is exactly what the Afghan Government is doing and of Afghan exports if coupled we hope until several years to come this policy will be of a great help in providing the export trade will be pursued country with more foreign exchange and developed. The favour-change.

## BRITAIN AND THE BATTLE OF THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

During the past century the English writers and authors have produced lots of reading material about Afghanistan and specially the invasion of Afghanistan for the public through out the world. English writers and authors have tried their best to influence the public mind and to prove their invasion of the land of peaceful Afghans as a civilized action and a right step. They attempted to bring before the world their case i.e. invasion of Afghan territory, occupation and even seizure of our land and forcing upon us the most shameful treaties of the history as legal, right and according to the human laws and international procedure. Even today a number of British authors like Sir Olaf Caroe and others are engaged in anti-Afghanist propaganda day and night.

But, I am glad to say that among these people there are persons who believe in truth and speak and write what they think right. For example, here I quote a few lines from the book "Between Jumna and Oxus" written by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee. On page 64 of his book the learned Professor writes as follows:

"We were bound for Lashkargah, in the angle above the Ghorband's confluence with the Helmand. But we had time to spare, on our way, for an excursion to the battlefield of Maiwand, where an Afghan army of liberation had taken a British expeditionary force by surprise, and had gained an unquestionable victory over it, on the 27th July, 1880."

"We know the general direction in which the battlefield lay. The commander of the British army of occupation in Kandahar had news that an Afghan force was bearing down on Kandahar from Herat, and he had sent out a column to fend it off. The armies had marched in the angle above the Ghorband's confluence with the Helmand. But we had time to spare, on our way, for an excursion to the battlefield of Maiwand, where an Afghan army of liberation had taken a British expeditionary force by surprise, and had gained an unquestionable victory over it, on the 27th July, 1880."

"The defeated British force had been compelled to retreat to Kandahar, leaving Maiwand battlefield in the Afghan victor's hand. So the Afghans had buried the dead towards each other along the shortest route between the two cities—a route threading through the mountains of Hazarajat. Such tracks are practicable for the horse-drawn artillery. They held the British only for present day mechanized wheels."

"Though the British knew that the Afghans were on the march, they did not know that they had come so far till they learnt it by running into them. They were not only outnumbered; they were also outgunned. The consequence was a British defeat. Roberts then averted a disaster for British arms by his famous march to Kandahar from Kabul. Yet, though the reverse at Maiwand was thus partially retrieved, the experience was, no doubt, one of the considerations that moved the British to extricate themselves from Afghanistan, on this occasion, just in time. The second British invasion of Afghanistan had been almost as wretched as the first. But, this time, the invaders eluded the nemesis that had overtaken them in the first of these two wars of aggression. For this they had, in part, to thank the Afghans. At Maiwand the Afghans had taught them a lesson. The British, on their side, can claim credit for having taken this lesson to heart."

Continuing his impressions of the Maiwand battlefield, the Professor writes: Ten or twelve miles off Kusk-i-Nakhud, the Afghan victory memorial came into view. It stands in a walled garden overlooking the cemetery in which the Afghan dead are buried. These can fairly claim to have died as martyrs for their British invasion of Afghanistan. The defeated British force had been compelled to retreat to Kandahar, leaving Maiwand battlefield in the Afghan victor's hand. So the Afghans had buried the dead towards each other along the shortest route between the two cities—a route threading through the mountains of Hazarajat. Such tracks are practicable for the horse-drawn artillery. They held the British only for present day mechanized wheels."

"The veiled face of the Arab woman refugee standing in front of the counter is hardly recognizable behind the mesh of the window. Through an opening she hands in her ration cards, and flour, rice, and beans are thereupon poured through a wooden groove into clay jugs."

For twelve years the woman has now already been living in one of the eight camps established in the Gaza strip for Arab refugees from Israel.

Twice a month she is coming to the depot to get the food ration for the next fifteen days from the U.N. Relief Agency.

That ration consists of one piece of soap, 350 grammes of beans, five kilograms of flour, three hundred grammes of sugar, 250 grammes of rice, and 75 grammes of vegetable oil.

This amounts to a daily ration of 1500 calories per head, and the agency is distributing one quarter of a million of such daily rations in the Gaza strip.

With these rations nobody is going to starve, but no refugee is able to create through the monetary reform in the country for increasing the volume of Afghan exports if coupled with this policy will be of a great help in providing the export trade will be pursued country with more foreign exchange and developed. The favour-change.

The children are being taught that slogan in school together with the alphabet, and in the hospital of a Gaza camp the smallest of these children are praising the UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer as the great allies of the refugees.

In the offices of the Governor of Gaza there is a more realistic estimate concerning the chances for a return of the Arab refugees to Israel.

But the refugees themselves, most of them small peasants, set

All the premier dailies published in the capital carried leading articles on the Health Day. Anis said at a time when the world is launching a campaign against hunger and malnutrition while it is hoped that the Ministry of Agriculture will devote greater attention towards food production it is expected that the United Nations and the big powers of the world which have the bulk of responsibility for securing peace and ensuring greater prosperity of mankind would also do their best to cut down on expenditures for the production of means of destruction and concentrate more on constructive activities such as the production of more food and better exploitation of natural resources.

One of the articles appearing in yesterday's Anis suggests that jobs should be delegated to qualified personnel if the new Government wants to be successful in implementing its social and economic development plans.

Half a century ago, said the article, managing the country's affairs was not a difficult task. People used to live simple lives and the country's economic and social structure, too, were not as complicated as they are at present. Therefore any person could do practically any job and perhaps he would be able to read and write and some of them could be done even without the machine and electricity are used practically in all walks of life and plans are underway for further development, the question of delegating Governmental assignments has assumed greater importance requiring closer scrutiny on the nature of jobs and the persons to do them.

So far the new Government has made its appointments with utmost care; greater attention to this question will prove useful to the satisfaction of all, concluded the article.

In its column "reminders", the daily Anis of yesterday carried a complaint from one of its readers about the weakness of electricity in the Shah Shaheed residential district and the fact that children in that area cannot study during the evenings. Between 6 and 8 p.m., said the note, voltage is between 35 and 40 which is barely enough to make the bulb glow red and as such of no use for illumination purposes. Attention of the electric authorities are invited, concluded the note.

Yesterday's Islah carried an article by engineer Ghulam Ghaus entitled "harmony in governmental activities". The theme of the article is to stress the importance of concerted actions. Giving an example the article says supposing two persons want to lift a heavy weight; if they apply their energies at random and without a sense of proper timing, the efforts are likely to run cross to one another and the required weight may not be lifted. The same is true of Governmental activities and decisions.

Another article in yesterday's Islah deals in an analytical way with the latest monetary reforms. It shows how this reform which is a form of devaluation can help in production of export commodities.

There is no work for the refugees although the densely settled Gaza strip resembles a flourishing garden landscape with its plantations and orange grooves.

Another 25,000 refugees from Palestine are living in Syria, and more than six hundred thousand are accommodated in Jordanian camps, 30,000 of them in the ill-famed mass quarters of Jericho.

They constitute an element of considerable political instability.

In the camps of Gaza hundreds of thousands of refugees are living in tin huts, and hundreds of families have to be satisfied with numerous bark celled erected on the concrete floor of an old factory hall.

But there is cleanliness and order everywhere in spite of the poverty.

There is always an infirmiry barrack, and no sign is detectable of the many diseases that can otherwise be found in these regions.

There is no work for the refugees although the densely settled Gaza strip resembles a flourishing garden landscape with its plantations and orange grooves.

There is no work for the refugees although the densely settled Gaza strip resembles a flourishing garden landscape with its plantations and orange grooves.

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-8-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.  
Kabul-Beirut:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 19-10.

## ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 9-30.

## Important

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

## Pharmacies

Naway: Phone No. 20587  
Watan: Phone No. 21026  
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829  
Sufzada: Phone No. 22826



Dr. Rahim delivering his speech at the Institute of Public Health on World Health Day yesterday.

## THE LAPIS LAZULI IN AFGHANISTAN

Regarding the lazuli mines of 649 A.D. that means, 107 years before the birth of Islam, the lazuli mines and precious lapidary are during the year 7 upto 27 of Hezrat Ali (r.a.) and have returned back to their Christian era. Some suppose that country.

Even during the time previous to the Christian era the tribes of the world had received lapis lazuli from Badakhshan, and had transported it for trade in neighbouring countries. The excavations of the old Hegira. Emil Trinkler has written that Edrisy himself did not cross the eastern and northern parts of Afghanistan, but that he collected much information in his writings. The notices of Edrisy have been translated by P. Amédée Jaubert in French language in one of his articles. Another famous tourist of the middle age, Marco Polo of Venice had passed in the year 1271 upto 1295 of Christian era through the Mediterranean Sea, Asia Minor, Iraq and Iran, the ruined places of Ashore and Babul (the old province and present country of Iraq), and in the old cities of Egypt have presented some impression marks of lazuli as ornaments and decorations which supports the above-mentioned opinions.

At that time, the mines of Chile in South America, and of Russia in Siberia at the west of Baykal's pool and of Bukhara had not been discovered. Therefore it is evident that the discovered lazuli in the ruined places of Ashore and Babul and Egypt came from Badakhshan. In case of the above he has told of the regions of mentioned historical problems; Karakoram and Balkh and from Karl Brokel, the German writer, Taluqin he travelled to Keshm in one of his publications had mentioned Badakhshan. Marco Polo in his given a full explanation, that I book had mentioned the great salt had once seen superficially, but mines around Taluqan and the regretfully his article at the mo-lazuli mines of Badakhshan, and disposal, otherwise I would describe it here briefly.

If we glance at the historical pages of the country, to see at what time had been mentioned the lapis lazuli of Badakhshan, shawar to Kabul, and then, we will see that Emil Trinkler had given an explanation regarding the lazuli mines. He has taken under investigation the matter of the travelling routes of the militant sovereigns and ancient tourists that had passed through the country in the ancient times. In this connexion it is evident from his statements, that the historians of Greece and Latin, such as Ariana and Strabo Curtius, have given explanation regarding the conquests and adventures of great Alexander in Afghanistan, believe that the mines were but they have not given any remembrance concerning lapis lazuli of Badakhshan. In the same way two other tourists, called Song Yon and Huan Tsang, during the sovereignty of Hephthalites from the present region of the north of the middle part of Faizabad, also have not mentioned anything regarding the lazuli mines of the country. The late mentioned tourists had travelled in order to pay a visit to the temples of Buddha of Balkh and Bamiyan. One of them had travelled the middle of the Monjan and the other the elevation of Hindukush mountain in the year 629 A.D., upto the north-east side of Zerkhan.

A Portuguese tourist called Ben-pages of the country, to see at what time had been mentioned the lapis lazuli of Badakhshan, shawar to Kabul, and then, we will see that Emil Trinkler had given an explanation regarding the lazuli mines. He has taken under investigation the matter of the travelling routes of the militant sovereigns and ancient tourists that had passed through the country in the ancient times. In this connexion it is evident from his statements, that the historians of Greece and Latin, such as Ariana and Strabo Curtius, have given explanation regarding the conquests and adventures of great Alexander in Afghanistan, believe that the mines were but they have not given any remembrance concerning lapis lazuli of Badakhshan. In the same way two other tourists, called Song Yon and Huan Tsang, during the sovereignty of Hephthalites from the present region of the north of the middle part of Faizabad, also have not mentioned anything regarding the lazuli mines of the country. The late mentioned tourists had travelled in order to pay a visit to the temples of Buddha of Balkh and Bamiyan. One of them had travelled the middle of the Monjan and the other the elevation of Hindukush mountain in the year 629 A.D., upto the north-east side of Zerkhan.

The region of Keran and Monjan consists of lands which lie at the north of the middle part of the Hindukush Mountain, and part of Faizabad, also have not mentioned anything regarding the lazuli mines of the country. The late mentioned tourists had travelled in order to pay a visit to the temples of Buddha of Balkh and Bamiyan. One of them had travelled the middle of the Monjan and the other the elevation of Hindukush mountain in the year 629 A.D., upto the north-east side of Zerkhan.

Six policemen disarmed him and threw him to the ground. The fighting started when a negro in the crowd struck out with a knife at a snarling Alsatian police dog.

An estimated 200 negroes started to come to the man's rescue and whites in the crowd began fighting the blacks.

As police reinforcement arrived order was restored.

## USSR Has More Than Half Of Total Doctors In Europe

Soviet physicians account for one third of the total number of people of this profession in the world and for more than a half in Europe. The Soviet Union has 450,000 doctors, said Mr. Sergei Kurashov, the Soviet Health Minister.

In an interview to the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda", published on Sunday, the traditional Health Day, the Minister said that the "Soviet Union holds first place in the world as regards the annual graduation of young doctors and pharmacists". More than 180,000 students now attend higher medical institutions of learning.

Mr. Sergei Kurashov said that Soviet Public Health services concentrate their main attention on "prophylaxis in the broad sense of this word".

Already now children, school children, students and workers of many professions are kept under constant medical surveillance. "all the population of the country will be covered by it shortly", the Minister said (Tass).

## KADU Supporters Kill KANU Member

A member of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) youth wing was killed at Kutale in the Kenya highland on Sunday in a fight with supporters of the rival Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).

Police said he was one of a group of Kanu youths who broke down the door of a house occupied by KADU men. One of the KADU men hit him on the head with a farming implement (Reuter).

## Millionaire Gets Killed By His Joking Wife

A millionaire financier and sports car enthusiast of Nashville, Tennessee John Wilson, 54, was stabbed to death with a Japanese Samurai sword on Saturday and police charged his wife with murder.

The slaying occurred shortly after the couple returned to their home from a party.

Mrs. Wilson, mother of three, was released under 2,500 dollars bond. She declined to make a statement to officers, but her attorney, John Hooker, gave this version:

"They had been out to a party and came home about 2 a.m. and were in the son's bedroom. He was talking to the boy and she admonished her husband about disturbing the boy."

"She had the sword in her hand not with any intent of doing any injury to him. He lunged toward her and into the sword."

Dr. Core, metropolitan medical examiner, said the 36-inch blade penetrated the victim's heart.

Mr. Cochran, 20, told police he was in bed when his mother and stepfather entered the room.

"He started getting on me about something," Cochran said, "he was always getting on me about something" (AP).

## Fighting Breaks Between Negroes And Whites In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, April 8. (Reuter)—Fighting broke out last night between whites and negroes during a demonstration near the City Hall against the colour bar.

The negroes were marching on the building, watched by a crowd of whites and blacks, when police converged on the scene and started bundling the demonstrators into black Marias. At this point a fight erupted among the on-lookers.

More police were called to the scene.

The praying demonstrators were stopped within 200 yards of the City Hall.

The fighting started when a negro in the crowd struck out with a knife at a snarling Alsatian police dog.

Six policemen disarmed him and threw him to the ground.

An estimated 200 negroes started to come to the man's rescue and whites in the crowd began fighting the blacks.

As police reinforcement arrived order was restored.



## RUSK BEGINS CONSULTATIONS WITH ALLIES

PARIS, April 8, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk plunged into important policy talks with America's Asian and European allies on Sunday night—and won a flicker of positive French interest in NATO's projected nuclear force.

The spotlight of leadership was on the U.S. envoy as he stepped off his plane from Washington. He began a swift round of talks with the Foreign Ministers of Thailand, France and Britain on the eve of a high level meeting of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Shared objective of each meeting was to align allied nuclear and conventional power policies from Berlin to Bangkok.

Authorized French sources said after Mr. Rusk's 105-minute meeting with Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville of France that part of the talks centred on the American-British scheme to set up an inter-allied or multinational nuclear weapons force inside NATO. President de Gaulle in January had rejected the underlying principle of this plan to which he was invited to accede by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan.

On Sunday night, French officials reported, M. Couve de Murville asked Mr. Rusk to clarify certain undisclosed details about the NATO force.

This Mr. Rusk willingly did. But the Frenchman, by the time the discussion ended, still needed more information.

## Yugoslav Assembly

## Approves New Constitution

BELGRADE, April 8, (Reuter).—Yugoslavia's Federal Peoples Assembly (Parliament) on Sunday unanimously approved the final text of a new Constitution reorganizing the country's parliamentary and Governmental structure.

Mr. Edvard Kardelj, a Vice-President and Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, submitted the text of the country's third Constitution in 6 years. The Commission worked it out after adopting many proposals made when the preliminary draft approved by parliament was discussed by over a million people.

The constitution increases the Parliament's constituent chambers from two to five and its total membership from 587 to 670. Half the deputies of each Chamber and separate Chambers for the Economy, Education and Culture and Social Welfare and Health and a Political-Administrative Chamber.

The Constitution also separates the offices of head of State "President" and Chief of Government—both at present held by Marshal Tito, who attended the joint session.

It limits the President's tenure to eight years but exempts President Tito, who has already held the office for ten years.

It provides that those elected to the Government, parliament or other "responsible" functions may hold one office for a maximum of eight years. But they may then rotate to other posts.

## CANADIANS GO TO POLLS TODAY WITH PEARSON FAVOURED TO WIN

TORONTO, April 8, (AP).—Canadians vote on Monday in their fourth federal election in six years, with Mr. Lester Pearson's Liberal Party favoured by the experts to win.

Mr. Pearson and Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, the Conservative Leader, predicted victory but political writers generally gave the liberals a slight edge.

Most agreed also that Mr. Pearson might fail to win a clear majority of the 265 House of Commons seats, leaving Canada once more with a minority Government.

Election officials predicted a record number of voters would turn out because of intense interest in the contest. Latest figures show 9,879,000 eligible.

At his home in Ottawa, the Liberal Leader said: "I don't want to be cocky or over-confident but I think the tide has turned in our favour."

Concluding his campaign in Sarnia, Ontario, on Saturday night Mr. Diefenbaker also expressed confidence.

"The average Canadian," he said, "will return a Government whose concern has been the average Canadian."

The 67-year-old Prime Minister scoffed at poll figures showing the liberals favoured to get 41 per cent of the votes and the conservatives 32 per cent. He said the poll had been wrong in two of the last three elections.

"It's not polls we want," he said, "it's seats."

Most political writers, however, picked the liberals to win 115 to 125 seats—a substantial gain over the 99 they held at the time the last parliament was dissolved.

The writers predict that Conservative bloc will drop from the 115 it had at dissolution to as low as 80 or 90. The other seats will be divided among the Social Credit Party and New Democratic Party.

Mr. Diefenbaker was voted out of office on February 5 after being accused of indecision on accepting US nuclear warheads. The issue was brought to a head by a U.S. State Department statement late in January criticizing Canada's delay in executing its 1959 commitment to arm with U.S. nuclear weapons.

Mr. Diefenbaker lashed out at the United States angrily then and had been expected to make anti-Americanism a key issue in his campaign, but mainly he steered clear of it, except to hit hard and repeatedly on the theme that he would not let Canada be pushed around.

Mr. Pearson's position was that Canada should carry out whatever commitments it has to arm its Bomarc-B missiles and Voodoo jet intercepter planes with nuclear warheads.

Mr. Diefenbaker seized upon a statement by US Defence Secretary Robert McNamara who told a Congressional Committee the Bomarc was of limited value because of its vulnerability to attack.

But those which have cultural ties as permanent members and will draw with Afghanistan.

The information will be disseminated to the people through pamphlets.

## Home News In

### Brief

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Sadao Hirose, the Japanese Ambassador at the court of Kabul met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof yesterday morning at Sadarat Palace.

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Rishyia, the Minister of Press and Information left Kabul yesterday to conclude his work in Cairo where he held the post of Afghan Ambassador prior to his present assignment.

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Abdulrahman Pazhwak, Afghanistan's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations who came a few days ago for consultations left Kabul yesterday to return to his post.

KABUL, April 8.—Mr. Abdulhakim Shah Alami, Afghanistan's Ambassador in Moscow left for the Soviet capital yesterday. Mr. Shah Alami was here on official duty.

KABUL, April 8.—Dr. Mir Haidar Hesami, a member of the T.B. Institute arrived in Kabul from Prague and Copenhagen yesterday where he had gone under a WHO fellowship grant to further his knowledge on tuberculosis.

KABUL, April 8.—Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of Public Health Institute left Kabul for Moscow to attend a seminar on training medical assistant personnel to be held in the Soviet capital this week.

KABUL, April 8.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanistan:

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanistan:

Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

Turkana Tribesmen Raid Uganda

NAIROBI, April 8, (Reuter).—Ten Africans, including a police officer, were killed during a raid into Uganda by Turkana tribesmen from Kenya, police reported here yesterday.

A number of Turkana tribesmen were armed with rifles when they attacked Dodoth tribesmen in Northern Uganda a few days ago. Five Dodoth and two Turkana were killed and the raiders made off with 500 cattle. Two more Turkana and a police constable were killed in a further clash when a Uganda police detachment caught up with the raiders.

This state of affairs, he said, weakens the resistance of the hungry ones against various diseases adding that the FAO's world wide campaign against hunger was complemented by the WHO programmes.

He expressed the hope that the people of the world would realize the grave consequences of this grave problem and concentrate their efforts in solving it.

A similar speech was also delivered at the meeting by Dr. Tuli, WHO Area Representative and Dr. Candau, Director General of World Health Organization's message was also read.

(See also page 3)

## Cultural Studies Society's Aim To Provide Data To Those Engaged In Research

KABUL, April 8.—The Society for Cultural Studies which will soon be established within the framework of Kabul University is aimed at increasing general knowledge of the people and specially providing data and statistics to those engaged in research projects.

Dr. Anwar, the Rector of Kabul University said in an interview yesterday the Society will have various branches each try and other aspects of life in the various countries. The Rector added, the Society will publish the collected information in the form of separate books and pamphlets.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Italian film; in English OLYMPIA OF 1960.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; GRAND CONCERT with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CARNEVAL with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; LELA MAJOON with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

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Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

### WANTED

Draftsmen with knowledge of English—apply Corps of Engineers Office Kabul.

and

English Typist—apply USAID Personnel Office.



It's easy to relax in Steinbock-Sandals

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +12°C.  
Minimum +5°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-23 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-35 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 36

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1963 (HAMAL 19, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.S.A. Calls On U.S.S.R. OBSERVATORY EQUIPMENT TO In Laos And U.K. To Stop Firing In Laos

## Serious Cease-fire Violation, Says U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 9, (AP).—U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara told Congress on Monday the United States is watching with great care the renewed fighting in Laos between Pathet Lao and Neutralist forces.

Under questioning by representative Clement Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, Mr. McNamara said no U.S. emergency military aid is contemplated to assist the forces of Neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma, but there is certain planned military aid for the neutralists.

The U.S. State Department said on Monday, forces sympathetic to Pathet Lao have committed "a serious violation of the cease-fire" in Laos.

I called on Britain and the Soviet Union for "prompt and effective action to stop the firing." The State Department statement was issued as official reports began arriving to Washington about an attack by some forces against neutralist Gen. Kong Lao's army in the strategic Plain de Jours.

The official said only decoration work of these buildings had to be completed. The buildings will be available for use by the end of Afghan year.

Press Officer Lincoln White said there is evidence that some troops from neighbouring North Viet Nam were on the assault, which he said had been "instigated by the Pathet Lao faction."

Britain and the Soviet Union plus the three-nation International Control Commission—were cabled on to halt the firing because those two nations are Chairmen of last year's Geneva Conference which worked out the international agreement for an independent and neutral Laos.

The agreement provided for withdrawal of outside forces.

Mr. Karolyi, 49 was born in Hungary. When he was twelve he took part in a concert by Budapest Orchestra. Since 1934 he has played with many famous orchestras and has been a member of the Victor of Kabul, members of the Diplomatic Corps and High Ranking Officials attended the performance.

U.S. Daily Hails Educational Advance In Afghanistan

BOSTON, Massachusetts, April 9.—An encouraging report of progress in Afghanistan was given in the March 18th issue of the Christian Science Monitor, an important National Daily News paper in the United States.

The article, which described the advances made in education in Afghanistan, was based on an interview with Dr. John W. Polley, the Head of the Columbia Team company of his wife.

But the Pan-Air plane: chosen for some more luggage.

## Pearson Reported Leading In Canadian Elections

TORONTO, April 9, (AP).—Mr. Lester Pearson appeared relaxed and confident of victory as he voted on Monday along with an estimated eight million other Canadians in the country's fourth Federal election in six years.

Political experts and pollsters generally picked the 65-year-old noble peace prize winner to oust Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, but many doubted that he would win a clearcut majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Pearson was making his third bid to head a Canadian Government and he made it clear that he would win or lose, this was his last try to put his liberal party in power.

Heavy voting across the country supported predictions of a record turnout. The weather was generally fine, but with patches of light snow and rain in spots.

At this Jirga the elders warned the colonialistic Government of Pakistan against interfering with the Momands territory, otherwise the Momands would defend their homeland with all their might. The Jirga demanded that the Government of Pakistan should respect the freedom of all parts of Independent Pakhtunistan and to grant, in accordance with the international principles, the right of self-determination to the people of Occupied Pakhtunistan. Another Jirga is reported to have been held at Akrah-Dag, in which the participants endorsed the decisions passed at the Jirga on March 28.

Mr. Pearson's associates said he was happy over the resurgence of the Liberal Party since the 1958 debate when the conservatives swept the country and left the U.N. Chief of Cabinet, Mr. Pearson was reported to feel that the liberals might win as many as 140 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons, although this was a higher figure than most political experts predicted.

Mr. Pearson was reported to feel that the liberals might win as many as 140 of the 265 seats in the House of Commons, although this was a higher figure than most political experts predicted.

U.N. Chief Of Cabinet To Have Talks With Britain On Malaysia

NEW YORK, April 9, (Reuter).—The U.N. confirmed here on Monday that Mr. Narasimhan, U.N. Chief of Cabinet, would have consultations with Britain after his fact finding mission to the prospective partners in the Greater Malaysian Federation.

According to the official itinerary, he will leave on Wednesday, visiting the three British protectorates of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, and then Malaya and Singapore.

He will also have consultations with the Philippines, both of which have expressed reservations about the proposed Federation. The Indian official will also visit Bangkok, New Delhi, Geneva, London and the Hague.

Bidaut's departure had been kept secret. After his departure, the "Diario Popular" evening paper reported that the Brazilian Ambassador Negao de Lima had not seen Bidaut during the afternoon took a plane to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The four-engined Pan-Air plane "Voo de Amisade" is expected to arrive in Rio de Janeiro at midnight local time.

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The UAR Prime Minister Mr. Sabry announced a formal morning and may have the Char-leave New York by the end of the day.

He said the three-power sub-committee will meet on Tuesday morning and may have the Char-leave New York by the end of the day.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shar-e-Naw, Khyber Restaurant, International Club, Panir Chama; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.



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# DEMOCRACY BEGINS WITH THE ASIAN LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Societies can be divided into group and or, on the guidance of plifying a spirit of co-operation. This being democracy in action, those who command power. It is initiated by individuals will the governing sector that deter- mines the direction, scope as well as the course of a change. Their maturity, devotion, calm and calculated reasoning are assets ir- replaceable, their impulsive, bi- sided and emotional decisions are a danger to the state. The essence of democracy is based on assurance of personal freedom, safeguard of individual rights against assault, theft, ex- tortion, defalcation on one hand and recognition of personal and social obligation on the other. It is expected and required of edu- cated administrator to become an effective instrument of application of law and justice, since in his person knowledge and power are united. It is also his moral respon- sibility to practice democracy in his daily deeds and words. Be- cause he is the one to carry the banner after all.

It is the governing, composed mainly of the educated adminis- trators, who should make all possible efforts to educate him- self on how and why of the social change and learn to discipline his thought and action in order to qualify for leadership. Also it is the administrator who can take practical strides in propagation of democracy in application of laws and rules, in suppression of personal pride which is concur- rent with power, and in exem-

## Political Situation In South Korea Still Uncertain, Park Holding On For Another Six Months

Despite mounting U.S. and civil- ian opposition, South Korean strongman Gen. Park Chung Hee declared on Monday he will retain power for another six months and then decide whether to hold elec- tions.

Gen. Park said he is lifting im- mediately his March 16 restric- tions on political activity and press freedom and will base his final decision in September on the conduct of civilian politicians.

In a statement broadcast nation- wide by his personal spokesman, Gen. Park said his regime will use the next six months to attack a threatened economic crisis and that he expects the civilian par- ties to use the time for reorgani- zation and realignment.

This latter point clearly was a repetition of Gen. Park's earlier demands that "tainted and cor- rupt" politicians must withdraw from public life before any civilian group is ready to assume power in South Korea.

First indications were that this statement badly divided the civil- ian opposition movement.

Lower-ranking civilians, such as former Chief Justice Kim Pyung-ro, welcomed Park's an- nouncement as ensuring eventual transfer of power to civil rule.

However, the announcement was criticized by some leading opposition officials who Park has previously included in his list of corrupt and inefficient men.

Former President Yun Po-sun, leading opposition official, said he has informed the Government he agrees to nothing in Gen. Park's statement. He added he would consult with leaders of his Civil Rule Party later on the Party's stand.

U.S. officials commenting in- ments should in no way be in- terpreted as such to justify any foreign interference in the concluded by the King and the Prime Minister of Laos to those countries which signed the Geneva agreement was a suc- cessful one. The Government of Laos has agreed in principle for the integration of the army in the country and it has been the present difficulties. It is able to secure substantial amount of foreign aid for its economic development. The re- cent unwarranted develop-

They are served with the worst kind of diet that one can imagine and their cells are damp and un- healthy. Consequently most of them are now sick and are denied any medical attention.

Although, continued the edi- torial, many tribal jirgas in Oc- cupied and Independent Pakhtun- istan have demanded the immediate release of their political prisoners and the restoration of their prop- erty, yet the Government of Pakistan has paid no attention to these demands so far. After quot- ing a Pakistan Parliament mem- ber Mr. Arbab Saifurrahman about the abhorring condition in Pakistani jails the editorial urges the Government of Pakistan to grant the people of Pakhtunistan their right to self-determination and release their political pris- oners.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested that restrictions should be laid against the import of items not urgently needed by the ma- jority of people and facilitate the import of those goods which are considered necessary.

This question said the editorial was one of real importance in saving some of the hard earned cur- rency on the one hand and safe- guarding the interests of the young and flourishing small in- dustries on the other.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis sug- gests that side walks along the Nadir Pakhtun road starting from the Pakhtunistan Square and lead- ing towards the old city should be asphalted.

The fact that these side walks said the letter, are full of mud during the rainy season and dust in the summer naturally tempt people to walk on the adjacent asphalted main road with the con- sequence of increasing traffic jams and delays.

Another article published in the same issue of Anis deals with problems confronted by the pro- jected Federation of Malaysia.

A federation composed of Malay- a, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak is expected to come into existence on August 31st.

Philippines is against such a Federation. The Government of Indonesia has supported the Br-unei rebels who stood against the Brunei Government expressing their opposition to the Federa- tion on the one hand and demand- ing their complete freedom from other. These oppositions are obstacles confronted by the projected federation making the de- velopments in the Far East very interesting.

# RADIO KABUL THE TOWFIQ INDUSTRIAL COMPANY Unknown Causes Of Intoxication

## TUESDAY

### EXTERNAL SERVICES

#### First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 2404-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 2-07: 3-10 Commentary 3-10-13: Music 3-12-16: article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20: Music 3-20-3-30.

#### Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

#### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

#### Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37: Music 6-37-6-40: 6-46-6-49: Music 6-49-7-00

#### Spanish Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

#### Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

#### German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

#### French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

#### Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Fri- day.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun- day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes- day, Saturday.

## Air Services

### ARIANA WEDNESDAY

#### DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 13-45; Arr. 15-10.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

#### ARRIVALS:

Delhi—Kabul: Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul: Dep. 12-30 a.m. Arr. 13-45 p.m.

Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 11; Arr. 1-00.

#### T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-00.

#### AEROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul: Dep. 22-30 p.m.

Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.

Kabul—Moscow: Dep. 11-20 a.m.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20697-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Humayoun Haider Phone No. 20624  
Phone No. 22654

Established in 1956 with an initial capital of 100,000 Afis, the Company produces quantities of wool from Switzerland, as well as the necessary fast dyes. At present there are 18 machines in operation performing various tasks.

Today the Company has a capital of 1,500,000 Afis, employs nearly sixty hands, 20 of them women.

"Thanks to the Government's law encouraging the indus- tries," the President of the Company, Mr. A. Wahid Ma- jeed said, "we have been able to get considerable sums of hard currency from the Gov- ernment to buy and import machinery and other necessary

equipment."

The Company imports quantities of wool from Switzerland, as well as the necessary fast dyes. At present there are 18 machines in operation performing various tasks.

"Our secret of success lies in our keen interest to better serve our clients by giving them better quality goods, in fact better than some of the imported goods."

The Company intends to import 12 more machines in the near future. With these machines installed, the Company will expand its production of wool- lens for which Mr. Maheed claims the following character- istics:

They are moth-proof. They have fast colours. They wash very well. They are 100% wool. The products include pullovers, sweaters, mufflers, two-piece dresses, head gears and dresses. It also accepts special orders.

Mr. Maheed is a graduate of the Kabul School of Arts and has been a teacher for 10 years in the same school.

A section of the Towfiq Indus- trial Co. produces chemicals which are also of good quality and in demand.

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All passes above the mountains of Hindukush at Nuristan, Panj- shir, Zebak and Kataghan, during the six months of winter, are up to 3,000 metres. In the summer, during the day the weather is too warm, because the valley is nar- row, and the sunshine is reflected from two sides. The people of the valley most of the time live in their villages. In the high places, especially those parts higher than 3,000 metres, the weather is aver- age, and the nights are cold. At the beginning of the autumn season the weather becomes cold, in winter all parts of the Monjan and Keran are very cold.

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the river of Koukcha and its deep and narrow valleys and steep, and limit the crossing trails which lead through the valleys. As noted above, the region of Keran and Monjan consists of moun- tains, between which are deep valleys. In a short distant, be- tween its high and low parts, there are great difference of elevation. For example, the surface of the valley in Surising and Keran gorge are 2350 metres above the surface of the sea, but the elevat- ed part of the two sides of the valley and all around the valley is 1500 metres higher. The way from Faizabad to Keran and Mon- jan is climbing up gradually from the valley of Asad as shown be- low.

Faizabad city 1204 metres. Jerm region 1540 metres. Surising region 2350 metres, and 3480 metres around the valley of Anjuman.

In such case we can see that the lands of the mentioned regions are often higher than 2000 metres, and the elevation of its mountains is 2500 metres or more. We can divide the regions of Keran and Monjan in four sections. Its south and southeast parts belong to the valley of Monjan, where the people speak the Monjanian language, and is connected with Nuristan. From several points foot paths and portage paths cross the Hindukush in passes at Kam- desh, Petsch valley and Kantetowa, part of the province of Konar. The three remaining parts which be- long to the Keran region lie to the south-west, the Robat Valley which is situated at the back side

of Keran. Mines of lazuli are con- centrated between these two lands.

The Climatical Problems Around the Mines of Lazuli

Because of the great difference between the low and high parts, the climate of this region is not uniform. The elevation of the middle of the valleys is from 2000 up to 3000 metres. In the summer, during the day the weather is too warm, because the valley is nar- row, and the sunshine is reflected from two sides. The people of the valley most of the time live in their villages. In the high places, especially those parts higher than 3000 metres, the weather is aver- age, and the nights are cold. At the beginning of the autumn season the weather becomes cold, in winter all parts of the Monjan and Keran are very cold.

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# 48 PEOPLE DIES' DE GAULLE CONFERS WITH DEAN RUSK INTO RIVER CO-OPERATION MOOD REPORTED BETWEEN FEUDING ALLIES

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 9, (AP). A bus plunged over a bridge into the river Tiva Sunday night killing at least 58 men, women and children.

All those aboard were members of the African brotherhood (Christian) church.

Police said that 48 bodies had been recovered, including 12 children and eight women. Fourteen more persons were believed still trapped in the vehicle.

The accident occurred at a spot about 90 miles from Nairobi. Ten persons—including the driver—jumped clear as the bus nose-dived over a parapet.

Satellite To Relay Churchill's Citizenship Ceremony In U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 9, (DPA).—America's "relay" satellite will carry "live" to the United Kingdom today a telecast of U.S. President John F. Kennedy signing the bill granting honorary U.S. citizenship to Sir Winston Churchill.

The White House ceremony is scheduled to be carried by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) via relay to England, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said.

"It will be transmitted over the BBC network to the millions of viewers in the United Kingdom," NASA said. Americans will be able to see the ceremony at the same time over the major U.S. networks.

Mr. Kennedy has scheduled the signing at 2000 hours GMT to coincide with a time when relay is mutually visible to ground stations in the United States and England.

The programme will go by land-line to a sending station at Andover, Maine, up to relay, and down to the British station at Goughly Downs. From there it will be fed into the regular BBC network and into British homes.

The London dispatch (Daily Mail) said that the British were offering the West Germans the post of the Deputy Commander in Europe, now held by General Sir Goughly Downs. From there it will be fed into the regular BBC network and into British homes.

The United States, they indicated, would likely be interested only in finding the right person for the post.

The multinational force would be composed of national units on a loan basis to NATO and Washington hopes such a force would be set up in a reasonably short time. The other NATO plan is to set in the blood of most of them, and of mixed crew vessels. The reality of driving a car in spite of the range project and could not be small quantity of beer they had achieved in a short time, officials here concede.

**Polytechnic To Be Built In Kabul Through Soviet Aid Institute To Train 1000 Students**

KABUL, April 9.—A building for a Polytechnical Institute for 1000 students is to be built in Kabul with the help of Soviet Government. The Institute will be launched in two years time. The Polytechnic will have power, house for the teaching staff, oil, civil engineering and mining departments. In addition to this there will be classrooms, laboratories, workshops, dining hall, first aid hospital, library and outdoor swimming pool, athletic pavilion and several play grounds. It is also planned to build a students' hostel and an apartment for high school graduates.

PARIS, April 9, (AP).—President de Gaulle's France on Monday night edged back into a mood of co-operation with her American and British allies.

Under the shadow of the present Laosian crisis, Western Powers sought to align their political and strategic differences in Asia and Europe.

On the sidelines of a conference of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Gen. de Gaulle conferred for 70 minutes with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Then Mr. Rusk went on to talk with French Premier Georges Pompidou. And the foreign ministers of Britain and France, Lord Home and Maurice Couve de Murville, had a 25-minute chat.

No change in Foreign Policy. No sign of any basic change in French foreign policy—a policy that has divided her from her friends—emerged out of these encounters. But the Americans and British formed the definite impression that Gen. de Gaulle was trying to be friendly at least friendlier than he has been for quite a while.

Inside a closed session of SEATO Ministers, meanwhile, the atmosphere was grimmer. When talk centred on the possibility of a major East-West crisis over beleaguered Laos.

Multinational Force. In Washington, U.S. officials said on Monday they are hoping discussions on the setting up of a multinational nuclear force within the Atlantic alliance will reach a stage enabling NATO ministers to discuss details when they meet in Ottawa next May. This discussion then would include the question of the command structure of this force, officials said.

They made these remarks when asked to comment on a news dispatch from London on British-German negotiations concerning the commanding officer's post in the multinational force.

The London dispatch (Daily Mail) said that the British were offering the West Germans the post of the Deputy Commander in Europe, now held by General Sir Goughly Downs. From there it will be fed into the regular BBC network and into British homes.

The United States, they indicated, would likely be interested only in finding the right person for the post.

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April 22, Date Of U.N.-Britain Talks On South Rhodesia

AT THE CINEMA

NEW YORK, April 9, (DPA).—The U.N. General Assembly's Committee on ending colonialism has adopted a resolution accepting the U.N. position on Southern Rhodesia as the opening date for talks in London between British officials and a sub-committee of the group on Southern Rhodesia.

The resolution, adopted last night by a vote of 19 in favour, none against and four abstentions, asks the British "to apply all the resolutions of the General Assembly relative to Southern Rhodesia and to take all measures to prevent a deterioration of the already explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia."

The four nations abstaining were the United States, Denmark, Australia and Italy. The United Kingdom did not participate in the vote and British Delegate Cecil King emphasized that the British did not think that the Assembly—or any committee of the Assembly—was competent to pass resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

The resolution was introduced on Friday by Ethiopia, Tanganyika and both Friday and Monday a number of speakers questioned the wisdom of passing a resolution at all and suggested that a consensus—which might be unanimously endorsed by the committee—was a better way for the committee to express its views.

When the Committee, informally called the Committee of 24 first started its work last year members agreed to try to work through a consensus rather than by passing resolutions.

U.S. Ambassador Sidney Yates said that the United States was abstaining in the vote because it believed that the resolution was unnecessary.

He noted that the United Kingdom has co-operated with the committee and observed that the British Government had asked for time so that it could dispose of pressing business first and then give the U.N. group the reception it deserved.

Ambassador Yates recalled that the Committee had agreed to work through a consensus, and that passing the resolution conflicted with the general agreed principles of the Committee, he noted that agreement could have been achieved through consensus and that only a small minority insisted on the resolution.

PARK CINEMA: At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; THE SHEEPMAN starring: Glenn Ford and Shirley Maclaine.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; VIRGIN ISLAND starring: Virginia Maskell and Sidney Poitier.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; GRAND CONCERT with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; LELA MAJNOON with translation in Persian.

**Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank**

KABUL, April 9.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7923 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**ADVTs.**

**WANTED**  
Draftsmen with knowledge of English—apply Corps of Engineers Office Kabul.  
and  
English Typist—apply USAID Personnel Office.

**FOR SALE**  
To highest bidder one long wheel base Land Rover in good condition (tax unpaid). Bids to Tovey, British Embassy, Land Rover may be inspected between 9 a.m. to 12 noon daily except Sundays.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +23°C.  
Minimum +5°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-24 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-34 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 37

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1963 (HAMAL 20, 1342 S.H.)

## Moscow Attacks NATO's Multinational Atom Force Call To Stop Nuclear Missile Arms Race

MOSCOW, April 10.—The Soviet Union bitterly attacked the NATO multinational nuclear force plan and called for "joint efforts to stop the nuclear missile arms race" in notes to NATO Governments published here yesterday.

The notes were handed over by Mr. Andrei Gromyko the Soviet Foreign Minister to envoys of Britain, the U.S. and West Germany, on Monday.

TALUQAN MARKS FARMERS' DAY

TALUQAN, April 10.—Farmers' day celebrations started in Taluqan by a speech of Mr. Attayee, the acting Chief Commissioner of the province. Mr. Masjidi, Chief of the Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Services, who is heading a delegation for organizing such celebrations in northern provinces and Herat, also delivered a speech in which he explained the importance of agriculture, the social status of the farmers, the reform projects envisaged by the Ministry of Agriculture and the steps to be taken for strengthening the financial status and general guidance of the farming community in the country.

Special publications by the Ministry were distributed among the audience. In addition to prizes and ten rams of an improved variety at the disposal of the farmers for breeding purposes. The celebration was marked by folk dancing, songs and buzkashi games. One hundred eighty-one farmers and 36 animals of best quality belonging to live stock owners received prizes this year.

The note said the NATO powers counter the Soviet "peace-loving policy with a 'cold war policy, a policy of undermining international co-operation and of extending into depth and breadth the rivalry of States in developing and stockpiling ever more lethal means of warfare."

If the West took the road of spreading nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would have to take such measures as to ensure the maintenance of the security of the Soviet Union, of its friends and allies on a proper level."

**Bonn's Reaction**  
The West German Foreign Ministry on Tuesday rejected a Soviet accusation in a note handed over in Moscow on Monday that the West German Government pursues an "aggressive" policy.

The Ministry said in a statement that the note threats allied internal matters. "The allegations are contradicted by the facts," the statement said, adding that NATO had been founded as a defence alliance against the "military threat to Europe of the Soviet Union."

**AFGHAN WRESTLERS LEAVE FOR INDIA**  
KABUL, April 10.—A Delegation of Afghan wrestlers led by Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of the Olympic Federation left Kabul for India yesterday morning.

The team will spend 25 days in India participating in eight friendly contests in Delhi, Karnal, Rohatak, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Banaras and some other parts of the country. The delegation was seen off by members of the Olympic Federation and a number of athletes and line, conference observers said.

## Royal Audience Joint Afghan-Swiss Shoe Factory Approved 25 Per Cent Share By Widner Pagani

KABUL, April 10.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following yesterday afternoon: Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister; Dr. Abdul Qayyum, Acting Minister of Communications; Mr. M. K. Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information and Mr. M. Sarwar Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce.

KABUL, April 10.—To encourage foreign investment in Afghanistan and promote industry in the country the Afghan authorities have agreed for the establishment of a joint stock company between the Leather and Shoe Factory and a Swiss company 'Widner Pagani'. The total capital of the company will be 40 million afghani of which 25 per cent will be paid by the Swiss company.

With this investment, the factory's daily production is expected to reach 500 to 1,000 pair of shoes and two to three thousand pieces of half tanned hides daily. The company's income from leather export is expected to rise to 300,000 dollars annually.

While releasing the news, an official of the Ministry of Commerce said the factory was employing seventy eight shoe manufacturing machines and three machines for tanning leather. The factory produces at present 250 pairs of shoes daily.

**Pakhtunistani Leader Released From Jail After Losing Eye Sight Another Leader Put In Jail**

KABUL, April 10.—Mr. Bashir Khan President of the National Awami Party in Bara Momand has been released from a Pakistani jail after he lost his eye sight.

The Pakhtunistani leader was imprisoned two years ago on charges of taking part in freedom movements.

Mr. Bashir Khan was released after consistent demands by the people of Pakhtunistan for release of all prisoners.

Another report from Peshawar states that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Khudai Khidmatgar party residing at Land Khor Village.

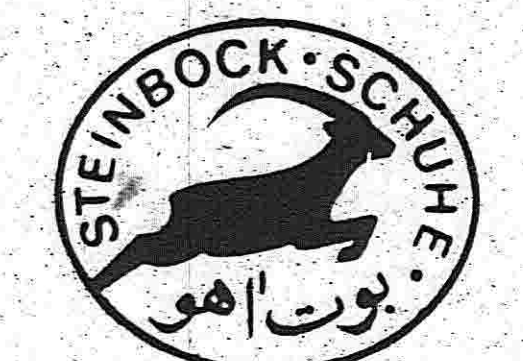
Mr. Aazam Khan, 50, was jailed several times during the British rule in India.

**U.S. URGES CEASE-FIRE IN LAOS**  
WASHINGTON, April 10, (DPA).—A cease-fire should be declared in Laos immediately, a U.S. State Department spokesman said on Tuesday.

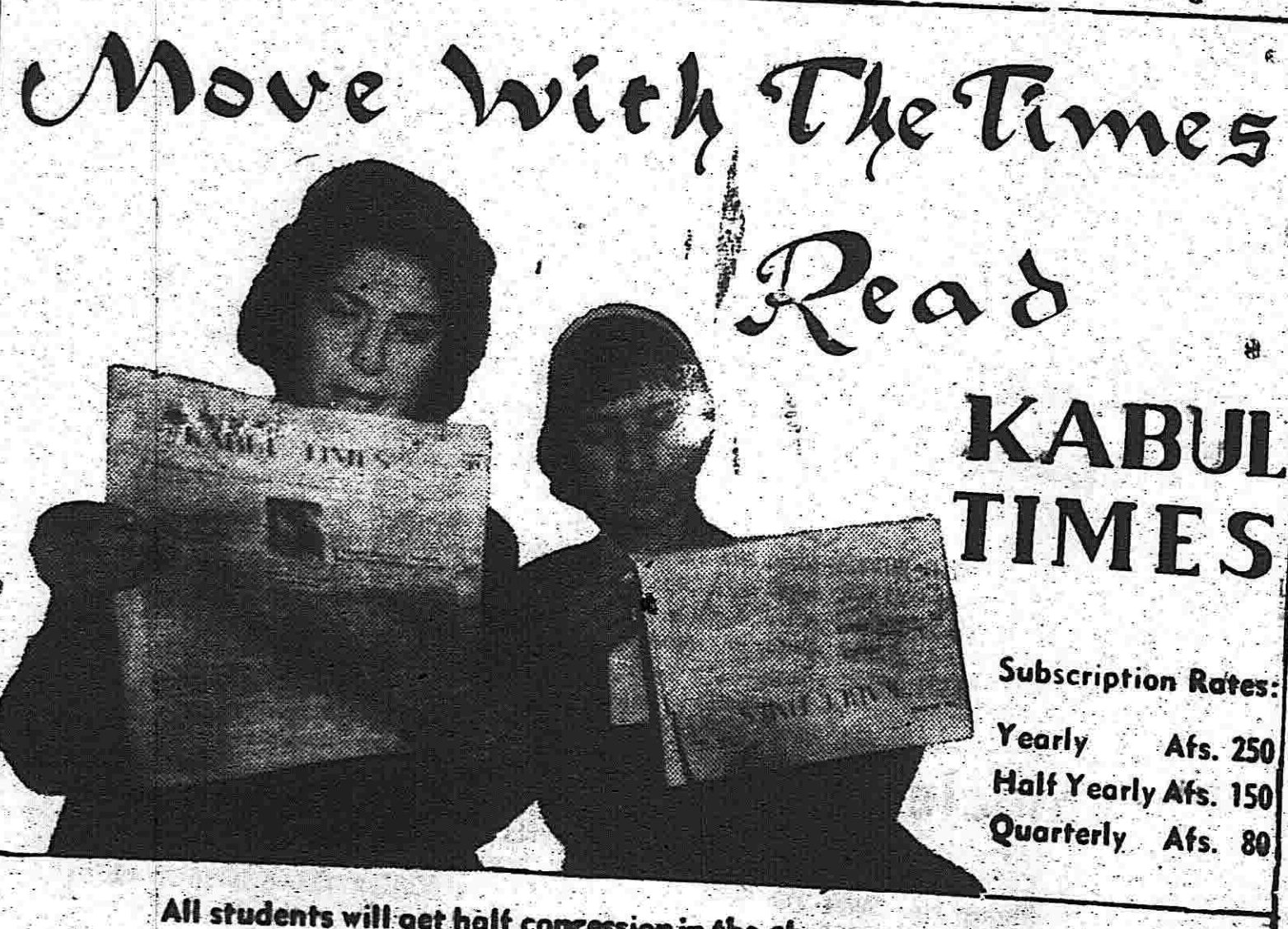
Commenting on the attitude the US Government is taking in regard to the situation in Laos the spokesman said in the US view a cease-fire could be declared immediately if the signatories of the Geneva Agreement on Laos would take "the necessary action."

The International Supervisory Commission for Laos then would have to see to it that fighting between Pathet Lao and Neutralists would not start anew.

**Kennedy Meets ECM Vice-President**  
WASHINGTON, April 10, (Reuters).—President Kennedy and Mr. Sisco Mansholt, Vice President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, (Common Market) conferred at the White House yesterday on tariffs and trade and on the breakdown of negotiations for Britain's entry into "the six".



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## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 10, 1963

## PARIS TALKS

A mood of co-operation has been reported between the United States and France in talks now in progress about the Western military strategy. Although the official item to be discussed is the question of SEATO strategy, talks are mainly taking place in the whole range of Western strategy. President de Gaulle, who has insisted so far on an independent nuclear force for his nation is reported to have shown a flicker of interest in setting of a multinational nuclear force for NATO.

The question of a common Western policy on nuclear deterrent has caused cracks in the Western Alliance. The United States Government insists that all NATO nations should pool their nuclear forces under one command; for each NATO nation to create its own national deterrent in addition to being a waste of resources and energy, increases the danger of nuclear war. From European powers' point of view, surely the United States, as the only advanced nuclear power in the Western community will provide the nuclear striking force and in such a case they have to provide the conventional forces on which, contrary to Eisenhower Administration, the Kennedy Government places greater emphasis. What if one day the United States go out of Europe? This is the logic of President de Gaulle and to certain extent that of the Conservative Government in England. action has a reaction. It is not here to judge who started the meeting. French Government is reported to have at least come to the point to discuss the issue with American representatives. In the wake of these developments the Government of the Soviet Union in a note to Western Powers has expressed its concern and anxiety over the creation of a multinational NATO nuclear force. It is a natural thing that military groupings and the race in armaments have always been a source of tension and intensification of cold war. The key to all points actually is in the endurance the build-up of arms on reference which is now holding both sides?

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE LANGUAGE

By IRRAHIM SHERIFFE

In order to establish a sort of cohesion between the activities of these courses include: Fundamentals of Education, Persian for Teachers, Pushto for Teachers, Mathematics for Teachers, Production of Teaching Materials including Audio-Visual Aids to Education, Teaching Creative Art, History of Afghan Culture, Teaching Technical Agriculture, General Science, Theology and its Relation to Life, Research in Science and Mathematics, Administration and Supervision, study of Pakhtu and Persian Literature in Afghanistan, History and Philosophy of Education, Child Psychology (General and educational), Teaching English at various Levels, the United Nations, Relation between the School and Community, principles of Teaching Sociological Subjects and Natural Science, Education (national and cultural), Teaching Methods, Educational Sociology, principles of Examinations, Principles Governing the Preparation of Syllabi.

(a) Measures adopted by the Institute of Education with the help of the Ministry of Education and the co-operation of the experts of Columbia University Teacher's College for training teachers and educational personnel are listed as follows:

(i) Educational conferences have been launched for teachers, educational personnel, Inspectors and provincial Directors of Education in Kandahar, Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kataghan, Ghazni, Helmand Valley, Pakhtia, Nangarhar and other regions with the object of acquainting them with new and improved methods of teaching.

(ii) Winter Courses of Education were launched for enhancing the educational and professional qualifications of teachers, headmasters and Inspectors in the provinces. The enrollment in this Course in 1955 was 150, it rose to 180 in 1956, to 200 in 1957, 250 in 1958 and 300 in 1959. Women teachers enrolled in this Course numbered 100 in 1958 and 200 in 1959. The total number of men and women teachers enrolled in this Course in 1960 exceeded 500. These men and women teachers

(b) Institutions where the Institute of Education has applied new educational programmes: (1) The Teacher-Training School: In the form of preparatory and applying subjects dealing with professional methods of Education from the viewpoint of teachers. (2) The Ibn-i-Sina School: This School functions as an experiment-

tal or Laboratory Middle School. The Institute's activities in this School included the preparation and implementation of new teaching programmes for Middle schools insofar as they relate to the teaching of sociological subjects, science and practical work.

(3) Experiments in Laboratory schools for developing a better programme for primary schools and improved teaching methods.

(4) The English Language Programme, where joint efforts are being made by the Institute of Education and the Faculty of Science for training English teachers.

(5) In girl's schools: Concerning the teaching of professional educational subjects, improved methods of teaching and the teaching of such specialized subjects as Home Economics, Child Care, teaching of art and etc.

(6) The teaching of literature and science, such as General Psychology, Science teaching, History and Philosophy of Education, Science in the Contemporary World, Contemporary Afghanistan, Principles of Language-teaching, General Principles of Teaching and etc., by members of the Institute at the Faculty of Letters.

## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial entitled "developing nations must rely on themselves". U Thant, the United Nations Secretary General who himself is an Asian belonging to a developing country, said the editorial, has made an interesting statement as regards aid to the developing countries. What he has said is particularly important for the young and enlightened generation in these countries.

U Thant while stressing the need and indispensability of foreign aid to developing countries stated that no amount of aid would result in a radical change in the living conditions of the people unless they learn to rely on themselves and take steps for their own development.

The problem of development in backward countries, continued the editorial, has become particularly serious since past decade; the United Nations as a world body responsible for such developments has been helping these countries in any way it could i.e. by sending experts, rendering technical assistance and organizing conferences and seminars. But since the financial status of the organization is limited and depends on the contributions made by other countries, therefore it is only too obvious that the United Nations' assistance alone cannot be expected to meet all the needs and requirements of the developing countries. Similarly the advanced countries of the world cannot shoulder the complete burden of development in backward countries.

Therefore, concludes the editorial, people in the developing countries are up against two tests. They have to see that the aid they receive either from the United Nations or from friendly countries is spent effectively. They also have to give sacrifices and work hard for their country's progress and prosperity; this has nothing to do with foreign aid and U Thant has specifically said that developing countries have to learn to rely on themselves more and more as the days go by.

Yesterday's *Anis* welcomed in its editorial the Ministry of Education's decision to organize debate and discussion forums in the Salons des Ambassadeurs of the Ornate Elysee Palace.

Such debates, said the editorial, are needed first because university teachers and students are considered the most enlightened section of the society and as such their views and opinions if reflected or acted upon should be useful and secondly because university students will be the administrators and Government officials of tomorrow.

These debates and conferences in which day to day affairs of the country and the world will be discussed should serve to complement the scholastic studies of college students and thus make them better equipped to handle their future assignments.

While appreciating this step taken by the Ministry of Education the paper advised the students to make good use of the opportunity and conduct the debates objectively and purely from an academic point of view and without any prejudices.

## RADIO KABUL THE NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

## PROGRAMME

## WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;  
6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-7-00  
Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.  
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classics.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday,  
Saturday.

## Air Services

## THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30 A.M. 11-50.

## ARRIVALS

Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10 A.M. 4-30.

## T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 12-00.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. 5-00 a.m.  
Arr. 12-00.

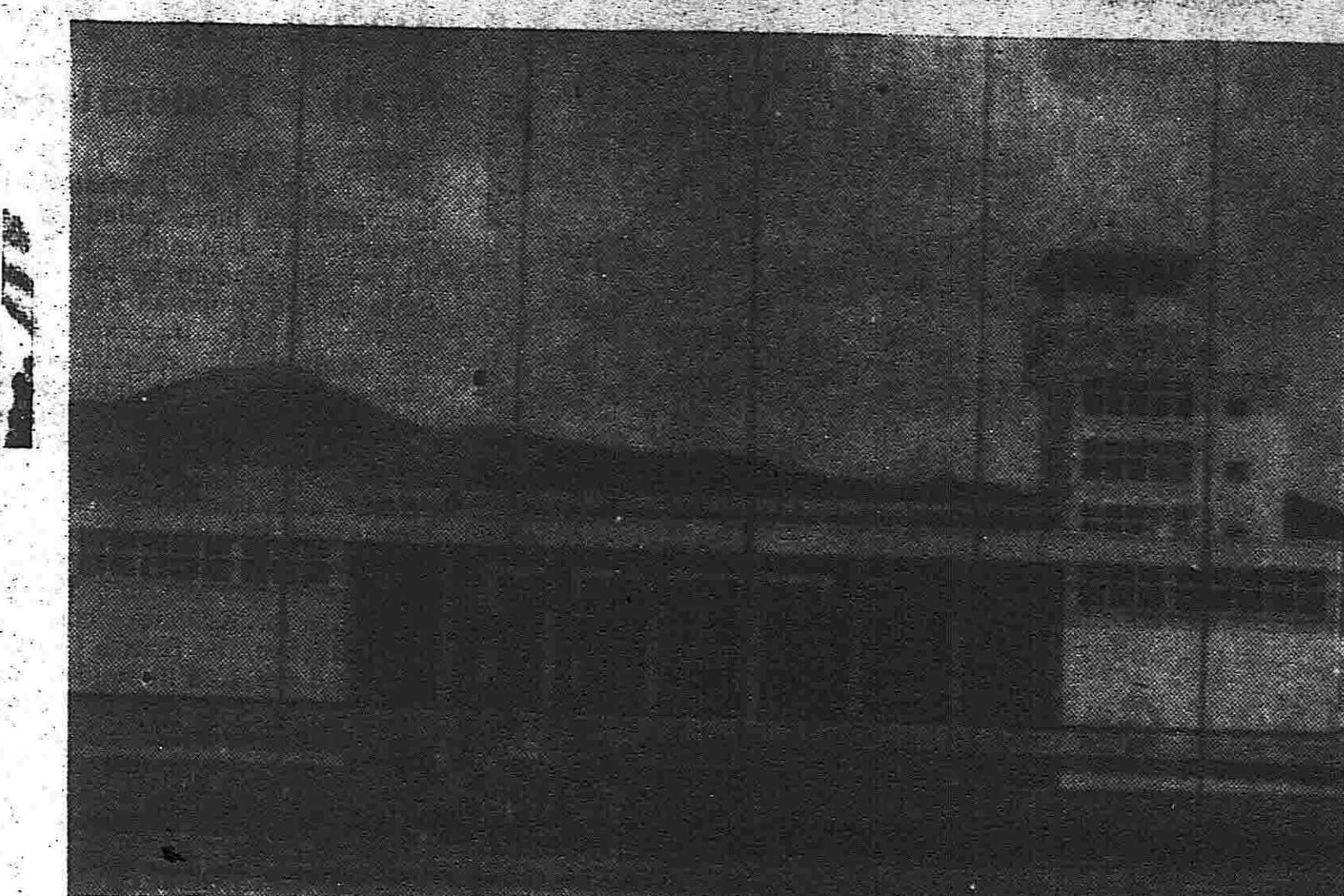
Kabul—Tehran:  
Dep. 1-00 p.m.  
Arr. 18-15 p.m.

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The New Construction Company came into being in Kabul in the year 1959 with a capital of 4 million to meet the increased construction in and around Kabul.

It is a private concern, bidding for modern buildings both private and governmental. It is responsible for the beautiful structure at the Agriculture Ministry's "almond-grove" immediately north of Kabul. The company has also built some structures at the Agriculture Ministry headquarters in the city. At Baghrami, east of the Capital, it has built 14 new buildings. In Jalalabad the company has built and constructed eight buildings over and above a green-house and "a structure for keeping honey-bees for

the Provincial Agricultural Department.

The Company's most recent work is the Kabul Airports terminal (see picture), plans for which had been prepared by USSR experts. Technical supervision was also carried out by them. Other noticeable works have been the pool at Bagh-Bala, and the pools at Kargha recreation centre, as well as the Military Club's cafe shop and the Defence Ministry's tailorshop.

It has also been active, through a subsidiary company in Kandahar, Kalat and Spinboldak. The New Construction Company has a permanent staff of 23 persons and its employees at any one time number more

## THE LAPIS LAZULI IN AFGHANISTAN

## PART III

The Geological Structure, Quality of the Stones in Kheran Gorge and its Around

Keran gorge is a valley which is situated near Eskazer, and extends from south to north. The valley becomes wider at Jerm, and in Berek, where the river of Woudrouj and Zardew are joining the river Koukcha, the width of the valley upto the grave of Khwaja Abdul-Wali is greater, and then upto Faizabad the valley again becomes narrow.

The lapis which are included in the construction of the mountains of this region consist of the following kinds of crystalline schist specially the stone of micaschist, garnet, hornblende, quartzschist and the marble stones compose the main part of the land. In addition to the aforesaid stones in some parts are the stones of gneiss and also the stone which in German language is called gervin schiffer and the pignatite. Around north-east parts of Eskazer the thick layers of quartzit is visible, which make up the north parts of the valley. Some parts are covered by marble stone. The above-mentioned stones can be seen in this system that the stone of micaschist and hornblende quartzschist and garnet for the observations. We can see the composition of the lower parts, layers in the middle of a wonderful and the marble stones on the upper parts of the mountain. This part at the eastern side of the Keran gorge had been exposed during an excavation at the Koukcha river.

Except for the marble stones, the remaining kinds of crystalline schist and except some of the places, have no regular layers. In this case the lapis, especially thin more than a thousand metres from

ones are visible lenticular in the ing profile of the strata bearing lapis in this region. In this gorge the water of the river of Koukcha is stored in a great pool. The aspect of mountain and pool attracts the attention of each tourist. Near Eskazar at the beginning of the valley above Keran, there are strata of conglomerate, and the sands of grey and red stones. These strata are small, but in spite of this, they show to the eye of the observer at Malkh-Zarin and Barfak, that they are composed from (red greit). In such a way we may continue this when we reach the entrance of Rokhouy valley at Eskazer.

For the left side of the entrance of this valley other strata are found which are similar to the strata of Saighan and show indications of unavailable coal. Mr. Karl Brokel, who in 1932 was a chemistry teacher in Nedjat Pass to Faizabad. In one of his brief publications which concern the construction of the earth gorges, he has mentioned the red-griet strata of this region too. But in the middle of the mountain. In this connexion some high parts of the gorge will show a good example for the observations. We can see a regular organization of the full entrance at Keran gorge near the middle of the mountain.

Especially this part at the eastern side of the Keran gorge had been exposed during an excavation at the Koukcha river. The middle of the mountain, more than a thousand metres from

top to bottom, has fallen vertically and shows a very interesting by error denied the existence of Saighan strata.

(To be Concluded)

(To be Concluded)

Unknown Causes  
Of Intoxication

## PART II

Dr. Doenicke has summed up his findings as follows: "The fitness to master traffic situations after an intravenous short narcosis of thiobarbiturate is limited during the following twenty-four hours; respective information and supervision of the patients, therefore, is of absolute necessity. Small quantities of alcohol consumed after a previous application of butobarbiturates (which are contained, for example, in many soporifics) will cause a state of light to heavy intoxication. The pharmaceutical industry should be asked to refer to the dangers of alcohol consumption after the use of barbituric acid preparations on the package and in its prospectuses."

But not only anaesthetics and soporifics have such dangerous effects. Many people will swallow up to twenty, and even more tablets and pills every day—often drugs of various kinds—moreover they will take alcoholic drinks. These will cause complicated chemical interactions in the organism, which are still a mystery and partly new ground for medical science up to now. Also the "Weckamine" drugs in this country, a kind of energy-boosting and performance-increasing stimulants, many cause such states which are like an intoxication making the subjects person become an unpredictable participant in road traffic.

The Swiss pharmacologist Professor P. G. Waser complained about the indiscriminate consumption of drugs in general. Formerly it had been the privilege of the experts—physicians and pharmacists—to dispense drugs to the public. Today many drugs are sold by drugstores, hotels, filling stations, kiosks etc. often even secretly. Investigations in Switzerland on the kind of drugs used had shown that 63 per cent of the "drug addicts" use pain-killing analgesics, substances, soporifics and sedatives, 23 per cent take sleeping drugs and soporifics, and 10 per cent "weckamines", while four per cent take other drugs.



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## Afghanistan Gives 100,000 Stamps To FAO

### Helping FFHC Programme

KABUL, April 10.—The Government of Afghanistan presented to Mr. Sixten Hepppling the United Nations Resident Representative in Afghanistan and Mr. Day, Chief of the FAO some 100,000 postal stamps in support of the FAO programme. Campaign Against Hunger.

The two envoys expressed gratitude on behalf of the FAO for the present.

The tickets will be sold to foreign collectors and the revenues will be spent to accelerate the campaign against hunger.

Others who were present in the function were Dr. Fazili, Director General of Postal Services and Mr. Sidiki, Chief of U.N. Information Bureau in Afghanistan.

Dr. Fazili later said that the stamps cost Af. 210,250.

(See picture on right)

## Dam In Maimana Call For Tightening Up Of Foreign Aid Completed

### Irrigating 20,000 Acres

ANDKHOY, April 10.—The Alt Bolak Dam which irrigates an area of nearly 20,000 acres, has been completed.

The Chief Commissioner of Maimana inaugurated the dam on Monday with special ceremonies. The dam is situated more than twenty kilometres from the Andkhoy city and has been constructed by the Ministry of Agriculture and loans from the Agricultural Bank to local farmers. It is a diversion dam irrigating lands to the north-east of the Andkhoy River.

General Lucius Clay, who headed the report, will appear on Wednesday to explain it to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report is couched in general terms and has been described as containing something for everyone. It has been praised by friends and foes of foreign aid.

Mr. Bell, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), told the Commission that the "precise word" of the report is subject to interpretation. He added "I think I know what it means" and further he plans to be in a "continuing dialogue" with the Clay Committee, a continuing body.

One area subject to interpretation, Mr. Bell said, is the report's recommendation against aid for any foreign Government project.

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## U.S. Government Intends To Implement Clay's Report

### Dam In Maimana Call For Tightening Up Of Foreign Aid Completed

WASHINGTON, April 10, (AP).—U.S. Foreign Aid Director David E. Bell said on Tuesday "we accept" the recommendations of the controversial Clay report and he expects to implement them.

The report generally called for tightening up the multibillion dollar U.S. Foreign Aid Programme, concentrating its efforts in fewer countries where the most effect would be felt.

In line with it, President Kennedy cut his foreign aid budget request from \$4.9 billion to \$4.5 billion for the coming year.

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## Kuwait Expresses Desire To Join Arab Federation

### BEIRUT, April 10, (DPA).—

Over a quarter of Kuwait's Parliamentarians have called on the Government demanding that the oil rich Sheikhdom be the fourth State in the proposed Federation between U.A.R., Iraq and Syria and urging that negotiations to this end be taken up immediately.

The twelve Pan Arab Nationalist Parliamentarians also demanded last night that the military aid treaty with Britain be terminated with immediate effect.

In the Treaty of June 19, 1961 providing for Kuwait's complete independence, the British Government had declared its readiness to give the Kuwaiti Government military aid should this be desired.

The Parliamentarians based their demand on the fact that at that time the military protection clause was necessary as the country was threatened by the former Iraqi regime of Abdel Karim Kassem.

In the present completely changed situation this military aid clause was superfluous, they argued.

Guido Names Tough Man As Argentine Interior Minister

### BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 10, (AP).—President Jose

Maria Guido, victor over a navy revolt last week, on Tuesday named a tough tank General as Minister of the Interior, a post entrusted with keeping national peace.

Gen. Enrique Rauch, Head of the State Intelligence Service, was sworn in at a brief noon ceremony.

Gen. Rauch succeeds Mr. Rodolfo Martinez who resigned March 28 because of what he called the lack of full support within the Government for his political plan to restore democratic and constitutional Government to Argentina.

A year ago, Gen. Rauch led his tanks and troops into the streets of Buenos Aires to free President Guido from the control of a group of military officials who threw President Arturo Frondizi on March 25, 1962.

Those officers were against the return of followers of ex-Dictator Juan Peron to Argentine election campaigns.

A new set of officers is now behind President Guido and they are going along with the President's desire.

Gen. Rauch announced no political plans for his new job. He said, however, that if Argentine political parties want to postpone the June elections he would be free to do so. But he said he would not alter the date in October for the takeover of the elected Government.

SCHROEDER MEETS DE MURVILLE

PARIS, April 10, (DPA).—West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder on Tuesday met French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville for an informal discussion on a series of topics.

The fact that Mr. Schroeder was accompanied by Foreign Minister Under-Secretary Rolf Lahr was seen by political observers as an indication that a deepening of Franco-German exchange of views on the European Common Market (EEC) and other European problems played a part in the talks.

Another point under discussion was the manner in which the French and West German Parliaments are shortly to ratify the Franco-West German Friendship Treaty of January 22.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, and 10-00 p.m. American film: GUNMAN'S WALK starring Van Heflin, Tab Hunter and Kathryn Grant.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: WANGORAS with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film: VIRGIN ISLAND; starring Virginia Maskell and Sidney Poitier.

ZAINAB CINEMA: At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: CRYSTAL SHOES.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 10, The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

per U.S. Dollar Af 50.65  
per Pound Sterling Af 11.8414  
per Deutsche Mark Af 11.8414  
per Swiss Franc Af 11.8414  
per French Franc Af 7.90  
per Indian Rupee (cash) Af 7.90

Selling Rates In Afghanistan

per unit of foreign currency:  
per U.S. Dollar Af 50.65  
per Pound Sterling Af 11.8414  
per Deutsche Mark Af 11.8414  
per Swiss Franc Af 11.8414  
per New Franc Af 8.00  
per Indian Rupee (cheque) Af 8.00  
per Indian Rupee (cash) Af 8.00

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FOR SALE  
To highest bidder one long wheel base Land Rover in good condition (tax unpaid). Bids to be received at the British Embassy, Land Rover may be inspected between 9 a.m. to 12 noon daily except Sundays.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +25°C.  
Minimum +6°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-25 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-35 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 38.

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1963 (HAMAL 21, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## SITUATION IN JARS PLAIN TENSE, SAYS ICC

### SEATO MINISTERS EXPRESS HOPE FOR PEACE IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, April 11, (Reuter).—The Chairman of the International Control Commission on Laos, India's Mr. Avtar Singh, said last night that the three commissioners had seen yesterday and the situation was "very tense".

Talking to reporters on his return Mr. Singh said the commissioners had a meeting with the Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma and a much longer meeting with Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader.

"We made some suggestions for reducing tension," he added.

The commissioners landed at the plain airport and were driven with a mixed escort of Neutralist and Pathet Lao troops to a place where they were seen by the Pathet Lao military leader, General Phouma, and then driven back to the airport area where they saw General Kong Lae, the Neutralist Commander.

There were no incidents and Mr. Singh declined further comment.

In Paris, ministers of the eight-nation South-East Asia Treaty Organization winding up a three-day meeting on Wednesday agreed to step up measures against subversion and expressed hopes of peace in Laos.

In a communiqué the SEATO Ministerial Council hoped that the farmers in Kataghan Province would succeed in ensuring peace, neutrality and national unity there.

It said information indicated the fight against subversion in South Viet Nam, and further improvement could be expected.

Mr. Pote Sarasin of Thailand, who was re-elected SEATO Secretary-General for a further two-year term, said his latest information and Publicity of the Ministry.

The ceremonies also included an exhibition of rams for breeding, horse racing and buz-kashi. A number of exquisite rams were distributed among livestock two-year term, said his latest information and Publicity of the Ministry.

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## Royal Audience

### KABUL, April 11.—The Depart-

ment of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following yesterday: Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning; Mr. Nour Ahmad El-madi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; Lieutenant General Abdul Razaq, Commander of the Air Force; and Colonel Abdul Ahmad, a commanding officer in the Labour Corps.

According to DPA, delegates and U.N. officials expressed satisfaction and pleasure over the welcome Vatican support for peace through the United Nations.

This satisfaction was not confined to Roman Catholics or Christians alone. The Vatican's importance, which is much in excess of the smallness of the Papal State, is greatly appreciated here.

Although it is too early yet to appraise the practical impact of the Papal view on current disarmament and test negotiations, there is general agreement among U.N. diplomats discussing the importance of the Encyclical that it "will have a salutary effect for the whole world and will help mankind in great measure," as one high U.S. source put it.

KABUL, April 11.—Mr. Lazare Tochikov, the Bulgarian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul presented a number of grammophone records of Bulgarian light-music together with some music books to Mr. Benawa, the Chief of Radio dals by His Majesty the King.

Mr. Benawa, the Chief of Radio dals by His Majesty the King, also presented a number of grammophone records of Af-Baryal, Second Class, Reshteen, Radio publications.

During his service in the Afghan Army, General Hassan was promoted to the rank of Major General and in 1954 as Lieutenant General.

In 1956, General Hassan was appointed as Chief of the General Staff.

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## Pope John Urges Nuclear Test Ban And Disarmament Issue Treated As Church Doctrine

VATICAN CITY, April 11, (Reuter).—Pope John in an historic document spelling out for the first time the Roman Catholic Church's doctrine on war and peace today urged a ban on nuclear weapons and the end of the arms race.

He said it was to be feared, "that the mere continuance of nuclear tests, undertaken with war in mind, will have fatal consequences for life on the earth."

Warning that the war may set off by some uncontrollable and unexpected chance, the 81-year-old pontiff called for systematic reduction of arms stock-pile and eventual general agreement on effectively controlled disarmament.

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This satisfaction was not confined to Roman Catholics or Christians alone. The Vatican's importance, which is much in excess of the smallness of the Papal State, is greatly appreciated here.

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KABUL, April 11.—General Hassan, whose agreement as His Majesty's Ambassador in Ankara, has been received from the Turkish Government, is 53-year-old and was born in Kabul.

He has received his primary education at Habibia High School and in 1934 he was graduated from Military College in Kabul.

In 1938, General Hassan was sent to Turkey for higher Military education and in 1942 he returned home successfully.

After serving in various branches in the Afghan Army, in 1950 he was promoted to the rank of Major General and in 1954 as Lieutenant General.

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Biography Of New Afghan Envoy To Turkey

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## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 11, 1963

## BLOOD BANK

A very important branch in medicine is the blood bank which during emergencies can save many lives. Medical authorities in Afghanistan have founded such banks and truly as pointed out by an official of this bank, it has saved the lives of many thousands of people. But surely the point we want to bring to the attention of our medical authorities and the public as well is that this bank should be developed. We think that the medical authorities will agree that in many emergency cases when a patient is in need of blood for his life, doctors are at a loss to find his particular group of blood. Friends and other's have provided the blood.

What is needed in this connexion is that our medical authorities should step-up their campaign in making the people donate blood to the bank and more facilities should be provided not only in Kabul but throughout the country for collecting all groups of blood in sufficient quantities.

It is for the medical authorities to launch an extensive system of publicity to make the public aware of the importance of the issue. This could be done through all media of mass communication. We feel that if more work is done in this connexion there is apt to be success. All countries of the world have made publicity about collection of blood an integrated part of mass communication. Just as the Red Crescent Society is conducting an extensive campaign for collecting funds, we don't see why our medical authorities should not launch the same kind of programme.

For the public it is important to know that donating blood is not only important in the sense that one day they themselves or their friends or relatives may need it, but it is in the country. Storing up part of their social responsibility. Newspapers and radio should too treat the issue as a public service.

It is our sincere hope that this suggestion will be taken into consideration by the public and health authorities.

## USA MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE LANGUAGE MANUFACTURING NEUTRON BOMB

U.S. scientists have made significant strides toward developing pure fusion or neutron bomb, a disarmament agency official has revealed.

Mr. Adrian Fisher, Deputy Director of the Agency, made the disclosure in a March 14 letter sent to Senator Thomas. Dodd, Democrat Connecticut, and made public on Tuesday by the Senator. Mr. Dodd, in a March 29 reply which he also made public, said he had known of these developments but had feared to discuss them due to their extreme secrecy classification.

However, he wrote that he was delighted they are now in the public domain, and urged that steps be taken to put the new weapons on a priority production basis.

Mr. Fisher indicated the weapons now available would be close enough to the pure neutron bomb to enable the United States to stop testing for development of such a bomb.

Both letters discussed the development in guarded terms. Pentagon and State Department

sources confirmed that the references to weapons improvements were corrected, but declined to detail them.

Mr. Fisher's letter was a strong defence of the present U.S. proposals, for a nuclear test ban treaty and an answer to Dodd's attack on these proposals.

Mr. Dodd, in his latest reply to the disarmament official, reiterated his fears that the proposals do not furnish nearly strong enough guarantees against possible Soviet cheating.

He also insisted he was not impressed by Mr. Fisher's basic argument that the dangers from the possible spread of nuclear weapons to many other nations outweighed the risks of driving ahead to an agreement with the Soviets.

Mr. Fisher brought up the new weapons developments in trying to counter the Connecticut Senator's contention that the United States should proceed with all possible speed to develop a neutron or pure fusion bomb.

Mr. Dodd said a test ban treaty would stop such a development. "As you know," the official wrote, "we have already made significant advances in that direction of tactical weapons with a fusion fission as compared with a fusion component." Mr. Fisher also referred to this as "an enhanced radiation weapon." It was understood that this referred to development of a weapon much closer to the pure fusion bomb than anything the United States has had previously.

Mr. Fisher said that with development of this new weapon, he could not see that there is any important advantage to going all the way in obtaining a pure fusion bomb.

Hydrogen bombs, the largest weapons in the American arsenal, are fission-fusion weapons in that a fission bomb is needed as a trigger to supply the intense heat for the fusion process.

A pure fusion weapon would dispense entirely with the atomic bomb trigger.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

An article entitled "the question of classification and limitation of imports" appeared in yesterday's Anis. This said the article, was an important question everywhere in the world specially in countries where the bulk of foreign currency has to be used for implementing development plans.

Our people are becoming increasingly conscious of the problem and are thinking of ways and means of limiting the import of items used only for lavish fashions and fancy decorations.

They are hoping that most of the country's requirements will be manufactured locally.

After stressing the need for commercial exchanges between countries irrespective of their economic status the article goes on to say that there has to be some sort of a balance between the exports and imports of a country and in places such as Afghanistan, it is the Government that should take the initiative of guiding the nation's economy.

Without using pressure the traders should be enlightened on matters of national interest and asked to cut down on the import of fancy things used in exaggerated fashions.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis suggested that the Ministry of Education and the Kabul University should pay attention to those persons who, due to economic difficulties, have been unable to continue their college studies.

One way of helping these people to acquire college and higher training is to open up evening courses such as the winter courses launched for the benefit of men and women teachers, said the letter.

The number of such unfortunate ones, it continued, was quite high and in case something is done for them would undoubtedly mean a great help.

In an other article the paper discusses the question of controlling prices of food stuff. On the occasion of the new year, said the article, Dr. Mohammad Asghar the Mayor of Kabul referred to the high prices of meat and suggested that the best solution would be to boycott expensive butchers and meat sellers. This, however continued the article, is not the remedy because although one can make do with poultry, fish etc. yet butchers cannot be condemned ruthlessly for what they do because during summer and spring it is easy for them to get sheep and calves for killing while in winter it is not so easy; therefore summer prices become reasonable whereas in winter they have to go high.

Anyway, the article goes on, whether in summer or winter the Municipal authorities have to concentrate on one thing and that is to see that the animals killed are not sub-standard and weak; because weak animals produce meat which is not of a high quality and healthy. The municipal corporation should make some arrangement that all animals are inspected by a responsible body of veterinarians before they are killed and that it should make provisions for a deep freeze so that fat and strong animals which can be found in summer and spring may be killed and preserved for winter use.

Following the dinner, Mr. Schroeder expressed the hope that progress would be made in this question at the next NATO meeting in Ottawa in May.

The West German Foreign Minister also indicated that West Germany preferred a multi-lateral to a multinational force within the framework of the proposed nuclear NATO force.

## Yakoub Lais Saffari—How He Became King?

By: A. A. Kohzad.

Near the Westernmost border of Afghanistan there lie ruins of a city, which was called "Zaranj" during the Islamic era and "Zaranga" in pre-Islamic periods. Near the ruins of this city and to its south opposite (Dar-i-Taam), there existed a hillock called "Raig-i-Gunjaan", literally meaning "The Dense Sands". On the top of this hill ruins of an old palace could be seen, the walls of which were almost smothered by the dust. The city-urchins, especially the teenagers used to congregate there and play various games.

Stories rife among the people, called "Folklore", have no written texts and are passed down from generation to generation, but sometimes certain historians find these interesting or reliable enough to include in their books. The story we are going to tell you has been chronicled and recorded by Kazi Minhaj-Us-Seradj Jowzjani, who lived during the reign of one of the rulers of Nemerz (the present-day Helmand Valley) named Ainnuddin Bahramshah Ben Tajeddin Harbin the year 603 or 613 A.H. This story which is nothing more than a part of the region's folklore, has survived for seven and half centuries and has crept into many a historical text.

To return to the story itself; we have stated that boys of teenage used to play on the hillock called "Raig-i-Gunjaan" near the city of Zaranj. Yakoub was the son of a local ironsmith of Qarani village near the city. He had received no schooling and being independent-minded, he was naturally fond of horseplay with his relatives and companions of the same age. One day he, together with a crowd of his friends and playmates were playing on this hill when someone produced an "anklebone" of sheep, called "Bujul" in Farsi. One of the popular games, rooted in Afghan society, is called "Padshah-Waziri", meaning "The King-and-Vizier". This peculiar bone has four sides,

each different from the other. The sides stand for "King", "Vizier", "Ass" and "Thief". This game is also played with a match-box and even playing-cards nowadays. Naturally enough, one of the players becomes King, another his Vizier or Minister, and another the Thief. This idea also prevails, though partially, in our weddings, when the bridegroom is called "Shah" and he rules for one whole day over his family-members, friends and relatives the day after the marriage. In the game on that fateful day, Yakoub became King, another lad was declared his "Vizier" and so the whole mock "Government" complete with soldiers and officers was established. The boys in their hilarity started an ear-splitting din and made the dust rise in clouds. While these youngsters were busy with their games, the Emir of Seistan, Saleh Ben Nasr, was passing by with his retainers. Seeing all this commotion on the hilltop, he despatched one of his men to see what it was all about. When the cavalryman approached the gathering, the boy-soldiers ordered him to dismount and pay respect to their "King". The Emir's envoy was promptly unseated and brought before Yakoub to pay "homage" to him. After returning to the Emir, the man told him what the boys were up to, and wily.

The latter, intrigued by these pranks wanted to see the fun himself and, therefore proceeded to the scene. Upon reaching the hilltop, Yakoub's "soldiers" and "guards" ignored his rank and asked him to dismount from his horse. The Emir, thinking it to be child-play, did so and when he approached Yakoub the latter did not leave his "throne" and remained sitting. The crowd of teenagers surrounding the Emir told to bow to their "King". Yakoub then made a sign and the boys slew the Emir there and then. The retainers either fled or were captured and the unruly mob of teenagers equipped with their arms and riding upon their mounts entered the city of Zaranj and made a beeline for the palace, which they captured and within a couple of hours he was proclaimed King. Later, his fame and domain extended to include Zamindawar, Rakhd, Kabul, Zabul, Ghazni and Bamian. Yakoub Lais was one of the standard-bearers of the social and political movements in the country and eventually refuted allegiance to the Caliphs of Baghdad and banished the Arabic language from his Court. Whatever may be the truth in this story, all historians are unanimous about one point, namely that Yakoub was illiterate, hard-headed and wily.

## France And Germany To Ratify Friendship Treaty Simultaneously

France and West Germany will try and ratify the Franco-German Friendship Treaty of January 22 simultaneously.

So far it is not clear when the procedure will take place in the Bonn Parliament, but the Government is pressing for early ratification—before the summer recess at the latest.

In France no parliamentary move is necessary, but will be introduced for this case, nevertheless, to underline the significance of the Treaty.

French Foreign Minister M. Maurice Couve de Murville told his West German counterpart Dr. Gerhard Schroeder at a working dinner last night that France would try to adapt the ratification date to that of Germany.

He also assured Mr. Schroeder, who is here to attend the NATO Permanent Council meeting, that France would seek a way of ex-

pressing her continued abidance by her European and NATO obligations.

Such a stop had been requested by the United States. West Germany reiterated her pledge in this respect in a preamble to the ratification laws.

According to West German delegation circles, the working dinner between the two foreign ministers did not give the impression of a change of course in the French position on the nuclear NATO force.

Following the dinner, Mr. Schroeder expressed the hope that progress would be made in this question at the next NATO meeting in Ottawa in May.

The West German Foreign Minister also indicated that West Germany preferred a multi-lateral to a multinational force within the framework of the proposed nuclear NATO force.

## RADIO KABUL CHEAPEST ELECTRICITY IN WORLD

## PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT—Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-4-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-45-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00  
Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

FRIDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-40.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul:

Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

## Important

## Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Mahmood Phone No. 21438  
Faryabi Phone No. 20687  
Jahid Phone No. 20534  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

FRIDAY  
Hashami Phone No. 20569  
Shafa Phone No. 20536  
Boo Ali Phone No. 23873



The Krasnoyarsk Hydro-electric Power Station, one of the largest in the world, is under construction in Eastern Siberia. It will have 10 units with a 500,000 kw capacity each, and will generate

20,000 million kw annually. The cost of the energy generated here will be 0.03 kopecks per kw and will be the cheapest in the world. Work on the electric station goes on day and night and

soon the river bed of the tempestuous Yenisei will be dammed. Photo shows construction site of the Krasnoyarsk Hydro-electric Power Station.

## THE LAPIS LAZULI IN AFGHANISTAN

PART IV

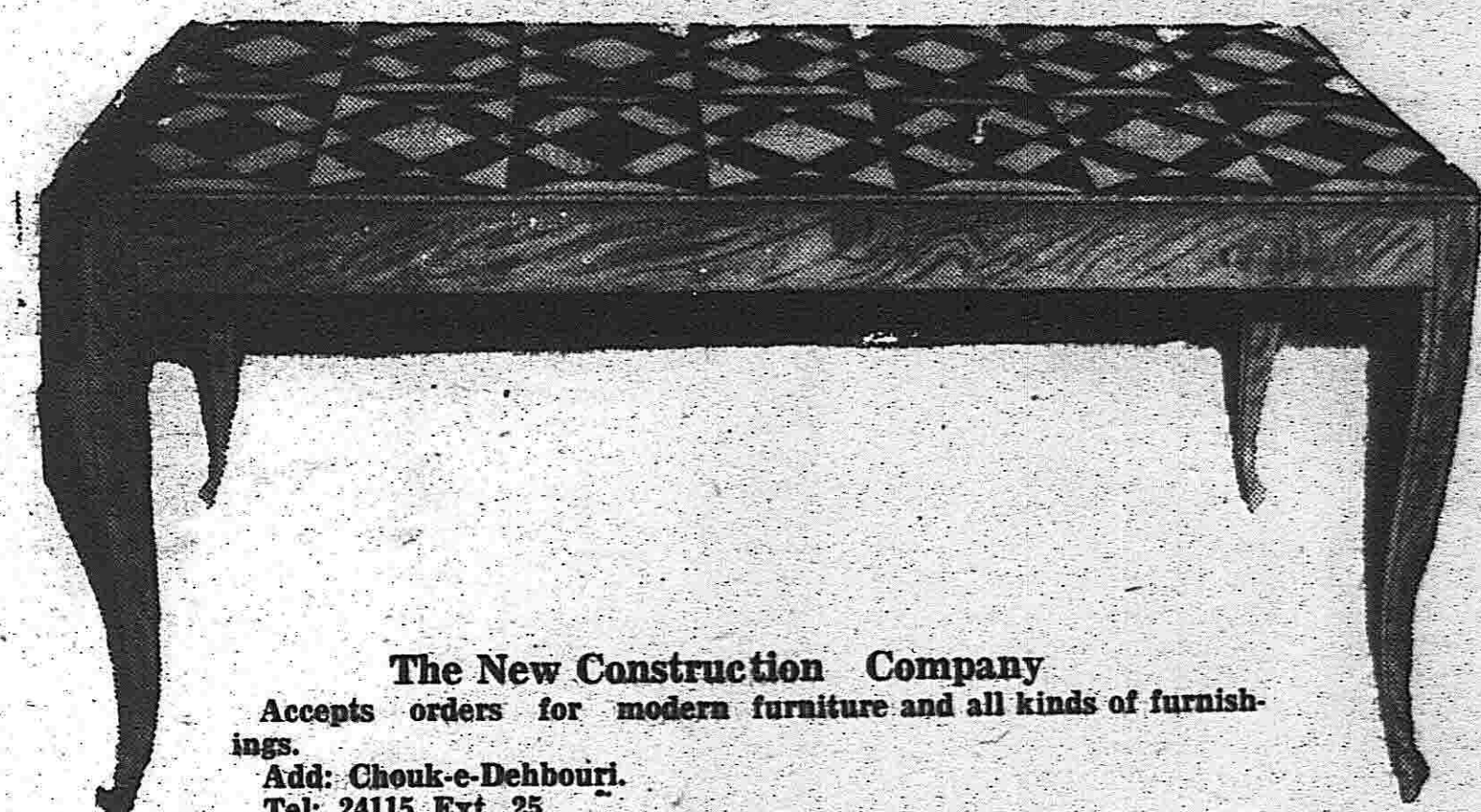
We have collected specimens of north-east, and some another times the following minerals form lapis from north to south and in different directions. If we observe pyrite, galena, hematite, welsolite, alabaster, herminblenda (green and black), flugupite, acesstus, talc, lapis, which lie around the mine graphite, sterolithe, almandine, and in some parts of Keran gorge, tourmaline. In this contents it seems that the strata of the pyrite, galena alabastre, welsolite and herminblenda are receiveable most probably from marble stones, and the other kinds of it are between the remaining of crystalline. From the total of the mentioned hematite, galena and alabastre around Keran gorge, the graphite composed the form of mine. The strata of lapis crystallineschist in which it belongs. This matter even now is doubtful and ambiguous, but from reports of geological of quartzit, which are situated north-east of Eskazer, are inclined at angles of 40° upto 50° in the south-east and 80° upto 85° in the south-east. But the irregular ferent kind, therefore it has no relationship to any of the paleozoic times. The composition of the mountains of this region is not limited to Keran gorge, and they extension of the valley upto Jerm, rather it covers a very large area. Throughout of the Ashanekan valley, which extends from near of Robat, the strata sometimes in the south and other Farghanoo village at the south-east. In some west, with some of its branches reaching the Khwaja

Mohammad mountain, we can see the strata of the lapis on two sides of the Rahhouy gorge when we cross between the valley and above of the Fero Pass.

Appearance of Lapis Lazuli in Marble Stones

The marble stones around and within the lazuli mines of Keran possess crystals that are comparatively large. Often its colour is white and some another time it seems grey and blue. At some places the marble stones show the fossils, we can not give any opinion of geological period to which it belongs. This matter even now is doubtful and ambiguous, but from reports of geological of quartzit, which are situated north-east of Eskazer, are inclined at angles of 40° upto 50° in the south-east and 80° upto 85° in the south-east. But the irregular ferent kind, therefore it has no relationship to any of the paleozoic times. The composition of the mountains of this region is not limited to Keran gorge, and they extension of the valley upto Jerm, rather it covers a very large area. Throughout of the Ashanekan valley, which extends from near of Robat, the strata sometimes in the south and other Farghanoo village at the south-east. In some west, with some of its branches reaching the Khwaja

(Contd. on page 4)



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## Unknown Causes Of Intoxication

PART III

Professor Waser does not shy back from mentioning names: "From the statements it appears that the most widely used drugs giving rise to the danger of addiction are Saridon, Optalidon, Wackamines (Dexedrin, Pervitin), Sedormid, Kafa, Medomin, Contrachmerz, Treupal and Persedon. There are many new substances that are dangerous for susceptible people and potential drug-addicts, such as Doriden, Xaril, Preludin, Regenor etc. while other drugs, such as Sedormid are no longer produced; and again others, such as Medomin and Doriden have become subject to medical prescription. In addition, however, every day a number of new substances will be offered on the market that have an effect upon the psyche, drugs such as Miltown, Librium, Librax, which will be bought in great quantities by the public. Dangerous, above all, are combined preparations which contain pain-soothing and soporific agents and, perhaps, even caffeine."

## DRUG CONSUMPTION RISING

"For Switzerland", Professor Waser further stated, "57 to 100 pharmacists recorded that in 1954 more than 1,400 persons bought between ten to twenty pain-soothing tablets every day and presumably also used them. 112 buyers purchased more than twenty tablets a day. Statements of the pharmacists and chemists are not known. The number of workers in industrial enterprises, who are given pain-soothing tablets free of charge, is neither known. This is, above all, a customary practice in the watch-making and textile industries, in precision workshops and in chemical factories, but also in many other industrial enterprises."

In Germany, too, the abuse of drugs and pharmaceutical substances has risen at an alarming rate. The scientists H. Kreuscher and R. Frey of Mainz University have found out that 12.6 per cent of all persons involved in traffic accidents had been subjected to the influence of drugs. After all the general public does not know that even "harmless" pain-killing substances may also have quietening and stimulating properties at the same time. "The effect upon road capability", Kreuscher and Frey write, "in particular upon the capability of motorists refer, above all, to greater fatigue, disturbances in psychic control and to loss of the power of concentration."

Many people believe that they can get sober elegantly by swallowing a few tablets, such as Meproamat. But that is a wrong assumption as experiments made in Hamburg have amply proved. It was also established that it is more dangerous for women than for men to take Meproamat after the consumption of alcoholic drinks. Only women who are psychically absolutely stable will experience a favourable effect after consuming alcohol subsequent to taking the drug by becoming more active, optimistic and contact-happy.

Another danger is the indiscriminate use of influenza-substances with anti-histamin additives which, although they are no soporifics, often have a sleep-conducive effect. Motorists taking these substances to suppress a beginning cold should be aware of that, when they set out for long motoring trips.



## Laotian Crisis

(Contd. from page 1)  
formation was that fighting in Laos between Neutralist and Pathet Lao forces had ceased. But the situation was not very clear and "we are watching it very carefully".

Mr. Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister of Thailand, told reporters that the situation in Laos was "fraught with danger", and recent clashes could lead to large-scale hostilities.

His Government would like the International Control Commission for Laos—composed of India, as Chairman, Poland and Canada—to be stationed permanently in Laotian trouble spots.

Earlier reports of a cease-fire agreement between the Neutralist and Pathet Lao forces announced by the New China News Agency yesterday were seen by diplomats attending the SEATO talks as confirmation of a temporary improvement in the situation.

**Soviet Report**  
The Soviet News Agency Tass, reporting yesterday from Vientiane, quoted International Control Commission circles as saying the situation on the Plain of Jars in Central Laos, has "significantly improved" during the past day.

The Agency quoted Prince Souphanouvong, Laotian Deputy Premier and Pathet Lao leader, as saying Pathet Lao troops were not involved in the Plain of Jars fighting which, he said, was between Neutralist units.

Tass quoted the Prince as saying: "there is no need for the International Commission to interfere in the internal affairs of Laos. The Commission will be able to send its representatives to the Plain of Jars for one day—but we are against a permanent group of the International Commission going there."

**Military Supplies**  
The United States would consider sending military supplies to the Government of Laos if a request for assistance is made, US State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said last night. He added he was not aware of any request for aid by Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma.

"I would think that if such a request were made, we would give it our consideration, certainly."

Mr. White said it appeared that attacks by Pathet Lao forces against those of Neutralist General Kong Lae "have abated somewhat." However, he added, up-to-date reports on the fighting in the Plain of Jars were not available.

The State Department has repeatedly urged that the fighting in the Plain of Jars be halted and the cease-fire resumed. It has called upon Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-Chairmen of the conference which produced the 1962 Geneva accords, and upon the International Control Commission for Laos to halt the fighting.



It's easy to relax in Steinbock-Sandals

## Senegal Urges Security Showdown Expected Council To Consider Bombing Of Its Village By Portugal And Steel Company

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 11, (AP).—Senegal asked the U.N. Secretary Council on Wednesday to meet and take up its charges that four Portuguese planes bombed a village in Senegal near Portuguese Guinea.

**British Planes Fly Over Indonesian**

**Ships, Says Antara**

JAKARTA, April 11, (AP).—The Antara News Agency said on Wednesday British aircraft have repeatedly overflown Indonesian navy vessels on patrol in international waters.

Quoting a statement by Indonesia's Second Maritime District Headquarters, the Agency said Indonesian sailors manning the ships have "remained cool in facing Malaysian-British attempts to provoke incidents."

The agency said the navy statement indicated that the vessels were patrolling border waters with Malaysia against which Indonesia has declared a policy of confrontation.

"The Malaysians, with the aid of the British Navy and Air Force apparently have intensified their own patrols," Antara said.

"A number of times British planes have conspicuously passed over Indonesian Navy vessels, although the ships were in international waters," the Agency said.

The statement said the Indonesian patrols are also intended to stop smuggling between Indonesia and Malaysia.

**Lapis Lazuli**

(Contd. from page 3)

Crystals of lazuli are found in many sizes, from the size of a grain of millet to that of an egg. The surfaces of the crystal are generally of very regular geometric form, usually of the dodecahedron or the cube. Mr. Apiler writes that the crystals in the dodecahedron form are rare, but on the contrary we can find many of them, large and small, in the mine of Surisung.

The lenses and flowers of lazuli of the greatest value are apparently not in crystalline form. However we seldom find these lenses in sizes as large as those found in the USSR, that is, from the size of a walnut up to the size of a human head. Of this type of valuable lens of lazuli, one was found on Agrab 29 of a size 20 x 10 x 4 inches and a second was found on Qaus 5 which was 15 x 9 x 6 inches, both from the mine of Surisung.

Around the lenses and flowers of lazuli and often inside them are found yellow-golden crystals of flugupite. Other stones which are found near the lenses and flowers of lazuli.

From quarterly AFGHANISTAN written by Dr. A. Nasiri

**Home News In Brief**

KABUL, April 11.—A primary school for girls was opened in Mir-wais Maidan yesterday. The school has four classes enrolling student from the adjoining areas.

KABUL, April 11.—Mr. Sharafuddin Rumi, a teacher in the Afghan Institute of Technology, who had gone to the United States under a USAID scholarship programme for studies in handicrafts industries returned to Kabul yesterday.

**BRITAIN DECIDES TO DEPORT CHIEF ENAHORO**

LONDON, April 11, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, made it clear on Wednesday that the British Government intended to go ahead with its decision to deport Chief Anthony Enahoro, who is wanted in Nigeria to face a charge of treasonable felony.

But he said there was a strong case for discussing with other Commonwealth countries how far the Fugitive Offenders Act, under which Nigeria made her request for extradition, should be reviewed.

Critics of the Government's decision contend that the Fugitive Offenders Act, passed in 1881 when there was one law throughout the British Empire, is now out of date. They assert that it gives a Commonwealth citizen fewer rights than a foreigner, who almost certainly have been granted political asylum.

But he said there was a strong case for discussing with other Commonwealth countries how far the Fugitive Offenders Act, under which Nigeria made her request for extradition, should be reviewed.

**USSR ACCUSES U.K. OF FAILING TO EASE SOUTH EAST ASIA TENSION**

**BRITAIN REBUKES CHARGES**

MOSCOW, April 11, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union on Wednesday accused Britain of failing to support its efforts to "relax tension" in South East Asia and claimed that South Viet Nam was carrying out "provocative actions along the Cambodian border."

WASHINGTON, April 11, (DPA).—A new dispute between U.S. President John F. Kennedy and the American Steel Industry appeared in the office today with the announcement of a price increase by the American "Wheeling Steel Corporation."

One of the smallest steel works in the country, the Wheeling Corporation has imposed an average increase of six dollars a ton on its products.

The increase comes almost exactly one year after the largest steel producers in the United States had declared a general price increase in their products.

President Kennedy took drastic action to force the industry, led by U.S. Steel President Roger Blough, to bring down its prices again to the previous level.

His action precipitated widespread consequences in economic circles, including the worst "crash" on the U.S. stock.

The President was sharply criticized for being what his critics termed "anti-business" and for violating the traditional free enterprise system in the United States.

**Rural Projects**

(Contd. from page 1)

region, so that a realistic and suitable plan may then be formulated.

He pointed out that upto the present eleven rural development projects had been launched in the less developed areas of the country.

He disclosed that the Panjwar and Wardak projects had already been surveyed. Panjwar has a population of nearly 89,000 and Wardak 74,000.

KABUL, April 11.—Dr. Nittel Stien, Chief of the German Vork Company accompanied by a Director of the firm arrived in Kabul yesterday. During the ten-day stay in Kabul, they will hold talks with the authorities regarding the new Woollen and Cotton Textile Mill in Kabul.

**Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank**

KABUL, April 11.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghanis**

Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc (cheques)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghanis**

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

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**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film, **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH**, starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DO ADM!** starring: Shishi Kala and Vajraj.

**BEHADZ CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ASS KA PANCHI** starring: Rajinder Kumar and Vijayanti Mala.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Indian film; **BEWAQOOF** starring: Mala Sinha, Kishor Kumar and Paran.

**Rockefeller Hopes U.S. Will Not Appease Soviet Union**

WASHINGTON, April 11, (AP).—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, widely regarded as the leading contender for the 1964 Republican Presidential nomination, said on Wednesday he hopes President Kennedy is not following a policy of appeasing Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in Cuba.

The New York Governor, here for a series of appearances before Republican members of Congress and their assistants, was asked at a news conference if he was accusing the Administration of following an appeasement policy.

"I said I hope they are not doing that," he replied. "But there has been a sharp change of policy of which the public has not been advised."

Mr. Rockefeller said that until Soviet troops and equipment are withdrawn from Cuba and Fidel Castro is toppled from power it is going to be difficult to eliminate the communist threat to all of Latin America.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +27°C.  
Minimum +9°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-27 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-33 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 39

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1963 (HAMAL 23, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Indonesians Receive Some Dr. Yousuf Visits No Easy Solution In Sight West Irian Posts Ministry Of National Defence For Berlin Problem-Rusk

JAKARTA, April 13, (AP).—The Antara News Agency said on Friday some high-ranking officials of the United Nations administration in West Irian have already transferred their responsibilities to Indonesians prior to the May 1 takeover by Indonesia.

**Situation In Laos Quiet But Tense**

VIENTIANE, April 13, (Reuter).—The situation on the Plain of Jars (in Central Laos) is quiet but very tense, with some Indonesian officials were to be introduced into West Irian's administration during the period of temporary U.N. control that began last October 1.

The Laotian truce was being generally observed, the sources said. International Control Commission representatives were unable today to obtain Government permission to fly to the Plain of Jars. Commission sources said they would try again tomorrow.

**Jirga Shows Concern Over Condition Of Pakhtunistani Prisoners**

KABUL, April 13.—A report from Shaikh Baba, Northern Independent Pakhtunistani says that a large jirga of scholars, dignitaries and a large number of Shinwar tribesmen was held there on April 6.

The participants expressed concern and anxiety over the attitude of the Government of Pakistan towards the Pakhtunistani prisoners who they recalled are living under severe conditions in Pakhtunistani jails.

They also condemned the behaviour of the Government of Pakistan towards Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the great Pakhtunistani leader and termed it most undemocratic.

The jirga demanded from the Government of Pakistan to confess to the inherent rights of the Pakhtunistani nation and release all Pakhtunistani prisoners unconditionally.

It reaffirmed previous national resolutions and expressed appreciation for the moral support of the Government and people of Afghanistan in the Pakhtunistani struggle for the right to self-determination.

**3 Persons Get Killed As Pakistani Police Fire At Demonstrators**

DACCA, East Pakistan, April 13, (AP).—Police fired on a crowd of demonstrators at Pahartali Railroad Station, killing 3 persons and injuring 29, said an official statement issued here.

The shooting on Wednesday night, an outgrowth of rail strike threats, followed a mass strike in the airport lounge. Back in the plane, the pilot refused to start, because, he said, the passengers had been put on the aircraft against their will and did not obey instructions to fasten their seat belts so that he could not guarantee safety during flight.

A crowd of demonstrators later tried to tear up some rails and stoned police who intervened. Tear gas was used in an attempt to disperse the mob, and when the police fired 35 rounds. Of the injured, eight were seriously hurt.

The British Consul at Duesseldorf.

KABUL, April 13.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, visited the Ministry of National Defence on Thursday morning and met members, high-ranking officers and departmental heads of that Ministry.

On his arrival the Prime Minister was greeted by a guard of honour. During the meeting the Prime Minister praised the excellent management and services of the Royal Army and wished for the success of all officers and soldiers.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf expressed his appreciation for the services of Sardar Mohammad Daoud in modernizing the Afghan Army and promised Government's co-operation in increasing the vigilance of the Afghan Armed Forces.

General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, while confirming Dr. Yousuf's appreciation of the services rendered by Sardar Mohammad Daoud in modernizing the Afghan Army, promised Government's co-operation in increasing the vigilance of the Afghan Armed Forces.

According to a DPA despatch United Nations Secretary General U Thant has said in Jakarta, the scheduled transfer of West Irian's administration from the U.N. temporary executive authority (UNTEA) to Indonesia on May 1 was "expected to go smoothly."

As reported by the Antara News Agency, U Thant also told a Press conference that "the record of UNTEA West Irian, has been a matter of gratification to all of us."

The transfer will take place on May 1 at 12-30 p.m.

The U.N. Secretary General said he would send his Cabinet Chief to represent him at the transfer ceremonies to be held at Kotabaru.

As for developments elsewhere in South East Asia, U Thant said, the United Nations was not directly involved, but "we are engineers in charge of the proposed developments there."

**BRITISH A BOMB FOES SPEND NIGHT IN PLANE AS W. GERMAN AUTHORITIES FORBID THEM TO TAKE PART IN EASTER MARCHES**

DUESSELDORF, Germany, April 13, (DPA).—55 British atom bomb foes banned from participation in riots to return home. They told a DPA reporter they were ready to go to prison in West Germany if their German friends would be allowed to fly to Britain to participate in the Easter Marches.

Under a recently published West German decree, foreigners are not allowed to take part in the Easter Marches being held all over Germany.

When the 55 had left their plane, police had practically dragged them back to the airport lounge. Back in the plane, the pilot refused to start, because, he said, the passengers had been put on the aircraft against their will and did not obey instructions to fasten their seat belts so that he could not guarantee safety during flight.

A spokesman for the British group in the plane said the German authorities were to be blamed for the incident, since the marchers had only been told that foreigners were banned from the march in the Ruhr area on Friday to take part in the march from Duisburg to Dortmund cities.

In lower Saxony province, a German marchers group was prevented by police from demonstrating on the road between the towns of Fallingbommel and Verden. The group then split up into several smaller ones which reached their destination unhindered.

The British group consists of about equal number of men and women the oldest man aged 67, and the youngest participant 16. A spokesman for the group said

WASHINGTON, April 13, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said here today no easy solution was in sight for the Berlin problem.

Speaking in a TV interview voiced his personal opinion, the Mr. Rusk said the West would have to deal with that matter for some considerable time yet.

Nevertheless, he would continue to try and seek ways to solve the Berlin issue.

A settlement was, however, only possible as long as the security and freedom of West Berlin's population as well as the American interests in the City were fully guaranteed.

These questions were so difficult and complicated that the Berlin issue would not disappear from the agenda for some time to come, the Secretary of State said.

He could not see a simple, automatic solution.

A few hours before his television interview was broadcast, Mr. Rusk had met Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin for another of the current U.S.-Soviet discussions aimed at finding a basis for negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the Berlin problem.

It was the two politicians' second conversation on this subject within three weeks.

At their last meeting at the end of March, Mr. Rusk and Mr. Dobrynin, according to official Washington statements, did not arrive at any new conclusions.

A U.S. State Department spokesman on Friday stressed that American Democrat Senator Claiborne Pell—who had proposed the West should recognize the "two German Governments" and the Provisional East German Government of Polish border along the Oder and Neisse Rivers—had in no way spoken on behalf of the United States Government.

Senator Claiborne had only said that the "tiresome diplomacy" and it would be a day worth celebrating if "commonsense and these honourable, practical proposals" could in some way influence the talks between U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, the columnist wrote.

**8000 Kgs. Lapis Lazuli Mined In 1962**

KABUL, April 13.—About 8,000 Kgs of lapis lazuli were mined by the Ministry of Mines and Industries' team from the Kiran and Moonjan mines in Badkhashan province.

Mr. Ghulam Ali, the Chief of the Mines section of the Ministry of Mines and Industries said on Thursday that in 1961, 3,000 Kgs of lapis lazuli were exploited from these mines.

Mr. Ghulam Ali added that the Ministry's team started work on July 12. He said that another team was also appointed to classify and sort the lapis lazuli.

**Jakarta-Bandung Express Derailed: 28 Dead**

JAKARTA, April 13, (AP).—Twenty-eight people died and five were injured when the Jakarta-Bandung Express jumped the rails and the engine and a coach plunged more than 200 ft. into a valley on Thursday, the Antara News Agency said on Friday.

The Agency said the death toll might be higher.

Rescue crews were still bringing people out of the wrecked coach, it said.

Antara said the derailment happened near Tagegaku village between here and Bandung capital of West Java province and about 100 miles by rail. The engine of the diesel powered train was among the dead.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 13, 1963

## "Hot TELEPHONE"

To what extent the so called "Hot-Telephone" idea will help reduce world tension could not be predicted accurately at this juncture. But surely the very existence of communication, from psychological point of view, can help in creating mutual understanding.

The idea of "Hot Telephone" actually was suggested during a visit by Mr. Salinger White House Press Secretary, but its urgency was felt after the Cuban crisis last October which was subsided later. During those days and nights it was felt that communication between Kremlin and White House even through telegrams took a longer time and each anxiously wanted to know what the other side had in mind. Though, fortunately the Cuban crisis was handled in a manner which avoided a thermo-nuclear catastrophe, but indeed taking into account the appalling arms race now in full swing, there is no guarantee that the Cuban crisis might not be repeated.

So right now Soviet and American envoys in Geneva are exchanging views on the issue and both sides have expressed optimism about the possibility of establishing such a link between the capitals of the two great Powers. There might be a radio teletype or telephone link or both.

But what is our hope is that the action should be accepted as a preamble for the issue of disarmament, talks about which have been in progress for quite a long time in Geneva but without any success.

There is no doubt that all nations of the world have the supreme duty and obligation to work for reaching an agreement on disarmament. But certainly there are nations who have more responsibility than the others and among those nations the Soviet Union and the United States of America rank first. For both of these nations have grown up to such of all peoples and nations and military giants that any clash between them might very well mean the annihilation of our mand.

## National-Liberation Movement In Asia And Africa Ends Colonialism

Under the impact of the national-liberation movement in the Asian and African countries, the colonial system of imperialism, which not so long ago seemed to have proved more or less the exploiters quite firm and unshakable, is now coming to the end of its days. Colonies now cover only 1/15 of the world's area, and their population is about 50 million, approximately 1.5 per cent of total world population. In place of Asian and African colonies, ruthlessly exploited and humiliated in every way by the imperialists, new sovereign states have emerged, which play an ever greater part in international affairs.

The appearance of these new sovereign states, which in most cases pursue a peaceable policy and support the anti-colonial struggle of the people still further deepens the general crisis of capitalism.

Although these new states, which all fought hard to obtain political independence, differ

from one another in many essential attributes, the consequences of the protracted imperialist rule have proved more or less the same: extreme economic backwardness, undeveloped industry, feudal survivals, dire poverty of working people. Average per capita national income of the U.S.A. exceeds \$2,200 a year, while in France it is about \$1,000, but in the majority of countries in Asia and Africa it is only \$50-100. The share of the extracting and manufacturing industries in the gross national product of say, Indonesia is 15.5 per cent, Pakistan-20, India-27, Turkey-27, Burma-30. In other words, industry in these countries contributes only 20-30 per cent to the gross national product, whereas in the highly developed countries its share is 80-90 per cent.

The extreme backwardness of the countries in Asia and Africa is also evident in other ways. For instance, many of them do not have such important branches of production as mechanical engineering, metallurgy and coal mining. And in countries where national industry is being established by the peoples' own efforts, it is in most cases as yet unable to satisfy even minimum requirements.

Feudal survivals in the economy are a grievous legacy of imperialist rule. Landlords still own the greater part of arable land in nearly all underdeveloped countries, and millions of tenant farmers are mercilessly exploited by semi-feudal methods.

Capitalism has emerged and consolidated itself in the less developed countries of Asia and Africa, while feudal survivals still remain in rural areas. In some countries agrarian reform has been planned and carried out too cautiously "from above" and has not wrought any essential changes in the position of the vast majority of the working peasantry.

From International Affairs

## U.S. ATOMIC SUBMARINE THRESHER APPEARS TO BE LOST

The U.S. Atomic submarine Thresher, carrying 129 men, vanished on Wednesday after a steep test dive in the Atlantic. The navy said it "appears to be lost".

The navy said an oil slick had been sighted—the traditional sign that a submarine has met disaster.

A flicker of hope remained that the Thresher may have surfaced in rough waters and was having communications trouble.

An attack Sub designed for use against other submarines and surface vessels, the Thresher last was heard from at 9:17 a.m. (1417 GMT) on Wednesday. There was no word from her 12 hours later—when the navy reported the sighting of the oil slick.

The Sub was in a deep test dive and apparently failed to come up. The craft was missing some 220 miles east of Boston—in an area where the ocean is 8,400 feet deep. Underwater pressure at that depth makes rescue impossible, the navy said, even if a submarine could survive the hydraulic force.

Adm. George Anderson, Chief of Naval operations, said there was no chance of nuclear explosion in the submarine, nor is there any danger of radioactive contamination to shipping.

The Thresher, as an attack submarine does not carry polaris missiles.

Adm. Anderson, told to news present civilization. The urgency of establishing a direct link between Kremlin and the White House by itself demonstrates the importance of accord between these two countries. And therefore, we want to see United States should first reach agreement on establishing certainly there are nations who have more responsibility than the others and among those nations the Soviet Union and the United States of America rank first. For both of these nations have grown up to such of all peoples and nations and military giants that any clash between them might very well mean the annihilation of our mand.

Mr. Schroeder who just returned from his Paris talks with the U.S. and British Secretaries, Dean Rusk and Lord Home, said the two Governments concerned were aware of the fact that the Treaty with France did in no way touch the obligations. Germany and France had taken over regarding NATO and the European Common Market (EEC).

Talking about relations between the Americans and the Europeans, Mr. Schroeder said the NATO Council meeting in Paris last week had again shown that Western defence was indivisible, that mutual dependence beyond the Atlantic in fact existed and that such "interdependence" could take shape in Atlantic partnership.

pons.

The Thresher's exact diving capability is a secret, but it obviously is not designed to operate at anywhere near 8,400 feet.

While accompanied by the Sub Skylark, the Thresher began its dive at 12:22 p.m. (1722 GMT) on Tuesday about 30 miles south of New Hampshire. After six hours, the Thresher was to have come up nearer the surface and then continued its test operations. But the Skylark heard nothing from the Thresher after 11:17 a.m. (0617 GMT).

There was no indication of suspicious unidentified submarines or surface vessels in the immediate area, the navy said.

## US-UK Objection To WHITE EXPLAINS US VIEWS ON ARAB UNITY

WASHINGTON, April 13, (DPA)—The American and British objections to the Franco-German Friendship Treaty have disappeared, West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder said in an interview published by the Daily "Rheinische Post" today.

Mr. Schroeder who just returned from his Paris talks with the U.S. and British Secretaries, Dean Rusk and Lord Home, said the two Governments concerned were aware of the fact that the Treaty with France did in no way touch the obligations. Germany and France had taken over regarding NATO and the European Common Market (EEC).

Talking about relations between the Americans and the Europeans, Mr. Schroeder said the NATO Council meeting in Paris last week had again shown that Western defence was indivisible, that mutual dependence beyond the Atlantic in fact existed and that such "interdependence" could take shape in Atlantic partnership.

In response to a newsmans question regarding the U.S. view of the newly proclaimed United Arab Republic consisting of Egypt, Syria and Iraq, State Department Press Officer Lincoln White made the following statement:

"The negotiations which have been taking place among these three countries involve problems of a purely inter-Arab character.

"Our policy toward Arab unity is long standing and well-known, namely, that we are not opposed to arrangements which are arrived at by a process of free negotiations, which represent the free expression of will of the people concerned and which are not directed against any other State of the Area".

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Islah in a note from the editor after stressing the need for criticism in the improvement of work by different organizations said that two points should be kept in mind by those who criticize and those who are criticized.

The critic writers should always remember that they have a responsibility for not only elaborating the weak points but to mention the strong points and the success achieved by a particular organization under discussion. Criticism must also contain suggestions.

Those who are criticized, however, should take a positive view of the criticism and try to improve on their weak points and make use of the suggestions.

Thursday's Islah carried an editorial on the need and importance of planting more trees. The editorial pointed out that every year during the months of March and April one hears about tree plantation activities in all parts of the country. Going by the statistics of trees that have been planted over the past ten years, continued the editorial, one would think that most of the land should now be green and heavy forests should be flourishing in all areas.

But, we all know this is not so. Why? asked the editorial. Answering the question, it went on, this is so because planting trees is not enough. Trees need looking after. Saplings like newly born babies are very delicate things; they require good care and water; otherwise they will go dry. Therefore it is the duty of every one to take part in the country's fertility and verdure and not only plant trees but also look after them.

Anis in its editorial on Thursday encouraged its readers to donate their blood in order to strengthen the Blood Bank. The editor quoted an instance when he was witness to a dying patient requiring blood of a certain category.

There was no blood in the Bank, his relatives who had the same blood group refused to give him any and he died in want of that red liquid without which animal life is not possible.

The paper suggested that health authorities should publicise the cause of the Blood Bank and invite the public to inspect the establishment specially at a time when a life is being saved through blood transfusion.

This should wake up the humanitarian sentiments of the people and consequently more people might volunteer to give their blood for a good cause.

The buses, said the note, come very late; consequently there are too many people waiting to get a ride. They all want to get in the bus in a hurry and the result is that after a lot of hard work one finds oneself in a sardine tin all squashed together. Is it possible for the traffic authorities, concluded the note, or any other organization to do something to rectify this abnormal and appalling condition of buses?

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;

6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

SUNDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:  
Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:  
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 16-40.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

Arr. Tehran 14-45 a.m.

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

## Pharmacies

Posarlai Phone No. 22819.  
Afghan Phone No. 22919.  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743.  
Nizami Phone No. 22583.  
Inayati Phone No. 20960.



One of the forest in Southern Afghanistan.

## TWO AND HALF MILLION ACRES OF FORESTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Natural forests in Afghanistan cover an area of about two and a half million acres. Most of these forests, which provide timber for building and furniture-making as well as firewood are located in the north-eastern and south eastern parts of the country.

Mr. Kishtyar, Director of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture said in an interview that natural forests were of two kinds, one of these is that of coniferous trees such as fir, pine, Jalghoza and other evergreen trees possessing needle-shaped foliage. The other kind consists of broad-leaved and deciduous trees, including pistachio, almond, oak, olive, shisham and etc. He stated that from the viewpoint of economics, these trees possess valuable qualities, such as for buildings, furniture-making, truck-bodies and other purposes. The variety of pine called 'Jalghoza', in addition to yielding acceptable timber, also produces edible nuts used as food not only domestically, but also exported abroad in large quantities.

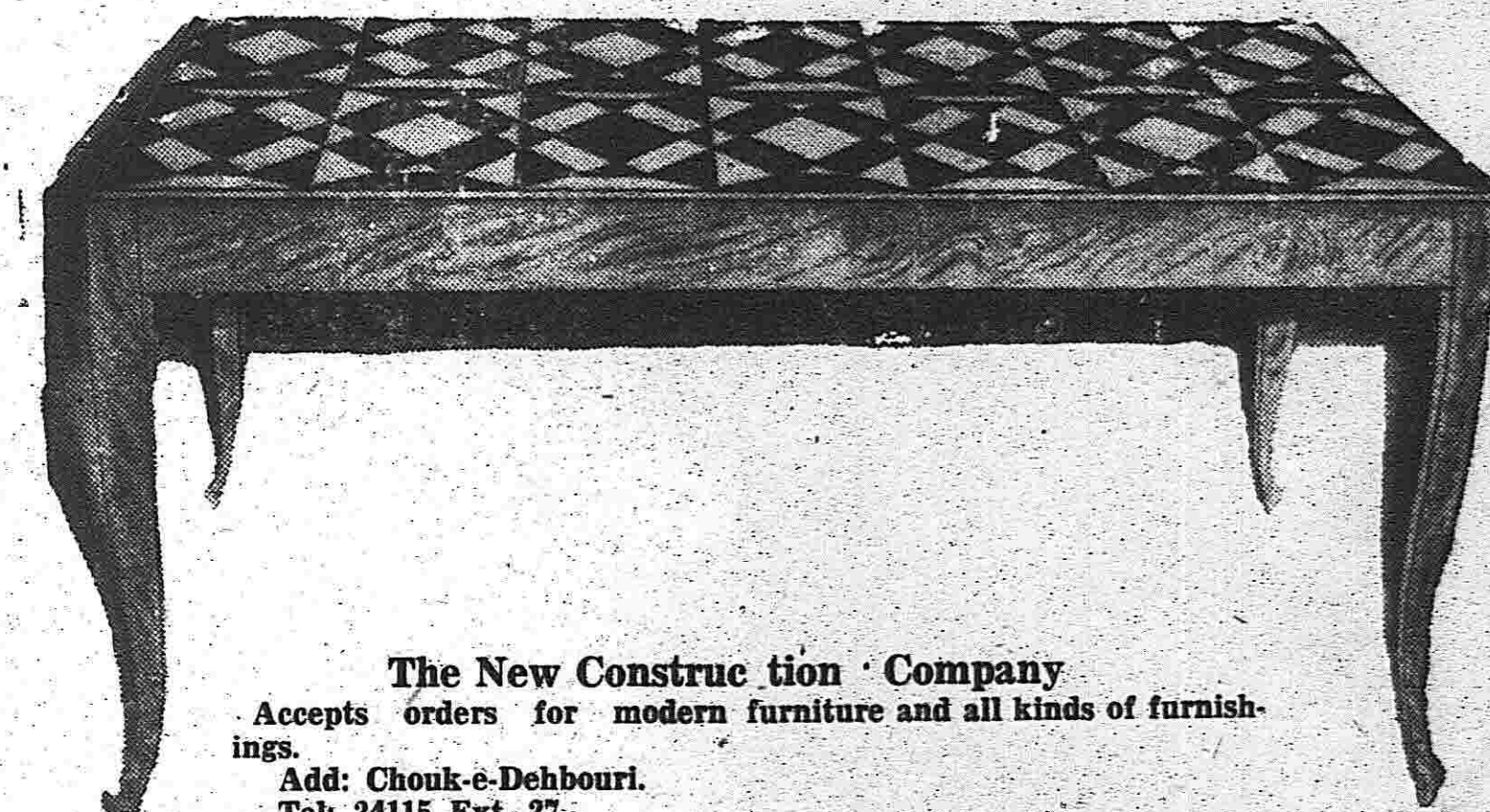
Of the broad-leaved trees, he declared, the pistachio tree, which grows abundantly in Northern Afghanistan, also aims at instructing them in producing pistachio nuts, which are a valuable item of export. In the purpose of these efforts, he 1957 alone nearly three and a half million kilograms of pistachio nuts were exported from Afghanistan. The olive-tree is also the form of forests by intensifying an important plant, which yields

edible fruit and also valuable oil. However, olive trees grow in the wild state in Afghanistan and, therefore, it has not yet been exploited to the desired extent. The Ministry of Agriculture contemplates improving the quality of local olives with the help of improved strains grown in foreign countries. This idea is now being implemented in Khost and Jaji-Maidan areas of Pakhtia Province where field teams have been despatched to graft improved varieties of olives on to the trees of the oil slick.

To another question the Director of Forestry is reported as answering that forests are being protected by Forest Rangers and Guards employed by the Ministry of Agriculture. He said that considering the importance of forests and their conservation, and in order to enable the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct in a better manner its forestry projects, a course of forestry has been launched this year with the help of the Ministry of Education.

This course is designed to train personnel in forestry, modern methods of conservation and improved techniques of preserving and exploiting our forest wealth; it also aims at instructing them in better methods of reforestation.

Two similar tests failed in November and December because of rocket malfunction. Another is to be flown under daylight conditions later this month.



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## Significant

## Advances In

## Fighting Cancer

A Portuguese-born scientist working in the United States has reported two significant advances in fighting Leukemia and other cancers.

For the first time he has developed a new immune gamma globulin, rich in antibodies that fight cancer tumors and Leukemia, a blood disorder. The gamma globulin was extracted from the blood of horses infected with cancerous tissue taken from cancer patients.

Secondly, he used injections of this so-called "hyper-immune" gamma globulin to temporarily halt Leukemia and cancers in patients in advanced states of the disease.

The scientist is Dr. Sergio de Carvalho, Associate Director of laboratories and Director of research at doctors hospital, Cleveland, who reported results of his work in the current issue of "cancer", a journal of the American Cancer society.

After injections of the new gamma globulin, 13 of 15 Leukemia patients had remissions, or abatement, of the disease from one to 37 months.

Benefits for 15 and 16 tumor patients lasted from two weeks to eleven months. During the remissions, he said, there was alleviation of pain, partial or complete recovery of functions impaired by the (cancerous) growth, and partial or complete clearance of tumor lesions.

Radiation, chemical drugs and other aids had proven powerless in all the patients previously. Most were considered near death before treatment with the gamma globulin.

Dr. de Carvalho stressed, however, that the results "do not represent a definite evaluation of the clinical value of the preparation".

All of the patients, as is usual with clinical trials in a new cancer field, were extremely advanced cases and seven of the Leukemia patients died during the test period.

Fighting cancer with immunizing agents is a new approach. It is based on the spontaneous action of the human system to produce "antibodies" to fight any foreign substance or disease germ introduced into the body.

Dr. de Carvalho theorized that some people cannot produce the antibodies they need to fight cancer. So, he took some cancerous tissues from patients and produced antibodies elsewhere—in horses. Then he gave the antibodies to the patients.

MOSCOW, April 13, (AP).—Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin observed the second anniversary of his historic flight into space by making a speech on Friday about "space plowing".

Speaking at a rally in the Kremlin Gagarin said:

"It was some time ago that Soviet man (meaning himself) made the first furrow in virgin space. This was two years ago. Today space may be called virgin only with a reservation because efforts to plow it up have already begun".

"Soviet cosmonauts," he continued, "made 130 furrows (orbits) in space and spent about 200 hours in orbit."



# Mysterious Puzzles Security

LONDON, April 13, (Reuter).—British Security Authorities reported last night to be hunting a mysterious organization which has widely distributed a document purporting to lay bare top-secret details of how Britain will be regionally governed in the event of a nuclear attack.

The 12-page document has thrown a security scare into members of Parliament, some of whom said last night they would quit the Government as to whether it was a true breach of security or a hoax.

The British domestic agency, exchange telegraph, reported that as soon as the existence of the document was known a Home Office investigation was started and officers of Scotland Yard's spy-hunting special branch were called in.

The unknown publishers of the roughly-duplicated pamphlet calling themselves "spies for peace," said 4,000 copies had been distributed in Britain and abroad.

They had been sent to newspapers members of Parliament, and to such notables as Earl (Bertrand) Russell, philosopher and anti-nuclear campaigner, and Nobel peace prize winner Albeib Schweitzer.

The document, entitled on its front page "danger—official secret," listed what it claimed were the locations and telephone number of regional headquarters of Government in the event of nuclear attack, with the names of people it said would take charge.

A Home Office spokesman said last night: "The Home Office is looking into the whole circumstances of the matter."

An anonymous caller who claimed to be one of the Aldermaston marchers telephoned newspapers and newsgathering offices saying that a silent demonstration was to be held on Saturday outside one of the alleged "regional seats of Government" near the marchers' route.

## Space Research Preserves Peace—Soviet Scientist

MOSCOW, April 13, (Tass).—It is not enough to say that space explorations have become a reality; now they are becoming an everyday affair and even indispensable," Academician Leonid Sedov wrote in the newspaper Izvestia yesterday.

In his article devoted to Cosmonautics Day, the scientist emphasizes that space explorations constitute a powerful stimulator not only for such sciences as mathematics, electronics, automatics but contribute to qualitative new development of biology, medicine and even education.

Mr. Sedov says that it is not accidental that the methods and forms of teaching space sciences in the higher and secondary school will be among the questions to be discussed at the next international astronautics congress.

Academician Sedov stresses that Soviet space research and Soviet achievements in this field today rivet the attention of the whole world.

The scientists replies to questions whether space research is needed, whether it is worth to spend so much upon them. He writes: mankind and its science are ripe for the cosmic scale of knowledge and their progress cannot be stopped. At the same time one should not forget a second most important problem, that of world peace.

If Soviet space research helps to preserve peace, (and this is exactly what it does) it is clear and the security of the peoples to everyone that the investment in it will pay off. Now that science is putting a new quality to the principles of the policy of upon warfare, it must also pro-peaceful co-existence.

# Documents British Official

## U.S. Urges U.S.S.R. To Fulfill Geneva Agreements On Laos

WASHINGTON, April 13, (AP).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk urged on the Soviet Ambassador on Friday the importance of fulfilling the international agreement for peace in Laos.

Mr. Rusk also told the Soviet Envoy, Anatoly Dobrynin, that the United States will reply soon to the Soviet protest against plans for a NATO nuclear force. The United States is expected to reject the Soviet protest.

## Bunker Hopeful Of Civil War End In Yemen

UNITED NATIONS, April 13, (AP).—U.S. official spokesman said on Friday that American diplomat Ellsworth Bunker, on his latest trip to the Middle East, had found a "fairly encouraging possibility of getting outsiders out of the civil war in Yemen."

Mr. Bunker returned to New York on Thursday en route to Washington from talks in the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia about disengaging 28,000 U.A.R. troops from the Revolutionary Republic of Yemen and stopping any Saudi arms aid to the counter revolutionary Yemeni royalists.

U.N. sources would not say whether he later talked with Secretary General U Thant.

## Home News In Brief

PARWAN, April 13.—The foundation stone of a school for fundamental education of boys was laid at Qamchaq Village by the local administrator of Ghorband on Thursday. The school which will be built along modern lines will have a compound of one acre. The cost of its construction as well as the land will be shouldered by local inhabitants.

BAGHLAN, April 13.—A function was held at the Spinzar Club in Kunduz on Wednesday in honour of Dr. Kishwar, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, and the delegation north touring the north to organize farmers day celebrations in the area. The reception was attended by revenue commissioners, provincial officials and a number of farmers representatives.

## Pearson's Chance Bright As Canadian Premier

OTTAWA, April 13, (Reuter).—The prospects of Mr. Lester Pearson becoming Prime Minister brightened last night when six Social Credit M.P.'s announced support for the liberal leader on the eve of the count of service votes.

The six M.P.'s—all returned in Quebec—promised their backing for the liberals in a statement delivered to the Governor-General, Mr. Georges Vanier. It added: "If, however, a resolution concerning nuclear arms is introduced in the House we reserve ourselves the right to vote according to our conscience." Mr. Pearson would accept nuclear warheads from the U.S. for missiles on Canadian sites.

A spokesman for Mr. Pearson said he was studying the statement before commenting. The support of these six members would give the liberals a clear majority of 134 in the House of Commons.

The conservative Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, has said he awaits the service vote before deciding whether to resign. His Cabinet will meet next Tuesday.

This wide means to strengthen peace is exactly what it does) it is clear and the security of the peoples to everyone that the investment in it will pay off. Now that science is putting a new quality to the principles of the policy of upon warfare, it must also pro-peaceful co-existence.

# ARAB UNITY TALKS AT DECISIVE STAGE

CAIRO, April 13, (Reuter).—Usually reliable sources told Reuter here late last night that the unity talks between U.A.R. Syria and Iraq had now reached a decisive stage.

When meetings resumed on Saturday the discussion would centre on the crucial subject of political parties, the sources said.

They added that every effort would be made to reach agreement on this subject, on which the success of drafting a constitution for the new Federal State might have.

## Two Persons Crushed To Death Among Crowds Entering Stadium

DAKAR, Senegal, April 13, (Reuter).—A small child and one other spectator were crushed to death and many people injured when crowds forced the main entrance of Dakar's new Liberty Stadium during Thursday's opening ceremony of the African Friendship Games it was reported.

Many people were also reported injured when crowds again stormed the stadium entrance on Friday during a soccer match in which Senegal beat Cameroon 1-0.

Mounted police and firemen using high-pressure hoses drove back the crowds long enough for barbed wire barricades to be put in position.

But fighting also broke out inside the stadium and baton-swinging gendarmes intervened.

On Thursday's crowds ripped down iron grilles and part of the Liberty Stadium's concrete ferry-meter wall.

FRIDAY'S talk, like the first on March 26, was still on a preliminary nature. No new proposals were made.

They will meet again in the near future although a precise time has not yet been set.

In addition to Berlin and Germany, there was a brief discussion of Laos in which the Secretary stressed the importance of fulfillment of provisions of the Geneva accords.

The Secretary also informed the Ambassador that the United States reply to the recent Soviet note on NATO-nuclear forces will be forward shortly.

"The atmosphere was friendly and relaxed."

Mr. Hallwood, driving a 349 Ducati in a race for 50-350 C.C. machines, led all the way and was roaring towards the finish line on the last lap when the accident happened. He appeared to lose control as he urged his machine forward in a bid to throw off a late challenge by one of his opponents, Minter Onia Norte.

KANDAHAR, April 13.—A village school for girls was opened in Baba-Wali Village of Arghandab Af on Thursday. Similarly, another school at Guzara Village of Herat was opened on the same day. Af Both functions were attended by provincial officials and student parents.

## DEAR READERS

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# AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH**, starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **VIRGIN ISLAND** starring: Virginia Maskell and Sidney Poitier.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **BEYOND DISCIPLINE**

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE FIRST MAN** with translation in Persian.

## WORK ON MAZAR AIRPORT TERMINAL NEARLY COMPLETED

KABUL, April 13.—Work on the runway and parking space at the civil airfield in Mazar-i-Sharif is expected to begin during the next two months. A team of engineers and experts from the American Advisory Group, co-operating with the Afghan Air Authority, left for Mazar-i-Sharif today to conduct surveys.

An official of the Afghan Air Authority said that work on the runway and the parking space will begin within the next two months. He said that 95 per cent of the terminal and other buildings of the airfield at Mazar-i-Sharif has been completed.

He and eight others of his secretariat are under arrest and police said several others who played minor roles in the network had been granted provisional liberty. They are due to be brought before an examining magistrate early next week.

At the same time Ministry of the Interior sources said another prominent O.A.S. leader, ex-captain Jean-Marie Curutehet, was among five people arrested by Swiss police near Lausanne yesterday.

The Ministry sources said Curutehet had for the past year headed the intelligence and operations branch of the O.A.S. for metropolitan France—the section responsible for organizing plastic bomb attacks.

In Bern, official sources said the five were detained for verification of their identity and investigation of their activities in Switzerland. It was understood they would be deported to a country of their choice.

After a number of speeches on the aims of the Pakistan Government against the people of Pakhtunistan, the jirga unanimously resolved that the people of Mamoond will resist any Pakistani aggression with all their might and unity.

The jirga confirmed similar resolutions passed by other jirgas throughout Pakhtunistan.

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# THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +25°C.  
Minimum +10°C.  
Sun set today at 6-23 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-33 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 40

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1963 (HAMAL 24, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Entire Nation Should Take Part In Country's Progress Premier Receives Deputation From Parwan Province

KABUL, April 14.—Dignitaries, religious leaders, and learned figures of Charikar and other districts of Parwan Province met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday morning. Mr. Sayed Ghulam Rassoul the Chief Commissioner of Parwan was also present on the occasion.

## Police Arrests More OAS Leaders And Seizes Documents

PARIS, April 14, (Reuter).—French police have arrested more than a dozen Secret Army Organization (OAS) leaders and seized a mass of documents in a new blow against the anti-Gaullists, it was announced here on Saturday.

Police trailed OAS members for weeks and made their swoop 10 days ago. They kept the arrests secret until today while capture documents were studied and men and women questioned and detained.

The biggest capture is of former naval Lieutenant-Commander Jacques Roy, head of the OAS secretariat-general and chief of its propaganda and psychological action section.

He has already been sentenced to 15 years hard labour in his absence for his part in another OAS network.

He and eight others of his secretariat are under arrest and police said several others who played minor roles in the network had been granted provisional liberty. They are due to be brought before an examining magistrate early next week.

At the same time Ministry of the Interior sources said another prominent O.A.S. leader, ex-captain Jean-Marie Curutehet, was among five people arrested by Swiss police near Lausanne yesterday.

The Ministry sources said Curutehet had for the past year headed the intelligence and operations branch of the O.A.S. for metropolitan France—the section responsible for organizing plastic bomb attacks.

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## Royal Audience USSR GENUINELY FAVOURS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN LAOS, AMERICAN SOURCES BELIEVE

KABUL, April 14.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following yesterday:

Mr. Mohammad Aref and General Sayed Hassan, Afghanistan's Ambassadors in Yugoslavia and Turkey respectively.

Referring to the benevolent intention of His Majesty the King to bring about social changes, the Mayor promised the readiness of the people of Parwan to co-operate in implementing the Government's reform programmes designed to secure progress and prosperity of the Afghan nation.

The Prime Minister thanked the Mayor for the warm sentiments he expressed on behalf of the people of Parwan and explained Government's aim in raising the living standards of the people and securing the rights of the individuals.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said that since His Majesty the King has wished the Government to enter a new phase in its activities, therefore the Government wants to pave the ground for the entire Afghan nation to indulge in greater activities and serve the cause of the country's progress and raising the living and social standards, of its people.

The Prime Minister while mentioning the services rendered by Afghanistan's progress.

At the end Mr. Sayed Ghulam Rassoul praised the co-operation of the people of Parwan and said that they sympathized with the Government and would render every co-operation for the betterment of their motherland.

One encouraging factor, the sources said, is the growing co-operation between the Prime Minister, Price Souvanna Phouma, and the Right-Wing interests. They said these two sides had been trying to give reasonable compliance with the Geneva accords.

The United States anticipates that the leaders of the Coalition Government, as well as the three-man International Control Commission set up under the Geneva accords, will soon be able to get into the Plain and perhaps bring about an improvement.

Dr. Keshawar said that a spirit of work and activity is being created among the farming community who consider themselves responsible with other sectors of the nation in the advancement of country's social and economic affairs.

The Acting Minister of Agriculture said that his discussions with representatives of farmers and livestock owners led him to hope for improvements not only in agricultural affairs but also in other economic and social fields as well. Dr. Keshawar expressed the hope that this new spirit of co-operation would result in a considerable increase in production of cotton, beetroot and other crops this year.

## Human Error Cause Of Thresher Loss, Naval Planning Officers Tell Court

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, April 14, (AP).—Capt. William Rosenborough, Planning Officer at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, told newsmen on Saturday it appears to me that most likely it was human error that caused the loss of the submarine Thresher.

In an interview during a recess of the Naval Court of Inquiry, Capt. Rosenborough said likelyhood of a failure in the pressure hull of that submarine is inconceivable to me.

"I doubt if there was any structural failure on the ship," he said. "It appears to me that most likely it was human error and the submarine exceeded her maximum depth limits. It could have been flooding, but I doubt it."

Moreove, the tragedy took place in the gulf stream from whence the stream goes to the fishing grounds south of Newfoundland and its subterranean countstream will probably carry sinking was caused by flooding it Navy said.

Retired fleet Admiral Ivan Isakov, in an interview in the newspaper Izvestia said the submarine would "undoubtedly" pollute the waters of the Atlantic.

Moreover, the tragedy took place in the gulf stream from whence the stream goes to the fishing grounds south of Newfoundland and its subterranean countstream will probably carry sinking was caused by flooding it Navy said.

After a number of speeches on the aims of the Pakistan Government against the people of Pakhtunistan, the jirga unanimously resolved that the people of Mamoond will resist any Pakistani aggression with all their might and unity.

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# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fami Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 14, 1963

RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
NEW PROJECTS

The Department of Rural Development in Afghanistan announced last week that it intends to launch three more community development centres during the current year. That the development of rural areas on a planned basis is essential need not be stressed. Since the inception of the First Five Year Development Plan, Afghanistan has been making satisfactory progress in this connexion and His Majesty the King has taken personal and keen interest to see that the programme succeeds. By the end of the current Five Year Development Plan, it is hoped that the rural development projects will embrace about one million of the country's population.

The community development issue is not only related to raising up the standard of living of the peoples in villages, but it is indeed a social problem to be tackled as much as any other problem. And it is here that our words are directed towards the villagers themselves and April 6, was a resolution to form an association of existing African news Agencies. The resolution expressed the need to provide cheap, long-term credits to enable them to live, we think that along with the people themselves should join hands and try to further popularize the idea of rural development. What the Rural Development Department had been engaged to improve the living conditions of those villagers which have come under its projects. This has included providing the people of these areas with better houses, schools, health centres and facilities by which they can increase the production and improve the quality of their lives. Our suggestion is that ties and demonstrate to them the values of joint ventures in the Rural Development Department, our people who are just as the public, including living in rural areas should have themselves grasp the values of their joint actions in improving their and assistance in the development. The elders of each community can be very helpful in pooling together the resources in their areas and implement community development in such a manner as to improve the lot of all members resources. The Rural Development of that community. While the Government has done its best suggestions and methods and to provide the people with better conditions of living and valuable service for the benefit bringing up the standard of their of their own people.

## Naivete Or Deliberately Adopted THE LANGUAGE OF Ignorance?

By CANDIDUS

It is a heartbreaking job to tell a joke to a deaf person whose response may only be an uncomprehending stare, but it is even more excruciating to explain something to a person who has made up his mind not to understand it, and this is exactly what the Government of Afghanistan has been trying to do vis-a-vis the Government of Pakistan. The freedom movement in Pakhtunistan of modern times in now in its 17th year, and perhaps more. During this time what the Government and people of Afghanistan have done is to endorse what the Pakhtunistan demand for themselves—freedom by exercising the right of self-determination. If the leaders of Pakistan had the vision and the will to solve this problem, they could have done so easily and in a statesmanlike spirit and an honourable and satisfactory settlement could have been achieved long ago, but they did not. Instead of facing facts, they blamed Afghanistan and its Government for their own oppressive measures. Instead of realizing their own mistakes and rectifying their own errors, they accused the Afghan Government of trying to mend matters, has cordially adopted the attitude of an innocent and deeply-pained person this country.

## PROS AND CONS FOR UNITED AFRICA

The African State's most ardent desire in this day and age is to co-operate more closely with each other, yet again and again they have come up against the realization that there are insurmountable barriers dividing them. Thus Africans in Abidjan, Accra are usually very well informed on what is happening in Washington, Moscow or Bonn, yet of the goings-on in neighbouring States they learn almost nothing. A conference, sponsored by the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for which representatives of about thirty African States were invited to Tunis early this month, was meant to do away with this state of affairs in Africa. The major outcome of the meeting which ended here on April 6, was a resolution to form an association of existing African news Agencies. The resolution expressed the need to provide cheap, long-term credits to enable them to live, we think that along with the people themselves should join hands and try to further popularize the idea of rural development. What the Rural Development Department had been engaged to improve the living conditions of those villagers which have come under its projects. This has included providing the people of these areas with better houses, schools, health centres and facilities by which they can increase the production and improve the quality of their lives. Our suggestion is that ties and demonstrate to them the values of joint ventures in the Rural Development Department, our people who are just as the public, including living in rural areas should have themselves grasp the values of their joint actions in improving their and assistance in the development. The elders of each community can be very helpful in pooling together the resources in their areas and implement community development in such a manner as to improve the lot of all members resources. The Rural Development of that community. While the Government has done its best suggestions and methods and to provide the people with better conditions of living and valuable service for the benefit bringing up the standard of their of their own people.

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial gave a chronology of developments since 1952 as regards the realization of Arab unity. The unity between Egypt and Syria and the establishment of the United Arab Republic in 1958 was the first practical step taken towards the realization of Arab unity, it said.

This, continued the editorial, created certain unfavourable reactions in Iraq and Jordan. Although after the incident of July 14th and the disappearance of Nour-Ahsayed from the Iraqi political stage it was thought that things might turn out in favour of the United Arab Republic yet with the coming of Abdel Karim Kasim and the fall of Abdul Salam Aref, now Iraqi President, the anti-UAR elements in Iraq became stronger and stronger; Kasim claimed Arab leadership and came out in open opposition of President Nasser.

The editorial then goes on to say that the separation Syria from Egypt in 1961 was the greatest blow to the United Arab Republic. The statesmanlike reaction of President Nasser who refrained from using force to quell the rebellion in Syria left behind a favourable impression. Similarly the separation of Yemen from the United Arab Republic was another blow to the Arab unity.

With Abdullah Alsallal coming into power in Yemen relations between Yemen and the UAR changed and situation improved in favour of the UAR in Iraq when Colonel Aref revolted against Kasim. Similarly the eighth coup in Syria once again resulted in the creation of a strong voice in favour of the Arab unity in the three countries. Talks between Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad held during the past month resulted in agreement between the three countries to establish a union again called the United Arab Republic. This is to be considered a success the greater portion of the credit for which goes to President Nasser, concluded the editorial.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Mr. Ahmad Ali Kohzad on the necessity for greater understanding between people from various parts of the country. Although, said the article, there has been a great improvement in the means of communications during the recent years; roads have been built, more provincial highways, the telephone and telegraph services have been improved, yet one cannot honestly say that understanding and cultural contact between people in different parts of the country have also increased proportionately.

Such an understanding, however is needed for the strengthening of virgin ground and is likely to benefit the non-African news to the most enlightened and well-served too. Through exchange of services and arrangements, the African agencies could get the world news for Kabol look mysterious.

The article then suggests that the Ministry of Press and Information which has all the means of mass communication at its disposal should take rigorous steps in this direction. One of the letters to the editor (Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00. Russian Programme: 10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Western Music: 9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday. 5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday. 11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme). 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical. 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:  
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.  
Kabul-Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

## ARRIVALS:

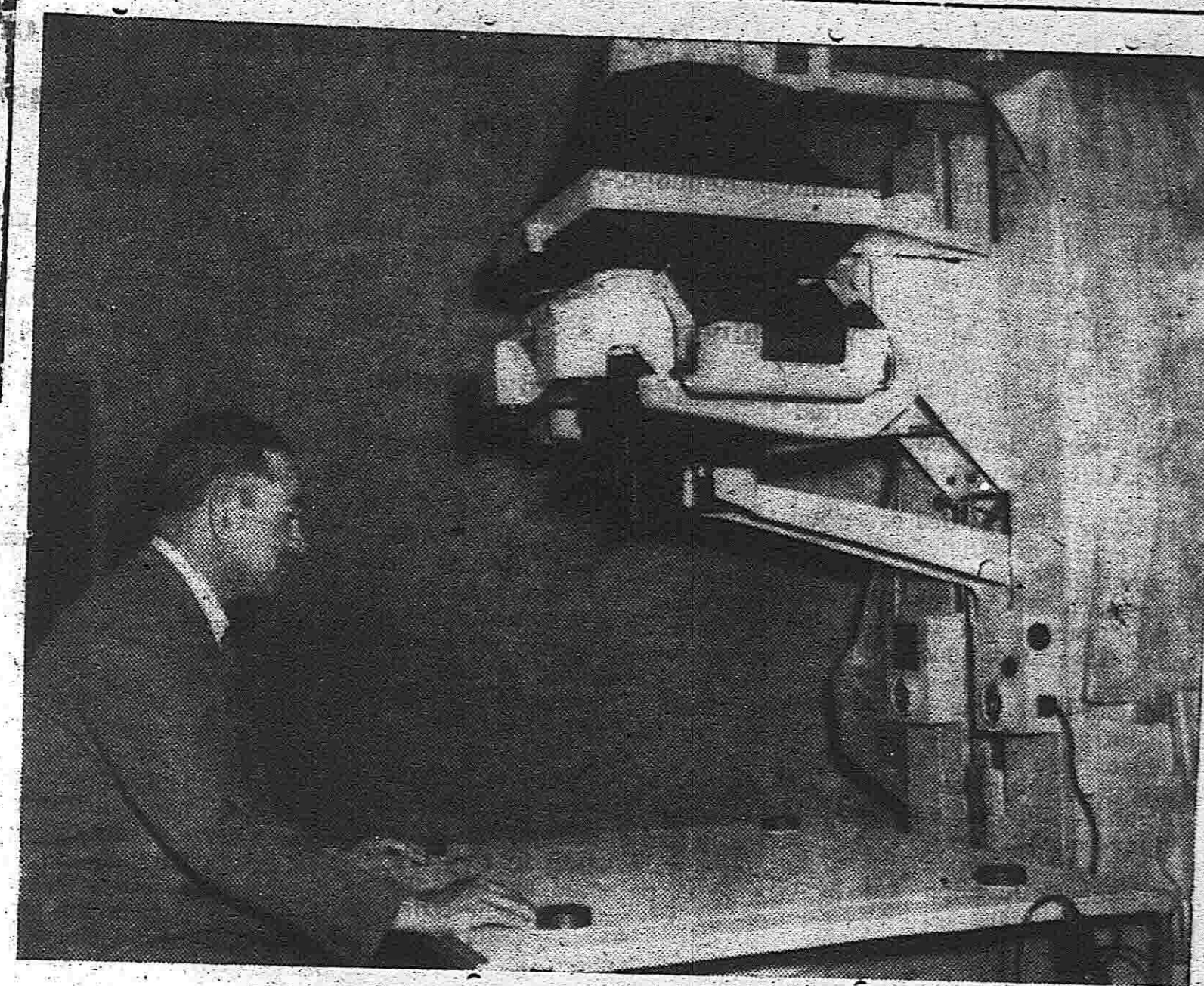
Mazar-Kabul:  
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.  
Beirut-Kabul:  
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m. T.M.A.  
Kabul-Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

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Police 20607-21122.  
Traffic 20159-24041.  
Airport 22318.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

## Pharmacies

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.  
Feroz: Phone No. 24273.  
Sarai: Phone No. 20524.

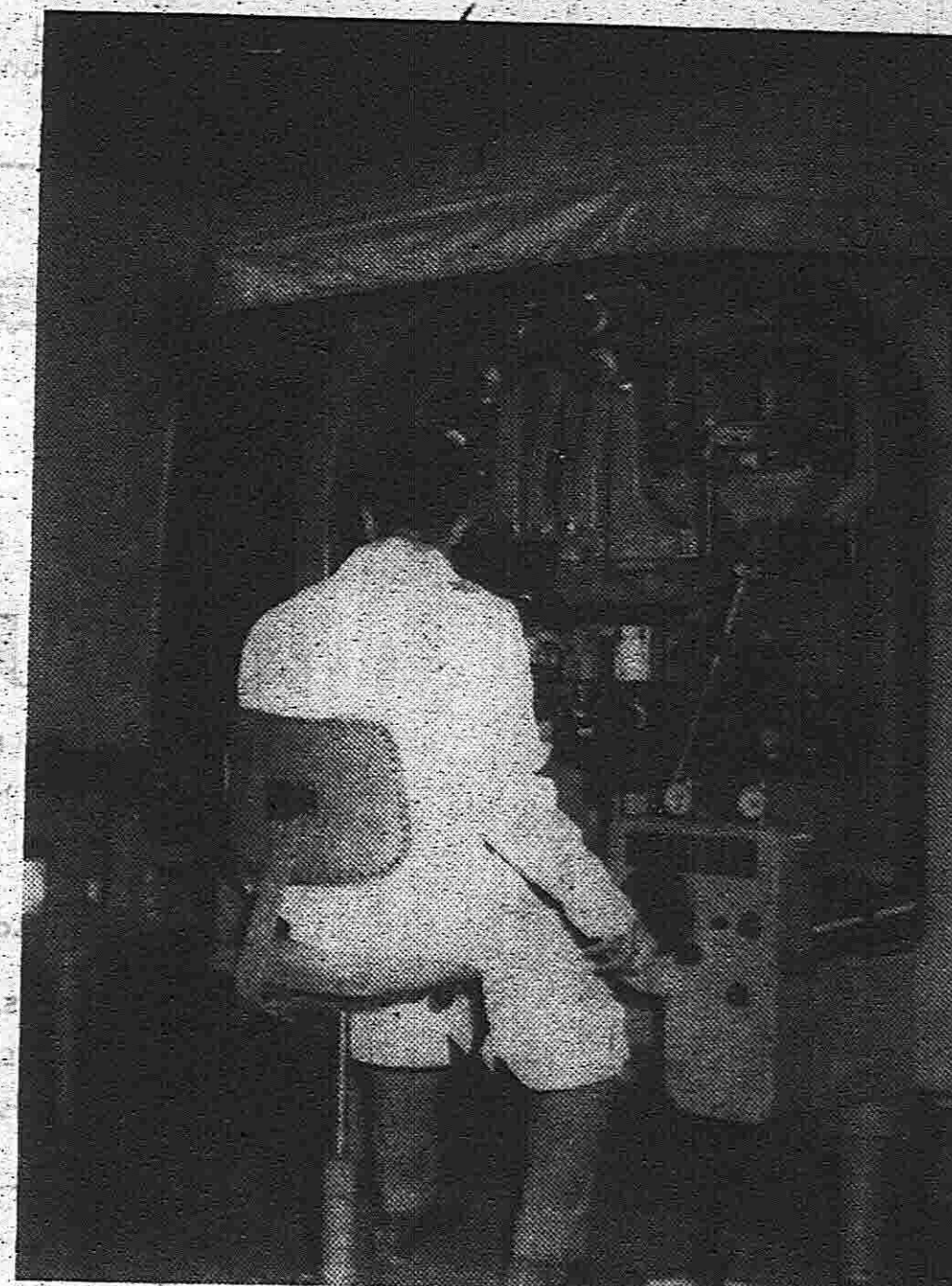


## 90 Per Cent Work Of Cartography Completed

Construction work is 90 per cent completed on the new built aerial photography, a rectifier of Mines and Industries. The Institute of Cartography, capable of changing inclined photography. It will be furnished with photographs into vertical photos. 2. The completion of triangulation and levelling chains which other special equipment which form the basis of systematic mapping. In the first year of the 2nd electric power. This power will be used through the temperature differences, or temperature gradients, at the soldering points. This system could be used to make use of solar heat in the desert areas of the earth. Particular attention has been given by Professor Just's experiments for the direct conversion of chemical energy into electrical energy. In these galvanic elements devised according to the rough built-up of a flash-light battery, the one electrode is fed with air or oxygen, the other with a gaseous fuel, e.g. hydrogen or a liquid fuel, such as methanol. While usually the mixing of hydrogen and oxygen will cause a detonation at 3,000 degrees C., the oxyhydrogen (detonating) gas element designed by Just and co-worker Winsel instead of heat and explosive energy produces a direct electric current. This occurrence, therefore, is called "cold combustion".

The Institute of Cartography. Among new educational projects at present, has a three-fold activity: 1. The titling of maps made by the U.S. Fairchild Company under foreign experts. It will also establish shortly a printing course.

"Upon completion of construction and the installation of all machinery," said Amir Mohammad, "the Institute will be able to map all corners of the country". The Institute feels its first duty is the training of a professional cadre. A school of topography has been established. Its courses run for three years. So far 92 students have graduated from it in five terms. These graduates are now working in the departments of geodesy, photogrammetry, drawing and topography. The Afghan Civil Aviation has placed a two-engine aircraft at the Institute's disposal. The Institute now plans to begin regular professional flights this fall. Some of its present instruments include 2 sets of special

Electricity By  
Cold Combustion

The generation of electric power by direct conversion of chemical energy into electrical energy has for a long time been a cherished aim of technology. Its realization has, perhaps, now come into the grasp of science. Professor Dr. Eduard Just, professor of physics in Brunswick, and his colleague Dr. Agust Winsel have shown that it is possible to generate electric power "by cold combustion". Experiments in that direction are being made also in other countries.

The Institute for Technical Physics at the Technical University of Brunswick, headed by Professor Dr. Just, after these successes has become one of the research centres of so-called higher energy conversion, or of "direct converter" research, of which "cold combustion" is only one partial field. Experiments are still a good way off the great aim to overcome the limits between theory and technical practice, although the first important part of this way has been covered.

The method of operation of thermal power stations working on a coal basis consists of the very fact that the combustion energy of the coal first of all is converted into heat energy in boilers, and then, through steam engines and similar machinery, into mechanical energy, and finally by means of power generators into electricity. Contrary to that, for example in the so-called semi-conducting thermal elements, heat energy can directly be converted into electric power. This power will be used through the temperature differences, or temperature gradients, at the soldering points. This system could be used to make use of solar heat in the desert areas of the earth.

Particular attention has been given by Professor Just's experiments for the direct conversion of chemical energy into electrical energy. In these galvanic elements devised according to the rough built-up of a flash-light battery, the one electrode is fed with air or oxygen, the other with a gaseous fuel, e.g. hydrogen or a liquid fuel, such as methanol. While usually the mixing of hydrogen and oxygen will cause a detonation at 3,000 degrees C., the oxyhydrogen (detonating) gas element designed by Just and co-worker Winsel instead of heat and explosive energy produces a direct electric current. This occurrence, therefore, is called "cold combustion".

**DIRECT ENERGY CONVERSION**  
The scientist who since 1948 has been a full professor of technical physics at the Technical University of Brunswick, has demonstrated his invention in two small, but highly interesting experiments. In the case of a direct change of one type of energy into another by means of thermal elements the entire apparatus needed consists of two small vessels containing cold and hot water, a thin wire of a special alloy which combines the two, and which is connected to a pot-type magnet, as well as a ten-kilo weight. An electric voltage will be caused in the thin wire as soon as the hot water is filled in. The temperature gradient is sufficient to produce so powerful an electric current that the pot-type magnet will easily lift the ten-kilo weight. If the vessel containing the hot water is removed, the current will be interrupted and the weight drops from the magnet. This experiment shows a most interesting method for the thermo-electric utilization of solar energy.



# Diefenbaker To Turn Over Office To Pearson

## Army Plot Against Haiti Government Misfires

### Chrillon Celebrates Easter Sunday

OTTAWA, April 14, (Reuter).—Mr. John Diefenbaker on Saturday conceded defeat in the Canadian general election and agreed to turn over his office to Mr. Lester Pearson, the 65-year-old Liberal Leader, next week.

The defeated Conservative Leader, Prime Minister for the last six years, sent a telegram to the former External Affairs Minister offering to meet him on Monday to discuss the change over.

Mr. Diefenbaker 67, who ended 22 years of Liberal rule with his 1957 election victory, made his move as latest results of last Monday's general election gave the Liberals two more seats in the Canadian House of Commons.

Mr. Diefenbaker has called a Cabinet meeting for Tuesday morning.

On Friday six back-bench members of the Social Credit Party promised to support a Liberal Administration under Mr. Pearson. This had given Mr. Pearson the assurance of a clear majority in the House even without the service vote.

Their action was repudiated by Mr. Robert Thompson, National Leader of the Social Credit Party. He said on Friday night, "I will not tolerate any deals of this kind."

## Thresher

(Contd. from page 1)

superior, Admiral Charles Palmer, Commanding Officer of the Portsmouth Yard.

Admiral Palmer issued a statement in which he said:

"It has been called to my attention that a press report alleges that Capt. Rosenborough stated at a press conference that human error was responsible for Thresher exceeding her maximum permissible depth, the inference being that human error was of an operational nature, and that this was the most probable cause of loss."

"This is not Capt. Rosenborough's opinion, nor is it mine. I deeply regret the pain that this report must have caused the next of kin of the gallant officers and men of Thresher."

Capt. Rosenborough was not available for comment on Palmer's statement.

SANTO, DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 14, (AP).—An army plot to overthrow the Government of Haiti's strongman President, Francois Duvalier, has misfired, according to reports reaching here.

The reports said four Haitian army officers had fled into asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in Port au Prince, the Haitian Capital. Six other officers were reported to have been dismissed from the 5,000-man Haitian Army.

The Army is regarded as second in strength to Duvalier's own personal force of civilian militiamen, which he has armed heavily. Army weapons are said to be under Government lock and key.

Rumours that the Government had put down an army plot were said to have been circulating in Port au Prince since Friday. The Duvalier Government has remained silent.

President Duvalier was going ahead with plans for a military parade on Sunday to celebrate his 56th birthday.

The Haitian Defence Ministry, meanwhile, broadcast a warning for ships and aircrafts to stay away from an area in the Caribbean off Haiti's La Gonave Bay, near the town of St. Marc, between April 15 and 20. St. Marc is about 60 miles North-West of Port au Prince. No reason was given for the warning.

## 200 Die In Laos

Fighting, Says

General Kong Lae

PLAIN OF JARS, Laos, April 14, (Reuter).—General Kong Lae, Commander of the Neutralist Forces in Laos said here on Saturday more than 200 people had been killed in fighting between Neutralists and dissident Neutralists and Pathet Lao forces since the end of last month.

This figure included civilian deaths, he added.

In addition 82 Neutralists were wounded.

**Chinese Red Cross Demands Speedy Action By Indian Red Cross**

TOKYO, April 14, (AP).—China's Red Cross Society told the Indian Red Cross on Saturday to make speedy arrangements to receive 469 Indian prisoners of war to be released at Bang Pass on Monday, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said.

But, said the Chinese Red Cross in a cable, that "if the Indian side really had difficulties, the Chinese side would agree to the date of May 1" proposed by the Indian Red Cross as the earliest date it could receive the Indian soldiers captured during the India-China border clash last year.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here said on Saturday's Chinese cable was a reply to the April 11 message from the Indian Red Cross.

NCNA said the Chinese Red Cross notified last Wednesday the Indian Red Cross that the captured Indians would be released by the Chinese frontier guards in the Tibet region on April 15 crucial stage.

The Chinese message said "the Chinese side had already cleared the road of the snow north of Bang Pass for motor vehicle traffic."

"The Chinese Red Cross hoped that the Indian side would do their best to clear the road of snow in south of Bang Pass so that the Indians could rejoin their families as early as possible," it said.

## Rusk Sees Prospects For Long-Time Peace If Berlin, South Asia Problems Solved

WASHINGTON, April 14, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk sees a good chance for long-time world peace if issues like Berlin and South-East Asia are disposed off.

Mr. Rusk was asked in an interview filmed March 26, and released on Saturday, what hope there is for "peace in our time."

Saying that diplomacy has to work on a basis of optimism, the Secretary of State said he believes no peoples—including the peoples of Soviet Union—want the kind of war that modern war would be, he added.

"Now there are some dangers. There are some shoals to get through: questions like Berlin, South-East Asia."

"But if we get through those, over the short run, it is my belief that the type of world represented by the U.N. Charter has a very good chance of coming into being."

JERUSALEM, Jordan, April 14, (AP).—Dawn and the Joyous Peal of church bells broke across the storied hills of Palestine Easter Sunday and thousands of Christian pilgrims from many lands hailed a risen Christ in the city he loved.

In dozens of churches within Jerusalem's ancient walls worshippers of more than 100 Christian sects knelt for services commemorating Christ's resurrection almost 20,000 years ago.

Unofficial estimates said about 25,000 pilgrims entered the Holy city for Easter.

They worshipped at the Mount of Olives, in churches along Jerusalem's twisting streets, in gardens and in the massive church of the Holy Sepulchre decayed with age which most Christians believe covers the exact site of Christ's burial.

Sputtering fire crackers and joyful gunshots in the air outside the 1600-year old church shattered the stillness of Easter morning with the end of Greek orthodox services.

**Talks On Constitution For Arab Federation Resumed In Cairo**

CAIRO, April 14, (Reuter).—Delegates from U.A.R. Syria and Iraq resumed talks on a constitution for a new United Arab Republic public here on Saturday amid reports that they had reached a crucial stage.

Resuming their conference after a 24-hour break, the delegates held a four-hour session on Saturday morning and then adjourned for lunch.

Comment in yesterday's Cairo newspaper strengthened the impression that agreement on all points had not yet been achieved. The main stumbling block, in the opinion of observers, was probably the question of political parties.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD** starring: George Cole, Kathleen and Terence Morgan.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **BEYOND DISCIPLINE.**

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **VIRGIN ISLAND** starring: Virginia Maskell and Sidney.

**ZABINEH CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE FIRST MAN** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 14.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanis	
Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 1250	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11,6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10,1214	per French Franc
Af 790	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 790	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12,6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 10,2530	per Swiss Franc
Af 8.00	per New French Franc (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

KABUL, April 14.—The 18th unit of public address system intended to relay Radio Kabul broadcasts to audiences in remote parts of the country was installed recently in Spinboldak, Kandahar Province.

Engineer Atayee, the Acting President of the Technical Department in Radio Kabul said yesterday that Radio Kabul broadcasts were beamed to the people inside the country, to Afghanistan's neighbours and also to the far away countries.

He said that the establishment of additional public address systems in other parts of the country was envisaged during the second Plan.

## ADVTs.

KADS Presents Reading "RHINOCEROS" On April 25, at 8 p.m. Kads Theatre Tickets Free—call 22411, 12 or 13 Ext. 18.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +20°C.  
Min. +12°C.  
Sun set today at 6-28 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-32 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul: Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw: Khyber  
Restaurant: International  
Club: Pamir Cinema: Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 41

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1963 (HAMAL 25, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Pakistan Imposes Penal Code In Peshawar And Merdan Section 144 To Prevent Political And Cultural Programme

KABUL, April 15.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that in the two districts of Peshawar and Merdan, Section 144 of the Pakistan Penal Code has been promulgated by the Government of Pakistan for an indefinite period.

## KANU Would Not Allow U.K. Bases In N. Rhodesia

NAIROBI, April 15, (Reuter).—The Kenya African National Union (KANU) said yesterday that if it formed a Government in Kenya after independence it would not allow the British military bases to remain in the country.

It said in a press statement that a KANU Government did not intend to allow any other "power" of the west or the east—to enter the place of the British.

The statement said "this is a matter of principle on which there can be no compromise."

KANU said, that if it formed the Government it undertook to discuss with Tanganyika and Uganda the forming of joint "Mortar, artillery and machine-gun units or military engineering, electrical and medical services" and air wings and naval squadrons.

## Khemisti Still In Coma

ALGIERS, April 15, (AP).—Foreign Minister Mohammed Khemisti, wounded by an assassin last Thursday, hovered near death on Monday in an Algiers hospital.

Khemisti, 33, has no hope of recovering, specialists attending him report. He is in an oxygen tent and kept alive by artificial respiration. He has been in coma since the bullet crashed into his cheek and lodged near the base of his brain.

His attacker, a former school-teacher, was arrested on the spot.

## First Shipment Of Soviet Wheat Arrives In Afghan Ports

KABUL, April 15.—The first shipment of Soviet wheat, out of a total of twenty five thousand tons, has been delivered by the Soviet authorities to their Afghan counterparts at Sherkhan and Torgundy ports. An official under the heading "the spoil of sports," on recent political influence on sports said that despite these "the 1964 Olympics in Japan" Soviet athletes are safe enough.

The Straits Times said: "It could perhaps be contended that the day at present Kabul University Department said that transfer of which sport has crept into politics, languages, try began yesterday. In view of but whichever it is, and whatever ferent scientific periodicals have been subscribed to for the use of the friendly ties existing between happens! he Olympic games! he Afghan Ministry of Education has to keep international sport tration intends to establish 60 smaller libraries in the different twenty thousand tons of Soviet wheat into Afghanistan. at least didn't lose".

## 3 Arab States Reach Agreement On All Constitutional Bases

CAIRO, April 15, (Reuter).—Wing Commander Aly Sabry announced here that delegates of U.A.R., Syria and Iraq last night reached agreement on "all the constitutional bases" for establishing a Federal State.

He said that tri-partite committee would meet today to draw up a draft statement embodying the "principles of the national charter of the Federal State".

Wing Commander Sabry, President of the United Arab Republic Executive Council, was speaking after last night's meeting of the three delegations.

He said the charter would be announced on Tuesday.

The decision to create a new Iraq and Syria was announced by Wing Commander Sabry last Wednesday. Meetings to discuss the union of the three countries have been going on since the recent successful coups in Iraq and Syria.

Wing Commander Sabry said last night that under the charter political action in the three regions and the Federal State would be unified.

He said today's meetings would discuss a date for the meetings of a committee to draft the constitution in its final form before submitting it to a plebiscite within the next few months.

He added that it had also been agreed to begin immediately to take practical steps to establish a unified military command, to unify foreign affairs and create committees to form a common raising the living standards of the nation. He asked the people to pay attention to the requirements of the present times and co-operate further in order to implement Government's plans.

In reply some of the distinguished personalities praised Government's intentions in raising the living standard of the people and promised their full co-operation. In the afternoon, the new Governor assumed his office.

## Meeting Discusses Methods To Campaign Tuberculosis

KABUL, April 15.—Expansion of the Tuberculosis Institute and the projected general survey of tuberculosis-incidents in the country formed the agenda of a meeting at the Ministry of Public Health yesterday afternoon. Professor Dr. Abdul Kayyum Rasool, the Deputy Minister of Public Health presided over the meeting.

The meeting discussed the anti-tuberculosis campaign and its results in recent years and the future policy regarding the expansion of the Institute's facilities and activities.

## Kabul University Exchanges With Twenty Universities

KABUL, April 15.—Kabul University has signed agreements for the exchange of books with 20 prominent Universities and ten libraries.

Assistant Professor Babury, Kabul University, Officer-in-Charge of the Kabul University libraries said yesterday that Kabul University possesses 80,000 books in different languages.

Similarly, two hundred different scientific periodicals have been subscribed to for the use of the College Professors and students. He said the University administration intends to establish 60 smaller libraries in the different monthly list of books, from which selections are made and the books are sent free of cost by the crew of Soviet experts is being sent to Algeria.

## Important Message From Nasser To Yemeni President

ADEN, April 15, (AP).—Maj. Gen. Anywar al Gadhi, Commander-in-Chief of the U.A.R. forces in Yemen, on Sunday handed President Sallal "an important message" from U.A.R. President Nasser.

San'a has been silent about the Cairo and New York announcements on Saturday that U.A.R. forces will begin their phased withdrawal from Yemen this week.

Observers attribute this silence to Sallal's fear that the news might encourage anti-republican elements in republican-controlled towns and valleys to stir up trouble, even before the U.A.R. withdrawal takes place.

Official quarters in Aden, however, have expressed relief that the U.A.R. expedition is to quit the area, leaving "both Yemen and the (South Arabian) Federation to work out their own plan for peaceful co-existence."

Nonetheless, official quarters are not blind to the fact that Republican Yemen will keep enough experts to train Yemenis in different fields.

## Soviet Specialists Destroy 20,000 Trap Mines In Algeria

MOSCOW, April 15, (AP).—Moscow newspapers reported in dispatches from Algeria on Sunday that Soviet specialists had destroyed 20,000 mines laid by the French army along the Tunisian and Moroccan frontiers.

The mines were planted there during the Algerian war to block movement of troops from training areas outside Algeria.

The Soviet newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said hundreds of persons were wounded by the mines.

Soviet engineers took on the mine removal project without cost to Algeria, the paper said, after an Italian firm had offered to do the job for two billion old Francs (four million dollars).

The report said both U.S. and French mines were found. The report said the French mines were very complicated and difficult to deactivate. Some when tipped off, jumped five metres into the air before exploding, scattering splinters for a hundred metres or more.

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## Breathing Mechanism Reduces Turbulence

1

...of another desecration of the Temple, it is hoped that the Government will be such as to provide for the happiness and progress of the Arabs.

...will be such as to pro- questions which would not bring up with a growth in confidence prosperity and also to secure the  
...for the happiness and pro- mankind any nearer to scrapping between States and that this in rights of the individuals.  
...of the Arabs. thermo-nuclear and all other wea- (Contd. on page 4)

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7

7

submarines so equipped could  
take over some of the patrol duties  
now reserved for nuclear vessels.



## Aborigines Protest Against Australian Discrimination

CANBERRA, Australia, April 15, (AP).—The Federal Council for the advancement of Aborigines decided on Sunday to protest to the United Nations about Australian discrimination against Aborigines.

The Council resolved to send an Aborigine to New York to put its case to the U.N. General Assembly.

One speaker, a part Aboriginal businessman, accused State and Federal Government of maintaining a British colonial attitude in dealing with native peoples.

He said Aborigines were denied equal rights, and he charged Federal and State Governments were trying to enforce an assimilation policy that would end the Aborigine race.

He said both State and Federal Governments were actively opposing the formation of organizations fighting for Aboriginal representation.

## Liu Shao-Chi Leaves For Tour Of Indonesian Provinces

BOGOR, Indonesia, April 15, (AP).—Chinese President Liu Shao-Chi drove to this tropical hill resort just south of Jakarta on Sunday to begin a four-day tour of Indonesia's provinces.

The Chinese Leader, in Indonesia on a nine-day state visit, was cheered by thousands of people lining the last three miles of the highway leading to the summer palace of President Sukarno. President Liu's host during his visit. Both Presidents waved and smiled as schoolchildren cheered and waved Indonesian and Chinese paper flags.

President Liu left Jakarta after spending three days in the capital where he met high ranking Indonesian officials and saw some of the attractions of the city.

Bogor, in colonial times the summer seat of Dutch Governor-General, is now the weekend retreat of President Sukarno.

The President lives in a white marble palace at the edge of town surrounded by a sprawling deer park and Indonesia's finest botanical garden.

On the steps of the palace, the visitors were greeted by Madame Hartini, President Sukarno's attractive wife.

President Liu, who met Hartini last year when she visited Peking, embraced her.

Pretty girls wearing Indonesia's colorful regional costumes lined the stairway and strewn fragrant flowers as President Liu and his wife walked up to enter the palace.

The Presidents and their wives later had an informal dinner at the palace before watching a cultural show.

President Liu was to spend the night here before leaving over the scenic Puntak mountains to Bandung, about sixty miles to the south along a steep and curving road.

## Malaya, Indonesia And Philippines Resume Talks On South East Asia

MANILA, April 16, (Reuter).—Deputy Foreign Ministers of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines resumed talks today paving the way for a Foreign Ministers Conference on problems besetting the area.

The talks were recessed during the past three days in view of the Holy Week holidays.

Philippine Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Salvador Lopez, dules Malayan Permanent Secretary to

## Soviet American Contribution Home News In To Women's Institute Kindergarten Brief



SPECIAL DRESSES for kindergarten children, presented by the Soviet Union, through Soviet Embassy in Kabul was distributed among them by Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, Vice-President of the Women's Welfare Institute yesterday. Similarly, sports equipment donated by the American Women's Union for the Institute's kindergarten was also issued for use. Mrs. Etemadi expressed gratitude for the assistance given by the Soviet Union and the American Women's Union. Picture shows children wearing the clothes and playing with equipment.

## Disarmament

(Contd. from page 2)

turn depends on a solution of the sum-most acute, contentious problems mer seat of Dutch Governor-General poisoning the international atmosphere. Hence the link between President Sukarno.

The President lives in a white marble palace at the edge of town surrounded by a sprawling deer park and Indonesia's finest botanical garden.

On the steps of the palace, the visitors were greeted by Madame Hartini, President Sukarno's attractive wife.

President Liu, who met Hartini last year when she visited Peking, embraced her.

Pretty girls wearing Indonesia's colorful regional costumes lined the stairway and strewn fragrant flowers as President Liu and his wife walked up to enter the palace.

The Presidents and their wives later had an informal dinner at the palace before watching a cultural show.

President Liu was to spend the night here before leaving over the scenic Puntak mountains to Bandung, about sixty miles to the south along a steep and curving road.

## Malaya, Indonesia And Philippines Resume Talks On South East Asia

MANILA, April 16, (Reuter).—Deputy Foreign Ministers of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines resumed talks today paving the way for a Foreign Ministers Conference on problems besetting the area.

The talks were recessed during the past three days in view of the Holy Week holidays.

Philippine Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Salvador Lopez, dules Malayan Permanent Secretary to

## Icelandic Plane Near Oslo Kills 12 Persons

OSLO, April 15, (AP).—A wooden toy horse was one of the few things recognizable in the burned wreckage of the four-engine turbo-prop passenger plane which dove into the ground on a low hill-top just west of Oslo, killing all 12 persons on board.

Witnesses said the Vicker Viscount airliner from the Icelandic Airline Icelandair was in a steep dive as it broke through the clouds on a low hill-top just west of Oslo, killing all 12 persons on board.

There was no explosion before the plane hit the ground, said one witness, who was walking near the scene of the accident when it happened.

But an uncommonly loud whine from the engines made me look up.

"A fraction of a second later I saw the plane break through the clouds. I saw it in profile, and to point agenda and setting up procedures to be followed by the Foreign Ministers today.

But some diplomatic sources said the talks might extend until for the drafting of the final communiqué.

The sources said the talks had been marked by discussions concerning the wording of the agenda and the procedures to be followed strictly by their Foreign Ministers when they meet most probably by next month.

It is held unlikely that the three countries could get together this month because of conflicting schedules.

KANDAHAR, April 15.—Mr. Mohammad Sediq, the Governor of Kandahar Province visited the Department of the Afghan Highway Construction and also inspected the construction work of the highway between Kandahar and Kalat. Mr. Mohammad Sediq later had an exchange of views on progress of the project with A.H.C. Officials, during which he promised every kind of co-operation with the department.

PARWAN, April 15.—The leveling work of a Park in the centre of Mahmood Iraqi District in Kohistan, which was started a few days ago has been completed. This Park embraces nearly eight acres of land and a number of decorative plants have already been planted in it.

KABUL, April 15.—The Rural Development Department opened a girl school in the village of Moghool Khail in the district of Mohammad Agha in Logar. Mr. Malik Mohammad Rahim, one of the inhabitants of the area, has put his building freely at the disposal of the Rural Development Department to house the school.

PAKTIA, April 15.—A rural school for boys in the Zunikhail village in Nadirsha Koot District, was opened by Education Department of Paktia Province. On this occasion the Provincial Director of Education, some Officials and student parents were present.

## LAOTIAN LEADERS VISIT BATTLE AREAS

VIETIANE, April 15, (Hsinhua).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier, and Prince Souphanouvong, Vice-Premier, of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos left here by plane yesterday morning for Xieng Khouang on an inspection tour.

According to official sources, the two princes would try to resolve the present tension in Xieng Khouang.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; KING AND FOUR QUEENS, starring: Clark Gable and Eleanor.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; VIRGIN ISLAND, starring: Virginia Maskell and Sydney.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; BEYOND DISCIPLINE

ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; CARRY ON ADMIRAL

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 15.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanis  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

KADS  
Presents  
Reading "RHINOCEROS"  
On April 25, at 8 p.m.  
Kads Theatre  
Tickets Free—call 22411, 12 or 13

FOR SALE  
Daimler 104 Saloon, 3468 c.c. 1957. 26,425 kilometres on C.D. plate. Good condition throughout. 56,000 Afghanis or nearest offer.

Apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul, between 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Sundays.

FOR SALE  
Fire pump trailer manufactured by Merryweathers. 20 B.H.P. four cylinders. Pump capacity—165 gallons at 125 lbs. pressure.  
For inspection apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul, between 10 a.m. to 12 noon except Sundays.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society's Lottery is for your benefit. In this Lottery you have more than six hundred chances to obtain a prize.

There are six hundred prizes one hundred Afghanis each, sixty prizes, one thousand Afghanis each, six prizes, three thousand Afghanis each and one distinguished prize of forty thousand Afghanis.

The upper and lower numbers to that of the distinguished prize are each Afghanis three thousand.  
Please rush and get your Lottery tickets, before they are sold out. Only a limited number available.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +17°C.  
Minimum +9°C.  
Sun set today at 6-29 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-31 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air-Authority

VOL. II, NO. 42

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1963 (HAMAL 26, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## FIRING GOES ON IN LAOS DESPITE CEASE-FIRE KONG LAE ACCUSES NEUTRALISTS

PLAIN OF PARS, Laos, April 16, (Reuter).—General Kong Lae, Neutralist army leader, yesterday alleged that dissident Neutralist troops on Sunday broke a temporary cease-fire for seven hours, firing on two of his companies in the Plain of Jars.

## LIU SHAO-CHI ARRIVES IN JOGJAKARTA

BANDUNG, West Java, Indonesia, April 16, (AP).—Chinese President Liu Shao-Chi heads for Jogjakarta, the cradle of the Indonesian revolution, on Tuesday after a rousing welcome in this provincial capital.

The Chinese Leader, on his first state visit to this non-aligned nation, arrived in Jakarta last Friday and is now touring Indonesia's provinces, accompanied by President Sukarno.

Thousands cheered President Liu as he drove into this capital of Indonesia's populous West Java province in an open car. Many of them apparently were Indonesians of Chinese descent.

They pushed and jostled close to President Liu and Dr. Sukarno, slowing the progress of the long convoy of cars that brought the two Presidents here from Bogor, site of President Sukarno's summer palace just 40 miles South of Jakarta.

The welcome here was more impressive than the tumultuous greeting the Chinese President received from more than 50,000 who greeted him in Jakarta.

People lined the route of the Presidents for more than five miles outside the city limits.

After a brief traditional greeting by West Java's Governor, President Liu and his host retired to a Government guest house on the outskirts of this mountain-ringed city, considered one of the most scenic in an archipelago of picturesque towns.

## New Canadian Cabinet To Be Sworn In Friday

OTTAWA, April 16, (Reuter).—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, whose Conservative Party was defeated in last week's Federal elections said on Monday he hoped to see Canada's Governor General Georges Vanier today.

He made his announcement following a meeting with Liberal Lester Pearson to discuss the change of Government.

It was the first time the two leaders had met face to face since Mr. Pearson's Liberals won election on April 8.

Mr. Pearson told reporters earlier that he has virtually completed his selection of Ministers having positive angle attempting to and believed the new Cabinet blow.

His meeting with Mr. Diefenbaker lasted less than half an hour.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## Afghan Tourist Industry Can 20 Per Cent Develop Rapidly Increase Salaries

### Plan To Materialize From Hamal First

KABUL, April 16.—Government officials will have a 20 per cent increase in their salaries as from the 1st of Hamal 1342 (March 22, 1963).

This step has been taken in accordance with the Second Five Year Plan which envisages a 20 per cent increase in salaries each year.

In releasing the news, an official of the Ministry of Finance explained that this increase will be based on the standing salaries in the year 1340 when the Second Plan was launched. On the basis of the Plan a 100 per cent increase will take place in salaries by the end of the Plan.

Mr. Hemphill who is an ardent advocate of jet travel holds that slow moving crafts are to the detriment of the tourists industry. He added that wealthy tourists who travel most and as such provide the greatest item of revenue for tourist agencies prefer to travel in comfort. He expressed the hope that more tourists would visit Afghanistan when Ariana Afghan Airlines obtains pressurized aircraft.

Mr. Hemphill who will give a conference on his return to the United States about some of the worlds important tourists attractions such as Bamian in Afghanistan anticipated that while last Thursday.

Mr. Hemphill who will give a conference on his return to the United States about some of the worlds important tourists attractions such as Bamian in Afghanistan anticipated that while last Thursday.

In a message made public on Monday President Kennedy said he had "high personal esteem" for Khehmeti after meeting him in Washington last October and sent "earnest wishes" for his recovery.

## 2 More U.S. Steel Firms Announce Price Increases

WASHINGTON, April 16, (Reuter).—Two more American steel firms yesterday announced selective price increases, bringing to four the number which have raised the cost of their products in less than a week.

The latest announcements, by the Republic Steel Corporation, the country's third biggest producer, and the Pittsburgh Steel Company, the 14th biggest steel maker, followed similar moves by the Lukens Steel Company on Sunday and the Wheeling Steel Corporation last Tuesday.

Earlier Monday, a full congressional inquiry into steel prices was announced by Senator Paul Douglas, Chairman of the Joint Senate House Economic Committee.

## YEMEN PROCLAIMS NEW CONSTITUTION

CAIRO, April 16, (Tass).—A military parade was held on Monday in Sana in connexion with the proclamation of the first constitution of the Arab Republic of Yemen and the inauguration of the Supreme Council of Yemeni Tribal Chiefs. Taking part in the parade were units of the Yemeni Army and national guard, students and tribal warriors, radio Sana reports.

The President of the Arab Republic of Yemen Salale opened the first session of Supreme Council of Yemeni tribal chiefs.







## New Schools

JALALABAD, April 16.—The foundation stone of a rural school for boys, was laid in Dewa Gal village, Chawki district, by Commissioner of Konerba. The school will be built in an area of half an acre and expenses will be shouldered by the inhabitants.

Similarly, a rural school for boys was opened by Director of Education of Ghazni in the village of Hassan and Pordil in the district of Zana Khan, and in the village of Mazgan in the district of Jaghato.

Also rural schools for boys in the villages of Temzan and Khader in Dabkhand district in Oruzgan are being upgraded to the level of regular primary schools and likewise two rural schools for boys were opened in the villages of Chenarto in the district of Chora and Kalitak, by the Education Department of Oruzgan.

## LAOS

(Cont'd. from page 1)  
The key military factions had agreed to a temporary cease-fire pending a definite settlement later. He expects to return to the Plain of Jars, next week-end.

**Disappointing Agreement**  
Mr. Avtar Singh, Chairman of the Control Commission, said however that the situation on the Plain of Jars, was "dangerous". High diplomatic sources said the degree of agreement was "very disappointing" and the situation was "critical".

The sources said everything depended on Prince Souvanna's next visit, and if future negotiations required General Kong Lae to give up further positions he might refuse to do so.

Most observers believed that Prince Souvanna's visit had done little more than postpone the issue. General Kong Lae is still convinced the Pathet Lao are determined to replace him with dissident Neutralist Colonel Deuane to weaken Prince Souvanna's position and move the Laotian Coalition Government to the left.

Sources close to Prince Souvanna said the Prime Minister was inclined to share this belief and was determined to keep the Neutralist forces from a head-on conflict with the Pathet Lao.

Western observers say it is certain lasting peace can only come through agreement by Mr. Kayson Phom Viharn, a top leftist leader, and his Central Committee to allow the continued existence of General Kong Lae and his forces and to support Prince Souvanna.

But Prince Souvanna's three-party Coalition can agree on practically nothing. The resignation of Prince Souvanna and his retirement to the house he is building on the Cote d'Azur of France could mean the complete collapse of the Coalition Government, the observers said.

**Washington's Reaction**  
The American State Department withheld immediate comment yesterday on the reported cease-fire in Laos, but said it had no information to contradict reports that fighting between Neutralist and the Leftist forces had been halted.

The Department spokesman said it was clear that further negotiations would be required between Neutralist and Pathet Lao leaders "to put the situation back in balance."

U.S. officials said privately they were encouraged by reports that a cease-fire had been arranged. They added it was Washington's belief that the Soviet Union was trying to bring a peaceful settlement in Laos and was working to that end.

AP says: The U.S. State Department said on Monday that Neutralist Government of Laos has agreed to inspection six Jarses."



Mr. Aboushady the U.A.R. Ambassador at the court of Kabul held a reception last night in honour of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman the newly appointed Ambassador of Afghanistan in Cairo. The function was attended by some cabinet members, high ranking officials and heads of the diplomatic corps. Picture from right to left shows Mr. Suleiman, Mrs. Suleiman and Mr. Aboushady.

## T.B. Institutes To Be Opened In Provinces WHO To Help Implement Project

KABUL, April 16.—Agencies of the T.B. Institute will soon be opened in various provinces to survey the areas from the viewpoint of tuberculosis and also to launch campaigns against the disease.

Dr. Abdul Ghani Afzal, Chief of the T.B. Institute in the Ministry of Public Health said yesterday the project of campaign against tuberculosis will start in Kabul and gradually will be extended to all parts of Afghanistan. He added the World Health Organization (WHO) had expressed its readiness to co-operate in implementing the project.

Dr. Afzal pointed out that the T.B. survey which was started two years ago at the schools in the capital including the Military Academy and Military High School has been completed. Nearly 50,000 persons were treated with B.C.G. vaccine during the past three years, he added.

Dr. Afzal explained that all students were treated with tuberculosis and on showing immunity they were treated with B.C.G. vaccine as preventive measure. A total of nearly 19,000 persons, from Kabul and its suburbs referred to the T.B. Institute of which over 2,000 were suffering from the disease. Some of these patients were subjected to treatment at their homes while others were sent to sanatoria.

The Chief of the T.B. Institute also said home patients are given medicine, the necessary vitamins, and medical advice free of charge. Family members of the T.B. patients, he said, are taken under strict medical control.

Dr. Afzal said the Institute will not be able to carry out its campaign against T.B. on the Government's budget alone. He urged welfare organizations and well to do persons to assist this humanitarian cause.

times a week by the International Control Commission (ICC) of the troubled Central Plains des Jarses.

A questioner asked if the fighting had stopped and the outlook appeared somewhat better.

"In general, that's the situation," Mr. White said, "we have no information to contradict that."

The Royal Lao Government has agreed to trips six times weekly by the ICC to the Plains des Jarses.

## Strong Reaction Against Penal Code Application In Occupied Pakhtunistan

KABUL, April 16.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that the promulgation of Section 144 of Pakistani Penal Code in Mardan and Peshawar states in April by the Pakistani Government has caused great anxiety and consternation among different sections of people in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Khan Abdul Wali Khan, the son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and chief organizer of the national front said in a statement in this connexion at Hazara state that this step of the Pakistan Government was not only an outright violation of all democratic principles but also a blatant contradiction to the assertions of Pakistani authorities as regards observing the principles of democracy and granting the right of speech and writing to the people of Pakhtunistan.

He said Pakistani rulers were not prepared to see the people of Pakhtunistan live in comfort and freedom.

Another despatch from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a group of nationalists damaged on April 6 the water supply system for the Military Garrison on Khargha with the use of explosives. Other nationalists destroyed the Sarghoon Bridge on the following day. This resulted in a fighting between the nationalists and the bridge guards which lasted for two hours.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 16.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today.

**Buying Rates In Afghanis**  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

**KADS Presents Reading "RHINOCEROS" On April 25, at 8 p.m. KADS Theatre Tickets Free—call 24411, 12 or 13 Ext. 18.**

**TREAT YOURSELF TO ANOTHER FINE TIME AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB DANCE ON APRIL 19, 1963 8-30 P.M. LIVE MUSIC INFORMAL DRESS**

**The Afghan Red Crescent Society's Lottery is for your benefit. In this Lottery you have more than six hundred chances to obtain a prize.**

**There are six hundred prizes one hundred Afghanis each, sixty prizes, one thousand Afghanis each, six prizes, three thousand Afghanis each and one distinguished prize of forty thousand Afghanis.**

**The upper and lower numbers to that of the distinguished prize are each Afghanis three thousand.**

**Please rush and get your Lottery tickets, before they are sold out. Only a limited number available.**

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +20°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun set today at 6:30 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:30 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 43

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1963 (HAMAL 27, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Three State Arab Federation Announced In Cairo Nasser Hopes All Arabs' Unity

CAIRO, April 17, (Reuter).—Cairo Radio announced early today that a document proclaiming the new federation of U.A.R., Syria and Iraq was signed at 1 a.m. local time this morning by their delegates to the unity talks here.

The Radio said the document would be published at midday today in Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus.

Cairo radio reported that President Gamal Abdel Nasser holding the pen in his hand, said: "In the name of God the Merciful, in the name of the Arab nation we pray to God for this unity and may God make it strong, eternal and solid, a unity of which the Arab nation will be proud."

**Mother Unity**  
"May it be God's wish that this unity will be the mother unity for all Arab lands." President Nasser then signed the proclamation, followed by Major General Louay Atassi, Chairman of Syria's National Revolutionary Council, and Brigadier Ahmad Hassan Baker, the Iraqi Prime Minister.

President Nasser then asked all the members of the three delegations who had taken part in the talks to sign the proclamation and shook hands with them. The decision to create the new United Arab Republic was announced in Cairo last Wednesday. Meetings to discuss union had been going on since the recent coups in Syria and Iraq.

A draft "unity statement" which the Middle East News Agency said ran to 30 pages, was completed by a six-hour session yesterday of a five-man sub-committee for submission to the delegations.

The draft by-passed the 11-man committee which had set up the sub-committee and was also charged with setting a date for drafting the new Federation's Constitution for submission to popular referendum.

**President's Position**  
Cairo observers hoped that today's announcement would clarify the position of the new State's President, the future of existing political parties, and other matters on which there has been official silence so far.

Baghdad was gay with bunting and coloured lights yesterday in anticipation of today's announcement.

The New United Arab Republic has a population of about 37 million people, with Cairo as its capital.

The State will have authority for Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economy and Defence and will have one flag—the black, white and red flag of the U.A.R. with three stars.

Egypt and Syria were linked as the United Arab Republic in 1958, but Syria broke away from the Union three years later.

Following the bloodless military coup in Syria last month, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, last November formed a Joint Defence Council to resist outside aggression and expressed willingness to unite with Syria.

## Royal Audience Pathet Lao Takes Two Posts On Xieng Khouang Road Kong Lae's Headquarter In Danger

KABUL, April 17.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following yesterday:  
Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington; Mr. Sabahuddin Kuskaki, President of the Bakhtar News Agency.

## Domestic Science And Civil Guidance Depts. Opened In Women Institute

KABUL, April 17.—Departments of Domestic Science and Civil Guidance have been newly established at the Women's Welfare Institute.  
The Department of Civil Guidance will educate women with the help of lectures, movie-film shows and publications.

An official of the Institute said that such lectures and seminars will also be held from time to time in the provinces, to educate and enlighten Afghan women. The Department of Domestic Guidance will help women learn other 2,000 tons is ready for shipment abroad in Sherkhan Port.

## USSR Demands Declaration Against Spy Satellites Fedorenko Says No Progress Made

UNITED NATION, April 17, (AP).—The Soviet Union on Tuesday renewed its demand for an international declaration holding that the use of spy satellites in outer space is contrary to the objectives of mankind.

Soviet Ambassador Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko disclosed that this was one of the points in a proposed declaration which he will submit on Wednesday to the legal sub-committee of the U.N. Outer Space Committee. The Soviets made a similar proposal last September.

Mr. Fedorenko read his draft grain Procurement Department is at a supplying daily 3,000 seers of the citizens in Kabul. The flour is offered at sub-market prices.

Lieutenant General Mohammad Asif, President of the Department said yesterday that the action was aimed at stabilizing the flour supply greater quantities of flour should it be deemed necessary.

He said the rise in the salaries of Government officials and contractors will in no way affect the price of flour throughout the country.

## NEW SCHOOLS OPENED

KABUL, April 17.—The following village schools have been opened by the education authorities of the various regions.  
Village school for girls in the centre of Bamiyan.  
Village school for boys at Kalai-Biland of Bagram.  
Village school for girls at Rabat village of Bagram.  
Village school for boys in the directorate of Kandahar province for Kuchis.

At Tuesday morning's meeting of the sub-committee, U.S. delegate Mr. Leonard Meeker indicated that there were several areas in which agreement could be reached in the near future. These included an agreement that launching authorities should be held responsible for injuries or damage caused by space vehicles and an agreement on the assistance of astronauts forced down on foreign territory.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Ariana Afghan Airlines; Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Near

## Spinzar Distributes 35,000 Tons Cotton To Farmers

KABUL, April 17.—The Spinzar Company of Kataghan has distributed over 3,000 tons of cotton seeds to more than 35,000 farmers in Kataghan and Taluqan provinces.

An official of the company said yesterday that last year it purchased over 53,000 tons of cotton from the farmers in those areas which cost nearly Afs. 2.5 million. Four thousand tons of ginned cotton was delivered to the Gul Bahar Textile Factory. The company exported more than 5,000 tons of ginned cotton. Other 2,000 tons is ready for shipment abroad in Sherkhan Port.

The convoy did not leave, according to Neutralist sources, because their troops had already been forced out of these posts.

Top-rank Neutralist officers say the present fighting cannot be dismissed as skirmishing—it is a matter of battalions. General Kong Lae said last night he had ammunition enough for one month unless the fighting became much heavier.

During Sunday's cease-fire discussions with the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and the Leftist Vice-Premier, Prince Souphanouvong the Neutralists asked that all troops withdraw to positions held on April 1.

High diplomatic sources said yesterday the degree of agreement at the cease-fire talks was "very disappointing" and the situation was "critical".

AP said: Two battalions of Right-wing General Phoumi Nosavans troops are moving towards the Plaine des Jarses for "joint action" with Neutralist Commander General Kong Lae, the New China News Agency reported.

NCNA, in a dispatch from Xieng Khouang, headquarters of the Pathet Lao forces quoted a broadcast made on Tuesday by the Pathet Lao radio. It did not elaborate.

The radio also said Phoumi's troops "are continuing their movements" toward Pathet Lao-controlled areas North of Hin Hop. Earlier the radio claimed Right-wing forces began their attack on the region, North of Vientiane, last Friday.

NCNA, also quoted the "voice of Laos" as saying that "since April 9, two battalions of Savan-nakhet troops had intruded into Muong Khong, Mount Phan, and other places, another battalion into Dong Ban and two companies into Bang Kang Zon."

The voice of Laos also said the Right-wing group sent two companies on April 11 "to Muong Kassy of Luang Prabang province for a concerted attack on Van Vieng with the reactionary elements of the Neutralist faction (Kong Lae)."



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 17, 1963

Demonstrations Against  
Nuclear Armament

The mass demonstrations which are taking place in several Western capitals against nuclear armament race indeed represent the views and sentiments of all peoples of the world. The Powers leading this arms race should consider these demonstrations as an important notice.

It is unfortunate that in contrast to these strong sentiments, there is an astonishing lull in the Geneva Disarmament Conference which is also tackling the issue of nuclear test ban. This conference has been crippled with the rigid stands adopted by the Powers considered to be the key to this unfortunate race.

The Geneva conference on Disarmament, as pointed out by U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, has become a game of mathematics. While the Soviet Union says that it will not allow more than three on site annual inspections on its territory the Western Powers are insisting on seven such inspections. The result has been that there is a complete deadlock in the talks.

Why is it so? We are not trying to ask this question from a Utopian point of view. It stems from hard facts and realities of our time that the nuclear powers have to disband the strategic or political issues involved and consider the problem from the humanitarian point of view. Parity of value between the Afghani and the Gold Standard is important so that investments are calculated according to one rate thus mitigating difficulties of accounting, and secondly because

The demonstrations could take place in Moscow or out with a bold and courageous Washington or any other capital, for that matter. For here indeed brought the world to a point upon which the peoples of the world have no other war and there it was that we view than to see that the race all said let us stop it. But the view is stopped. It is a pity that in events which gave rise to positive expectations at the time part of the Government to lower the value of the local currency in under the exchange rates 20 Afghani are set as equal to one

The College Of Science At The  
Threshold Of A Big Change

By: DR. A. G. KAKAR.

Dean Of The Science College high school teachers. The College of Science was established 21 years ago in 1942 due to the increasing demand throughout the country for science teachers for high schools all over Afghanistan and for a group of scientists to work in industrial establishments.

Until then science teachers were employed from abroad for high schools but that could not be considered the right solution of the problem for all time.

The first class consisted of 16 students and their teachers included:

(Physics) Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, the present Prime Minister. (Mathematics) Dr. Mohammad Anas, the present Deputy Minister of Education and Dr. A. G. Kakar. (Biology) Dr. A. Majeed, the present Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo.

(Chemistry) Dr. M. Anwar. All the necessary teaching material, including laboratory equipment and books were made ready in advance. The College then had two sections: (a) Physics and Mathematics and (b) Chemistry and Biology. During the war years when employing foreign teachers became a very difficult problem, senior students of the Science College were also employed as part-time teachers at high schools in Kabul and thus helped to keep schools from shutting down.

Today, as a result of a growing need for more specialized teachers and scientists for the new ventures undertaken by the Government, the Science College has taken upon itself a two-fold duty: (a) at the polytechnic level, to train scientists and engineers for the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Meteorology Department, as well as atomists, chemists and technologists. (b) at the teachers training level, the continuation of training will be donated by the Bonn University.

Affiliation has not meant only the procurement of foreign professors and the raising of the standard of Afghan instructors, arrangements are also underway for the procurement of the necessary technical equipment as well as the necessary scientific projects during their short sojourn in Afghanistan. It is expected that the further affiliation will further enhance the status of the Science College.

MONETARY REFORM  
IN AFGHANISTAN

By G. M. NIAZ

The decision of D' Afghanistan Bank to establish the Afghani currency's parity with gold in the ratio of 0.019742 gms. of gold against one Afghani or 45 Afghani per dollar is an important matter in the history of monetary transactions in Afghanistan. Up to the present, Afghanistan recognized three rates of exchange, namely: the Budgetary rate (20 Afghani per Dollar), Commercial rate (28 Afghani per dollar) and Free Market rate, which was always in a state of fluctuation. From these three rates of exchange developed numerous other rates thereby further complicating the problem.

Parity of value between the Afghani and the Gold Standard is important so that investments are calculated according to one rate thus mitigating difficulties of accounting, and secondly because

The demonstrations could take place in Moscow or out with a bold and courageous Washington or any other capital, for that matter. For here indeed brought the world to a point upon which the peoples of the world have no other war and there it was that we view than to see that the race all said let us stop it. But the view is stopped. It is a pity that in events which gave rise to positive expectations at the time part of the Government to lower the value of the local currency in under the exchange rates 20 Afghani are set as equal to one

At first foreign teachers were employed to supplement the efforts of Afghan teachers. Later, however, it was discovered that the employment of individual foreign instructors was not always satisfactory. This problem was solved two years ago when the Science College of Kabul University became affiliated with the College of Science in Bonn University.

The Bonn University has been endeavouring to send its best professors in various fields to Kabul University's Science College. The net result will be equivalent status for graduates of our Science College and its counterpart in the Federal Republic of Germany. Afghan instructors are also working side by side with these highly qualified professors. This will, in the long run, usefully affect both the educational status of the students as well as the Afghan instructors. The expectation is that, some day the Science College will become self-sufficient in Afghan Professors.

Another step toward raising the College's basic science class has well qualified Afghan and foreign professors. Basic science class, in other words, is a preparatory class where students get general information in the various sciences and use it as a means of stepping into the Colleges of Science, Medicine, and Pharmacy.

Under the affiliation programme we also play host to very highly placed visiting professors. These esteemed guests design, supervise and give the necessary guidance in various scientific projects during their short sojourn in Afghanistan. It is expected that the further affiliation will further enhance the status of the Science College.

either the value does not undergo any change, or if there does occur any change, it is quite insignificant. On the other hand, if these work conditions mean not only changes are made with a view to enhancing the value of the currency, it becomes revaluation instead of devaluation. What matters most in such cases is the 'voluntary' character of the action itself that as soon as his hands cannot lift any weight or his muscles fail to perform a certain task there is no food for him to eat or clothes to wear.

Therefore, suggests the article, it is for the employers to find some ways of assuring their employees of a guaranteed future. This they can do by deducting part of the workers' wages and saving up for their future. Another way of helping the workers is to arrange for workers co-operatives where they can buy their food stuff and other requirements at relatively cheaper prices and pay in instalments.

A letter to the editor of Anis published yesterday complained that there are more radio repair shops in Kabul than there are radios. In most cases the shop owners are completely unaware of the elementary principles of radio and electricity, said the letter. They charge exorbitant prices for the damage they do.

The letter calls upon the concerned authorities not to issue

Both Anis and Islah of yesterday devoted their editorials to welcoming the news of the rise in the salaries of Government officials. Islah said that Government officials need occasional assistance for the improvement of their financial status, because while their lives are devoted to the service of the country, their only source of revenue is the salaries they get. But, the editorial warned, this increase will be meaningless if it is coupled with a corresponding increase in the price of food and other indispensable commodities.

It urged the Ministry of Commerce and the Kabul Municipal Corporation to take steps in the way of preventing prices from rising, otherwise the net effect of the pay increase for the Government employees would be nil.

The same issue of the paper carried an article entitled 'press and the society'. After stressing the role of the press and warning against the dangers of keeping quiet the author of the article expresses delight in the fact that there has been an obvious trend in introducing social reforms in the country. No such reform can be successful without the freedom of the press and developing mass communication.

The article suggests the publication of even greater number of articles both for the enlightenment of the public and also analysis of the prevailing situation in various branches of the Government. Similarly discussion groups should be formed and conferences at various levels should be held in order to accelerate the process of social transformation and to propagate more effectively the principles of democracy and moral obligations of the people living in a society.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by an old time worker in which he has expressed the importance of better work conditions in increasing the efficiency of labour. He explains that better work conditions mean not only changes are made with a view to enhancing the value of the currency, it becomes revaluation instead of devaluation. What matters most in such cases is the 'voluntary' character of the action itself that as soon as his hands cannot lift any weight or his muscles fail to perform a certain task there is no food for him to eat or clothes to wear.

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(Contd. on page 4)

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

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(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music: 9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Herat: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Herat-Kabul: Dep. 12-10 Arr. 4-30.

Kabul-Beirut: Dep. 12-00.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul: Dep. 6-00 a.m. Arr. 12-00.

Kabul-Tehran: Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15 p.m.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20807-21122  
Traffic 20158-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char 23829  
Itefaq 22847  
Bakhtar 22679  
Rona 22537

## SYNCOM TEST NETWORK



## NAVIGATION

Artist's conception depicts the locations of the surface communications terminals being used in the Syncom synchronous communications satellite experiments. They are (1) the air-transportable terminal at Lakehurst, New Jersey; (2) the "fixed station" terminal at Ft. Dix, New Jersey; and (3) the ship terminal, the USNS Kingsport, on station in the Port of Lagos, Nigeria. Project Syn-

Khushal Khatak, The Poet And  
National Leader Of The Afghans

It was in the year 1504 that Babur Shah, after losing Far-pow, at first he followed and ghanah, his homeland to the Uzbeks, crossed the Hindukush, and policy of his father in relation to the capital of a strong with the Government. From Kabul, he made a bitter enemy of Khushal Ludi Government of Delhi and North India, at the emperor's declared himself the Emperor of India. The Mughul rule spread Khan to Peshawar and dispatched not only in India, but also in him in fetters under a strong Kabul, Gandahara and Kashmir, court to Delhi; whence he was sent to pass two years in Gwalior. The Afghanisthan of those times, sent to pass two years in Gwalior. The Afghanisthan of those times, sent to pass two years in Gwalior. The Afghanisthan of those times, sent to pass two years in Gwalior.

By ABDUR RAHMAN AMIRI countrymen in all his struggles against the Mughuls. Khushal Babur Shah, after losing Far-pow, at first he followed and ghanah, his homeland to the Uzbeks, crossed the Hindukush, and policy of his father in relation to the capital of a strong with the Government. From Kabul, he made a bitter enemy of Khushal Ludi Government of Delhi and North India, at the emperor's declared himself the Emperor of India. The Mughul rule spread Khan to Peshawar and dispatched not only in India, but also in him in fetters under a strong Kabul, Gandahara and Kashmir, court to Delhi; whence he was sent to pass two years in Gwalior. The Afghanisthan of those times, sent to pass two years in Gwalior.

Khushal Khatak, who was contemporary with the emperors Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb. When allowed to return to his homeland, each other. Like a genuine patriot, Aurangzeb, the last of the great where he resumed his old title Mughuls, came into power, he soon and position. But in 1670, realized that he could not cope Mohabat Khan retired and was to be in his native land. "Oh gentle breeze, shouldst thou pass by Khairabad, though pass by Khairabad, Or should the way lead thee beside Serai's stream,

Whisper to them my greetings again, and yet again, Salute them and say that I love them dearly. To the mighty Abasind, cry Sugar lips, flowered cheeks, face like the moon, Tiny are the mouths, like, out with a loud voice, And whisper softly to the Landai stream. It may happen, that I shall again drink from thee. Khushal Khan also wrote many love lyrics, one of his poems reads:

"Two things I love most in myself and in the world, In myself 'my eyes' and in the world fair women. When I behold the beauty of the fairone, I feel I have found God".

In another poem he describes the charm of the Apridi girls as follows: "Fair and rosy are the Adam-Khil maidens, They have large eyes, long lashes, and arched eye

When I behold the beauty of the fairone, I feel I have found God". In another poem he describes the charm of the Apridi girls as follows: "Fair and rosy are the Adam-Khil maidens, They have large eyes, long lashes, and arched eye

(Contd. on page 4)

Women Smoking  
Tend To Have  
Premature Babies

Women who smoke during pregnancy tend to have babies which are smaller or more frequently premature, a doctor said on Sunday.

Dr. Jay R. Zabriskie based his conclusion on a study of 2,000 consecutive single births at Tripler Army Hospital, Hawaii, between November 1960 and May 1961.

Of the mothers, 1957 were smokers, and 1,043 nonsmokers. Writing in the current Obstetrics and Gynecology, official journal of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, he said:

1. Women who smoked during pregnancy had babies averaging 1/2 pound less than babies of mothers who did not smoke during pregnancy—6 pounds 13 ounces compared with 7 pounds 5 ounces.

2. Prematurity was—1/2 times frequent among mothers who smoked—9.93 per cent for smokers compared with 3.83 per cent for nonsmokers.

3. Women who smoked had a higher incidence of spontaneous abortion or miscarriage—12.6 per cent compared with 8.8 per cent for nonsmokers.

4. No real difference was found in weight gained during pregnancy between the two groups.

5. "It appears that the effect of smoking upon the fetus is the result of smoking during the pregnancy, rather than due to long-term chronic change".

Dr. Zabriskie said that on the basis of the study he would recommend that smoking be curtailed during pregnancy for women who repeatedly have had premature babies or miscarriages.

Nikolayev Still  
Bachelor, Confirms  
Newspaper

A Soviet newspaper on Sunday put an end to rumors that Maj. Nikolayev, the third Soviet Union's cosmonaut had married a young Moscow film starlet. The newspaper Leningrad Pravda denial was the first published reference here to rumors that the shy 34-year-old space pilot had secretly wedded 19-year-old Anastasia Vertinskaya.

Miss Vertinskaya, a prominent member of Moscow's young smart set, has appeared in a number of Soviet films. Her biggest success came in a science-fiction thriller, "the Amphibious Man".

We met Nikolayev in his flat and he still remains a bachelor, the paper said. The rumors were touched off a few months ago when Nikolayev appeared on an interview programme accompanied by the attractive actress.

## THE PRESS

(Contd. from page 2)

licenses to any one who took a fancy in opening a radio repair shop. There should be at least some standard tests after passing the charm of the Apridi girls as which a person may be considered qualified to open up a shop. The letter also mentions some personal experiences of the author with a so called radio mechanic. His radio set which was hardly worth Afs. 400 was repaired at a cost of over Afs. 500.



## Monetary Reform

(Contd. from page 2)

Dollar, this would be unrealistic because the articles which can be purchased for one dollar in the United States may cost more than 20 Afghani and perhaps the double of this amount. At a first glance such a rate of exchange may look profitable from the viewpoint of the importer, who may purchase an article at a lower rate abroad and then sell it at a large profit at home, but even then the exchange rate of Af. 20 per Dollar will not have any economic value. In order to achieve this parity between the purchasing power of two currencies a realistic rate of exchange has to be fixed; this is called the 'process of leveling currency value'. Afghanistan as a member of the International Monetary Fund was bound to set a parity rate acceptable to the IMF and since the rate of exchange fixed by D' Afghanistan Bank differed to a large extent from the purchasing value of the current Afghani, therefore the exchange rate of Af. 45 to one Dollar is an attempt to level-off rather than to devalue the Afghani. In doing so the Bank has eliminated the 'commercial' rate and instead it has adopted a rate nearest to the Free Market value of the Afghani.

The results of this monetary reform can be summed up as follows:

1. Encouragement of exporters and then producers.
2. Encouragement of foreign investment because stability of currency rate and support of the IMF will stimulate foreign investment.
3. Prevention of smuggling out currency and commodities.
4. Obtaining the guarantee of the IMF for stabilising the foreign currency market in Afghanistan.
5. Budgetary deficit, which can, however, be rectified with loans from the IMF and the World Bank.

## Khushal Khatak

(Contd. from page 3)

brows, spouting rose buds. The poet desired to be buried in a lonely spot. He loved the countryside and flowers of his native village, Akoli, and above all he wished that in his resting place, he should not be disturbed by the clatter of the hoofs or the Mughul cavalry passing the highway.

## Britain Grants Asylum To Soviet Artist And His Wife

LONDON, April 17. (AP)—Vladimir Askenazy, internationalist known Soviet concert pianist, and his wife have been granted political asylum in Britain, the British Home Office announced on Tuesday night.

Mr. Askenazy, one of the brilliant younger generation of Soviet pianists, arrived in Britain early this year for a concert tour. His Icelandic-born wife, who had lived for some time in Britain, applied for permission to take up residence again. This failure on your part cannot be taken as a sign of weakness, as the Home Office spokesman said. He added: "In accordance with normal practice this meant that Mr. Askenazy was also admitted."

SHIBERGHAN, April 17.—Rain and floods in the Sang Charak district of Shiberghan have destroyed a number of houses and shops.

A team has been despatched by the local administration to survey the losses and submit a report.

Floods have also damaged cultivated lands and bridges in Sar-i-Pul area.

## Pakistani Jet Planes Bomb Two Villages In Bajawar

KABUL, April 17.—Eight Pakistani jet planes have bombed the Matah Shah and Jan Khan Derai, Bajawar on April 13 for several hours. Details of the attack have not arrived yet.

The report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that the people of Salarzai, Bajawar held a very important jirga after the attack and resolved that despite the attack they will hold together to fight for their freedom and territorial integrity.

**Penal Code**

A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that the protest of the people of Occupied Pakhtunistan continues as a member of the International Monetary Fund was bound to set a parity rate acceptable to the IMF and since the rate of exchange fixed by D' Afghanistan Bank differed to a large extent from the purchasing value of the current Afghani, therefore the exchange rate of Af. 45 to one Dollar is an attempt to level-off rather than to devalue the Afghani. In doing so the Bank has eliminated the 'commercial' rate and instead it has adopted a rate nearest to the Free Market value of the Afghani.

**Important Jirgas**

Another report says that recently important tribal jirgas were held at Teera, Momand and Utmankhail.

The resolutions passed in these jirgas demanded from the Government of Pakistan to admit the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan, as soon as possible, and thus co-operate in improving the situation and the security of this region.

The jirgas also demanded the release of all political prisoners of Pakhtunistan from Pakistani jails.

Similarly the jirgas expressed concern over the attitude of the Government of Pakistan towards Pakhtunistani political prisoners and have protested against it.

The jirgas reaffirmed the continuation of the freedom seeking activities of the Pakhtunistani nation, until the attainment of their rights.

## Inquiry Body Criticises Captain Not Transmitting Thresher's Message Immediately

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, April 17. (Reuter).—A naval board of inquiry on Tuesday criticized the captain of the submarine escort vessel Skylark for apparent failure to advise Washington authorities immediately of the last messages received from the missing nuclear submarine, Thresher.

Vice-Admiral Bernard Austin, President of the board, recalled Lieutenant-Commander Stanley Hecker, 36, to the stand and told him his conduct as commanding officer of the Skylark "appears to be subject to inquiry."

Admiral Austin told Commander Hecker: "The court wishes to emphasize that this apparent take up residence again. This failure on your part cannot be taken as a sign of weakness, as the Home Office spokesman said. He added: "In accordance with normal practice this meant that Mr. Askenazy was also admitted."

SHIBERGHAN, April 17.—Rain and floods in the Sang Charak district of Shiberghan have destroyed a number of houses and shops.

A team has been despatched by the local administration to survey the losses and submit a report.

Floods have also damaged cultivated lands and bridges in Sar-i-Pul area.

## S. Rhodesia Govt. Closes All Doors To Africans

## CASTRO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, April 17. (Tass).—The Prime Minister of the Government of Cuba, Dr. Fidel Castro has accepted the invitation of Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to pay a friendly visit to the Soviet Union in 1963 and to familiarize himself with the achievements and successes of the Soviet people.

During the forthcoming visit, it is planned to discuss the further consolidation of friendship between the Republic of Cuba and the USSR and also exchange views on other questions of common interest.

The date of Dr. Fidel Castro's visit will be agreed upon by the Governments of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba additionally.

**ISLAM-KALA HIGHWAY SURVEY BEGINS**

KABUL, April 17.—The Ministry of Public Works has begun surveying the road connecting Herat with Islam-Kala.

An official of the Ministry said yesterday these surveys and studies would be completed within the next four months; after which road-making operations will be launched.

He declared the contract for surveying this 125 kilometres long highway was signed with the USAID early last year.

The highway will be built in accordance with the Ministry's standards; it will be ten metres wide, of which 8 metres will be asphalted.

## Another Appeal To Establish U.N. Technical Mission In Southwest Africa

UNITED NATIONS, April 17. (AP).—The United States appealed on Tuesday for another U.N. effort to convince South Africa that it should allow establishment of a U.N. presence in South-West Africa. The Tanganyika representative called the U.S. statement hypocritical.

Debate in the Special Committee of 24 for days has centred around attacks on the Verwoerd Government and demands that the question now be turned over to the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Sidney Yates, U.S. representative in the Committee, entered the debate with assurances that the United States opposes South Africa's apartheid policies and believes South West Africa must also be given the right of self-determination.

"We do not accept South Africa's contention that the mandate ended with the League of Nations," Mr. Yates said. "If the mandate lapsed, then so did South Africa's authority."

"South Africa's rejection of the U.N. proposal for a U.N. presence and floods in the Sang Charak district of Shiberghan have destroyed a number of houses and shops."

A team has been despatched by the local administration to survey the losses and submit a report.

Floods have also damaged cultivated lands and bridges in Sar-i-Pul area.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **OUR GIRL FRIDAY** starring: Joan Collins and George Cole.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER** starring: George Baker.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE**.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **FIRST MAN** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 17.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today.

**Buying Rates In Afghani**

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

**KADS Presents**  
Reading "RHINOCEROS" On April 25, at 8 p.m.  
**KADS' Theatre**  
Tickets Free—call 22411, 12 or 13 Ext. 18.

**FOR SALE**  
Daimler 104 Saloon. 3468 c.c. 9157. 26,425 kilometres on C.D. plate. Good condition throughout. 56,000 Afghani or nearest offer.

Apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul, between 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Sundays.

**FOR SALE**  
Fire-pump trailer manufactured by Merryweathers. 20 B.H.P. four cylinders. Pump capacity—165 gallons at 125 lbs. pressure.

For inspection apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul, between 10 a.m. to 12 noon except Sundays.

**TREAT YOURSELF TO ANOTHER FINE TIME AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB DANCE**  
ON APRIL 18, 1963, AT 8-30 P.M. LIVE MUSIC INFORMAL DRESS

The Afghan Red Crescent Society's Lottery is for your benefit. In this Lottery you have more than six hundred chances to obtain a prize.

There are six hundred prizes one hundred Afghani each, sixty prizes, one thousand Afghani each, six prizes, three thousand Afghani each and one distinguished prize of forty thousand Afghani.

The upper and lower numbers to that of the distinguished prize are each Afghani three thousand.

Please rush and get your Lottery tickets, before they are sold out. Only a limited number available.

**DEAR READERS**  
It is our earnest hope that you have enjoyed reading "KABUL TIMES". We hope to continue serving you through delivering our paper to you wherever you want us to.

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +16°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun set today at 6-31 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-25 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 44

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1963 (HAMAL) 28, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Positions Of Power Blocs Hardens Course Of Disarm Talks, Says Brazilian Envoy

GENEVA, April 18. (DPA).—The Geneva International Disarmament Conference resumed its work here on Wednesday in a plenary session under the chairmanship of Brazilian chief delegate Senator Alfonso de Mello Franco.

In a short opening speech, Mr. de Mello Franco charged that the positions of the power blocs had even further hardened in the course of the conference.

The report on the state of the Geneva negotiations, submitted to the United Nations shortly before Easter, was an "admission of ineffectiveness if not even of complete failure of the conference," he claimed.

"In the present state of affairs the Brazilian delegation within the framework of the conference cannot recognize any serious element which would soon offer a chance for genuine negotiations and for the revival of work in a constructive sense."

The Brazilian delegation was even wondering, Mr. de Mello Franco stressed, "whether it is really wise to resume our sessions in such an atmosphere of helplessness and confusion."

## Thant To Visit European Nations

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP).—The United Nations announced on Wednesday Secretary-General U Thant will visit Sweden, Romania, and Yugoslavia during his forthcoming trip to Europe.

He also will visit U.N. European headquarters in Geneva where he will preside over the organization's Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. He plans to go first to Stockholm to address a rally during the May 1 celebrations, then to Geneva for four days.

He will be in Bucharest May 4-8 and in Belgrade May 8-10. U Thant plans to leave New York April 29 and return May 10.

## MACMILLAN STARTS REPAIR WORK IN PARTY STRUCTURE

LONDON, April 18. (DPA).—British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan last night set about urgent repair work in the structure of his Conservative Party and announced the appointment of a new joint chairman of the party machine.

52-year-old company director Lord Poole was a member of Parliament from 1945 to 1958, when he was raised to the peerage. He has had more than ten years experience at the Conservative Central Office and played a big part in steering the party to victory in the 1955 and 1959 general elections.

With new general elections in The United States and Chinese the office, the Macmillan plan Ambassadors in Warsaw on Wednesday had their 117th meeting in a brisk shake-up and at the same time give the present party chairman Mr. Macleod more time August the United States Ambassador as leader of the sador, Mr. John Cabot, announced.

The British Premier also seems intent on leading his party into election battle himself while retaining the image of a young China and exchange between eager ministerial team headed by American and Chinese journalists.

## Royal Audience NEUTRALIST FORCES FALL BACK IN LAOS

KABUL, April 18.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

## Dr. Yousuf Receives Suleimankhail Representatives

KABUL, April 18.—A number of Suleimankhail elders and dignitaries from Pakhtia Province met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Sadarat Palace yesterday morning.

The deputation congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment as the Prime Minister and expressed their readiness to co-operate in implementing Government's reform and development programmes in accordance with the guidance of His Majesty the King. The Prime Minister thanked them and explained these plans in detail, pointing out the role of the people in their successful implementation.

## China Announces Further Release Of Indian Prisoners

TOKYO, April 18. (AP).—China announced on Wednesday that an additional 146 Indian prisoners of war, captured during the India-China border fighting last year, will be released at Batitung in the Tibet region on April 24.

It will be the third group to be freed since Peking had announced on April 2 that beginning April 10 all 3,213 remaining Indian military prisoners taken during last autumn's border fighting will be released.

The New China News Agency in a broadcast monitored here said the Chinese Red Cross Society on Wednesday asked the Indian Red Cross to send a delegation to Batitung on April 24 to receive the prisoners.

The Agency also said the Chinese Foreign Ministry also informed the Indian Embassy in Peking about the matter on Wednesday.

KABUL, April 18.—Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, the Vice-President of the Women's Institute left for Kandahar yesterday afternoon for Kandahar to inspect activities of the Women's Institute in that province.

## SOUTH AFRICA REFUSES TO ATTEND U.N. DEBATE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP).—South Africa's refusal to attend a debate before the special U.N. Committee of 24 on the question of South West Africa was disclosed on Wednesday, a day after the Committee shelved the issue.

Chairman, Sori Coulibaly of Mali read to the Committee a letter from Mr. Botha, South Africa's delegation head, explaining his delegation would not attend because the question of South Africa's right to a mandate over South West Africa was curiously before the World Court for consideration.

Liberia and Ethiopia asked the Court last year for a ruling. Mr. Botha was invited April 9 to attend the Committee. Members of the Committee—most of them bitterly anti-South Africa—had also indicated they would like to question Mr. Botha, Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak, Fiji and British Guiana.

The Committee ended its debate on Tuesday afternoon with

## KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Ariana Afghan Airlines; Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

Peking radio accused the United States of resorting to terrorism in a prelude to intervention in Laos. The Chinese had the support of Moscow, in lodging the charge against the United States, asserting that the South-East Asian Kingdom was being turned "into another Congo".

The British labeled the communitists the No. 1 trouble-maker in Laos.

A Foreign Office statement said the Chinese were using anti-U.S. charges as a smokescreen for intervention by North Viet Nam.

The British accused the Pathet Lao of blocking investigations by the three-man International Control Commission into the fighting threatening to plunge Laos into a new civil war. The Pathet Lao has rejected a western proposal to put permanent teams in the trouble zone.

**Special Powers**  
The Commissions was given special powers by the 1962 Geneva Conference to carry out the guarantee of neutrality for Laos and its isolation from the cold war. But the angry words from various capitals indicated a lack of success.

The Neutralist forces of Gen. Kong Lae were reported to have fallen back almost entirely to the strategic Plaine des Jarres in the East Central highlands.

About 5,000 Neutralist soldiers were encircled there by larger Pathet Lao and dissident Neutralist forces in the hills surrounding the six-mile-long Plateau 115 miles North-East of Vientiane.

Neutralist sources said Kong Lae's troops lost Ban Ban, about 25 miles north-east of the Plateau. This could not be confirmed officially because Government offices were closed for the extended Laotian new year holiday. The Neutralists had a 150-man garrison at Ban Ban.

The Neutralists were ousted the day before from Dong Danh and Ban Kosi, their last outposts on the main dirt road between the Plaine des Jarres and the provincial capital of Xieng Khouang east of the Plateau.

Informants returning from the area said about 100 of Kong Lae's troops and three tanks made their way through jungle paths to the Plaine. Three Neutralists were reported killed, two wounded and six missing.

A Neutralist garrison at Phon Savan, nine miles north-east of the Plaine, was said to be surrounded by the Pathet Lao.

The latest Neutralist losses came after Kong Lae was driven out of Xieng Khouang and the Pathet Lao headquarters. Kong Lae's chances of regaining his lost positions were regarded as slim unless he obtains out-

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 18, 1963

The Anniversary Of  
Bandung Conference

The eighth anniversary of the Bandung Conference is being celebrated in most countries which took part in that historic event. Afghanistan was an active participant of that conference and we are happy to notice that since then a number of the ideals which that conference stood for have been incorporated in international affairs.

The Bandung Conference was attended by those Afro-Asian countries, which in some form or other had suffered from colonialism. They were on the whole underdeveloped needing peace and international understanding for their rapid progress. In addition, the group, at that time smaller than today, stood for the expounding of the right of subjugated nations to freedom and self-determination. We are happy to notice now that most of these countries have achieved success in their economic development and have been able to a great extent in their struggle for the right of nations living under the yoke of colonialism.

The fact that during the past seven years, the majority of African countries have gained independence is to be considered as one of the greatest achievements of the conference.

Not that all nations and peoples living under foreign rule have achieved their right for freedom and self-determination but the fact is that there has been a great leap forward in this regard. The nations who participated in that gathering large section of world population pledged themselves to these principles and it is our earnest hope that first of all they themselves should adhere to these principles.

The Bandung spirit manifested itself later in another important gathering in 1961 which was a significant trend in international politics calling for the equality of all nations and peoples and more concrete form. The Bandung Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of peace and ever-growing non-aligned nations indeed re-

## A Review Of The Laotian Crisis THE LANGUAGE

By: M. HASSAN

The recent series of crisis in Laos has caused considerable anxiety and concern the world over especially to the Big Powers and the United Nations. Neutrality was signed by participants of the Geneva Conference, after lengthy discussions. In accordance with an article of this agreement a Neutral Government came into being in Laos under the Premiership of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the leader of the Neutralists faction. Important personalities of all the three factions were appointed as Cabinet members in this Government.

The agreement also stipulated that all foreign forces should leave Laos by October 1962 and the neutral nations' Commission in charge of Laotian cease-fire (with India as Chairman and Canada and Poland as members) was given the duty of supervising the transfer of all foreign forces from Laos. The Geneva agreement also stipulated a unified command for the armed forces of the three factions. It was agreed that after normalization of the situation, parliamentary elections would be held all over Laos under international supervision.

Now that almost a year has elapsed since the Laotian neutrality and independence, nothing has been implemented except for the creation of a coalition Cabinet between the three factions. It is even said that some foreign countries have still not removed their armed forces from Laos, thousands of them still staying secretly in various parts of the country. During the last few months conditions in Laos were rather quiet with no serious happening. Suddenly, however, some three weeks ago news of clashes between the Neutralists and Pathet Lao forces changed the atmosphere of comparative peace in the Plain of Jars. The Pathet Lao factions. The truce, however, was not complete as sporadic fighting that went on all the time. On May 15, a conference of 14 nations convened one of their important posts in

King Savang Vatthana, the present monarch occupied his father's throne upon the latter's passing away on October 30, 1959.

Differences among Laos' three factions—Neutralists, Royalists and followers of Pathet Lao—has caused much grief to Laos between 1945 and 1961. Everyone of these factions wanted to rule the country. These differences became most serious toward the end of 1960. Then after many clashes a Lao force changed the atmosphere of comparative peace in the Plain of Jars. The Pathet Lao factions. The truce, however, was not complete as sporadic fighting that went on all the time. On May 15, a conference of 14 nations convened one of their important posts in

U.S.S.R. Proposes Declaration To Guarantee  
Aid For Astronauts In Emergency Cases

The Soviet Union proposed on Tuesday that all States subscribe to an international declaration that would guarantee aid for astronauts in an emergency.

The move was made on the heels of reports that the next United States' space flight would take Major Gordon Cooper over the territory of Republic of China. Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, Soviet delegate, told reporters that Soviet Union was tabling a draft declaration for the legal subcommittee of the U.N. Outer Space Committee, which began work on Tuesday. It would also call for the return of space vehicles which came down in countries other than those of origin.

He said that the Soviet Union States delegation had begun talks on the legal aspects of space exploration.

The Soviet-sponsored declaration contained 11 principal points, including the primary one that space exploration should be conducted for the benefit of and in the interests of all mankind. Other points of the declaration were:

Outer space and celestial bodies should be open to all States, and sovereignty over these bodies could not be acquired by means of use or occupation, or in any other way.

Actions by all States in this field should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, in the interests of developing friendly relations and safeguarding peace and security.

Fedorenko Accuses  
West Of Expansionism  
In The Congo

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko asserted on Tuesday that the United States and other Western powers "are pursuing critical of the United States for their expansionist policy in the Congo under the banner of anti-communism."

The Soviet U.N. delegate made his charge in a statement read at a luncheon given by the U.N. Correspondents Association. He said that the Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula's ships, the traitors of the Cuban plan to have Western officers train people would have never been able to carry out their criminal forces was "thought up by plans?"

The idea, Mr. Fedorenko said, was to have the United Nations open the door so the NATO countries could continue "their interference in the internal affairs of the Congo."

The Soviet diplomat also was permitting raids on Cuba by Cuban refugee groups based on U.S. territory.

"Isn't it obvious," he asked, "that without support on the part of the U.S.A. and without American arms and without American ships, the traitors of the Cuban plan to have Western officers train people would have never been able to carry out their criminal forces was "thought up by plans?"

## THE LANGUAGE

## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

The woman columnist of the daily *Islah* wrote an article in yesterday's issue of the paper entitled 'we must launch a campaign against de luxe items'.

Mrs. Rooh Afza wrote that she was reading a book on 'real beauty' in which famous world philosophers have attached much importance to character, mannerism and method of approach to others as complementary factors to beauty.

The author of the article is of the opinion that real beauty of a woman is enhanced if she pays attention to these factors and not on fancy clothes jewellery and make up.

A dolled up woman, she said, might look pretty as long as she keeps her mouth closed; all her beauty will vanish as soon as she opens her mouth if she has neglected the other aspect of beauty which include a cultured voice, mind and mannerism.

We, says Mrs. Rooh Afza, have responsibilities not only as mothers and house wives but also as individuals in this country with a claim to have equal rights with men; we might get an opportunity to enter the Parliament sooner or later. It is up to us to prepare ourselves for this greater role we are expected to play in the future of our society.

Above all we as a nation cannot afford at present to indulge in overemphasizing fancy clothes and way of life. It is, therefore, the duty of every Afghan woman to refrain from exaggerations in make up and clothing and adopt a modest, determined and firm appearance.

Another article published in the daily *Islah* of yesterday dealt with the story of the attempt on the life of the Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Khemisti. According to the paper the person who shot Khemisti does not have an anti-FLN record, but after testing his blood it has been found out that he was an opium addict.

The case is under investigation and Khemisti is in a state of coma.

The article also gives some details about Khemisti's early life, his struggles in the cause of Algerian liberation and the fact that the Prime Minister of Algeria Mr. Ben Bella considers him as one of his best friends and colleagues. Khemisti is the youngest foreign minister in the world who has proved his political talents not only in Algeria but also in other countries he visited with the Algerian Prime Minister.

The paper devoted its editorial to stress the importance of realizing that telephones are not there to play with but there is an unwritten code of conduct to be observed when using the device.

Unfortunately, said the editorial, instances have been recorded when many a careless mother leaving the telephone receiver at the disposal of her young children, others have been unduly annoyed and disturbed when their children have taken fancy to dialing numbers at random. This should be avoided at all costs and communications time to be kept as short as possible.

## RADIO KABUL

## PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. German Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Western Music: 9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday. 5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme). 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical. 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40. Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

## SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

Important  
Telephones

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

## Pharmacies

Mahmood Phone No. 21438  
Faryabi Phone No. 20587  
Jahid Phone No. 20534  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23629  
Hashami Phone No. 20589  
Shafa Phone No. 20536  
Boo Ali Phone No. 23673

## GIANT TIP-UP LORRY



A new experimental "BELAZ-548" tip-up lorry was developed at the Byelorussian Motor Works. The lorry can carry 40 tons of load, and due to its 520 h.p. engine can move with a high

speed of more than 50 kilometres per hour, despite its heavy and cumbersome looks. The body of the tip vehicle can hold up to 27 cu.m. of earth or other free-flowing materials. The machine is

nearly 3.5 metres high. The new giant lorry will be produced at the Zhodino plant, not far from Minsk. Photo shows the "BELAZ-548" tip-up lorry.

ITALIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES IN  
SAMANGAN AREA

The excavations at Hazar Sum follow the survey of some of the regions of Bactria made under the supervision of Prof. Tucci and which started in the summer of 1961.

When I first visited Hazar Sum, I was impressed by its monuments which are still visible on the surface, and among them particularly by some of the large standing stones, which resemble megaliths. In addition to this, in 1961 I found some flint implements which revealed the locality to be prehistoric. A very large number of cave dwellings, some of which with fine painted and bas-relief decorations, and stone buildings spread over a wide area, showed Hazar Sum to have been a large town of the Buddhist civilization, but the possibility was to be considered that different pre-Islamic ages were also represented in this site.

Islamic mounds which contain characteristic glazed pottery overlaid the stone buildings some of which looked as if they might have been used in a later period. Hazar Sum is a large valley cut by an ancient river in the calcareous, limestone and sandstone bank. Along the terraces natural caves are still open, alongside of those adapted as dwellings in the Buddhist age. The Hazar Sum valley, connecting with the Khulm valley, was in the Pleistocene frequented by Palaeolithic people who found in this place favourable conditions for life, particularly in the interglacial periods. They lived in the rock shelters and hunted on the terraces the wild animals which were numerous in the area because of the climate and the presence of water, and they left visible relics of their stone industries.

The flint implements of Hazar Sum are mostly of clactonian type. Flakes which show the characteristic open angle between the plane of percussion and that of detachment, were utilized in different ways for scrapers, knives or pointed tools, revealing that they were able to work wood and bone. Flakes were detached by direct percussion and were carefully retouched.

A different type of industry can also be found on the terraces and in the caves, belonging probably to neolithic or early-Bronze age people who introduced agriculture in this area. They cultivated the terraces which were irrigated by small rivers and canals. The stone industry is principally represented by cores of Campignien, blades and small round scrapers. No typical musketry or Upper Palaeolithic implements appear, due probably to the climatic conditions of the periglacial area influenced by the strong glacial phenomena of the Hindukush.

Hazar Sum as an organized town came into being at a time when the caravan routes had already established a complex of roads used by travellers and for the transport of goods in Central Asia.

A caravan road still passes through Hazar Sum coming from Balkh and going to Bamian, but it is deduced that Hazar Sum was an important centre in the road system of ancient times, and probably this centre can be recognized as one of the Indo-Greek towns of the Bactrian regions as determined from historical sources; perhaps it was the Adrapa mentioned by Svetonius or the Zairi-aspas of Ptolemaeus.

The report called for widespread dissemination of information, research in the social and bio-medical sciences for control of the fertility, and the training of all scientific and administrative personnel that the movement against nuclear war stands for.

He added: "we the public are written off and every official attempt to mask this fact is a cruel hoax".

"Spies For Peace"  
Performs Public  
Service

LONDON April 18, (Reuter)—Earl Russell the 90-year-old British philosopher and nuclear disarmament campaigner has said that the authors of a pamphlet revealing British defence secrets had "performed a public service".

He was referring to a document published at the weekend by an anonymous group calling itself "spies for peace" which purported to reveal secret plans for governing Britain after a nuclear attack.

The pamphlet was on Tuesday the subject of an hour's meeting of the Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the Home Secretary Mr. Henry Brooke.

In a statement Tuesday night, Earl Russell described the content of the document as "the most telling confirmation of all scientific and administrative personnel that the movement against nuclear war stands for."

Navy Of The  
Atomic Era

Only slightly more than twenty years have passed since Enrico Fermi first effected the chain reaction of uranium fission, and already today we see scores of atomic reactors of different types and capacities propelling ships on the high seas and generating electricity at nuclear power plants. The 20th century has become an era of atomic energy.

Especially appreciable is the advent of the atomic age in the navy. The steam engine and boiler which had replaced the sails, are now being substituted successfully by atomic propelling plants. This is perfectly natural, of course.

The power plants of modern vessels are confronted with very high requirements. They must be light, compact, economical, reliable, lasting and manoeuvrable. The fission of one kilogram of uranium yields the same amount of energy as the combustion of two million kilograms of such liquid fuel as black oil. Just imagine how much less fuel is required to propel an atomic ship. An atomic power plant can operate for a very long time without recharging at naval bases. This sharply increases the range of vessels.

Despite the fact that nuclear engineering is yet making its initial steps, the use of atomic energy has already had a revolutionizing effect on the development of the navy, especially the submarine fleet.

Judging by the initial trials of atomic submarines abroad, their overall endurance, as evidenced by foreign experts, has increased to three months. They can remain under water for over 60 days. Atomic submarines can already now cover more than 100 thousand nautical miles without refuelling. They can sail under solid ice. Some of them have sailed under the ice of the North Pole. The Soviet submarines were among the first to sail under the Arctic ice. Atomic submarines have turned ice from an insurmountable obstacle into a sort of "armour", protecting them. The atomic power plant has increased the speed of submarines. The foreign submarine torpedo-carriers have an underwater speed of 28-30 knots, and the submarine missile-carriers—25 knots. The atomic submarines can travel at this great speed for a very long time. It is worth noting, for the sake of comparison, that the conventional American Diesel-electric submarine of the "Tang" class develops an underwater speed of 17 knots and can travel at this rate for only about 20 miles. In the opinion of foreign naval experts, atomic submarines will eventually be able to develop an underwater speed up to 40-60 knots.

This means that atomic power plants have not only turned the submarines from "diving" craft into real underwater vessels, but have substantially raised their combat properties, too. The potentialities of submarines in naval warfare have been greatly enhanced. Diesel-electric power plants are known to restrict the tactical use of submarines. The First and Second World Wars have furnished a no little number of examples when submarines could not attack the enemy, because their storage batteries had run down. An atomic submarine does not have to fear this. Developing a high speed, she can close in with the enemy from any position, attack him and make her get away just as quickly.

World Population  
May Be Doubled At  
Century EndU.S. AGENCY URGES  
BIRTH CONTROL

WASHINGTON, April 18, (Reuter)—The U.S. National Academy of Sciences predicted Wednesday that the present world population of about 3,000 million would double by the end of the century and proposed a wide-ranging programme of birth control to check

The report called for widespread dissemination of information, research in the social and bio-medical sciences for control of the fertility, and the training of all scientific and administrative personnel that the movement against nuclear war stands for.



## LAOS

(Contd. from page 1)

side help. He was worried about being able to retain his stronghold on the Plain of Jars.

"If they (the Pathet Lao) take the Plain where shall I go?" he was reported to have asked a visitor on Tuesday. "I'll have no more forces to support Souvanna."

## Premier's Efforts

Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma is scheduled to fly into the Plain on Thursday in a continuation of his efforts to establish peace. A cease-fire he obtained last Sunday from Neutralist and Pathet Lao commanders lasted but a few hours. Members of the International Control Commission and the British and Soviet Ambassadors are expected to accompany the Premier. Britain and the Soviet Union were co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos.

Prince Souvanna and his Neutralists are considered the backbone of the Coalition regime and the only force capable of maintaining the shaky Coalition.

Prince Souphanouvong, Deputy Premier who heads the Pathet Lao, was quoted by the New China News Agency as charging that pro-Western Lao forces are preparing for a new war. He said there is a possibility that "we may have to face new bloodshed in Laos."

He also accused the United States of provoking conflict in Laos.

King Savang Vatthana issued an appeal to all factions to end their bickering in order not to give a pretext for "foreign intervention" in his kingdom.

## Philippines Elected Member Of Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, April 18. (AP)—The Philippines delegation took its seat in the U.N. Security Council on Wednesday.

The Philippines was elected by the General Assembly last fall for a one-year term under a deal agreed on two years ago whereby the Philippines and Romania split a two-year term. Romania served the first year and retired last December 31.

Manila's permanent representative Jacinto Castel Boria was to leave and Amelito Mutuc, his alternate, represented the Philippines at the session, called to discuss Senegal's charges that Portuguese planes had bombed a Senegalese border town early in April.

Formosan's delegate, as President of the Council for April welcomed the Philippines. Brazil, Morocco and Norway as new members of the Council. It was the first meeting of the year.

Formosan's delegate was interrupted by Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, Soviet representative to the U.N., said on Tuesday Soviet Union was "rather concerned" over the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

He said an attempt was being made to "create yet another bloc which would not be peace-loving by any means, within the context of existing aggressive organizations."

The Soviet delegate, who was replying to a Press conference about the Afghan and Indian wrestlers the Afghan team beat the Indian by twenty points to eight.

## Heavy Fighting Between Pakistani Troops And Salarzai Pakhtunistanis

KABUL, April 18.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a heavy fighting broke out between Pakistani troops and Salarzai nationalists when the former attacked the Gang Ghundi village.

## Co-ordination

### Committee Holds Second Meeting

KABUL, April 18.—The Economic Co-ordination Committee held its second meeting at the Ministry of Planning yesterday morning.

The meeting was attended in addition to the Deputy Ministers of Planning, Finance, Education, Commerce, Public Works, Health, Agriculture, Mines and Industries and Presidents of D'Afghanistan Bank and Rural Development Department, by the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and Auditor General of the Prime Ministry, who have been appointed as committee members.

One of the items discussed at the meeting was surveying a number of projects envisaged by the Ministries of Mines and Industries and Commerce making use of capital by individual investors and non-governmental organizations.

### W. Germany To Prevent Citizens' Manufacturing Destructive Weapons To Others

CAIRO, April 18. (AP)—West German Economic Co-operation Minister Walter Scheel said on Tuesday West Germany will not act new laws to prevent citizens engaging in the construction of mass destruction weapons if present legislation is insufficient.

In an interview, Mr. Scheel said by mass destruction weapons he was referring to atomic, bacteriological and chemical.

He added West Germany has no evidence its citizens are engaged in such work in U.A.R.

Mr. Scheel denied having made a statement attributed to him by the official Middle East News Agency (MEN) saying Israeli charges against West German scientists were a coverup for "crimes committed by Israeli's secret service". Mr. Scheel said he made no such statement during an interview he granted MEN.

"We also do not like for Germans to be engaged in the creation of any weapons in areas of special tension like the Middle East. In the case of U.A.R., we are examining what is going on here. Until now, we have no evidence of Germans engaged in the construction of mass destruction weapons."

Mr. Scheel had an hour-long interview with President Nasser at his official residence.

### USSR "CONCERNED" ABOUT MALAYSIA, SAYS FEDORENKO

NEW YORK, April 18. (Reuters)—Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko, Soviet representative to the U.N., said on Tuesday Soviet Union was "rather concerned" over the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

He said an attempt was being made to "create yet another bloc which would not be peace-loving by any means, within the context of existing aggressive organizations."

The Soviet delegate, who was replying to a Press conference about the Afghan and Indian wrestlers the Afghan team beat the Indian by twenty points to eight.

## Public Health Ministry And University Discuss Joint Programme

KABUL, April 18.—Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rasoul, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University discussed the details of co-operation programme which is to be conducted jointly between the Ministry of Public Health and College of Medicine.

On the basis of the programme, the college students will have a chance to conduct practical assignments in various hospitals and medical institutions run by the Ministry of Public Health. Similarly, a number of pediatricians belonging to the Ministry of Public Health will have the opportunity to attend the College of Medicine for specialization. The programme will be launched from next Saturday.

## FRENCH TOURIST PRAISES BAMIAN BEAUTY

KABUL, April 18.—A six man team of French tourists led by Madame Couten who had come to Afghanistan for a five day visit to touristic spots and historic sites left Kabul on Tuesday.

In expressing satisfaction at the reception and the touring programme arranged for them, Mr. Couten said that Bamiyan was one of the most beautiful historic spots in the world.

Mme. Couten who is a speaker at the Louvre Museum in Paris promised that she will encourage the French tourists to come and visit Afghanistan.

Mme. Couten said that the French people who have a great interest in ancient history visit museums where ever they go to acquaint themselves with the ancient culture of the land.

She said that she is sure that the relics found in Kabul Museum will attract a great number of tourists from all over the world to visit Afghanistan.

HERAT, April 18.—Development of karakul export from Herat province was the agenda of a meeting held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Seraj, President of Marketing and Statistics of the Ministry of Commerce who is now visiting the province for this purpose.

The meeting was attended by members of the provincial Chambers of Commerce, livestock owners and karakul traders. The livestock-owners expressed their readiness to co-operate in increasing production of the karakul pelts.

## KABUL UNIVERSITY SETS BOOK WRITING DEPT.

KABUL, April 18.—A department for writing books and translating the latest scientific work and also to study books and pamphlets written by college professors for attaining their academic ranks has been established within the framework of Kabul University.

Mr. Miyakahl, Director General of Education in the University said in an interview yesterday that the step had been taken in order to make it possible for university teachers and students to inform themselves on the latest scientific developments in other countries.

Members of the department are college graduates who also receive academic ranks.

Mr. Miyakahl pointed out that the department will also translate text books, UNESCO publications



## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; SCROOGE starring: Alastair Kathleen and Jack Warner.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; ASS KA PANCHI starring: Vyjayantimala and Rajinder Kumar.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; GANGOO starring: Sheikh Mukhtar and Naz.

## ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; BEWAQOOF starring: Mala Sinha and Pran.

## Free Exchange

## Rates At Da

## Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 18.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today.

## Buying Rates In Afghanis

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

## KADS

Presents

Reading "RHINOCEBOS" On April 25, at 8 p.m. KADS' Theatre Tickets Free—call 22411, 12 or 13 Ext. 18.

TREAT YOURSELF TO ANOTHER FINE TIME AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB DANCE ON APRIL 18, 1963, AT 8-30 P.M. LIVE MUSIC INFORMAL DRESS

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +19°C. Minimum +7°C.  
Sun set today at 6-33 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-27 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy & Rain  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 45

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1963 (HAMAL 30, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Leftists Force Neutralists Out Of Last Stronghold In Plain Of Jars

### U.S. Says Pathet Lao Wants To Overthrow Royal Government

PLAIN OF JARS, April 20. (Reuters)—Leftist forces in Laos have driven Neutralist General Kong Lae out of Phongsavan, his last stronghold on the Plain of Jars, and forced him to quit his headquarters in the Plain of Jars' airport, some five miles away.

He set up a new headquarters on a hill midway between the airport and the emergency airfield at Muong Phan. Though Neutralist morale seemed high, their defensive preparations looked like a delaying action to cover a retreat into the hills around the 18 mile by 15 mile Plain of Jars.

Kong Lae's End  
A French military adviser—one of several who quit Phongsavan—said: "It is over for Kong Lae, but they will fight."

A senior Neutralist officer said there were still two Neutralist companies between Phongsavan and the Plain of Jars airfield.

Reuter correspondent Peter Smark who despatched this story said: "I flew to Muong Phan in a light plane today in a light plane. U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant has been in close consultation with representatives of the Lao's old Headquarters made of timber and galvanized iron, and deserted except for one staff officer and two or three guards. Saudi Arabia will stop its incursions and its incitement against much of Phongsavan had been destroyed by artillery fire. They insist that casualties in the fighting had the artillery fire was being directed by Vietnamese experts."

It was reported earlier this week that the withdrawal of the from Muong Phan I could hear the crump of artillery and the double bang of mortars.

Mortar and artillery fire continued as I stood outside the old headquarters. Then I drove back over crazy roads to the emergency airfield. Our truck stopped to pick up some women with babies from mud-and-thatch huts in which Neutralist soldiers were quartered. A few soldiers waved. At the emergency airfield, a large group of women and children were waiting to be evacuated.

In Vientiane, Prince Souvanna Phoumag, the Neutralist Prime Minister, issued a strong statement condemning the Leftist movement. He said the situation was "so that the facts could be fully explained to the people."

## Wheat Harvest In Nangarhar Considered Satisfactory

JALALABAD, April 20.—Wheat Agency report received in Hong Kong General Kong Lae and other Neutralist leaders have been asked to "sit down and negotiate" by the dissident Neutralist leader, Colonel Deuane. In Washington the State Department asserted yesterday that the aid of Vietnamese elements, might suffer but the recent rain falls proved effective and the crop seems to have improved.

## Rishtya Congratulates Sabry On Formation Of New U.A.R.

KABUL, April 20.—Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information who is now in Cairo to wind-up his work as Afghan Ambassador to the U.A.R. met Mr. Ali Sabry, the U.A.R. Prime Minister on Thursday.

Mr. Rishtya congratulated the Prime Minister on the formation of the new Arab Union and hoped for the success of Arab nations in fulfilling their long cherished desire for unity.

Mr. Sabry on his part welcomed the establishment of the new Government in Afghanistan and the death of those children in the social reform programmes to be implemented in the country.

He promised to send a capable lawyer to co-operate with the Ministry of Justice in drafting new laws.

Chief of Polyclinics said that the reduction was due to the distribution of powdered milk and various vitamins to the children and their mothers. In the seven polyclinics which the department runs in various parts of the city last year 50,000 children and mothers received 1,800,000 pounds of skimmed powdered milk and 12,000 pounds of unskimmed milk. Similarly, the Act-polyclinics distributed vitamins to those who refer to the coal mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries; Engineer Akbar Reza, Chief of Water and Ghulam Dastgir Azizi the Acting Soil Survey of the Helmand Chief of Technicum in the Janga Valley Authority as the head of the Transport Department; Mr. Mir Soil Survey Department.

## Purely National Atomic Force Necessary For French Survival, Says De Gaulle

PARIS, April 20. (AP)—President de Gaulle declared on Friday night that the survival of France in the nuclear age requires a purely French national atomic force.

Go It Alone  
In a nationwide radio-TV address, the President reaffirmed his intention to go it alone in the field of nuclear weapons.

He said French armament would be co-ordinated with allied aspects—the tremendously high defence in the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations (NATO) and especially with American atomic power, but would not be handed over to others.

The President said a strictly French nuclear deterrent is necessary to forestall attacks on French soil in the midst of a possible inter-continental conflict.

General de Gaulle also reasserted his opposition to British entry into the Common Market at this time.

He showed no signs of coming around to the American concept of an inter-allied nuclear force formalized in the December 21 Nassau agreements between President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

He said some people say a French atomic force is useless, while others say it is too expensive. He criticized them as demagogues who urge the "easy way."

The President said that this showed an increase of 11.6 per cent as compared to the previous year. He said the previous year's sale was just over 16 million Afghans.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Ariana Afghan Airlines  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

## 300 Parliamentarians Call End Of Racial Discrimination

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 20. (Reuters)—A meeting of about 300 parliamentarians from 42 countries last night called on Governments and Parliaments throughout the world to stop all racial hatred and discrimination.

### 50 p.c. Reduction In Kabul Children Death

KABUL, April 20.—There have been a fifty per cent reduction in the death of those children in the social reform programmes to be implemented in the country.

Chief of Polyclinics said that the reduction was due to the distribution of powdered milk and various vitamins to the children and their mothers. In the seven polyclinics which the department runs in various parts of the city last year 50,000 children and mothers received 1,800,000 pounds of skimmed powdered milk and 12,000 pounds of unskimmed milk. Similarly, the Act-polyclinics distributed vitamins to those who refer to the coal mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries; Engineer Akbar Reza, Chief of Water and Ghulam Dastgir Azizi the Acting Soil Survey of the Helmand Chief of Technicum in the Janga Valley Authority as the head of the Transport Department; Mr. Mir Soil Survey Department.

President Sukarno spoke at a glittering state banquet given for him by President Liu Shao-Chi who ends a nine-day state visit to Indonesia on Saturday.

Dr. Sukarno generally refers to nations of Afro-Asia and the eastern bloc as "new emerging forces". He lumps most of the West under the "old established forces" description.

"We have shown to the world that China and Indonesia cannot be ignored," Dr. Sukarno said. "These two countries are the pillars of the new emerging forces. The peoples of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries and the peoples of socialist countries are becoming stronger and stronger. The day will come that we will win and the old established forces will fall."

President Liu said his visit here has shown the two countries are (Contd. on page 4)

## 32 M. Kilos. Of Salt Quarried From Afghan Mines

KABUL, April 20.—Mr. Ghulam Ali, President of the Department of Mines in the Ministry of Mines and Industries has said in an interview that over 32 million kilograms of salt had been quarried last year from Mazar, Talukan, Andkhoi and Kalafan. 18 million Afs. worth of this salt had been sold.

The President said that this showed an increase of 11.6 per cent as compared to the previous year. He said the previous year's sale was just over 16 million Afghans.



## KABUL TIMES

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BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 20, 1963

A Proposal For  
Co-ordination Committee

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What ought to be done to expand this industry in Afghanistan? Tourism as understood in today's world, is not one department's job and in order to make a success of it, many institutions in the country have to join hands. In this connection it will be very appropriate for the Afghan Tourist Bureau to draft a paper and submit it to the Co-ordination Committee and ask for specific commitments and actions on the part of various departments to join hands in providing the best facilities for tourists visiting this country.

Tourism in modern world does not only mean arrangement for tourists to enter the country, but rather it is to see that a visitor is provided with best means of comfort. Good hotels, roads, transportation facilities, restaurants and attractive shops, just to name a few, are all important in today's tourism and to do this for General Atassi, President of Member-States have been placed vited Yemen and Algeria to participate in a joint command; the Revolutionary Council and Brigadier Ahmad Hassan El-Bakr, the Prime Minister of Iraq. This

dec- tion. It can serve only as a industry could become one of publicity and managing organization to see that the tourists are given the best treatment wherever they go. But at the same time it can ask specific for such an action; for the departments to launch co-ordinated plans to build best facilities of tourism in the country. We think that the Economic Co-ordination Committee is the most appropriate body to consider such proposals by the Afghan Tourist Bureau. The has to be tackled.

Song Of Khyber On Banks Of THE LANGUAGE  
Potomac PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

To prove the identity of the Pakhtuns, to prove that the Pakhtuns are a separate race, a separate nation with their own history, language, culture and traditions, here we present as a witness, a thirty six year old Chicago born American holding a Ph. D. from the Columbia University.

In his beautiful old brick house in Washington that was occupied by Senator Robert M. La-Follette Progressive Party Candidate for U.S. Presidency in 1924, he enjoys the beauties of the Pakhtu poetry. His charming wife Edith also shares her husband in the search for the beauties and sweetness of the Pakhtu poetry. This young American who has served as a U.S. Government consultant too, expresses his view as follows:

"In the field of intellectual achievement the Pathans need not take a back seat to any people in the world. They have bred poets as copiously as they have bred warriors, and often the one has been identical with the other. The memory of these poets is very much alive amongst the Pathans; their descendants, disciples, and imitators are held in high regard. It is easy to overlook this, for the outsider does not expect to find great literary figures amongst a nation of large illiterate warrior tribesmen. In addition, few translations from the Pakhtu are available and those that can be had, are far from good. Yet to ignore the great literary heritage of the Pathans and the deep poetic feeling which still exists amongst them is to miss an important part of their character."

Poetry has flourished amongst the Pathans for at least three hundred years. Practically every tribe has produced a major figure of poetry at one time or another. Two of the greatest of the classic line were Mohmands Rahman Baba and Abdul Hamid. Another was a member of Bangash tribe, Khwaja Mohammad. Another, Ahmad Shah Abdali, the founder of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, was a completely new

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## The New United Arab Republic

After lengthy discussions between the Syrian and Iraqi delegations and the UAR authorities in Cairo, an announcement has been made to the effect that a treaty of agreement has been reached on terms have not been disclosed, but States. At present the Federation of Arab Republics is being established with the States. This was followed by a declaration of agreement on Republic and it will have one other Arab States can also be admitted to the Federation reached by public will have three Provinces rules.

President Gamal Abdul Nasser or States with the Centre at Cairo. The armed forces of the States of the Federation also in- under a joint command; the Revolutionary Council and Brigadier Ahmad Hassan El-Bakr, the Prime Minister of Iraq. This dec- tion. It can serve only as a industry could become one of publicity and managing organization to see that the tourists are given the best treatment wherever they go. But at the same time it can ask specific for such an action; for the departments to launch co-ordinated plans to build best facilities of tourism in the country. We think that the Economic Co-ordination Committee is the most appropriate body to consider such proposals by the Afghan Tourist Bureau. The has to be tackled.

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approach. What follows has been put together on a catch-as-catch-can basis, and I ask that the excerpts be read with a mind to their ideas and imagery rather than their words.

Khushal Khan's awareness of the beauties of nature and his love of gardens are typical of the Pathans character. So too are the martial metaphors and similes he employs in describing the demerits of the world he saw around him. In recounting an interlude in a favourite garden, he says:

The stream meanders gently through the grass;  
Pearls float in fountain's froth;  
The thunder of the heavens in the waterfall;  
Wild birds dive above the placid pond;  
The tulips are bright as flashes from huntsmen's guns.  
The roses stand, a warrior phalanx, spears by their sides.

The season on the frontier (Pakhtunistan) are not as we knew them in Europe and north America. It is autumn, not spring, which brings coolness and new life to the men and beast and sets blood to coursing again. 300 years ago Khushal Khan sang thus of coming of winter:

When Libra travels from the Sun, then does winter come.  
The worked, once weak with summer's heat, grows strong again;  
Man eats with joy and finds the taste of water sweet;  
Lovers embrace again, arms and lips entwined.  
The warrior welcomes now his coat;  
The horse his winter trappings;  
The one feels not his armour; nor the other his saddle's weight.

From Swat the falcon now returns, like travelled yogi coming home;  
And in the radiant moonlight hours come the heron

(Contd. on page 3)

Afghanistan is one of the most faithful members of the Conference and is of the opinion that the Persian of the Bandung Declaration will lead the world towards peace and tranquillity. The paper also carried in banner head the news of the formation of a federal union between Egypt, Iraq, and Syria.

The paper carried also the story of the U.S. submarine Thresher which has sunk. Photos of the submarine's captain and one of the crew who could not board the craft on account of attending his sick wife also appear on the paper. A map showing the location where the submarine sunk together with a list of all submarines which have sunk since 1925 are also featured in connexion with the story.

Thursday's Anis carried an article on the importance of speech and self-expression as one of the basic principles of democracy. After dealing at great lengths with the meaning of the word democracy and its origin as also the accepted way of implementing the idea i.e. the formation of a people's government through holding elections and going by the wish of the majority, the author of the article stresses the importance of opposition and as such the freedom of expression of all members of a society in dissent. The new Federation will have population of nearly 37 million the same year a referendum will be held throughout the United Arab Republic as well as a whip on the Government.

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL War On Disease Aided By Electron Navy Of The  
PROGRAMME Microscope Atomic Era

SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## ARIANA SUNDAY

KABUL—HERAT:

Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10; Arr. 16-40.

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From Europe and Beirut, Kabul

via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

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Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

Arr. Tehran 14-45 a.m.

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In the war on disease, important advances are being made through the use of the electron microscope. This instrument, which magnifies objects one thousand times more than an optical microscope and makes photographs of what it "sees", is being used extensively in the United States to study living matter. Some of the results of

this research include photographs of protein molecules, the essential ingredients of all living things; photographs of disease-causing viruses and bacteria; knowledge of the manner in which these foreign organisms attack the body to cause illness. Use of the electron microscope has been extended to research on cancer and to examination of

vaccines developed to combat virus-caused diseases. Photo shows medical research scientist exhibiting models of three particles of living matter revealed by the electron microscope—a tumor virus (left), the poliomyelitis virus (right) and a viral anti-body (top), a substance in living matter that combats viruses.

## Song Of Khyber On Banks Of Potomac

(Contd. from page 2)

screaming in the sky. The works of most of the Pathan poets are deeply tinged with sufi mysticism; they speak while speaking of these that Khushal Khan is at his best. "The bol of metaphysical goodness. Not young men have dyed red their classic simplicity, he says: "Look-dyes his talons in the blood of pale swords with gore: they have made the tulip-bed blossom in the middle of summer".

They have reddened the Khyber with the blood of the foe;

They have made the mountains of Bajawar quake and tremble with their cannon; For five long years, every day has seen the flashing of their swords.

We fought with Mir Hussein in Doab, and crushed his head mbe yesterday threatened to re-narability to nuclear missiles, tire from office unless Mr. Joseph mbe, and has grown, one may shera, until I became drunk sentative of Katanga, changes his attitude towards the Government.

We have scattered the treasure of India before us; We have given back to the mountains Aurangzeb's red mbe said many Katangese have been arrested illegally.

Between him and us there can be no bargaining. He alleged that Mr. Ileo was not honouring promise of mutual for the building of eight atomic co-operation between the Central attack aircraft carriers and Kanatengese Governments. nelled these funds to the cons-

One thing, however, Khushal Khan valued to the end: honour. Assembly yesterday elected six and joyous, are filled of it. Tshombe's Government to replace the operation of the first atomic "Through my enemy rejoices over me for a while," he says, "those assembly last week and four sec-interest of foreign marine ex-I have. They are but a few guests declared illegal by the Central plants in cargo ships. The very first trips of the "Nautilus" have shown that atomic power plants are capable of ensuring the efficient exploitation of such vessels.

Sweeter to me is death than that life. Which is passed day to day tral Government commission of inquiry left here today for Jadot- ever he will not live fore-ville with a panel of U.N. experts to investigate riots there last week Khan will abide. A South Katanga Legislative As- nember yesterday to make their increased substantially.

War and honour are the proper business of the Pathan, be he farmer, trader, or poet, and it is cavalry may not light on my tomb remains today.

The author of these lines, Mr. James W. Spain has just completed a lengthy volume on the political problems of Pakhtunistan in the next few years. We hope just as the above line he will provide facts for the readers all over the world and specially for his countryfellows.

Whereas the combined use of atomic power plants and nuclear missiles in submarines has brought about, in effect, the emergence of a new type of naval force—the atomic submarine fleet, whose main purpose is to deliver missiles with nuclear warheads to naval and ground targets, this was not the case with surface craft, foreign experts believe. The atomic power plant did not alter the role of surface craft in naval warfare. The reason for this lies in the fact that the main shortcoming of aircraft carriers and cruisers, their vulnerability to nuclear missiles, is not a congenital defect. As a result, the Central Government representative of Katanga, changes his attitude towards the Government.

In a letter to Mr. Ileo, Mr. Tshombe said many Katangese have been arrested illegally. He alleged that Mr. Ileo was not honouring promise of mutual for the building of eight atomic co-operation between the Central attack aircraft carriers and Kanatengese Governments. nelled these funds to the cons-

The South Katanga Legislative Assembly yesterday elected six members to replace the operation of the first atomic submarine has elicited great interest of foreign marine experts in the use of nuclear power plants in cargo ships. The very first trips of the "Nautilus" have shown that atomic power plants are capable of ensuring the efficient exploitation of such vessels.

Today we have a concrete basis for the development of a submarine cargo fleet. This is of particular importance, since the vulnerability of big surface transport ships to modern weapons has increased substantially.

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What ought to be done to expand this industry in Afghanistan? Tourism as understood in today's world, is not one department's job and in order to make a success of it, many institutions in the country have to join hands. In this connexion it will be very appropriate for the Afghan Tourist Bureau to draft a paper and submit it to the Co-ordination Committee and ask for specific commitments and actions on the part of various departments to join hands in providing the best facilities for tourists visiting this country.

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AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

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## The New United Arab Republic

After lengthy discussions between the Syrian and Iraqi delegations and the UAR authorities in Cairo, an announcement has been made to the effect that the three Arab countries have reached an agreement on the formation of a Federation of Arab States. This was followed by a declaration of agreement on Republic and it will have one other Arab States can also be admitted to the Federation reached by public will have three Provinces rules.

President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Ma-Cairo. The armed forces of the States of the Federation also in the Revolutionary Council, and under a joint command, the Supreme Commander of the Syrian Armed Forces, and Brigadier Ahmad Hassan El-Bakr, the Prime Minister of Iraq. This decision can serve only as a industry could become one of the main sources of earning publicity and managing organization to see that the tourists wherever they go. But at the same time it can ask specific departments to launch co-ordinated plans to build best facilities of tourism in the country. We think that the Economic Co-ordination Committee is the world and now the other side most appropriate body to consider such proposals by the Afghan Tourist Bureau. The has to be tackled.

approach. What follows has been put together on a catch-as-catch-can basis, and I ask that the excerpts be read with a mind to their ideas and imagery rather than their words.

Khushal Khan's awareness of the beauties of nature and his love of gardens are typical of the Pathans character. So too are the martial metaphors and similes he employs in describing the de-

After the Second World War, the editorial went on, a large number of countries which were under foreign domination attained their independence; but independence for most of them meant the beginning of their struggles for economic and social advancement and for extending their international relations. The historic declaration of the Bandung Conference was an attempt to make such co-operation between these countries possible. The declaration reaffirmed the principles of the United Nations Charter and re-

Seven years passes since the day the historic Bandung Conference was held. During this seven years, said the editorial, some more Asian and African countries attained their independence. With this movement for freedom prevailing in the captivated countries it is hoped that other nations too would attain their independence and on the basis of the Bandung spirit would be able to extend their international relations.

When Libra travels from the Sun, then does winter come. The worked, once weak with summer's heat, grows strong again, Man eats with joy and finds the taste of water sweet; Lovers embrace again, arms and lips entwined. The warrior welcomes now his coat; the horse his winter trappings; The one feels not his armour, nor the other his saddle's weight.

From Swat the falcon now returns, like travelled yogi coming home; And in the radiant moonlight hours come the heron

(Contd. on page 3)

Thursday's newspapers published together on a catch-as-catch-can basis, and I ask that the excerpts be read with a mind to their ideas and imagery rather than their words.

18th of April, said the daily Islah, is an important and historical day for Asian and African countries; because it was on this day in 1955 when these countries succeeded in convening the Bandung Conference.

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The paper carried also the story of the U.S. submarine Thresher which has sunk. Photos of the submarine's captain and one of the crew who could not board the craft on account of attending his sick wife also appear on the paper. A map showing the location where the submarine sunk together with a list of all submarines which have sunk since 1925 are also featured in connexion with the story.

Thursday's Anis, carried an article on the importance of speech and self-expression as one of the basic principles of democracy.

After dealing at great lengths with the meaning of the word democracy and its origin as also the accepted way of implementing the idea i.e. the formation of a people's government through holding elections and going by the wish of the majority, the author of the article stresses the importance of opposition and as such the freedom of expression of all members of a society in dis-

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL War On Disease Aided By Electron Navy Of The  
PROGRAMME Microscope Atomic Era

SATURDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7:30; Arr. 11:50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12:10; Arr. 4:30.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8:00; Arr. 12:40.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12:10; Arr. 16:40.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul

via Tehran at 12:00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 9:45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. Tehran 5:00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10:00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11:30 a.m.

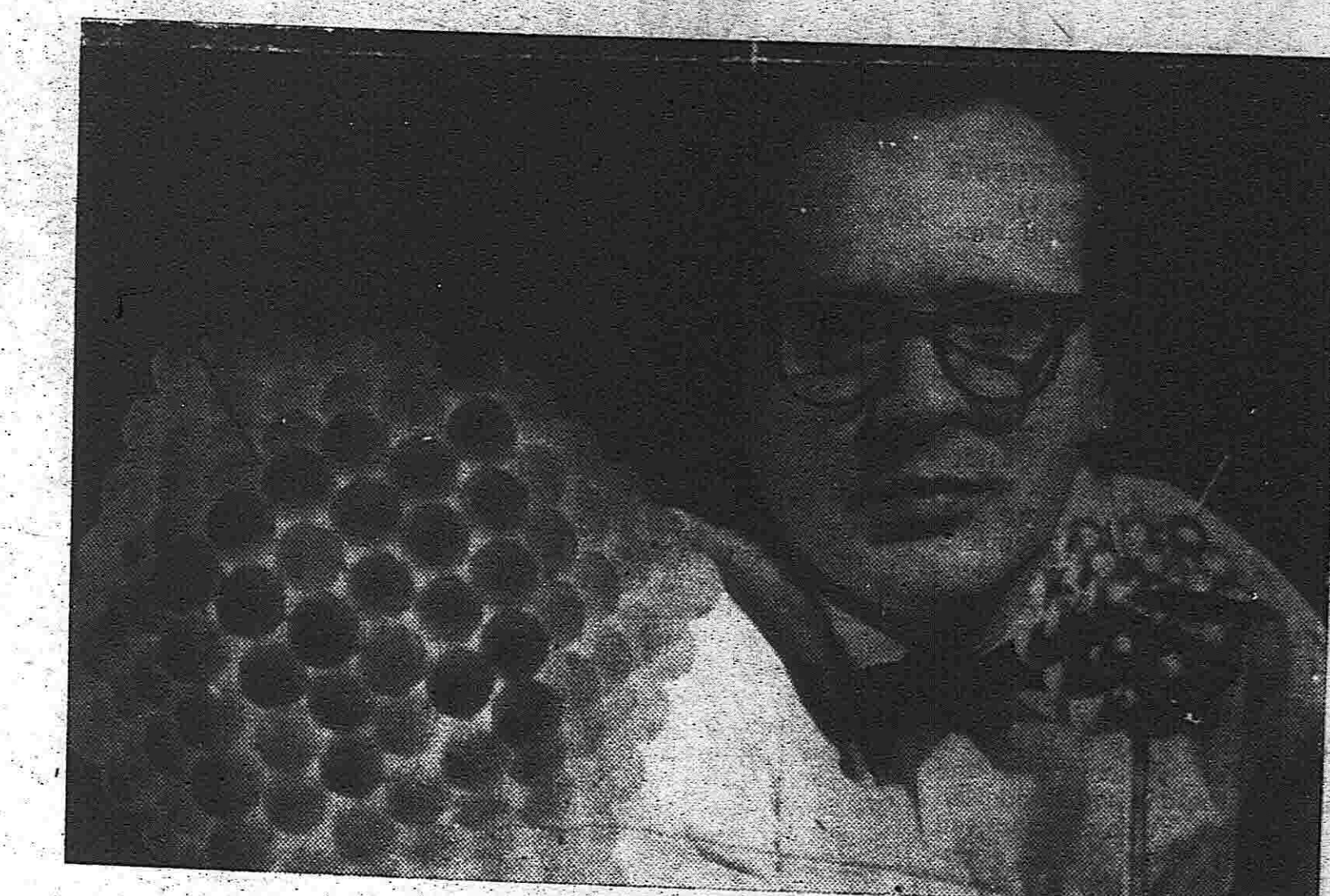
Arr. Tehran 14:45 a.m.

Important  
Telephones

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

## Pharmacies

Pasarlai 22819  
Afghan 22919  
Karte-Char 23629  
Ighal 22743  
Nizami 22543  
Hayet 20960



In the war on disease, important advances are being made through the use of the electron microscope. This instrument, which magnifies objects one thousand times more than an optical microscope and makes photographs of what it 'sees', is being used extensively in the United States to study living matter. Some of the results of

this research include photographs of protein molecules, the essential ingredients of all living things; photographs of disease-causing viruses and bacteria; knowledge of the manner in which these foreign organisms attack the body to cause illness. Use of the electron microscope has been extended to research on cancer and to examination of

vaccines developed to combat virus-caused diseases. Photo shows medical research scientist exhibiting models of three particles of living matter revealed by the electron microscope—a tumor virus (left), the poliomyelitis virus (right) and a viral anti-body (top), a substance in living matter that combats viruses.

## Song Of Khyber On Banks Of Potomac

(Contd. from page 2)  
screaming in the sky. The works of most of the Pathan poets are deeply tinged with sufi mysticism; they speak while speaking of these that Khushal Khan is at his best. "The bol of metaphysical goodness. Not young men have dyed red their so of Khushal Khan. In a line of hands," he says, "Like the falcon top did their women find favour in his eyes. He sang their praises in a rollicking verse full of the same spirit that the Tudor balladeers brought to merrie England: Pink and white are the Adam Khel Apridi maids; Many and varied the charms that are theirs: Soft eyes, long lashes, and dark brows, Sweet lips, blushing cheeks, smooth foreheads; Their mouths are tiny rose-buds; their teeth small pearls; Their dark tresses are fragrant amber; their skin fair, smooth ivory; Their proud bodies are erect as the letter alif. Like the hawk I have flown long on the mountains; And many a plump partridge have I taken. Like the hawk, whether young Khan valued to the end: honour. His poems, early and late, sad and joyous, are filled of it. "Though my enemy rejoices over me for a while," he says, "those assembly last week and four sec- retaries of state whose posts were illegal by the Central Government. I have. They are but a few guests declared illegal by the Central Government. I invited to sup in honour of my own investigations."

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## LAOS

(Contd. from page 1)

the Royal Laotian Government. The Department's spokesman told a Press Conference that this was the interpretation being placed by Washington on a statement made earlier on Friday by Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister.

The spokesman said that last year's 14-nation Geneva accords, which provided for a Laotian settlement, were being "completely ignored and violently abused by the Pathet Lao with the help of the Vietnamese."

The State Department noted that Prince Souvanna, in his statement in Vientiane, "clearly places the blame for the present situation in Laos on the Pathet Lao."

The Department quoted the Prime Minister as saying further that elimination of the Neutralist army and Neutralist territory would disappear and the situation would become as it was before the Geneva accords were signed.

## New US Initiatives

Answering questions, Mr. White intimated that the United States had in mind some new initiatives to resolve the situation.

Asked directly if any thought was being given to some new kind of policy, he replied: "I just cannot comment on that at this state."

The spokesman agreed that the United States understood Geneva accords, could send military equipment to Laos if it was sought by Prince Souvanna's Government. But he said that to his knowledge no such appeal had been made.

## New U.A.R.

(Contd. from page 2)

Republic. The people voted by a large majority in favour of a merger and the UAR was established with Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser as its President.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser formed a Cabinet of the United Arab Republic on October 7, 1958. This Cabinet had 21 members, of whom 15 were from Egypt and 6 from Syria. On August 16, 1961, however, another unified Cabinet was formed for the United Arab Republic.

At the end of 1962 a coup d'etat in Syria ended this merger and Syria proclaimed its secession from the Union. This position continued until the 8th of March this year when a new regime was established in Syria. The new regime from the very beginning announced its support for an Arab Federation.

After the events of July 14th, 1958 in Iraq resulting in General Abdel Karim Kassim's appearance on the scene, the idea of forming such a Federation was also born in Iraq because Field Marshal Abdussalam Mohammad Aref, a close associate of General Kassim and one of the moving spirits behind the coup, was in favour of Iraq's participation in the Arab Federation. However, when Abdel Karim Kassim came in full control of the situation he opposed Iraq's merger with the UAR.

When the present regime in Iraq under Field Marshal Abdussalam Aref was established on February this year, the new regime immediately proclaimed its desire to take part in establishing an Arab Federation. Following this announcement, an Iraqi delegation led by Mr. Ali Salah-Es-Saadi, the Minister of Interior and Deputy Prime Minister was sent for talks to Syria and the United Arab Republic. Some time later a joint delegation of high-ranking officials from Iraq and Syria proceeded to Cairo for talks regarding the formation of such a Federation.

## FLOODS IN SANG-CHARAK KILLS 3 PERSONS, A NUMBER OF ANIMALS

SHIBERGHAN, April 20.—Recent floods in Sang-charak have killed one man and a woman and a child.

## China And Indonesia

(Contd. from page 1)

"comrades in arms" and their friendship is unbreakable.

"During the visit we held cordial and friendly talks with President Sukarno and other leaders of the Indonesian Government on the question to further developing the friendly relations between our two countries and international problems of common concern and we have reached understanding and hold identical views on many important international issues of the present day."

## Welensky Announces Breakup Of United Federal Party

SALISBURY, April 20, (Reuter).—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the doomed Rhodesian Federation, on Friday announced the breakup of his United Federal Party, which has ruled the Federation for most of its existence.

He told a Press conference after a party executive meeting that the Federal wing of the UFP would continue under the new name of Federal Party until the breakup of the Federation was complete. Sir Roy said he did not know if this would take six months or a year.

On the issue of Southern Rhodesian independence, Sir Roy said this had always been the aim of UFP and he had always supported former Southern Rhodesian Premier Sir Edgar Whitehead "in his quest for independence."

"I think it right and proper that Southern Rhodesian should have independence." It would be "just nonsense" if Britain did not grant it.

After a meeting of the executive, the Rhodesia National Party said it was against a unilateral declaration of independence "giving Southern Rhodesia the support of all sections of Rhodesians as one Rhodesian people."

## 22 NATIONS ATTEND BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

BELGRADE, April 20, (Reuter).—Delegates from 22 countries attended the opening meeting of the Programme Commission of the European Broadcasting Union here on Friday.

The Commission decided that experts should meet in Lausanne soon to consider the permanent use of earth satellite transmission of television programmes particularly between North America and Europe.

It also decided to organize a seminar in Switzerland at the end of the year to demonstrate the possibilities of the education programmes for children and adults. A report submitted to the Commission said that national stations last year exchanged over 2,000 programmes and about 5,000 news-reels.

## Farmers' Day Celebrated In Mazar-e-Sharif

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, April 20.—Farmer's Day was celebrated on Wednesday at Dasht-e-Shadian. The ceremony was attended by Governor Pramach and a large number of provincial officials, distinguished personalities and inhabitants of the province.

In his opening speech, the Governor expressed the importance of agriculture and animal husbandry in strengthening the country's economy. The celebration was marked by national folk dancing and songs. Special publications were distributed among the people by the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 20.—Afghanistan has been unanimously elected as a Member of the Executive Committee of UNICEF for another three years, from 1964 to 1966.

KABUL, April 20.—A meeting of pharmacy owners was held at the Ministry of Public Health yesterday which was presided over by Dr. Abdul Qayyum Rasoul, the Deputy Minister. Explaining the Ministry's plans as regards the import of medicaments, Dr. Rasoul said that steps will be taken to provide greater facilities for the import of medicines so that they could be purchased at relatively low prices.

A report from Maimana states that eight kilometres of road between Shahr-i-River and Jelowgir have been damaged by recent floods. The bridge on the river has also been damaged. Similarly, the main road between Chachaku and Kaisar has been damaged. Traffic between Shahr-i-River and Jelowgir has been now diverted through Yakapost. Repair work on the roads are in progress.

KABUL, April 20.—A village school for boys was opened at Devi Village in Darrah-i-Sof District of Mazar-i-Sharif Province by the Provincial Directorate of Education yesterday. A similar school for girls has also been opened at Karra-Bagh in Koh-daman District of Kabul Province. A regular primary school for girls was also opened in Kabul on Thursday.

KABUL, April 20.—Mr. A. Atazi Executive Director, World Bank in Washington who is also representing Afghanistan in that Organization recently arrived in Kabul and met Mr. Habibullah Mali Achekzai, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank on Thursday afternoon.

## Governor Seraj Meets People Of Kunduz

KUNDUZ, April 20.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, the new Governor of Kataghan Province visited Kunduz on Wednesday where he was received by officials, distinguished personalities and a large number of inhabitants of the district.

After conveying the greeting of His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Governor explained Government's plans for popularizing education, raising the living standard of the people and promoting the country's economy.

He requested the people to pay greater attention in the advancement of their social, economic and agricultural affairs and to get themselves acquainted with the requirements of the present times. In reply, a number of dignitaries on behalf of the people expressed their gratitude for His Majesty's benevolence and promised every co-operation for the implementation of the Government's development plans.

The Governor also inspected various departments of the Spin-zar Company.

## WIDESPREAD ARRESTS FEARED IN OCCUPIED PAKHTUNISTAN

KABUL, Apr. 20.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Pakistani Intelligence and who are actively engaged in opposing the policy of the Government of Pakistan in Pakhtunistan, specially those who are Code in the area.

The report adds that widespread arrests are feared in Occupied Pakhtunistan.

A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a party of Masood nationalists destroyed the bridge joining the military camps of Makine and Lada with the use of explosives. Similarly, other nationalists destroyed telephone lines and poles over a large area near

was distributed among the people marked by national folk dancing and songs. Special publications were distributed among the people by the Ministry of Agriculture.

lasted until 9-00 p.m.



PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; SCROOGE starring: Alastair, Kathleen and Jack Warner.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; HUMAN AMPHIBIAN with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER starring George Baker.

ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; FIRST MAN with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 20.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanistan:  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.8414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Selling Rates In Afghanistan:  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## ADVTs.

KADS Presents  
Reading "RHINOCEROS"  
On April 25, at 8 p.m.  
KADS' Theatre  
Tickets Free—call 22411, 12 or 13  
Ext. 18.

FOR SALE  
Daimler 104 Saloon. 3468 c.c. 9157. 26,425 kilometres on C.D. plate. Good condition throughout. 56,000 Afghani or nearest offer.

Apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul, between 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. except Sundays.

FOR SALE  
Fire-pump trailer manufactured by Merryweathers. 20 B.H.P. four cylinders. Pump capacity—165 gallons at 125 lbs. pressure.  
For inspection apply to Mr. Beck C/o British Embassy, Kabul between 10 a.m. to 12 noon except Sundays.

## DEAR READERS

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.  
Minimum + 5°C.  
Sun set today at 6-34 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-26 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 46

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1963 (HAMAL 31, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.S. Makes Urgent Moves To Prevent Pathet Lao Take Over In Laos

WASHINGTON, April 21, (AP).—President Kennedy launched an urgent diplomatic peace campaign as a further effort to prevent Laos from being taken over by the Pathet Lao.

A new series of actions was announced after an extended Security Council meeting with President Kennedy on Saturday morning. They came amid reports that attacking communists have put Laos Neutralist forces in danger of being wiped out.

The American Government announced these steps:

1. Secretary of State Dean Rusk called in the Ambassadors of India, Poland and Canada—the nations on the three-member International Control Commission supposed to supervise the international agreement for a peaceful, neutral and independent Laos.

2. Under-Secretary of State Averell Harriman, who represented the United States in last year's Geneva Conference on Laos, will fly on Sunday to Paris and London to confer with French and British Government leaders on salvaging the Geneva agreement on Laos.

3. The U.S. Ambassador to Thailand is cutting short his current Washington visit and will head back to Bangkok on Saturday afternoon.

It was to Thailand that the United States sent troops last year when the Leftists threatened that South-East Asia area.

4. President Kennedy set another Security Council meeting for Monday, when the top U.S. Strategy Council will again consider the grave situation in Laos. There was no immediate word that the Security Council had decided to make a show of U.S. force in the South-East Asia area or had decided on direct military intervention in Laos.

Indications were that no decision to use force has yet been reached. However, informants said did not rule out this possibility at a later stage.

U.S. Analysis  
According to the U.S. analysis, the Pathet Lao is pushing ahead to eliminate Kong Lae's forces and thus collapse the fragile three-sided Government headed by Neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma.

The Geneva agreement provides for a Laotian Government composed of right, centre and left-wing factions. Continued existence of the centre, Neutralist group, is necessary in the U.S. view, to prevent collapse.

The United States is trying to apply diplomatic pressure to stem the communist advance, both by persuading the Soviet Union to use its influence and to goad the ICC into a more active role.

US authorities believe the ICC has been lagging about checking on violations of the Geneva provisions for a cease-fire.

They contend that the Indian-Polish-Canadian group should permanently station representatives in the Plain des Jarres area in Central Laos where the agreement lived up to—and if it does, whether Moscow has enough influence to make its will stick in distant South-East Asia.

## Constitutional Committee Meets

KABUL, April 21.—The fourth session of the Constitutional Committee was held at 4-00 p.m. yesterday under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shumsuddin Majrooh.

The sub-committee which held a series of meetings during the past week and heard experts' opinion on economic and social principles, submitted a report to the meeting. The Committee also discussed items on the agenda.

During the past week Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz the Minister of Planning and Dr. Sahrabai Dean cuss ways and means of increasing export of Karakul skins. Mr. Wahid, the Acting Governor of Herat Province pointed to his views on the fundamental Government plans for raising the lines of economic and social standard of living of the people. The Committee's studies especially of the farming community and livestock-breeders.

## Women Institute For Kataghan

Seraj Discusses Issue

BAGHLAN, April 21.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, Governor of Kataghan Province discussed in a meeting with distinguished ladies in Kunduz recently the establishment of a Women's Welfare Institute.

The Governor told the meeting that women in a country can only occupy their rightful position if they are educated. He added that the Government has paid greater attention towards educating women in its development plans.

Some of the women's representatives on their part expressed readiness to establish the institute.

Afterwards Governor Seraj proceeded to Sher-Khan Port where he conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King and encouraged the people to pay greater attention in cotton production.

## Eye Witness Account Of Battle In Laos: Kong Lae Regains Hope For Holding Position

Associated Press photographer Horst Faas flew into Neutralist positions in the Plain des Jarres area with a supply plane. Here is his report.

MOUNGPA, April 21, (AP).—There is an air of confidence prevailing here among the troops but used to bring in badly needed supplies for General Kong Lae's Neutralist troops. Kong Lae was not at his headquarters when it was visited and his aides said he went to tour his position.

So far the Pathet Lao troops who have ousted the Neutralist out of their position. From Phong Savan and Saturday, Soviet transport L1212 attempted to launch a full-scale attack on the Plain.

Pathet Lao was reported to have evacuated wounded and civilian refugees. Whenever a plane landed, shab-bily dressed women and children rushed to the aircraft even before it stopped engines. Several broke held in tears when soldiers pushed them back from the plane as they had to be unloaded first. A badly wounded civilian with bloodstained Western efforts to get her to give part of the Kashmir valley to

board the plane.

There was general pessimism in diplomatic circles about the outcome of the conference, to be held by Indian and Pakistani Ministers on Monday through Tuesday.

India was said in diplomatic circles to be firmly set against Western efforts to get her to give part of the Kashmir valley to

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shah Fuli; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Ariana Afghan Airlines  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

## Jordanian Premier Resigns; Demonstrations In Favour Of Unity With Other Arabs

AMMAN, April 21, (Reuter).—It was officially announced late last night that the Jordanian Premier, Mr. Samir Rifai submitted his resignation to King Hussein.

The announcement said the King had accepted the resignation and asked Mr. Rifai to stay in office until a new Cabinet was formed.

Mr. Rifai, who had been in office for a month, lost a vote of confidence in Parliament on Saturday by 31 votes when he was accused of failing to secure a rapprochement with other Arab states and to remove misunderstanding.

Earlier Parliament rejected a motion of confidence in Mr. Rifai's three-week-old Government by 31 votes to 11. Palestine-born Mr. Rifai has twice before been Prime Minister of Jordan from 1944 to 1961 and from 1956 to 1959.

From February to July 1958 he was Prime Minister of the short-lived Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq, which was dissolved after General Kassem seized power. He was President of the Jordan Senate from 1959 to 1961.

Mr. Rifai told Parliament students demonstrated in the streets of Jerusalem on Saturday in favour of Arab Unity but armed subversive elements penetrated their ranks and forced the Governor to ask for the help of the army.

Army and police clashed with the students and one man was injured. A curfew had been imposed in Jerusalem until further notice. The army was in control. Israel radio said there was fighting in the cobbled narrow streets of the walled city of old Jerusalem, with demonstrators firing at police from doors and windows.

The radio also reported tension in areas east of the Jordan River.

US Envoy Discusses Kashmir With Nehru

NEW DELHI, April 21, (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Galbraith conferred with Prime Minister Nehru on Saturday as diplomatic circles completed preparations for a new round of Kashmir talks between India and Pakistan.

British High Commissioner Paul Booth, whose country and the U.S. jointly engineered the Kashmir talks last fall, was also busy on the eve of the fifth round of talks.

He discussed the situation with India's top official on Pakistan, Commonwealth Secretary General. There was general pessimism in diplomatic circles about the outcome of the conference, to be held by Indian and Pakistani Ministers on Monday through Tuesday.

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(Contd. on page 4)



# INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

## NEW CRISIS IN LAOS

The two co-Chairmen of Laos are the Soviet Union and Britain. There is also a three-power commission responsible for Laotian affairs. It is important for these two bodies to make speedy and sharp moves to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in that country.

It should be recalled that last year when the 14 Powers signed the Geneva accord on Laos, it was said that the East and the West has succeeded in solving a major international problem and their agreement was based on the creation of an independent and Neutral Laos and we think it is not too late at all for all powers concerned to see that Laos remains free and neutral.

“Every State without a seacoast (land-locked) has the right to free access to the sea on the basis of the fundamental principle of the high seas, recognized by International Law, and in conformity with the 1958 Convention on the High Seas.

“Every State without a seacoast (land-locked) shall be entitled to most favourable treatment and in no event shall such treatment be less favourable than that accorded to other States, as regards freedom of access to the ports, the use of ports and the full enjoyment of free transit and all facilities generally granted.”

Afghanistan submitted this

The United Nations, in a score of resolutions for the purpose of promoting world trade and international co-operation, supported the free access to the sea of land-locked Countries. The members of the Council certainly remember, the important resolution of the Assembly, 1028 (XI), which I mentioned, and approved in subsequent resolutions by which the Assembly requested that the need of land-locked States and States having no seacoast for adequate transit facilities should be recognized for promoting international trade. The same resolution further invited all members of the United Nations to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked states.

**Chinese-Indonesian Communique:**  
CALL FOR DIRECT TALKS TO SOLVE SINO-INDIAN  
DISPUTE ON BASIS OF COLOMBO PROPOSALS

China and Indonesia on Saturday agreed the China-India border dispute should be solved through direct negotiations between Peking and New Delhi on the basis of peace proposals drafted by six non-aligned nations early this year.

The agreement was made in a joint communiqué issued in Jakarta after the departure of Chinese President Liu Shao-Chi, who toured Indonesia on a nine-day state visit.

The communiqué devoted the largest amount of space to the China-India border dispute. Indonesia was one of the six African-Asian nations which helped work out the peace plan in a meeting sponsored by the Ceylon Government.

"The two parties expressed the agreed view that the Sino-Indian boundary question...should be settled fairly and reasonably on the basis of the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence", the communiqué said.

"They both were of the opinion that the proposals of the conference of the six non-aligned nations at Colombo had created a favourable climate conducive to a peaceful settlement of the dispute."

"They hoped this favourable climate could be further exploited toward solving the question by direct negotiations between China and India", the communiqué added. "They expressed their resolute opposition to foreign intervention in the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. This kind of intervention would only undermine Asian-African solidarity and consequently this would put further obstacles in the way toward finding a peaceful solution to the dispute."

It said the Indonesian Government considered the Chinese withdrawal on the border and the release of Indian prisoners "very favourable."

On other topics the communiqué said:

1. The Chinese congratulated the Indonesia on the Indonesian struggle to take West Irian from the Dutch, while Indonesia reaffirmed the Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan and oppose the scheme of two Chinas, and strongly stood for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations."

2. Indonesia and China agreed that the so-called new emerging forces are growing stronger. They agreed that "imperialism and colonialism are the root cause of world tension."

3. Both nations "stated their unequivocal support for all the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and emphatically rejected any outside interference."

last year when the 14 Powers signed the Geneva accord on Laos, it was said that the East and the West has succeeded in solving a major international problem and their agreement was based on the creation of an independent and Neutral Laos and we think it is not too late at all for all powers concerned to see that Laos remains free and neutral.

The United Nations, in a score of resolutions for the purpose of promoting world trade and international co-operation, supported the free access to the sea of land-locked countries. The members of the Council certainly remember, the important resolution of the Assembly, 1028 (XI), which I mentioned, and approved in subsequent resolutions by which the Assembly requested that the need of land-locked States and States having no seacoast for adequate transit facilities should be recognized

As far as we know the Municipal authorities already have certain plans on hand which take at least two years or more to bring ample drinking water to all parts of the town. The question is; what is to be done during these two years? It might be said in answer to wait; but we think that it is possible to devise small local projects to meet the need on a temporary basis. Deep sanitary wells could be dug at various places and electric pumps could be installed with relatively low costs to bring water to the people in the remote parts of the City. These projects could be implemented jointly by the Municipal authorities, the people themselves and such other organizations as Electric Company, the Rural Development Department, the Red Crescent Society and the Ministry of Public Health.

Similar arrangements could be made in other instances where a permanent solution takes time.

Yesterday's *Islah* in its editorial welcomed the step taken by the Women's Institute in opening two new departments, namely the Department of Home Management, and Women's Guidance. Both these departments were essential, said the editorial, to complement the society's efforts in raising the standards of women in general and bring happiness to various homes. Women are expected to make use of these additional facilities in making themselves useful members of the Afghan society and better mothers at home.

6. The Chinese condemned action of the International Olympic Committee "in arbitrarily barring Indonesia from competing in the olympic games for an indefinite period". Indonesia barred Formosa and Israel from the fourth Asian games held in Jakarta last August. (AP)

RADIO KABUL	ITALIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES IN SAMANGAN AREA	Navy Of The Atomic Era
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11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.  
Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.  
T.M.A.  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

## Important Telephones

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

## Pharmacies

**Mir Wais:** Phone No. 20583.  
**Feroz:** Phone No. 24273.  
**Baraj:** Phone No. 20523.

ing them into comfortable rooms along the longitudinal axis and according to a strict architectural plan. The series is completed by mud-brick buildings of the Islamic age.

Of course the town depicted on the map is concerned principally with the last period of occupancy, because only those buildings which are still recognizable on the surface are shown. The town covered an area of  $25 \times 100$  m.

sq. metres, including the main valley and several small valleys on both sides. The water supply was provided by a diversion from the river which was close to the place, and it was perhaps artificial in the latest period. The greatest concentration of caves and stone buildings is around a central nucleus that looks as if it might have been the citadel of the town, which crossed from east to west by the main caravan route still in use. From the planimetric point of view, there seems to be a connexion between the stone buildings and the cave dwellings, but that may result from the morphology of the valleys which

The usual scheme of the cave dwellings shows a longitudinal sequence of three rooms, of which the middle one contains a fireplace and the back one was probably used as a bed-room. Variations to this scheme occasionally occur, but they do not substantially change the main concept. Prof. Joppolo found that architectural elements of the caves follow the Greek system of measurement evidently as a result of the Graeco-Bactrian civilization which especially in this region penetrated the Buddhist period.

But nothing in the plan of these cave dwellings reminds us of

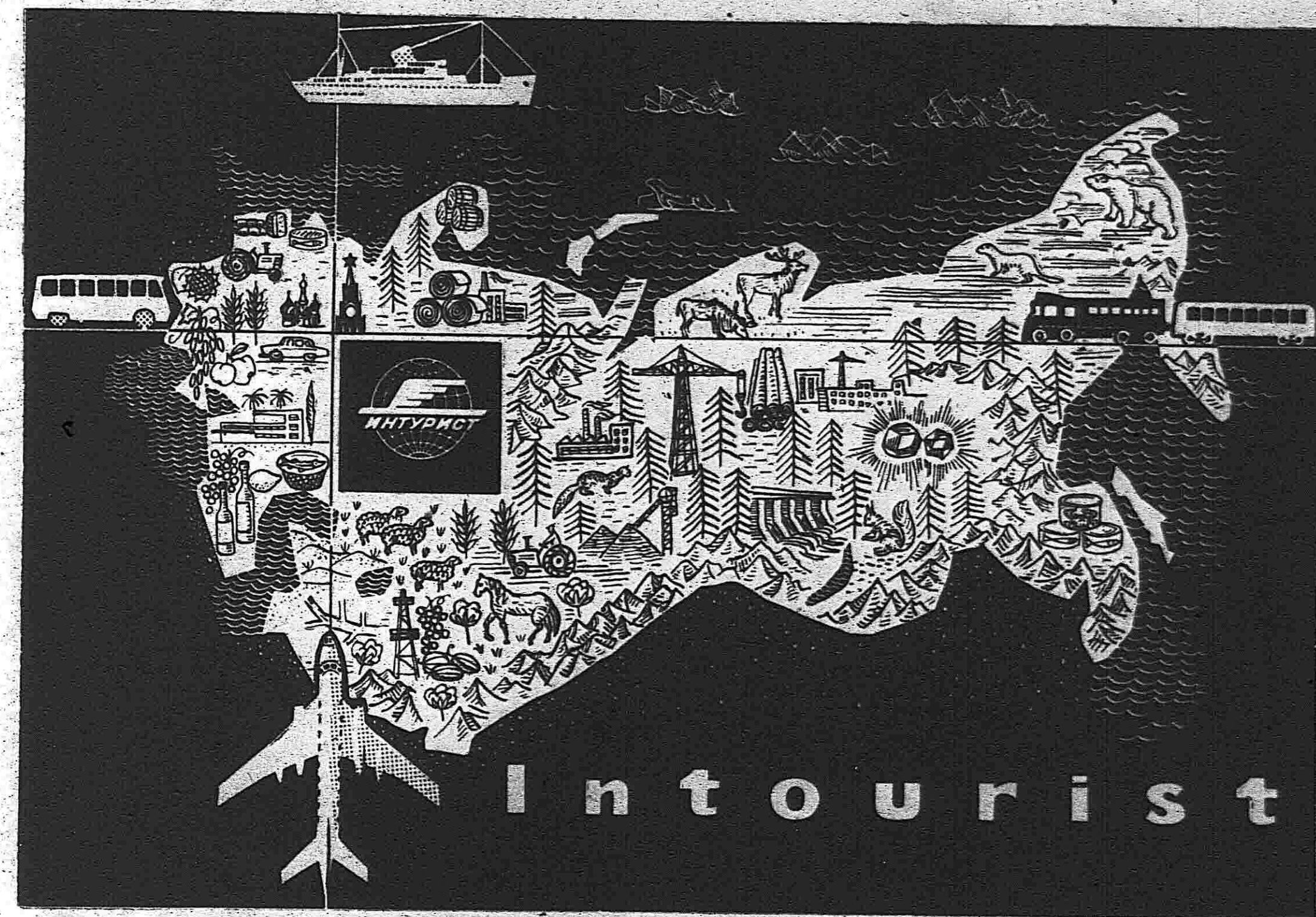
considered as prehistoric by water scientists when found engraved or painted on rocks, are really of the post-Buddhist age. Look for instance at the so called man-port 'a'-to the eye motive, to the stylization of man as a pine-tree, to the hands, to the "traps", to the conventional sign for water, and finally to the series of animals connected with the pastoral and nomadic world and possibly with the more closely animalistic art of the steppes. All these figurative elements are now being studied by my assistant Dr. Castaldi, from an historical and ethnological point of view.

From Afghanistan Quarterly Magazine by Prof. Puglisi.

Foreign experts believe that atomic power plants can also be effective on surface transport ships, especially on large, long-distance vessels. At definite speeds, rated h.p. and cargo capacity these oil-carriers with a range of 16-20

## INTOURIST

The USSR Company for Foreign Travel "Intourist" organizes tours to the USSR along itineraries which acquaint travellers with many different cities of the Soviet Union: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe, Odessa, Kharkov, Riga and others; with interesting sights and picturesque scenery, historical and wonderful architectural monuments, with the economic achievements, culture and art of the Soviet peoples.



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## Kashmir

(Contd. from page 1)

Pakistan. The Pakistan Government is reliably reported to be prepared to wait many more years for a Kashmir solution. Pakistan is also opposed to continued talks without some prospect of a solution.

Mr. Bhutto said the first round had "fairly exhausted" the subject and efforts to find a solution must now come to a head.

He said no particular solution "or clearcut plan" for Kashmir has been offered by the United States or Britain.

The two Western countries urged Pakistan and India into these talks after the U.S., Britain, Canada and Australia agreed last autumn to provide \$120 million worth of weapons to India.

But Pakistan fears the weapons might be used against it so long as bad feelings between the two neighbours continue.

Kashmir has been the most emotional and most intractable element in this bad feeling, keep India and Pakistan in a state of armed truce ever since they were created by the partition of the old British India in 1947.

## Navy Of The Atomic Era

(Contd. from page 3)

thousand miles) may prove to be more economical than modern transports, including the most efficient gas-turbine ones. A nuclear power transport ship will sail at a great speed of up to 20 knots. She will be able to take aboard more cargoes in place of the big amount of fuel, which had to be carried formerly.

The advantages of atomic ice-breakers are unquestionable and they make possible all the year-round navigation in the Arctic. The use of atomic power plants on fishing and oceanographic research ships is held to be very promising.

Such is the influence of the atomic age on the navy. "Atomic energy revolutionizes the navy already today, at its very advent, changes its composition and methods of naval warfare. Due to the use of atomic energy, submarines assume priority importance among other naval services and become the class of vessels much less prone to others, that by the number of which foreign experts now determine the fighting power of the fleet as a whole."

The future of naval nuclear engineering is even more fascinating. Better types of reactors will certainly be developed. Future reactors will be smaller, lighter and cheaper. The service life of warships will become much longer.

Novosti Press Agency (APN) Yugoslavia To Remain Neutral In Cold War

WASHINGTON, April 21, (Reuters). President Tito has told Mr. Rockefeller that Yugoslavia will remain independent, free and non-aligned in the cold war, according to informed sources in the missile confrontation.

President Tito's views were contained in a letter handed to Mr. Rockefeller on Thursday by Mr. Veljko Micunovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador, who recently returned here from consultations in Belgrade.

The letter was also said to have urged "normalization" of trade relations between America and referring to the Cuban exiles now last year passed legislation denying most-favoured-nation treatment to Yugoslavia and Poland.

KABUL, April 21.—In the first wrestling bout between Afghan forces in Cuba, that they are "one of the Afghan team" won by 18 national administration has failed in foreign policy.

## 15,000 Pakhtunistanis Expelled From Factories

KABUL, April 21.—Reports from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, say more than fifteen thousand Pakhtun workers have been expelled from workshops and factories; the number of the unemployed, the reports say, is rapidly increasing.

## McNamara Defends His Decision

## Making Philosophy

WASHINGTON, April 21, (AP). U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara, whose decisions have been challenged in some congressional quarters, on Saturday night defended his decision making philosophy.

"The Secretary of Defence—and I am talking about any Secretary of Defence—must make certain kinds of decision, not because he presumes his judgment to be superior to his advisers, military or civilian, but because his position is the best place from which to make those decisions," he said.

In a speech prepared for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. McNamara continued:

"This same kind of argument applies when economic interests are affected by defence decisions. As they inevitably will, political pressures on defence officials. Such pressures are an in-salutary part of a democratic political process. There are a good many advantages in forcing public officials to listen to people outside their own staffs who do not share their views and assumptions. But it is the duty of government officials, presenting the national interest, to stand up to these pressures where what is asked cannot be reconciled with the national interest."

At another point, Mr. McNamara said "you cannot make decisions simply by asking yourself whether something might be nice to have. You have to make a judgment on how much is enough, and become the class of vessels much less prone to others, that by the number of which foreign experts now determine the fighting power of the fleet as a whole."

Rockefeller Charges Kennedy With Failure In Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, April 21, (AP).—Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York said on Saturday the Kennedy Administration had "failed in foreign policy," as evidenced in the Soviet build-up in Cuba.

Speaking to 200 persons at a dinner of the Young Republicans convention, Mr. Rockefeller said he had twice told President Kennedy that Yugoslavia would remain independent, free and non-aligned in the cold war, according to informed sources in the missile confrontation.

"We cannot just sit by and watch the Soviet build up," he said, adding that he was not completely sure as to what could be done at this point.

"It's hard for Americans who have won their freedom not to support other people who want to regain their freedom," he said, referring to the Cuban exiles now last year passed legislation denying most-favoured-nation treatment to Yugoslavia and Poland.

KABUL, April 21.—In the first wrestling bout between Afghan forces in Cuba, that they are "one of the Afghan team" won by 18 national administration has failed in foreign policy.

China Has No Desire To Launch Fresh Attack On India, Writes People's Daily

TOKYO, April 21, (AP).—The People's daily of Peking, in a commentary, said on Saturday that China has no desire to launch a "fresh attack" on India, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitoring, said the commentary referred to Prime Minister Nehru's statement of last Thursday.

NCNA quoted Mr. Nehru as saying "as far as I remember I said that there are certain political considerations which make it (alleged Chinese attack) unlikely in the immediate future. But at the same time there are certain other considerations which make it possible and even probable."

The commentary said "China has consistently persisted in its policy for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The efforts it has exerted towards this end are also consistent."

"China has no desire to cross swords with India and there are no considerations whatsoever which would impel China to launch a fresh attack" on India, still less making it "probable."

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Kabul Times

Home News In Brief

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A telegramme to this effect has been despatched by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to Iraqi Red Crescent.

KHOSHT, April 21.—The Rural Development Projects authorities of Jaji Maidan have opened a new school for boys in Tutak village.

African Military Front Shaping Against Portugal

NEW YORK, April 21, (DPA).—An African military front against Portugal appeared to be shaping up in the latest session of the U.N. Security Council.

In a debate on Senegalese charges that Portuguese military aircraft had attacked Senegalese territory on April 8, the Gabon Ambassador Aristide Isseme, and the Congo (Brazzaville) Ambassador Emmanuel Dade, emphasized on Friday night that their countries were pledged to Senegal to help her in any crisis.

The two ambassadors warned that if the Western powers do nothing to deviate Portugal from her present course, it could be that Portuguese troops in Africa would find themselves confronted by troops from the whole of Africa.

## SABRY LEAVES FOR PEKING

MOSCOW, April 21, (AP).—Aly Sabry, Premier of the United Arab Republic, left Moscow for Peking late Saturday, the Soviet News Agency, Tass reported.

Mr. Sabry plans to discuss the Chinese-Indian border conflict with Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai. He met on Saturday with Soviet Premier Khrushchev to deliver a personal message from UAR President Nasser.

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## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH** starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. English film: **TREAD SOFTLY** starring George Baker.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. English film: **VIRGIN ISLAND**.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Russian film: **FIRST MAN** with translation in Persian.

## Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives In Jakarta

JAKARTA, April 21, (Hsinhua).—A Chinese journalists' delegation headed by Mr. Mei Yi has arrived in Jakarta. They have come here to participate in the Asian-African journalists' conference to be held on April 24.

Upon its arrival the delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chairman of the Indonesian National Committee of the Asian-African journalists' conference, Mr. Djawoto, and its General Secretaries Mr. Tashin and Mr. Supeno and members of the Indonesian Press.

A representative of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia was also present to welcome the delegation.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 21.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanistan

Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

German Peace Treaty

The tension in the centre of Europe cannot be eliminated without the conclusion of a German Peace Treaty and the normalization, on the basis of this, of the situation in Western Berlin.

And without tranquillity in Europe there will not be tranquillity in the world. On the contrary, the consolidation of peace in Europe, including a treaty of non-aggression between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw, it would serve to achieve an understanding on other essential problems on which general peace depends, and above all the problems of disarmament.

In our epoch, during which have been created such tremendous means of war, there is no middle way between war and peace, and the question poses itself on the following terms: either the search for agreed solution and a direction in the development of international relations that lead to an effective reinforcement of peace, or an ever-increasing international tension capable of transforming itself in the end into a thermo-nuclear world war.

"Double Moral Standard"

The Soviet Union, on its part, would not sit still if in the West there were manifested a sincere desire to bring an end to the nuclear misadventure.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:35 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:25 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 47

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1963 (SOWR 1, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## No Middle Way Between War And Peace

Khrushchev Blames West For Not Reducing World Tension

MILAN, Italy, April 22, (AP).—Excerpts from the text of the interview which Italian editor Italo Pietra of Milan's el

The liquidation of the Caribbean sea zone crisis created in mankind great hopes for a change of international relations, from "cold war," which could lead to an explosion, to the settlement of pending international problems by means of discussion.

Unfortunately, these hopes are not coming true. In the United States there are forces which continue the old policy from a position of force. They are trying to put to a test, so to speak, the degree of resistance, to exert pressure, having in mind to impose by force the solution agreeable to the West.

The unrestrained campaign staged by the angry men in the United States and launched against a sovereign State, the Republic of Cuba, and the support offered by certain American circles to maritime robbery and piracy in the Caribbean Sea are in fact the manifestations of this policy.

The biggest efforts undertaken by the United States and their partners within the NATO framework are not aimed at concluding a treaty on general and complete disarmament, but at further intensifying the armament race, and creating in NATO an aggressive nuclear force.

On a problem like a ban on nuclear experiments the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom do all they can to prevent a positive result of the negotiations.

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## Similar Viruses Cause Cancer In Animal And Man

Yesterday's *Isiah* in its editorial once again drew attention of both the public as well as the authorities in the Ministry of Public Health against the dangers of substandard pharmacies.

**The Department of English:** The important task being accomplished by this Department include the training of future English teachers, many of whom have already graduated and have been appointed by the University. Yesterday's Islam in its editorial once again drew attention of both the public as well as the authorities in the Ministry of Public Health against the dangers of substandard pharmacies.

There are two points that should be considered said the editorial. First, the prescribed medicine should be dispensed without alteration the proportion of its component parts; or minus one or more such parts; it should be seen that the date of effectiveness of the medicine has not expired and secondly under no circumstances the pharmacists should be allowed to over charge their customers.

compiled and completed, and this is not possible unless there large number of copies of these is co-operation between the publishers have been printed and the Ministry of Public Health; any swindlers and defaul- the First Book of the new terms must be handed over to the English Series, titled "Afghans Ministry and the Ministry in turn learning English" has been suc- is requested, concluded the edi- cessfully experimented with in torial, to expose such people in Tabriz Balkhy Girl's School and newspapers and radio in order to three Supplementary English prevent the repetition of such books, titled "Travels in Afgha- practices. nistan", "Reading in Science" and

leading for Girls" have been completed and experimented with. Similarly, certain modern and effective means of teaching English, such as sets of pictures, flannel charts and different kinds of cards have also been produced.

One of the letters to the editor of *Islah* published yesterday requests the ministry of Press and Information to stage one of the famous western dramas called "the Bishop's Candlestick" translated by the author of the letter Mr. Rahmatullah Lewal and use the revenue as a first contribution towards the establishment of an organization to look after the weak and the disabled.

any international documents and instruments which have made this an acceptable right in law as well as in practice. In the Ad Hoc Committee some members surprisingly expressed doubt about the right of free access to the sea as a right recognized by the law of nations.

Yesterday's Anis carried a note from one of its readers in which it has been suggested that all private practitioners and doctors should open up their consulting offices in one locality which is also central in the City.

At present they are scattered all over the city and often a family has two or three favorite physicians who are reputed in giving their patients effective treatment. It usually so happens that these physicians work in different

of land-locked countries in the parts of the city and on finding that one of them is either not available or he is too busy - although the United States Government has to go to his next favorite city in another part of the country - has ratified this convention, it means quite a lot of trouble for the Ad Hoc Committee. This means quite a lot of trouble for the Ad Hoc Committee, especially if the patient needs urgent treatment. If all the

of these principles as principles of international law. The right of land-locked coun-tries and the profitable use of the sea has been recognized strongly from ancient times. Hugo Gro-tius rightly called the father of international law, in the first

and practitioners were to work in one locality this problem will be solved automatically. The note also suggests that there should be two or more doctors available at the Central Clinic.

of his famous work *Mare Liberum* at August to visit homes for  
 the treatment of emergency cases.  
 "Every nation is because again it has often happen-  
 ed that doctors have told their  
 servants to tell the knocking rela-  
 tive of a patient late at night that  
 he is not in. Some of the physi-  
 cians have unfortunately failed to  
 meet their moral responsibilities.  
 The note also suggests that doc-  
 tors who cannot be at their con-  
 sulting offices at the stipulated  
 time should leave a notice outside  
 the office door to save patients un-  
 necessary wasting of time.

Phone No. 20520  
Phone No. 20520

up of students will graduate the Soviet Union last year and under postwar four-power agree-  
ment this year. It has now been wish to apply this to repayment ment.

from his Paris home since April 12. He left his apartment, near the centre of Paris, to mail letters, his family reported.

Four hundred students are busy getting theoretical and practical training in the two training centres run by the Afghan Air Authority (AAA) in Kabul and Kandahar. The AAA undertook the training of 100 students in 1978, 200 in 1979, 300 in 1980 and 400 in 1981. The students are trained in various subjects such as flying, engine repair, electrical, radio, machine-repair work, carpentry, metal work etc. The students are also given scholarships in the USA and USSR. The Kabul training centre has facilities for practical training in well-equipped metal repair, engine repair, meteorology, carpentry workshops. It is hoped that graduates of these

international airports, and other air fields.

Today there are 250 students at the Kabul centre. Of these 154 will complete various theoretical and practical courses by early

**USSR AND CHINA  
SIGN TRADE PACT**

of the debt ahead of time.

Tass said the Soviet Union would export to China ferrous and non-ferrous metals, motor vehicles, tractors and more

MOSCOW, April 22, (AP).—The Soviet Union and China on Saturday signed a trade agreement for the exchange of goods. The agreement covers a wide range of commodities, including oil products, timber, chemicals, instruments, machine

The teaching staff and necessary training equipment for both

According to Mr. Hakimi, President of the A.A.A. there are foreign experts employed at the centre. In Kandahar centre, 1961 to refer payment on the traffic over the territory of the ally organized through aid Chinese trade deficit run up in (East) German Democratic Republic in 1960. They agreed to spread the public in various countries.

time this year. It has now been wish to apply this to repayment ment.

\_\_\_\_\_

**CAPTURE:**  
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50 graduates after three years of training. These graduates are now employed in Kabul and Kandahar

## SIGN TRADE PACT

1963, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported. The report made no mention of an increase in the ferrous metal concentrates, lead

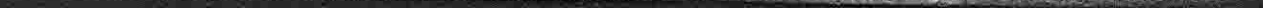
## East Germany Renews Demand For Accord On

ernished to the A.A.A. by the Tass said: "both sides consider that the agreed volume of goods deliveries will promote the advance- ment of the East-West agreement on allied air access to West Berlin."

According to Mr. Hakim, President of the A.A.A. there are foreign experts employed at the center in Khabarovsk. The Soviet Union agreed in 1931 to accept the center. At present this (allied air)

debt over four years, from 1962-65. The Ministry's publication was commenting on alleged allied

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.



...the virus DNA to take over normal cells, either ordering them to reproduce rapidly or to block

e cancer-causing viruses—they  
l work in the heart or nucleus of  
e cells of animals in which they

...smaller in comparison with the natural DNA of the cells. Perhaps, too, they might actually become part of the cell DNA and

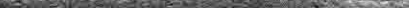
AMOUS FRENCH  
PHNOLOGIST FOUND

Alfred Metraux, noted ethnologist, in a wooded section South of the Capital.

Officials immediately opened an investigation.

Mr. Metraux, 60, had been miss-

ter, his family reported.





## Economic Co-operation

(Contd. from page 2)

the freedom of passage (right of transit) over land, and he states in this connection: "Even overland which has been converted into private property either by states or individuals, unarmed and innocent passage is not justly to be denied to persons of any country, exactly as the right to drink from a river is not to be denied."

Charles de Visscher, the former Belgian judge of the International Court of Justice, and a great legal scholar, in his important work on the international law of communication published in 1924, recognizes the right of way as a natural right. The French revolutionary convention in the decree of 20 days to discuss the mounting crisis in Laos.

The view of Charles Hyde, the contemporary American jurist, in his work called "International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States" published in 1947, states: "The principle that international society invokes in its demand that the territory of each of its members be accessible to and from the sea, is broad enough to effect the use of practical application to modes of transit by land as well as water."

The leader of the British delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, Sir R. Manningham-Buller, defending the right of passage in the First Committee, stated:

"Admittedly, the right of innocent passage must be exercised in a certain way and subject to certain conditions, but it is none the less an independent right, not in any way subordinate to any other right. It can claim to practical foundation in necessity and custom at least as firm as that which underlies the right of the coastal State to its territorial sea. The right is one similar to that which we in England call a right of way, and it is an accepted principle of our law that a right of way cannot be affected by changes in or extensions of the ownership of the territory or waters over which the right of way extends."

I have brought forward these legal explanations only because some members expressed doubt about the recognition of this right under international law. Even in the Draft of article 8 the words "international law" are within parentheses.

Due to the reasons which I have put before the Council in defence of the right of so many landlocked countries forming one-sixth of the nations of the world and mostly from Asia and Africa and needing economic help and assistance, I request the members of the Council to reconsider their decision and accept the original amendment of Afghanistan. It is an established principle of law and economics and in the great interest of the landlocked countries as well as the countries of transit. In the Ad-hoc Committee there was no member representing a landlocked country who could put forward the problems of those countries, and in the Council, except for Australia and Czechoslovakia all belong to countries of transit. But most of you were reported preparing to despatch certain obligations patch 50 U.N. observers to take towards countries with which you have close relations, ment.

MAIDAN, April 22.—The externalities of the new road between the United Kingdom and the countries in Asia and Af. Behood and Dizangi was started to support the amendment of Afghanistan. The road which will run parallel to the Hindman River will be 45 kilometres long and seven kilometres wide. It will shorten the distance between Kabul and Dizangi by 35 kilometres as compared to the old road which used to go through a difficult pass.

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## BANGKOK ASSAILS PAKISTANI ATTITUDE TOWARDS LEADERS OF PAKHTUNISTAN IN PRISON

KABUL, April 22.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan, one of the important nationalist figures has said that the Government of Pakistan always adopted a couldn't care less attitude towards the demands of the people of Pakhtunistan.

### Kennedy To Summon National Security Council Today

WASHINGTON, April 22. (Reuters)—President Kennedy was to summon a session of his top-level National Security Council for the second time in three September 1972 also recognizes in Laos.

American officials were watching closely to see whether the temporary truce agreed on Sunday in the fighting on the North Lao Plain of Jars would be observed. Authoritative U.S. sources said President Kennedy hoped the Soviet Union would use its influence to get Pathet Lao forces out of the Plain of Jars, where they have clashed with General Kong Lae's Neutralist forces.

But, the sources added, an American "show of force" was possible if this should be needed to prefer Geneva agreements on Laos.

### Saudi Arabia Announces Agreement On Military Disengagement In Yemen

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 22. (AP)—Saudi Arabia's Prime Minister, crown Prince Feisal, has announced his country's military disengagement in Yemen.

Speaking at a mass rally on Saturday in Saudi Arabia near the port of Jiddah, the Prince said the three points were:

1. Withdrawal of U.A.R. forces with their armaments from Yemen.
2. Halting Saudi Arabia's aid to Royalist forces of Yemen's deposed King Mohammed el Badr.
3. Establishment of a 25-mile demilitarized buffer zone along the Saudi-Yemeni common frontier under supervision of United Nations observers.

The zone would stretch 124 miles each side of the Saudi Arabian and Yemeni border. Only UN observers would be allowed in the zone. The observers would also supervise the withdrawal of U.A.R. troops. Prince Feisal said the "tragedy of Yemen" would come to an end if all parties concerned gave final approval to the proposed settlement.

Earlier reports from Cairo and Nasser of the U.A.R. and President Abdullah Sallal of Republic of Yemen had agreed to the proposed settlement. Gradual withdrawal of U.A.R. troops estimated at 28,000 is about to get underway, according to these reports.

UN Secretary General U Thant have reported preparing to despatch certain obligations patch 50 U.N. observers to take towards countries with which you have close relations, ment.

He added that the lives of a large number of Pakhtunistani nationalists are in danger in Pakistani jails and the people are consistently demanding that the Government of Pakistan should pay attention to this vital issue but that Government, on the contrary, intensifies its oppressive measures against the prisoners. Mr. Bangkash has added that reports from prisons in Dera Ismail Khan state that Mr. Hussein Bakhsh Kowsar is also severely sick and while his life is in danger the Government of Pakistan is not paying any attention to him whatsoever.

He is not allowed to get medical treatment even at his own expenses.

Another report from Quetta in Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that telephone lines have been downed over a large distance near Chaman. Similarly posters have been stuck on telephone poles in many places warning the Government of Pakistan of grave consequences unless it reconsidered its policy towards the people of Pakhtunistan.

### New Schools Brief

KABUL, April 22.—The following schools have been opened in various parts of the country in conformity with the educational development plan.

- Village school for boys in Tazni Village of Ghazni.
- School for girls in Khawaja Ahmad Village of Mokr.
- Village school for boys in An-dab Village of Bamiyan.
- Village School for girls at Khawaja Ghar village of Talukan.
- Charmagh Dara Village of Faizabad Village of Bamiyan.

### New Canal For Kataghan To Irrigate 30,000 Acres

BAGHLAN, April 22.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, Governor of Kataghan Province inspected the head works of the Ajmeer Canal on Saturday and discussed with engineers another canal from the second hydro-electric dam which would have a length of over two kilometres.

In an interview with a Bakhtar reporter the Governor said that the Ajmeer Canal itself due to certain technical difficulties was not able to irrigate certain parts of the adjoining land and the excavation of the new canal would eliminate this drawback to which the farmers in the area were confronted. 32,000 acres of additional land is expected to be irrigated by the canal. The Governor said the excavation would include digging of nearly 300,000 cubic metres of dirt.

The canal will have a depth of three to ten metres; its width at the bottom will be six metres and



### Lenin's Birthday Anniversary

Today the Soviet people mark the 83rd birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the theoretician of communism, organizer of the communist party of the Soviet Union and founder of the first socialist state in the world.

It was the young Soviet Government under V. I. Lenin which recognized as the first state in the world Afghanistan's independence in 1919.

Afghan-Soviet relations since then have developed in an atmosphere of mutual respect and co-operation. It was Lenin who said we are prepared to assist the friendly country of Afghanistan in every way we can.

The Soviet Union envisioned by this directive of Lenin and in accordance with its policy of mutual co-operation assisted Afghanistan in its first Five Year Plan and has promised to do so in its second Plan.

While congratulating the Soviet people on this historic day we wish for further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

### Home News In Brief

KANDAHAR, April 22.—Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, Vice President of the Women's Society, inspected the educational affairs of Zarghoona Ana High School, adults women training courses, Zinab, Mashriki, and mechanical schools in Kandahar city.

Afterwards she visited the provincial Women's Society and inspected various sections of the organization and held talks on the Society's further development.

KABUL, April 22.—Mr. Faiz Mohammad, Ahmadzai President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines left Kabul for the United States to hold talks with American aircraft manufacturing companies on the purchase of additional air planes for Ariana.

### Chou Calls Laos Situation "Increasingly Disquietening"

PEKING, April 22. (Reuters).—The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou en-Lai last night repeated the Chinese Government's call for international action to end what he called an "increasingly disquietening" situation in Laos.

He said that Britain and Soviet Union as co-Chairmen of the 14 nation Geneva Conference and all countries which took part in the conference had the responsibility to check the foreign interference and aggression in Laos and revert to the dangerous situation there.

Speaking on the Sino-Indian border dispute he said China "absolutely will not" take any action which might vitiate the present situation and prejudice the changes of direct negotiations.

In a speech at a banquet for visiting United Arab Republic Leader Mr. Aly Sabry, he said: "I can tell you all that although India is not yet prepared to return to the conference table, provided it does not renew its military provocation and armed intrusion, the existing state of cease-fire and disengagement will continue."



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; GUNMAN'S WALK starring: Van Heflin, Tab Hunter and Kathryn Grant.  
KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; THE SONG OF FOREST with translation in Persian.  
BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER starring: George Baker.  
ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; SEAVENGALL.

### Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 22.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanistan	per U.S. Dollar
Af 50	per Pound Sterling
Af 140	per Deutsche Mark
Af 12.50	per Swiss Franc
Af 11.6414	per French Franc
Af 10.1214	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanistan	per unit of foreign currency
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +19°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-36 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-24 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL: II, NO. 48

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1963 (SOWR 2, 1342 S.H.)

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul: Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Ariana Afghan Airlines  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

PRICE AF 1

## 81 Bodies Recovered After Floods In Herat

Teams Recovering More Victims; Floods In Other Parts Too

KABUL, April 23.—Bodies of 81 people have so far been recovered after strong floods in northern Herat on Friday. Rescue teams are engaged in recovering the bodies of more victims.

The floods took by surprise large families of kochis who had camped on the banks of the Torghundi River.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society said that it had instructed its provincial agency in Herat to offer all help it could. A Society spokesman said that a team equipped with first aid facilities will be despatched from Kabul soon.

The Governor of Herat Mr. Wahid visited the scene on Sunday. The floods in Herat have also damaged great areas of cultivated land and parts of the road between Kushk and Kala-e-Naw. Reports of floods and storm in other parts of Afghanistan have also reached here. In Sari Pul of Shiberghan one man and two children have died as the result of floods. The bodies of the man and one of the children have been recovered. These floods have also killed many heads of cattle.

A severe storm, resembling a cumulus in the Nirkh district of Maidan has uprooted 52 old mulberry trees and has destroyed a mosque and a house. The local population of the area described the event as a dark, big cloud appearing on the scene and after destroying the mosque and the house and uprooting the trees it started moving skyward and its colour began to change to white.

A cumulus is a massy cloud occurring in the middle of the day (at elevations between 5,000 and 15,000 feet), having a flat base and rounded out-tops often piled up like a mountain. It commonly appears in the early afternoon or warm days and may afford rain or thunder gusts. The storm in Nirkh area is believed to be a cumulus.

### King Hussein Warns Subjects Against "False Patriots"

AMMAN, Jordan, April 23. (AP).—Jordan's King Hussein told his people on Monday night "I will carry on my heritage as long as I live".

In a radio address broadcast from Amman the King warned Jordanians against "agents, Ministry of Education's Club yesterday afternoon to mark the anniversary of the cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Jordan."

"I am afraid of no one in this world except God," he said. "I and Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia will continue my way as a soldier."

In an apparent reference to the Arab unity move in Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad that helped spark last week-end's troubles in Jordan, King Hussein said he too believed in the unity of Arab states. But he said this should be "a unity of free brothers not a unity of slaves of one another."

(Contd. on page 4)

## Sugar Co. Distributes Sugar-Beet Seeds Freely To Farmers

KABUL, April 23.—The Sugar manufacturing Company has given away free of cost 83 tons of sugar-beet seeds during the past two months; three hundred and fifty nine tons of chemical fertilizers were also sold by the Company to farmers in Baghlan and Pul-i-Khumri areas at low rates. The Company has given loans amounting to four hundred and seventy two thousand Afghani to the agriculturists. Distribution of chemical fertilizers and loans is reported to be continuing.

### USSR And U.S.A. Not Interested To Break Disarmament Deadlock

GENEVA, April 23. (Reuters).—The United Arab Republic revealed on Monday that the Soviet Union and the United States opposed a move by the non-aligned nations to break the nuclear test ban deadlock at the Disarmament Conference even before it was tabled.

### 21 AMERICANS RETURN FROM CUBA

MIAMI, Florida, April 23. (AP).—Twenty-one Americans released from Cuban prison by Prime Minister Fidel Castro were flown back on Monday to the United States.

At first glance, the men appeared in good condition as they climbed out of a Red Cross plane which delivered them to Homestead Air Force Base south of here.

Mr. James Donovan, New York Attorney, returned with the prisoners, completing what he said would be his last mercy mission to Cuba.

Most of the Americans were sentenced on charges of counter-revolutionary activity. Seventeen of them are known to have been held in a special compound on the Isle of Pines.

The Red Cross announced that with the cargo delivered in Monday's flight and by the freighter American Survivor now unloading in Havana harbour, \$38 million in goods will have been delivered to Cuba.

Mr. Donovan said 1,000 Cuban refugees will leave Cuba on the American Survivor.

KABUL, April 23.—Mr. Mahmood Tafazuli, Iranian Cultural Counsellor in Afghanistan and India, now arrived in Kabul paid a courtesy call on Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, yesterday morning, during which Mr. Benawa presented him some records of Afghan music and published music gramophone records were presented to Mr. Benawa for the Voice of America, through Mr. White, the Cultural Attache of American Embassy in Kabul.

### Security Council Debates Senegalese Complaint Against Portugal

NEW YORK, April 23. (Reuters).—Senegal on Monday spurned Portugal's suggestion that a fact-finding commission look into the charge that planes from Portuguese Guinea had attacked a Senegalese border village earlier this month.

### 4TH CENTURY B.C. COINS FOUND IN KHOGYANI

KABUL, April 23.—Fifteen silver coins which possibly belonged to fourth century B.C. have been found in the Mursil Hill of Khogyani in Nangarhar Province.

Mr. Motamidi, the Director of inside clay pots buried two metres under the ground. Mursil Hill is situated one kilometre away from Khogyani.

He said that the new find was a floral pattern. The currency at that time was used jointly by the local population and the Federal Republic of Germany. The coins were called "Bint Bar". Senegal set up an inquiry commission under a neutral chairman. The U.N. published the text of a draft resolution jointly sponsored by Ghana and Morocco, the two African members of the Council, which would give U Thant, the Secretary-General, a watching brief.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 23, 1963

## FLOODS IN HERAT

The unfortunate losses, both human and property, inflicted in various parts of the country last week and this week due to storms and floods, has been topped by the floods in northern Herat which according to reports have taken 81 lives. More bodies are afraid to be recovered from the Lag Lag and Torgundi rivers.

It is the duty of the Red Crescent Society and all other humanitarian organizations and indeed every individual to see that sufficient help is offered to the victims of this natural catastrophe.

Reports reaching from Herat say that people who have been the victims of last Friday floods were caught at night by surprise.

While on the one hand we regret such catastrophes, it is important to work out ways and means to prevent heavy losses as the result of these events. For one thing, we know that those sections of our population who move from one part of the country to another from season to season, have been advised time and again by organizations such as the Red Crescent to avoid lodging in places situated on the flood paths. The most common season for floods in Afghanistan are the months of March and April and they have to be specially careful to avoid camping in such places during this season.

It is our opinion that Governmental Departments and all other agencies concerned should join hands during this season to see that the kuchi lodge at safer places. We are sure that by doing so great many accidents of this kind will be avoided.

Natural catastrophes, such as floods, earthquakes and tornadoes are common and they inflict losses all around the world. In certain cases precautionary measures can save lives and property. It is in this field that we ought to concentrate our efforts in addition to help social and humanitarian points of view.

## Freedom Limited Or Unlimited? THE LANGUAGE

By B. YUSUFZAI

It is interesting to note recent religious and cultural. On the misuse of this sacred right by manifestation of political thought and ideas of the citizens of this town as they appear in daily newspapers. There is much talk about freedom, liberty, democracy and justice, etc. Quotation from masters and vanguards of democracy are called upon to support suggestions as future line of actions are offered at various levels and from different walks of life. These attempts, lacking analytical character and rarely touching on existing level of political development, serve a purpose. That is they represent wishes and desires of the people on one hand, and are indicative of the degree and level of political consciousness on the other.

In certain cases a byproduct of useful hints and suggestions have been obtained. Along the same trend, I would like to discuss one of the most talked about subjects, that is freedom, and raise questions. When we emphasize the positive aspects of freedom, we desire and request for the right to participate in public affairs. We think of individualism, economic, and

Along the same trend, I would like to discuss one of the most talked about subjects, that is freedom, and raise questions. When we emphasize the positive aspects of freedom, we desire and request for the right to participate in public affairs. We think of individualism, economic, and

## Yugoslavia Has New Constitution

The new Yugoslav Constitution in the field of economic-social was promulgated on April 7th in the National Assembly.

Actually, the fundamental idea characteristic in the new Constitution is that it opens wide the door of development of socialist democracy and initiates a fresh stage in the constitutional and legal development of Yugoslavia, in which the incipient process of transformation of power in the name of the people into power of the people itself finds full expression. By placing the rights of self-government in the core of all the rights of the working people, the new Constitution elevates the person of the working man to a pedestal on which he has never stood—man becomes the subject of Government to the fullest degree. This infuses concrete meaning and material substance into the rights and freedom which man enjoys.

The Yugoslav Constitution does not limit itself to restricting man's rights and freedoms by enumerating the traditional rights and freedoms such as personal freedom, freedom of work, freedom of meeting and assembly, association, press and others. In addition to these it establishes the following rights: right to work, right to a forty-two hour week, right to paid rest, freedom of thought and self-determination, right to the free expression of one's nationality and freedom to use one's language and script, right to education, right to social security, right to material sustenance during temporary incapacity, right to a minimum of earnings, right to protection of the family, special right to protection of mother and child, special rights for war invalids and a number of other rights.

Besides all this, the Constitution guarantees the right of a share of the income, while the principle of distribution according to work has been elevated to the level of a basic principle of the new Constitution. It is our earnest hope that both security forces and other organizations concerned as also the population at large will pay attention in both fields from a social and humanitarian points of view.

Natural catastrophes, such as floods, earthquakes and tornadoes are common and they inflict losses all around the world. In certain cases precautionary measures can save lives and property. It is in this field that we ought to concentrate our efforts in addition to help social and humanitarian points of view.

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## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* again devoted its editorial to a discussion of medicines and pharmacies. Some thirty or forty years ago, said the editorial, when modern medicine was not quite so popular in the country people used to take refuge to Greek medicine and treat not elaborate on the advantages or disadvantages of the so called Greek medicine, which is mainly based on herbs, seeds, various kinds of oil etc. But straight away pointed out that the situation in the recent years has considerably changed in favour of modern medicine.

People, it said began to realize the great advances made in this field and showed an increasing liking towards consulting a certified physician instead of the old hakims. This in turn brought about the question of importing medicine and many pharmacies were established on the advice of the Ministry of Public Health.

The editorial then goes on to say that despite the Ministry's efforts to assist these pharmacies in every way possible, the high prices of medicines remained a problem of the people. To check against abrupt fluctuation of prices the Ministry opened a central medicine depot in competition with pharmacies; it is not known, however, as to how far this step has been useful. The depot is expected to be further enlarged and strengthened in order to be able to play its role as an effective competitor of pharmacies.

The editorial suggests that all samples or most of the imported medicines should be analyzed in the laboratories first. Of course the Ministry of Public Health and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, being responsible in this connection, continued the editorial, might be fully aware of the fact that every day a number of new medicines come into the market; some of these, however, do not have a favourable effect on the patient, but are sold because they are advertised too much. An example of such medicine was the use of thalidomide by expectant mothers which results in producing deformed and disfigured babies. The sale of this medicine is now forbidden.

The other point which was stressed in the editorial is of course not allowing the import of patented and highly expensive medicine because most people think that expensive medicine is invariably good medicine. The editorial also quotes in a non-committal manner some of the letters to the paper's Editor suggesting the manufacture of these medicines locally; but how far is it practical, it concluded, is better known by the Ministry of Public Health.

## FIVE ARMY OFFICERS

## ARRESTED IN TURKEY

ANKARA, April 23. (Reuter).—Five Turkish army officers, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, have been arrested here, the Defence Ministry said on Monday. The Ministry said it was believing the officers had been concerned with distributing leaflets, possibly signed by the "Young Kemalists Army".

## RADIO KABUL

## PROGRAMME

TUESDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music

3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 13:45; Arr. 15:10.

Kabul-Mazar: Dep. 8:30; Arr. 10:40.

## ARRIVALS:

Delhi-Kabul: Dep. 6:00; Arr. 12:40.

Beirut-Kabul: Dep. 12:30 a.m. Arr. 13:45 p.m.

Mazar-Kabul: Dep. 11; Arr. 1:00.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut to

Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.

AEROFLOT

Moscow-Kabul: Dep. 22:30 p.m.

Arr. Kabul 8:30 a.m.

Kabul-Moscow: Dep. 11:20 a.m.

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## Campaign Against Smallpox



The Ministry of Public Health has launched a plan to inoculate all citizens of Kabul against small-pox.

team of the Ministry of Public Health has inoculated nearly 60,000 boy and girl students in the Capital and the magistrate of Bagram. An official of the Ministry said

as soon as inoculation of school boys and girls is completed similar operation will be launched in various colleges and then at homes.

## FARID KHAN OR SHERSHAH

History records of an Afghan youth, destined to keep the Moghuls out of the prosperous land of Hindustan for 15 years and to establish himself a mighty kingdom in that country.

It is said that in the 15th century, when Sultan Bahlol, of the Ludi tribe, possessed the throne of Delhi, Ibrahim Khan, and his family migrated from Afghanistan to Hindustan and was given an extensive piece of land as Jagir (free from government tax). Hassan Khan the father of Farid (later surnamed Sher Khan) had four wives, one Afghan and three Indian.

Farid and Nizam were born of one Afghan mother while his other six sons were born of his Indian wives. Hassan Khan did not care for the mother of Farid, but was very fond of his girls; and was especially attached to the mother of Suleiman. She gained such influence over Hassan Khan, the marks of mightiness in Farid that she entirely ruled him and sought to arrest him. When father went to Jalal Khan the administrator of Jampur and peror's evil-intents he fled to the district of Bihar where he was requested by Sultan Mohammad Farid to return to his father's villa, but Farid did not heed Jalal Khan's advice, and asked him to say, "I make you my son's lieutenant, do instruct him with all convey to his father that Farid remain with all would remain with Jalal Khan your care for, he is of tender and receive instruction under his age". As the result of his excellent patronage, Farid employed him in hunting and Farid Khan philosophers. Some years after, led a lion with his sword. Sultan Farid Khan was taken by his Mohammad, on account of this friends to his father's presence, gallant encounter, gave to Farid to Sahsrām, where he employed the title of Sher Khan. When Sulhimself in the administration of tan Mohammad died, his son Jalal his district and the prosperity of Khan succeeded him. Being him people. The fame of Farid's self very young, Sher Khan was wisdom and competence was noisome his deputy in the Government abroad over the kingdom of ment of Bihar and its dependents, Bihar, and all the nobles of that country who heard of it, praised him. He gained a reputation authority and wanted to do away among all, except a few enemies with him. Sher Khan who was such as the mother of Suleiman. watching the opportunity, ousted Suleiman and his mother made Jalal Khan, and declared himself all kinds of false complaints to the independent ruler of Bihar, Hassan Khan. At first he turned a deaf ear towards her, but later and Homayun succeeded him as when he noticed that his the emperor of Hindustan, Sher Khan's favourite wife was always in a Shah, availed himself of Homayun's gloomy mood, Hassan Khan, who was engaged in Guirāt and quiet a basket full of gold ornaments and go on a way that radio astronomy advanced towards Farid. When this hastened to meet Sher Khan, a serious engagement Homayun realized this, he took leave in a serious engagement Homayun would come near her.

By Abdur Rahman Amiri

of his friends and set off for Agra the then capital of Hindustan. In Agra he entered the service of Doulat Khan Ludi. After some years the Ludi government was overthrown by Babur Shah. Farid Khan joined Babur's court and remained for some years amongst the Moghuls. Here he acquainted himself with Moghul military arrangements, their modes of governing and the character of their nobles. He often said among the Afghans, "If luck aided me, I could easily oust the Moghuls from Hindustan. For the Moghuls, are not superior to the Afghans in battle or in single combat; but the Afghans have let the empire of Hind slip from their hands, on account of their internal dissensions".

Later on Babur frightened by such influence over Hassan Khan, Khan's manner, suspected him and sought to arrest him. When father went to Jalal Khan the administrator of Jampur and peror's evil-intents he fled to the district of Bihar where he was requested by Sultan Mohammad Farid to return to his father's villa, but Farid did not heed Jalal Khan's advice, and asked him to say, "I make you my son's lieutenant, do instruct him with all convey to his father that Farid remain with all would remain with Jalal Khan your care for, he is of tender and receive instruction under his age". As the result of his excellent patronage, Farid employed him in hunting and Farid Khan philosophers. Some years after, led a lion with his sword. Sultan Farid Khan was taken by his Mohammad, on account of this friends to his father's presence, gallant encounter, gave to Farid to Sahsrām, where he employed the title of Sher Khan. When Sulhimself in the administration of tan Mohammad died, his son Jalal his district and the prosperity of Khan succeeded him. Being him people. The fame of Farid's self very young, Sher Khan was wisdom and competence was noisome his deputy in the Government abroad over the kingdom of ment of Bihar and its dependents, Bihar, and all the nobles of that country who heard of it, praised him. He gained a reputation authority and wanted to do away among all, except a few enemies with him. Sher Khan who was such as the mother of Suleiman. watching the opportunity, ousted Suleiman and his mother made Jalal Khan, and declared himself all kinds of false complaints to the independent ruler of Bihar, Hassan Khan. At first he turned a deaf ear towards her, but later and Homayun succeeded him as when he noticed that his the emperor of Hindustan, Sher Khan's favourite wife was always in a Shah, availed himself of Homayun's gloomy mood, Hassan Khan, who was engaged in Guirāt and quiet a basket full of gold ornaments and go on a way that radio astronomy advanced towards Farid. When this hastened to meet Sher Khan, a serious engagement Homayun realized this, he took leave in a serious engagement Homayun would come near her.

After assuming full power, Sher Khan made certain laws both from his own ideas and by extracting from the works of the Jodrell Bank's Director. He confirmed the evidence of his justice. He constructed highways, radio telescope by photographs linking various parts of his kingdom together, on the sides of which at certain intervals, he built separate lodgings both for Hindus and Muslims and at the gate of every inn, he had placed pots full of water that anyone might drink and in every sarai South Africa and Curacao took he settled Brahmins and to provide hot and cold water, and beds and food. It is said that Sher Khan's reign was so peaceful and quiet that an old woman might of study of the stars "in the same manner as an her head and go on a way that radio astronomy advanced towards Farid. When this hastened to meet Sher Khan, a serious engagement Homayun realized this, he took leave in a serious engagement Homayun would come near her.

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## S. Viet Nam Troops Enter Laos, Charges China

PEKING, April 23. (Reuter).—The New China News Agency, in a report from Vientiane on Monday, said an increasing number of Savannakhet (right-wing) troops, including artillery units armed with American made 105 mm. howitzers and paratroopers, had appeared in the Laotian capital.

The Agency said combat exercises had been held under the command of US Advisers.

The Agency also said that officers of the U.S. in Thailand and South Viet Nam "and the Chiang Kai Shek remnant bandits" were with regular troops at Xieng Khouang.

## 15,000 OLIVE TREES GRAFTED IN PAKTIA

KABUL, April 23.—A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture which had gone to the Southern Province of Paktia to graft wild olive trees returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Kishtyar, the Director of Forestry said that the delegation had grafted 15,000 trees in Matoon Baba Hill from the new variety of Turkish olive.

He said that six years ago the Ministry of Agriculture had grafted 100 trees with this new variety and good results have been obtained.

## GRAND EUROPEAN DESIGN MAGNIFICENT, SAYS STEVENSON

NEW YORK, April 23. (Reuter).—Mr. Adail Stevenson, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations said on Monday that most Europeans were still pinning their hopes on a sort of "grand design", which he called "a magnificent concept—worth all our energies."

### King Hussein

(Contd. from page 1)

above another." He said "we have extended a strong a clean hand to our brothers, not out of fear or weakness."

He thanked his country's security forces for their "strong and honourable stand in the face of destructive elements."

According to another report heavily armed soldiers kept the holy city of Jerusalem under strict curfew on Monday as Jordan's King Hussein faced one of the deepest crisis of his reign.

With his parliament dissolved and a virtually unknown uncle nominally holding the job of Premier, the King appeared to be meeting the trouble in his usual direct manner.

The cities of Jerusalem, Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarem, scenes of serious rioting against King Hussein's monarchy on Saturday, all were curfewed. An unknown number of rioters and curfew breakers—estimated at 80 to 90—were under arrest.

One reliable source also reported the King had ordered the arrest of Jerusalem magistrates, apparently for letting the rioting get out of control.

That part of the country lying west of the Jordan river was closed off from the desert highlands of Trans-Jordan by military road-blocks that allowed only foreign

## Some Soviet-U.S. Accord Reported On Way To Avoid A. Weapons Information Spread

WASHINGTON, April 23. (Reuter).—An authoritative U.S. source said yesterday the Soviet Union had expressed some interest in reaching an agreement with the U.S. to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons information to non-nuclear countries.

So far there had been nothing more than an indication of interest from Moscow, but it was clear that the USSR and America had a common concern in such an agreement the sources said.

The U.S. thought the possibility of several countries developing their own national nuclear forces was the greatest danger to world peace and security.

There were 18 to 20 countries at present moving towards a potential capability to produce nuclear weapons, the source said. It was with this situation in mind that the U.S. had decided to go ahead with plans for the projected NATO multilateral nuclear force.

The alternative to such a force, the source said, was to let nature take its course, in which case Italy and Germany probably would follow France in developing their own national nuclear forces.

The Soviet Union had made it clear, that it could not stand idly by if West Germany acquired its own nuclear capability, the source added.

The source said the Soviet desire for a test ban treaty seems to have diminished recently and that Moscow apparently was not interested in abandoning testing now.

They spoke of the serious situation there as President Kennedy met during the morning with the U.S. National Security Council to discuss Laos. White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said he did not expect any announcement afterward.

The authorities would not speculate on just what U.S. military moves might be although conceding that U.S. troops could be returned to the South-East Asian designs.

"But if you want to use the concept, I can assure you, that most Europeans are still pinning their hopes for the future on a combination of NATO, the Common Market, the Atlantic partnership, the United Nations, our new trade expansion act, strengthened international monetary arrangements, a concerted attack on the poverty of the less-developed world, and a steady movement towards social progress and civic freedom."

He said that in Europe he had found "increased confidence and respect for American foreign policy." In England, despite the fuss over skybolt, now largely forgotten, I found esteem on all sides for American leadership.

He said he had found a "new frontier movement" in Europe, but no one could tell whether it would develop "with Britain or without."

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ners and officials through.

The trouble appeared to be concentrated in the west bank, whose Palestinians have long pined for the union of Jordan with President Gamal Nasser, U.A.R. as a means of getting back their lands in Israel.

Although it showed signs of anxiety and was under the close surveillance of soldiers, Amman itself remained open and operating at normal pace.

## IRANIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD THIS SUMMER

TEHERAN, Iran, April 23. (AP)—Iranian Premier Assadullah Alam said on Monday that a general election will be held "some time this summer."

Mr. Alam said to avoid rigged elections, the new election law approved in a recent referendum, will provide all voting to be held on one day and the results announced the next day.

## Purely Precautionary Moves By U.S. 7th Fleet U.S. Troops May Be Sent Back To Thailand

WASHINGTON, April 23. (AP).—U.S. Defence authorities said on Monday certain purely precautionary moves by the U.S. 7th fleet have been undertaken in crisis threatened South-East Asia.

A decision has been made, it was learned, to send some additional 7th fleet units into the Gulf of Siam area.

Some Units of the 7th fleet already are there.

The move was part of the U.S. effort to show its great concern over developments in Laos where Pathet Lao forces have seized the main positions of the Neutralist army supporting Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Another AP item says, high-ranking U.S. authorities said on Monday there is a possibility U.S. troops might be sent back to Thailand because of the threat in neighbouring Laos. But they did not predict this would happen.

The three-nation International Control Commission supposed to police a cease-fire in Laos will probably be able to get some representatives to the Plaine des Jarres trouble area, though it appears they will be stationed only with the Neutralist forces, not the Pathet Lao.

The authorities would not speculate on just what U.S. military moves might be although conceding that U.S. troops could be returned to the South-East Asian designs.

They noted that the United States has considerable power in the South-East Asia area. They said they did not want to talk

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; TREAD SOFTLY STRAN-

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; VIRGIN ISLAND.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; FOREST SONG with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; SEAVENGALL.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 23.—The following are the foreign exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghanistan**  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

**Selling Rates In Afghanistan**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

U.S. authorities gave this picture of the Laotian situation on Monday.

The three-nation International Control Commission supposed to police a cease-fire in Laos will probably be able to get some representatives to the Plaine des Jarres trouble area, though it appears they will be stationed only with the Neutralist forces, not the Pathet Lao.

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YESTERDAY Max. +17°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-37 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-23 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 49

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1963 (SOWE 3, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.K. Refuses To Join U.S.S.R. Buzkashi In Kabul Erhard To Succeed Adenauer In Charging U.S. With During His As West German Chancellor Interference In Laos Majesty's Birthday This Fall

LONDON, April 24. (AP).—The Soviet Government disclosed on Tuesday night that Britain had rejected a Soviet proposal to join the Soviet Union in drafting a note which would say the United States interferes in Laos.

The Soviet accusation was contained in a draft of a note saying the responsibility for creation of tension in Laos rested with the United States and the political forces in Laos supported by it.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Home rejected the proposed draft in a message to Mr. Gromyko on Sunday.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State Mr. Averall Harriman met with Lord Home on Tuesday. Aides reported they agreed on the need to preserve the Geneva agreements and the national Government of a united and neutral Laos.

In his reply delivered to Mr. Gromyko on Sunday, Lord Home said there had been many accusations of interference in Laos and breaches of the Geneva agreement. "But, he went on, you have singled out only those which relate to the Americans, and I do not feel that I could join in including these in a message to the Laotians."

"In the first place, I do not myself believe that they are correct, but in any event I am sure that it would be wrong to single out only those accusations which have been made against one party."

This would show a lack of impartiality on the part of the co-told Parliament on Tuesday his Chairman. I suggest we ought Government had received no report to pronounce on such matters until we know the views of the International Commission on the causes of the present state of affairs."

Lord Home's reply was released by the British Foreign Office on Tuesday night. It went on to say that if Mr. Gromyko agreed to delete the accusation of American interference and part of phrase referring to the Laotian Government's assistance to the International Control Commission, Britain would be ready to agree to the proposed joint message to Laos.

Soviet side of the story According to TASS, the Soviet draft message, handed on Saturday to the British Ambassador in Moscow Humphrey Trevelyan, expressed serious concern over the acts of political terrorism and armed clashes in Laos which "endanger peace in that country far given no indication of acceptance and might wreck the Geneva talks on the Sino-Indian border."

The draft stresses that "the domestic problems of Laos must be solved by the Laotians themselves and that the Geneva accords and the existence of the Coalition Government create favourable conditions for the co-operation of all forces which stand for building up a peaceful, independent and neutral Laos, some unconfirmed reports" of also for eliminating mistrust between Chinese patrols intruding into the three political groups, some parts of the North-east (Colombo) Conference was not to give a verdict," Mr. Chou continued: "it is obvious that insistence on placing the Colombo Conference nations in the position of turning the Colombo proposals

He said in reply to questions that no one had so far suggested the second meeting of Colombo Conference powers to consider changes in the proposals.

Mr. Nehru said there had been independent and neutral Laos, "some unconfirmed reports" of also for eliminating mistrust between Chinese patrols intruding into the three political groups, some parts of the North-east (Colombo) Conference was not to give a verdict," Mr. Chou continued: "it is obvious that insistence on placing the Colombo Conference nations in the position of turning the Colombo proposals

The Government was now trying to verify the reports, he said in a written reply to a question.

KABUL, April 24.—On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday which will take place on the twenty second of Mizan (Sept. 15, 1963) Buzkashi teams from the north are invited by the Olympic Federation.

Mr. Nour Ahmad, an official of Olympic Federation, said the Federation has invited teams from Mazar-e-Sharif, Sheberghan and Maimana to take part in games held on this occasion.

The teams will be guests of the Olympic Federation for 20 days.

### Pakhtunistani Poet Imprisoned

KABUL, April 24.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistani, states that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Shad Mohammad Mezhai famous Pakhtu poet and prominent figure of the National Awami Party on charges of reciting his lyrics on freedom movement before the public and also his nationalist activities.

The report adds that Mr. Hafiz Zariat Khan another Pakhtu poet held, in which officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice, the National Awami Party has Press and Information will participate in the seminar.

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BONN, April 24. (Reuter).—The parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Party (C.D.U.) yesterday elected Professor Ludwig Erhard as their candidate to succeed the Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, when he retires in the autumn.

Adenauer Opposes Erhard's Election In C.D.U. Meeting

The group cast 159 votes for the motion naming Prof. Erhard as successor with 47 against and 19 abstentions out of the total of 225.

The 87-year-old Chancellor told the meeting before the ballot that he did not think Prof. Erhard a suitable man for the post as Government Chief, despite his "great merits as Economics Minister."

When the result of the secret vote was announced, Prof. Erhard obviously moved, pledged himself to continue "the heritage of Konrad Adenauer."

Turning to the elderly Government Leader, Prof. Erhard said: "whatever there has been between us in the past that may have separated us in a hostile way, should as from today become part of the past. To forgive and forget is not only a Christian trait: It is also a sign of human greatness."

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The report adds that Mr. Hafiz Zariat Khan another Pakhtu poet held, in which officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice, the National Awami Party has Press and Information will participate in the seminar.

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## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 24, 1963

## Grand European Design

When Mr. Stevenson, the United States' Chief Representative to the United Nations, spoke about the "Grand European Design" and said it was a magnificent thing, he at the same time had some words about the nationalistic designs in Europe which, he said, if allowed to be fulfilled, will increase the possibilities of world war.

Mr. Stevenson, just back from a European tour, spoke about points which his country and European nations agreed upon. And in this connexion he mentioned the joint forces of NATO, the Common Market, the Atlantic partnership, the role played by these nations in the United Nations, the new trade expansion act, strengthened international monetary arrangements, a concerted attack on poverty in less-developed world and a steady movement towards social progress and civic freedom.

But at the same time, the U.S. statesman spoke about the dangers underlying the desire by some European Powers (he named France and the United Kingdom) concerning their own national nuclear deterrent. He said that in case France and the United Kingdom acquire their own national nuclear, deterrent, other nations too might very well desire their own nuclear forces.

Mr. Stevenson's remarks came in the wake of reports from Washington that both the Soviet Union and the United States have expressed some interest in reaching an agreement to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Last week General de Gaulle, the President of France once again reiterated his Government's determination in having a purely French nuclear deterrent. The United States is opposed to see more nations other than itself and the Soviet Union acquire this force. Its opposition is not only based on strategic points, but people working in President

(Cont. on page 4)

# The Federation Of Greater Malaysia— THE LANGUAGE How Did The Crisis Develop?

The Federation of Greater Malaysia, proposed by the Malay Government and the Malay Premier, Mr. Abdul Rahman, and endorsed by the British Government, includes Malaysia, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.

Malaya which would form the nucleus of this Federation has a population of nearly six million. It was occupied by British in 1786 and Malacca, now a part of Malaya, came under British rule in 1824 when the Dutch occupation of the region ended. On August 5, 1957 an agreement was signed by Malaya and British under which Malaya achieved full independence. In accordance with the Constitution, which was formulated the same year, Malaya was proclaimed a Constitutional Monarchy and its Chief Ruler is elected from among rulers of various Malay States for a term of five years.

The island of Singapore enjoying internal autonomy had a population of nearly one and a half million, consisting of multi-racial elements. North Borneo, another part of the Federation, is the third largest island in the world and is situated forty miles to the east of Malaya in the Pacific Ocean. At present it is a British colony possessing, according to the census of 1959, a population of about four hundred and nineteen thousand; most of the inhabitants are of Chinese origin. Brunei was occupied by British in 1888; it is situated in the northern part of Borneo between Sarawak and British Borneo. Its population in 1959 was 60,000, most of them of Malay origin. In accordance with the Constitution promulgated on September 28, 1959, Brunei enjoys internal autonomy. Sarawak is also under British

The violent criticism directed by the Government of Indonesia against the proposed Federation and even the policy of the Malay Government together with the vociferous claims made by the Government of the Philippines created a state of deep unrest in that part of Asia, but the Government of Malaya announced that the proposal would be put through despite all these objections. The situation deteriorated to such an extent that the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant found it imperative to send Mr. Narasimha, as his special representative, to find out a way for settling the dispute. Similarly, the Government of the Philippines suggested that high level talks between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of the three States should be held in order to find a solution of the problem. The subsequent conference held at Manila agreed upon a meeting of Foreign Ministers followed by a Summit Meeting of the Heads of State of the three States.

Much has been said concerning the formation of this Federation and the United States Government has supported the idea because it is of the opinion that such a Federation would contribute to economic stability in the region. India, too, has supported it on the ground that certain foreign-ruled territories would attain freedom. Australia and Thailand have also given their blessing due to the close ties existing between them and Malaya and the United Kingdom. The outcome of all these territories, which are to become part of the Federation should be determined, but this revolt was allowed to exercise their right to self-determination.

Late last year Brunei nationalists led by Sheikh Azhari started a rebellion against the Federation and demanded the right of self-determination, but this revolt was crushed with the help of British forces.

After a series of discussions between the Government of the Philippines and the United Kingdom, conducted on a diplomatic level, it was decided that the Minister of Foreign Affairs should visit London for further talks in this regard. However, the British authorities did not agree with the Philippines point of view and a stalemate developed.

The Man In The News: A CARTOONIST'S DELIGHT: ERHARD ARCHITECT OF W. GERMAN ECONOMY

## The Man In The News:

## A CARTOONIST'S DELIGHT: ERHARD ARCHITECT OF W. GERMAN ECONOMY

Professor Ludwig Erhard, portly, cheery and always puffing at a cigar, is a cartoonist's delight. But on poverty in less-developed world and a steady movement towards social progress and civic freedom.

But at the same time, the U.S. statesman spoke about the dangers underlying the desire by some European Powers (he named France and the United Kingdom) concerning their own national nuclear deterrent. He said that in case France and the United Kingdom acquire their own national nuclear, deterrent, other nations too might very well desire their own nuclear forces.

Mr. Stevenson's remarks came in the wake of reports from Washington that both the Soviet Union and the United States have expressed some interest in reaching an agreement to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

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demie he used to be.

But his friends say this is a mistake—a judgment given weight by the courage with which he acted in the lean years after the war when he was economic adviser to the British and U.S. occupying authorities.

In 1948, without approval, he announced over the radio one Sunday the end of rationing and price controls. "Turn the people and the honey loose and they will make the country strong," he said.

The allied authorities were furious and he was summoned before General Lucius Clay, the U.S. Military Governor.

"My advisers tell me this is a terrible thing," General Clay said. "Don't worry," Dr. Erhard replied, "my advisers tell me the same."

A protestant, born in Bavaria, he served as a non-commissioned officer in the World War I and then studied economic at Nuremberg and Frankfurt—where he met the Jewish economist Professor Franz Oppenheimer, who was to become one of his closest personal friends.

He was head of an Institute for Economic Research in Nuremberg when Hitler came to power in 1933. Dismissed when he refused to join the Nazi party, a group of German industrialists gave him should go into full operation by

The report says that 33 per cent of work on the construction of the factory has been completed and it is expected that the plant next year.

Seven hundred workers and 25 experts are busy on the project near Khwaja Rawash Airport. The initial capacity of the factory will be 35 thousand square metres of reinforced concrete.

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## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* referring to recent anti-nuclear demonstrations in certain European capitals in its editorial said: Ever since the time when man became acquainted with the atom, up to the present day when he has invented most destructive weapons making use of the energy contained in atom he has been in a state of fear.

This is because he never knows and cannot guarantee that reason and logic would prevail and win over the wilder feelings inherent in man. He is not sure whether he can always control his feelings and emotions. He is above all an egoist. And to satisfy his egoism he is likely at one time or another to resort to the most destructive and powerful weapon he has at his disposal. Even imagining a thermo nuclear war is enough to make one shudder.

The interesting thing, however, in the event of such a war is that there will be no conqueror, but on the contrary all will be vanquished alike. What is more a thermo nuclear war will have to effect those people who have actually nothing to do with the armament race and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons or the intensification of cold war.

That is why consistent demonstrations are being organized against the atomic weapons in all parts of the world. The demonstrators want to bring to the notice of all people the abhorring consequences of nuclear war and publicise against the manufacture and use of such weapons.

It is hoped that the recent demonstrations in London and other parts of the world would be able to serve their purpose in making the big powers realize the futility of the present armament race. It would be a wonderful thing for the world to witness in the present decade the glorious event of the signing of a disarmament treaty, making it possible for 1960's to go down in history truly as the development decade.

Yesterday's *Anis* devoted its editorial to the recent floods in Herat. In expressing sympathy for the victims of the catastrophe the paper suggested that since most of the victims were kochis camping on grounds situated on the flood path, it would be a useful thing if concerned authorities would take a responsible attitude in this connexion and advise the kochis regarding the place where they set out to camp.

The paper also carried a report about the activities of the newly founded factory for manufacturing prefabricated houses.

The report says that 33 per cent of work on the construction of the factory has been completed and it is expected that the plant next year.

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## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

## WEDNESDAY EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07, 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Man who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme: 6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme: 10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme: 11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music: 9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Herat: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul: Dep. 12-10 Arr. 4-30.

Kabul—Beirut: Dep. 12-00.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul: Dep. 5-00 a.m. Arr. 12-00.

Kabul—Tehran: Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15 p.m.

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AFGHANISTAN

Archaeological research has painted glass vessels, Greek which the people of Arghandab Basin lived from 3000 to 5000 years ago, pointing to a similar civilization in south-western Afghanistan and the Indus Basin in prehistoric times.

In Surkh Kotal, 18 kilometres to the north-west of Pul-i-Khumri a great fire temple and inscriptions were unearthed that belong to the Great Kushans proving that Zoroastrianism was preserved in northern Afghanistan centuries later during the Greek and Kushan periods, and the temple having been a nucleus of science and literature in those days. Likewise, many excavations were carried out in several other places such as Kama (close to the eastern borders.) Sakha (Shewaki), Sedk Abad (Kohistan), Tapa-Maranjan (Kabul), Karakamar (Aybak) and Sam-aherghar (Panjwayee-Kandahar) in 35 years. Recently, an Italian team started some excavations of the Ghaznavide soldiers with a refined artistic taste of the period.

The 53 and 35 metre statues and the painted temples of Bāmyan in the north-west of Kandahar, Mr. ghanistan has been, since the science and culture. Between village which covered the entire lization and culture in Central-Bronze Age in 13 stages of construction, indicating the way in dence to prove it.

Archaeological research was started in the caverns of Bāmyan in 1930, continuing for three years in that centre of Buddhism. The finds in the Kakrak valley consisted of an exquisite collection of coloured Buddhist of the 6th and 7th centuries flourishing between the first and fifth centuries A.D. The Imperial Palace and other magnificent buildings of the Ghaznavide were unearthed in Lashkargah in 1951.

In 1923, the French Expedition led by Mr. Goudard and Bertot, unearthed more than 20,000 statues and pieces of sculpture, proving that the sculpture schools of Gandahara was greatly flourishing between the first and fifth centuries A.D. The Imperial Palace and other magnificent buildings of the Ghaznavide were unearthed in Lashkargah in 1951.

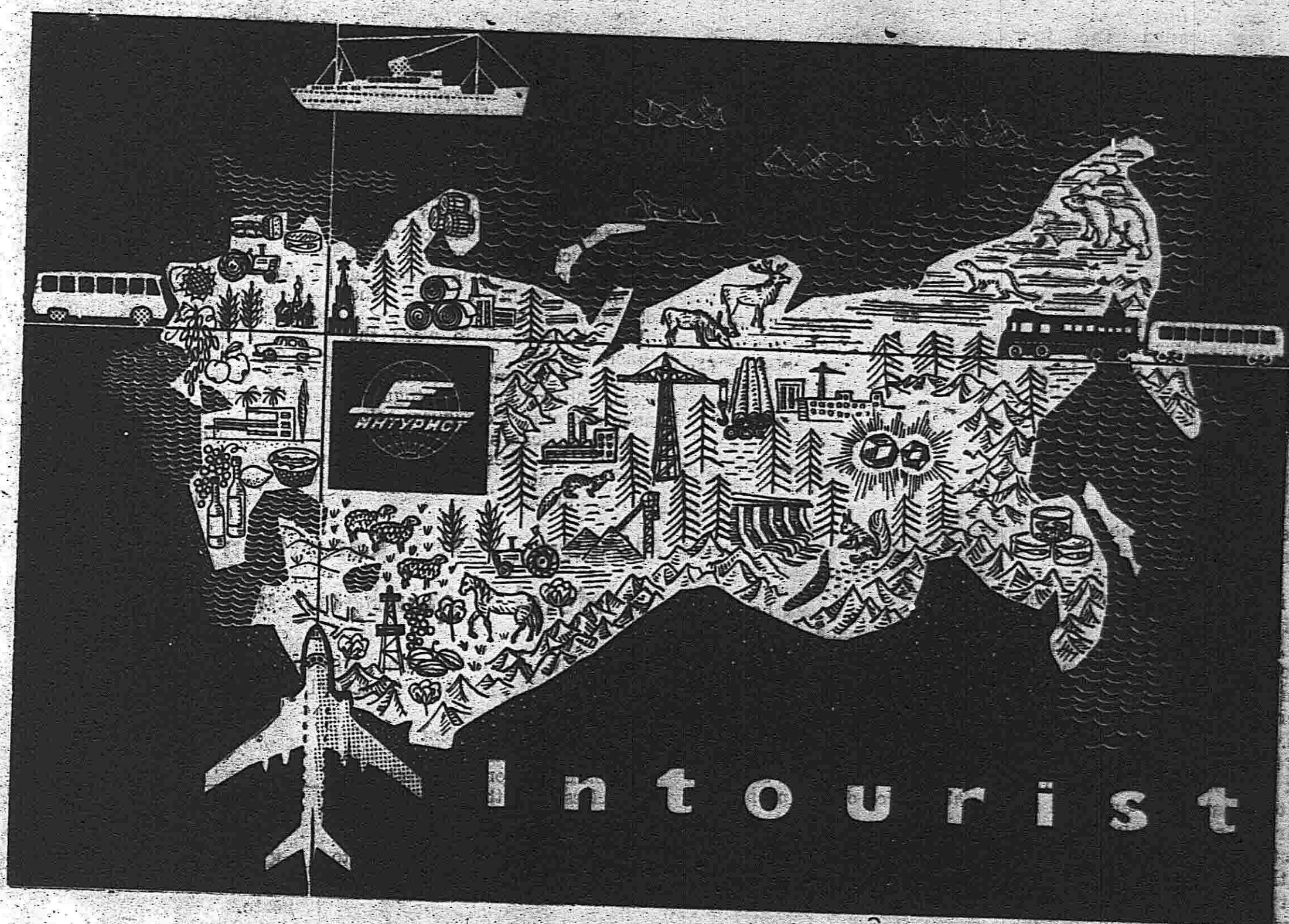
In short one can say that Afghanistan has been, since the 1937 and 1942, fascinating collections of articles carved in ivory, truction, indicating the way in dence to prove it.

Dr. Findley explained that a couple could be put into a three room building with one room for each and a third room where they could be together under observation in "controlled conditions".

"It might be helpful in marriage counselling to see how the man and woman do things alone and together" he said.

## INTOURIST

The USSR Company for Foreign Travel "Intourist" organizes tours to the USSR along itineraries which acquaint travellers with many different cities of the Soviet Union: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe, Odessa, Kharkov, Riga and others; with interesting sights and picturesque scenery, historical and wonderful architectural monuments, with the economic achievements, culture and art of the Soviet peoples.



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## Laos

(Cont'd. from page 1)  
The Geneva agreement on Laos. It was reported specifically in the statement that U.S. military personnel has not been fully withdrawn from Laos, and that the U.S. continues to render military aid to one of the political groups in the country.

**U.S. Statement**  
A U.S. State Department spokesman said on Tuesday an effective cease-fire in Laos should provide for the withdrawal of Pathet Lao forces from areas they have overrun, and the return of Neutralist troops to their lost positions.

Press Officer Lincoln White made clear the U.S. attitude at a meeting with newsmen.  
Mr. White reported that the latest information from Laos indicates there is no fighting under way, and that the cease-fire arranged last Sunday, by Premier Souvanna Phouma and his half-brother Prince Souphanouvong, appears to be in effect.

Mr. White called "an encouraging step" Prince Souvanna Phouma's request for the International Control Commission (ICC) to establish a permanent base in the fighting area.

"It should be noted, however," Mr. White said, "that the Pathet Lao, so far, have refused to allow an International Control Commission inspection team to be stationed in areas that they control."

On the mission of U.S. Under Secretary of State Mr. Averell Harriman to Paris and London, Mr. White said he could provide no details.

For the second day, he refused to rule out a possible visit to Moscow by the 71-year-old trouble shooter for President Kennedy. Mr. White said diplomatic talks have been under way here and in the Loatian capital among countries directly concerned with the situation. This includes Britain and the Soviet Union, co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos, and India, Canada and Poland, the three countries making up the ICC.

There was also some consultation among members of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) Mr. White said, but there was no need for any additional assurances of SEATO support for Thailand, the member of SEATO most affected.

## European Design

(Cont'd. from page 2)

Kennedy's Administration have time and again said that it will increase the possibilities of a nuclear war. It is a sure fact that if other Western Powers acquire their own national nuclear deterrent, the countries belonging to Eastern Bloc, too, will not remain idle.

It is an intriguing and, indeed, a bitter fact of our modern day civilization that mankind instead of working towards a common goal of making his life safer is striving for his destruction.

It is not comforting to see that the Soviet Union and the United States are engaged in a whirling race of nuclear armament. It adds further anxiety to this discomfort to realize that other countries, too, will have their own nuclear arms.

While it is right to mention that the points on which the United States and nations of Western Europe agree, the issue which has split them is of such a nature which interests all mankind.

## Last Week Demonstrations' Aim Was To Destroy Jordan, King Hussein Tells Newsmen

AMMAN, Jordan, April 24, (AP).—King Hussein declared on Tuesday the demonstrations that rocked the country last week were "an organized affair" aimed at destroying Jordan but that security forces had restored the situation to normal.

## Expression of Happiness

The King said the demonstrations began as "an expression of happiness" over the projected Federation of Egypt, Syria and Iraq but were exploited by agitators who uprooted trees in Jerusalem, frightened visitors to the Holy Land, stoned busloads of Mecca-bound pilgrims, and opened fire behind student marchers.

King Hussein told news conference the death toll in the week-end incidents on the west bank of the Jordan River was "very, very small—less than an air crash," thanks to self-control by troops who put them down.

But he said there were "quite a few arrests" including at least one member of Jordan's dissolved parliament who fired at an army officer, and other members of parliament were under investigation.

Although the surge for Arab Unity in Jordan's neighbouring countries provided fuel for the demonstrations, King Hussein said, "we were all pleased to see that our brethren in Iraq, Syria and Egypt were working together to try to bring about a new unity, built on a solid healthy basis."

He repeated that Jordan is striving for closer relations with other Arab countries, and is prepared to take part in an Arab Union "on a proper basis."

A new parliament to replace the one he dissolved at the height of the crisis will be elected freely within the next four months, King Hussein said, and the elections "will show where the people of Jordan really stand."

## Mockery

King Hussein said the outgoing parliament with its heavy opposition strength was a "mockery," and it had begun to work against "constitutional life and against democracy."

He said the parliament was elected freely but its members were under pressure and some had joined the opposition for petty reasons, and "I was really ashamed of what took place."

The 27-year-old monarch, smiling and confident, said he has no intention of fleeing Jordan.

He called the danger of an assassination attempt against him, "an occupational hazard which one takes as a normality my life does not mean anything to me if it is not in the service of my people."

King Hussein said: "I have been attempting during the last few years with all my heart to serve my country...whether I am a king or any ordinary person I shall continue."

However, he would be "ready if ever I was an obstructionist to carry out any sacrifice," following the week-end crisis. "I feel stronger than ever," King Hussein said.

## Mawandwal Leaves For Washington

KABUL, April 24.—Mr. Mohammad Hashim Mawandwal, Afghan Ambassador in Washington, who had come to Kabul for consultation, left for his post yesterday morning.

## Ghana Rejects Portuguese Complaint About Goa

NEW YORK, April 24, (Reuter).—Ghana on Tuesday rejected Portugal's complaint that it was still awaiting "justice" on the issue of Goa, the former Portuguese enclave liberated by India in 1961.

Mr. Alex Gvaison-Sackey, Ghana's resident representative, said references to the case of Goa made by Senhor Vasco Garin, the Portuguese delegate in the Security Council last week were "not correct."

Senhor Garin said that Portugal, which has been charged by Senegal with violating that country's air space and of various border incidents, was the "accuser" in the case of Goa, and was still awaiting justice.

Mr. Gvaison-Sackey said that a U.N. Committee on territories under Portuguese administration had found that Portuguese territories in Africa and the former Indian enclaves, "having been nationally united with Dahomey and India respectively no longer came within its purview."

The General Assembly had approved this report "without any dissenting voice," the Ghanaian delegate said. Therefore it is not correct that the U.N. has not done justice to Portugal.

Mr. Gvaison-Sackey added: "In fact as we have always reiterated the very existence of the Portuguese territories in Africa could lead to such action as our dear friends from India took in getting Goa to be reunited with the motherland."

"We have tried to warn the Council on this. The very existence of the common frontiers of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other Portuguese colonies with African states the very existence of these territories might threaten international security and peace."

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However, he would be "ready if ever I was an obstructionist to carry out any sacrifice," following the week-end crisis. "I feel stronger than ever," King Hussein said.

## Home News In Brief

KANDAHAR, April 24.—Mr. Mohammad Sedik, the Governor of Kandahar Province yesterday laid the foundation stone of two schools one for boys and one for girls, at the Local Administration of Arghandab.

The expense for both buildings which will be one storied is shouldered by the inhabitants of Arghandab.

The ceremony was attended by the Director General of Education, Chief Commissioner of Arghandab and students and their parents.

KABUL, April 24.—A strong wind in Baghlan and its adjoining areas uprooted yesterday many trees and telephone lines. The wind was followed by heavy rains.

KABUL, April 24.—The wrestling bouts in Banaras three days ago between the Afghan and Indian wrestlers ended in the favour of the Afghans.

KABUL, April 24.—112 buses and 50 taxis are currently in service along various routes in Kabul city.

An official of the bus company said yesterday that the company had a total of 300 buses at its disposal. He added that an additional number of these buses were being assembled at the company's workshop by Afghan mechanics.

## 3 WESTERN ALLIES REJECT SOVIET ACCUSATION

WASHINGTON, April 24, (Reuter).—The three Western Allies on Tuesday rejected a Soviet accusation that West German authorities were being extended illegally to West Berlin.

A U.S. note handed over in Moscow and released here, reaffirms that the West intends to maintain "the legal status of Berlin" as an entity independent of Bonn.

Britain and France sent identical notes—all in reply to a Soviet note of March 14 which alleged that the "Berlin judges law" of 1963, under which Berlin judges swear allegiance to the West German constitution, was unlawful.

The Western reply said this did not imply an extension of the Federal Government to Berlin.

## Ministry Of Education Launches Hotel Management School

KABUL, April 24.—The Ministry of Education has established a hotel management school in which 9th grade students have been enrolled.

Dr. Samadi, President of the Vocational Training in the Ministry of Education said yesterday that classes in the school were already in progress and that a number of experts in the field of hotel management are due to arrive in Kabul shortly to conduct lectures.

He said the Ministry of Education was planning to enroll a number of boys and girls also at this school.

The students in the school will study between two to three years and the graduates will be awarded a certificate equivalent to baccalaureate.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGERS.**

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WANGUOR** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **VIRGIN ISLAND.**

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SEAVENGALL.**

**South Arabian Federation Minister To Appear Before UN Colonialism Committee**  
NEW YORK, April 24, (Reuter).—Sheikh Mohammad Farid, Minister for External Affairs of the South Arabian Federation, will address the U.N.'s Colonialism Committee today on the question of Aden.

The Sheikh's request for a hearing was approved in the Committee on Tuesday. Two petitioners—Mr. Al Habsi, Secretary-General of the South Arabian League, and Mr. Saeed Sobhi, of the Aden people's Socialist Party—have expressed strong opposition to the recent formation of the Federation, and demand early independence for Aden colony and protectorate, a component part of the Federation.

The Federation was described on Monday in a letter from Mr. Ngrigrah, Acting President of the United National Party of Aden, as a first and essential step towards "full self-Government within an independent South Arabia."

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 24.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghanistan**  
Af 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghanistan**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## DEAR READERS

It is our earnest hope that you have enjoyed reading "KABUL TIMES". We hope to continue serving you through delivering our paper to you wherever you want us to.

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Kabul Times

## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY MAX.** +19°C.  
**MINIMUM** +6°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-38 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-22 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 50

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1963 (SOWR 4, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

# Herat Floods Death Toll Rises To 107 Maimana Floods Kill 21; Afs. 100,000 CONTRIBUTED BY AFGHANISTAN BANK

KABUL, April 25.—Further reports of the losses due to heavy floods in Herat say that 26 more bodies have been found in Lag-Lag-Khara river.

A Bakhtar correspondent from Herat reported yesterday that the death toll of these floods have now risen to 107.

The Governor of Herat has directed the Commissioner of Badghisat, and the administrative officers of Kusk and Gulan to prepare correctly-compiled statistics of loss of life and property.

Floods are also reported in Shorqak District of Maimana inflicting losses of life as well as property. The bodies of six men, six women and nine children (total of 21) have been recovered so far.

Seven kochi camps, were destroyed and 656 sheep, two camels and three donkeys were drowned.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society's branch in Maimana has taken steps to assist the bereaved families. Mr. Hashimi, the Chief Commissioner of the Province visited the flood areas, expressing sympathy to the survivors and condolence to the families of the victims.

D' Afghanistan Bank has donated Afs. 100,000 to the Red Crescent Society to finance its assistance and relief operations to flood victims in Herat.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah the Honorary President of the Society, praised this humanitarian gesture of the D'Afghanistan Bank.

**More Rainfall**  
Rainfall this year in most parts of Afghanistan has been much greater than the corresponding period in previous years.

Precipitation during the month of Hamal in Kandahar Province has been unprecedented in the last 14 years.

This was stated in an interview by Engineer Nour Mohammad Harman, Director of Climatology of the Afghan Air Authority. He considered the seasonal rainfall useful for agriculture, specially for non-irrigated wheat crops.

Engineer Harman said the cloudy weather and intermittent rainfalls witnessed recently in various parts of the country in a bad Spen Tak Village of Mukur, Village school for boys in Beh- moist and unstable weather which causes heavy clouds accompanied with thunder and lightning.

He explained that, during the winter months a great pressure vine area is formed over Siberia which pushes the masses of cold air Bara Village of Herat Province, southward. On the other hand warm and moist air from the Mediterranean region is constant-vine.

A clash between these two air of a village school for boys in Mr. Pechro Agam Village of Khogyani District, which was started last year, has been completed and the students have been moved to the new building.

# His Majesty's Good Wishes Conveyed To President Nasser Kennedy Says No Summit With USSR Until Test Ban Accord In Prospect

KABUL, April 25.—Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishitya, the Afghan Minister of the Press and Information met with President Gamal Nasser of the United Arab Republic on Tuesday.

Mr. Rishitya conveyed His Majesty the King's greetings and good wishes to the President of the United Arab Republic. President Gamal Nasser expressed his thanks for His Majesty's message and interest in the UAR, and wished progress and prosperity to Afghanistan under His Majesty the King's leadership.

To bid farewell to Mr. Rishitya, a reception was held at the Afghan Embassy in Cairo last night. The guests included UAR Cabinet Ministers and high ranking officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, press representatives between the Neutralist and Left Afghanistan, and Afghan nationals said on Wednesday.

Mr. Rishitya, is reported to have been opposed to sending the team to General Kong Lee's Neutralist Headquarters, while the Indian and Canadian delegations were in favour.

The three factions of the Lao-tian Government requested the inspection team after this week's cease-fire, although the Pathet Lao refused to accept a team being sent to their Headquarters at Khang Khay.

High-ranking Western diplomatic sources said the military situation in the Plain of Jars was quiet on Wednesday, with no reports of major encounters between the Neutralists and Pathet Lao.

If we fail in Laos, the President continued, "I would think the prospects for accords on matters which may be geographically closer to us would be substantially lessened. But I think we will have an idea as to whether the Soviet Union is prepared to meet its commitments and whether the other countries who are also signatories of the 14-nation Geneva accord, are prepared to really see a neutral and independent Laos, or are determined to try a military takeover."

The President said "we would hope that the Soviet Union would make an effort to fulfill its commitments under the Geneva accord as the US is attempting to do."

On other foreign policy questions the President: 1. announced agreement with Prime Minister Lester Pearson of Canada to meet at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, May 10 and 11 "for a first discussion of many important questions of common interest to the two countries."

2. reported some additional Soviet troops have left Cuba in April "but not a large number." I would think there has been some reduction this winter in the number of Soviet Union personnel on the island. There has not been a substantial reduction in the number of equipment. There has been no introduction of equipment that 4,000 or 5,000 have left since January and that there has not been an equal number come in. In fact much, much less, 300 or 400, at most."

Mr. Charles Steele, U.S., and the first concrete agreement between the conference here started more than a year ago. Soviet and American experts may meet next week to discuss the best route and how to prevent eavesdropping.

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## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 25, 1963

## New C.D.U. Leader

Professor Ludwig Erhard's nomination by the West German Christian Democratic Party to succeed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, though of little surprise, has been welcomed by many circles throughout the world. Although Dr. Adenauer's policies have created many controversies in West Germany and other parts of the world, the fact remains evident that during his leadership Germany erected itself over the ruins of tragic World War II as one of the leading economic powers of the world, and for this his own sense of direction weighs a great deal.

Dr. Adenauer's successor, therefore had to be a person of good reputation not only in West Germany but also in the world at large.

Dr. Erhard has been the main figure in Chancellor Adenauer's Cabinet for the rise of West Germany into an economic power. He is a great exponent for international economic co-operation and one of his important interests has been aid to under-developed countries. Dr. Erhard paid an official visit to Afghanistan in 1960 during which the West German Government agreed to co-operate in the Second Afghan Five Year Plan.

Dr. Erhard has said after his nomination by C.D.U. that he will continue the "heritage of Konrad Adenauer." Dr. Adenauer is a great believer in a West European Union. He, for example, did his best to convince France not to oppose British entry into the Common Market. But one is right to say that Professor Erhard is even a greater advocate of a larger "Atlantic Community." So undoubtedly on the basis of views which the new C.D.U. leader has expressed off and on, there will be a greater push on the part of West German Government to reconcile greater role in international various political and economic affairs. And it is on this basis views held by West European nations.

Dr. Erhard believes that the better rate of economic growth in his standing.

## NOTEWORTHY ASPECTS OF THE LANGUAGE AFGHANISTAN'S ECONOMY

By F. M. FIDAYEE

Afghanistan's economy is in a state of 'absorbing capital', the greater part of it in public utilities. Therefore, expenditure with out careful calculation in public utilities is not without the risk and it is ripe for large-scale inflation and the consequent vestment. It must also be remembered that the inflationary prices can only lead the main concern of the masses to economic activities and thus weaken the competitive power of the country's exports abroad.

What is the meaning of 'absorption of capital', one may ask. The answer to this question is that the changes occurring during the various stages of economic development beginning with elementary economics or the state to the advanced stage when large capitals are put to work develop under a complex process.

To develop this process not only time is needed but also such scientific economic principles as should be invested in 'productive' monetary reforms, enhanced pur-chases of the masses, a National economy, to whatever with production well-organized system of invest-ment and the creation of a mental income is derived from two on scientific lines.

The first source is the State supervision so that the com-mercial enterprises launched expenditures on public utilities at-tribute them. When the masses attain production on the one hand and

the people's sale-and-purchase easily financial crises, ex-cesses upon public utilities over Radio Kabul which is at least four times this number ex-cluding quite a number of fami-lies who cannot or do not want to announce burials and condolences, the editorial said obviously some thing has to be done about this vital field of development.

Unreliable statistics if used in planning can have undesirable and often grave consequences. It is quite a number of years that Afghanistan has realized the im-portance of statistics and has in-corporated separate sections in various ministries for the purpose of collecting statistics related to the ministry's activities.

But, continued the editorial, with the exception of only a few these sections have not been suc-cessful in fulfilling their obliga-tions in a satisfactory manner.

(Contd. on page 3)

## U.N. TEAM EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH HOME ON COLONIALISM

Government leaders sought on Tuesday to convince a United Nations group Britain is winding up her colonial empire as swiftly and responsibly as possible.

The six-man group also was told Britain feels she cannot and must not accept the advice of the world body to take back power from the Government of Premier Winston Field in Southern Rhodesia.

Under a General Assembly mandate, the U.N. delegates have been pressing the British to scrap the Southern Rhodesia's Constitution and clear the way for the majority negroes to replace the whites as rulers.

The British attitude on these issues was explained by Foreign Secretary Lord Home and Colonial Secretary Duncan Sandys during a long session with the U.N. team led by Sory Coulibaly of Mali.

Mr. Coulibaly and his group are acting on behalf of the U.N. "Committee of 24" who want transfer of power to colonial peoples throughout the world.

A Foreign office spokesman gave this account of Tuesday's session. "The Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, welcomed the opportunity for an exchange of views with the sub-committee of the 'Committee of 24'."

"He invited them to put any questions they wished."

"On the British side our posi-tion is too fast and his main aim is to prevent it from fur-ther acceleration. And thus, on the basis of this, he favours an expansion in German parti-cipation in international econo-mic development."

Any leader who occupies an important post in his country nowadays is not only watched and by his countrymen, but the on, there will be a greater push world at large. This is even so on the part of West German Government to reconcile greater role in international various political and economic affairs. And it is on this basis views held by West European nations.

Dr. Erhard believes that the better rate of economic growth in his standing.

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial discussed the importance of reliable statistics in planned development. After referring to the statistics of persons dying in Kabul obtained by the paper's correspondent from municipal offices which showed that ten persons die every twenty five days and then comparing it with the number of obituaries announced over Radio Kabul which is at least four times this number ex-cluding quite a number of fami-lies who cannot or do not want to announce burials and condolences, the editorial said obviously some thing has to be done about this vital field of development.

Unreliable statistics if used in planning can have undesirable and often grave consequences. It is quite a number of years that Afghanistan has realized the im-portance of statistics and has in-corporated separate sections in various ministries for the purpose of collecting statistics related to the ministry's activities.

But, continued the editorial, with the exception of only a few these sections have not been suc-cessful in fulfilling their obliga-tions in a satisfactory manner.

It is because of this that mis-calculations cause delays and further expenditure than originally anticipated for the completion of different projects.

All governmental departments, concluded the editorial, are ex-pected to take steps in getting reliable statistics; the higher authorities and specially the Ministry of Planning should adopt strict measures to see that this is done in a systematic and or-ganized manner.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis sug-gested the re-establishment of the 'Government officials' co-opera-tives'. Previously, said the letter, Government officials could pur-chase certain essential items of living at relatively cheaper rates from the co-operatives.

But almost one years ago the Government decided to tempora-rily abolish the co-operative and in the mean time give Govern-ment officials a 4 per day in order to compensate for higher market prices. It was announced, then, that this was only a tempo-rary arrangement and that a more organized and comprehen-sive system of co-operatives will be introduced at a later date.

It is not possible at the moment, continued the letter, whether the Government is sticking to the present arrangement—not a just one because it does not take into consideration the number of persons in each family on the one hand and four afghans per day is not a sum which could possibly com-pensate for the high market prices on the other—or is thinking of re-establishing the much needed co-operatives.

Similarly, one of the letters to the daily Ishah published yester-day complained about the high rents and low standard of housing. After giving some personal ex-periences in this connexion, the author of the letter said anything done by the concerned authori-ties to change the housing situa-tion for the better, will be more than appreciated by those who are leading a nomadic life within an organized city.

## RADIO KABUL

## PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music

3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Fri-  
day.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun-  
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-  
day, Saturday.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.  
Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day

Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-46.

Dep. 11-30.

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Phone No. 26067  
Phone No. 20094  
Phone No. 23629



The newly constructed Bridge of Farah-road on the Western Highway.

## THE WESTERN HIGHWAY

During 1963, the Western High-way will complete 393 small circular or square viaducts, 14 medium bridges and one long bridge (330 metres) over the Helmand. Six highway observation structures will also be completed.

Lt. Colonel Sher Ahmad, the head of the bridge construction unit of the Western Highway, said that along with the completion of the 330 metre long bridge across the Helmand, the pillars of another bridge across the Argandah will also be erected. The total length of medium sized bridges (20 metres to 100 metres in length) will amount to approximately 800 metres.

This year will also see the completion of road foundations of a total volume of 2.3 million cubic metres. Another 650,000 cubic metres of dynamiting will also be completed in 1963.

The Western Highway project has two units of concrete mixing, one unit of earth-filling and one construction unit for bridges and buildings.

The temporary on-the-site quarters of the concrete mixing units are situated in Shindand, Shurawak, Houzi Madad, Dilaram and Khaki Chopan.

The bridge construction unit has centres at Pakhtum Pul, Herat Farahrode and Girishk. At these centres work is also undertaken for such buildings as the Herat and Farah hotels.

Throughout the year 1963 (1962) the bridge construction unit produced 14,300 cubic metres of concrete material such as blocks for roofs, concrete girders (12 tons each), pillars (2 metres thickness), concrete pipes (from 75 cm to 1.50 metres diameter) and other items.

These products are hauled to actual work sites upto 240 km. away from production lines. At the Girishk centre there are about 20 different machines in operation. These centres are operated by diesel electric motors upto 425 kw. They also have carpentry and repair workshops.

During 1963 six road-up-keep headquarters roughly at 50 km intervals were completed. Project ed works for 1963 are the comple-

AFGHANISTAN'S  
ECONOMY

(Contd. from page 2)

cried as an extremist economic policy because insensate spending upon public utilities, resorted to by certain countries in order to find employment for the unem-ployed is at best an imprudent act, especially so when the country's export trade is not sound and if a capitalist acquires real estate in a good locality in the hope that the rental would pay back the capital investment in productive enterprises is not made on the scientific basis and in accordance with a scientific ratio.

In Afghanistan it would be use-ful if two-thirds of the annual con-capital investment is made in pro-ductive enterprises and one-third fits made on a speculative basis in public services. Even though and since such investment locks no hard and fast rules can be laid upon public utilities, resorted to by certain countries in order to find employment for the unem-ployed is at best an imprudent act, especially so when the country's export trade is not sound and if a capitalist acquires real estate in a good locality in the hope that the rental would pay back the capital investment in productive enterprises is not made on the scientific basis and in accordance with a scientific ratio.

These aspects of our national eco-nomy, would try to look at this important subject from all pos-sible angles, and this, I believe, is more than available.

ween 7 to 12 per cent as interest, profits on private investment may range from 20 to 40 per cent. This movement has created a specu-latory trend in investments, which, quite obviously, injures rather than benefits our national economy. This leads to unecono-mic enterprises, such as instead of investing in a productive concern a capitalist acquires real estate in a good locality in the hope that the rental would pay back the capital investment in productive enterprises is not made on the scientific basis and in accordance with a scientific ratio.

By keeping these facts in view we come to the conclu-sion that the roots of black-capital investment is made in pro-ductive enterprises and one-third fits made on a speculative basis in public services. Even though and since such investment locks no hard and fast rules can be laid upon public utilities, resorted to by certain countries in order to find employment for the unem-ployed is at best an imprudent act, especially so when the country's export trade is not sound and if a capitalist acquires real estate in a good locality in the hope that the rental would pay back the capital investment in productive enterprises is not made on the scientific basis and in accordance with a scientific ratio.

These aspects of our national eco-nomy, would try to look at this important subject from all pos-sible angles, and this, I believe, is more than available.

## Influenza, The Most Spectacular Form Of Virus Disease

Infections of the respiratory tract are still the commonest diseases of man in spite of the phenomenal progress that medical science has made in the twentieth century in the suppression of contagious diseases. Children in the temperate zone probably have seven or eight illnesses in the course of the year, adults at least two or three. The most dangerous and difficult to handle are those caused by viruses, of which more than 100 al-ready have been identified, the most spectacular being the influ-enza viruses which have held the spotlight ever since the first one was isolated in 1933; for science neither has learned how to pre-vent nor stop the epidemics of influenza that seem to occur every few years with an almost regular rhythm.

The Virus Changes  
Progress has been made: it is now possible to isolate influenza viruses from throat swabs or garglings, to cultivate them, and to produce vaccines of greater or lesser efficacy. In the past four or five years it even has been possible to see them, thanks to the electron microscope. Two main types have been distinguished, called A and B, which cause much the same symptoms—fever, chills, aches and pains, coughing, gen-eralized weakness and even pneu-monia—but behave quite differ-ently in other ways. Virus B is more stable and predictable and can be counted on to follow a familiar course once it attacks a community, while A is the troublemaker, mysterious and fearsome.

The A influenza virus, in its various forms, not only has been responsible for the great world epidemics—pandemics as they are known—of 1918-19 and of 1957-59, but probably for many others in the past. It certainly caused a pandemic in 1889 in a form that may have been similar in many respects to the A virus of the 1957 outbreak, although considerably different from that of the 1918-19 disaster.

For one of the disquieting characteristics of the A viruses is their seemingly unlimited ability to change their form in order to adapt themselves to new circumstances. When the world is almost saturated with one muta-tion, and a large proportion of the population has developed immu-nity either by surviving an attack of influenza, or by vaccination, slight modifications in the struc-ture of the A virus seem to take place against which the body has no defence.

Lighting Transmission  
Because Influenza is so infec-tious the new version spreads with terrifying speed through countries and continents. A case of smallpox 500 miles away is no particular cause for alarm, but influenza can cover that distance in a very short time. Moreover, no one, as yet, is able to predict where a new form will emerge, or how virulent it will be. It may be relatively harmless like the A2 virus that caused the 1957-59 pandemic of Asian influenza when millions were infected but the mortality rate was very low, or it may be as lethal as the one that suddenly appeared in 1918 and swept around the world in a matter of months killing bet-ween 15 and 20 million people, most of them young adults that had previously been quite healthy.

From Daily Ishah

(To be Contd.)







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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 27, 1963

## MR. SABRY'S MISSION

Mr. Aly Sabry the U.A.R. Prime Minister, is currently on a tour in which he is trying to bring the views of Indian and Chinese Governments closer about their border dispute. He has concluded his visit to Peking and will hold today his round of talks with Indian leaders in New Delhi.

The United Arab Republic is one of the six Afro-Asian nations who outlined the Colombo proposals to help solve the dispute between two great Asian countries.

The border dispute between China and India has existed for several years now, but three months ago bitter clashes and fighting took place between the two neighbours. The interest shown by the Afro-Asian group to see that the dispute is solved through peaceful means, is because India and China belong to this group, on the one hand, and that the Afro-Asian group has committed itself to see that peace and goodwill exist in all parts of the world, on the other. This is the overall philosophy of this group which was first formulated in the Bandung Conference and then in a more dramatic form in the Belgrade Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of non-Aligned nations in 1961.

The Sino-Indian dispute is of such a nature about which both sides feel very strong. But it should be solved through peaceful means and first of all it is for the two countries to work out a way out of the problem. The interest, however, expressed by the non-Aligned nations, should be taken in the spirit which they are offered. It is not that these proposals are a verdict and that both sides of the dispute should accept them.

India and China, once two great friends, have now become involved in a border dispute which we think there should be an honourable way out of it. The existence of such a tension is not in the interest of the two nations, who have that of the world.

## THE "MAGHREB" AND ARAB UNION THE LANGUAGE

The idea of the formation of the Greater Maghreb Union south of the Mediterranean and in northern Africa has been promulgated by the leaders of this area for many years.

Long before Algeria attained independence, the leaders of Morocco, Tunisia and the Provisional Algerian Government had announced their desire for such a union. They said they wanted, quickly, the formation of this union with a view to the unity of the Arabs of North Africa, the Federation, Algeria was also invited to participate in this Federation. Soon afterwards delegations were exchanged between Algeria and the UAR (as well as Iraq and Syria) to discuss the details of this new union.

Upon Algeria attaining independence, March 19, 1962 as a result of the Evian peace agreement, between Algeria and France, the realization of the unity of the Arab world. It was in this light that Algeria warmly congratulated the present Tunisian regime and was allowing them to carry out their subversive activities against Tunisia from within the Algerian soil.

These differences were so aggravated that both sides recalled their diplomatic personnel, Morocco stepped in and with the visits of her Foreign Minister to both Algeria and Tunisia found a way out of the problem between the three countries once again found the opportunity to help solve the dispute between two great Asian countries.

President Sukarno attended the opening ceremony of the Asian and African Journalists Conference, and delivered a speech entitled "let us transform the world". In his speech, President Sukarno reiterated that colonialism was not yet dead. Some people alleged that colonialism was dead this was contrary to the truth and to reality. The President called on the Afro-Asian Journalists to strengthen the struggle for national independence.

Mr. Sukarno also called for Afro-Asian solidarity. He pointed out that Afro-Asian nations had won many struggles, thanks to reliance on Afro-Asian solidarity. The winning of independence at such a rapid rate over the past few years was also a result of Afro-Asian solidarity. This solidarity was still needed, because our struggle did not end with the winning of mere political independence, and our solidarity would help us in the next stage of our struggle. We needed this solidarity too if we want to prevent the return of colonialism under new cloak. He called for efforts to promote and nurture this solidarity.

## PEACE MEANS MORE THAN APPARENT ABSENCE OF WAR, SAYS SUKARNO

Mr. Sukarno drew attention to the facts that the vast continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America were still involved in upheavals, turmoil, and turbulence, which came from the confrontation between the new emerging forces and the old established order. He cited the situation in Cuba and North Kalimantan and other places as examples.

President Sukarno said that this conference of Asian and African Journalists was a continuation of the Asian-African conference of 1955 which established our solidarity and created an internal atmosphere which facilitated the expansion of our struggle. Besides the struggle for national independence, mankind strove also for social justice and abiding peace. These struggles had now achieved so great a momentum that it was correct to speak of them together as the revolution of mankind. The dynamism of the revolution of mankind made it necessary for us to extend our national independence struggle, and to incorporate social justice and abiding peace as objectives.

In this Twentieth century, he continued, abiding peace meant something more than the apparent absence of war. Until national independence was world-wide and the practice of social justice was general within and among nations, disarmament agreements could not ensure peace for long. This, the great movement for world peace ran parallel to the struggle for independence and the cry for social justice.

President Sukarno expressed the hope that the Asian and African press would become an effective instrument in the struggle going to Peking.

Mr. Sabry said he had not disapproved of the India-China border dispute. He said he was hopeful of direct talks between India and China, but again refused to elaborate. Mr. Sabry said he had not disapproved of the India-China border dispute. He said he was hopeful of direct talks between India and China, but again refused to elaborate. Mr. Sabry said he had not disapproved of the India-China border dispute. He said he was hopeful of direct talks between India and China, but again refused to elaborate.

## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the recent bombing by Pakistani planes upon Salarai tribes the daily *Islah* said in an editorial that this action had created once again a sea of public emotions.

The people of Pakhtunistan who have been struggling for the attainment of their freedom noted that their neighbouring Government of Pakistan showered them with destructive and deadly bullets taking even a further step towards the policy of using force.

But the people of Pakhtunistan, continued the editorial, whose chivalry since the beginning of their territory is well known to every one and throughout history no power has been able to bring them under absolute subjugation, will never submit to such tactics. That is why last week, large jirgas were held in various parts of their land and took important decisions as regards safeguarding their country and freedom against such aggressive moves.

The people of Afghanistan are deeply sorry to see that such incidents happen on Pakhtunistan territory inflicting losses of life and property to the people of Pakhtunistan.

In a world where the rights of the individuals and groups are being respected—any aggression against the individual and collective rights of others is sure to be met with deep consternation. When such an aggression is committed against a nation with whom we share the same traditions, blood and race it will naturally create a deep reaction in us.

Afghanistan, said the editorial, has been defending the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan since even before the division of the Indian sub-continent. Afghanistan, on the basis of its unbreakable ties with Pakhtunistan, has always wanted their problem with the Pakistan to be solved through friendly and peaceful understanding and in an atmosphere of goodwill.

Our world today is in need of peace and tranquillity more than anything else; this need is greatest in Asia and Africa, where much remains to be done for raising the living standards of the people.

Is it not, therefore, better to seek means of creating and strengthening friendship between nations and to refrain from actions which are considered dangerous for world peace?

It is up to the Government of Pakistan, concluded the editorial, to create, in accordance with the requirements of the time and the principles of the United Nations Charter, conditions for granting to the people of Pakhtunistan their right to self-determination and refrain from bombing the defenceless villages of Pakhtunistan; because such actions will be of no benefit either to Pakistan itself or to the world peace.

HERAT, April 27.—A team of officials sent by the Ministry of Electricity projects and the asphalting of roads in the city, has completed its survey. The members of the team also held talks with Mr. Wahid, the acting Governor of Herat.

## RADIO KABUL PREPARATION OF FISH FOSSIL PRINT

## PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Herat: Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS: Herat—Kabul: Dep. 12-15; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul: Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul: Dep. 12-10; Arr. 10-40.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul: Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

Arr. Tehran 14-45 a.m.

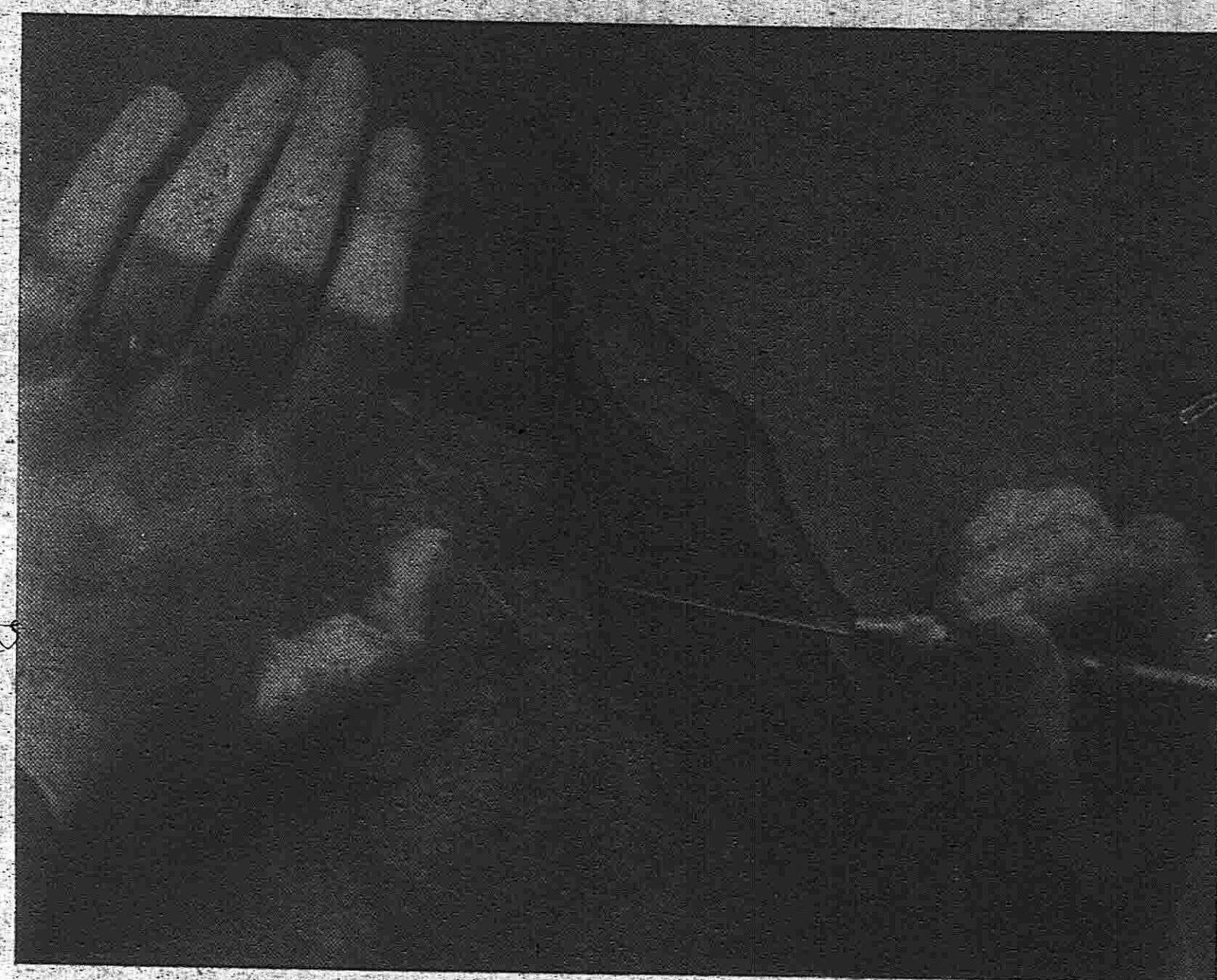
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Roashan: Phone No. 22649



Several thousands imprints of plant, insect, fish fossils remained as prints of whole organisms were found by paleontologist expedition at a hundred km. distance from the town of Chinkent (Kazakh SSR) in lime-clayly

shales in the place of a former lake (Yurski period). Among numerous finds unique samples of fish fossils and excellently preserved imprints of flying vertebrate animal (one of first representatives)—flying pangolin are of

great importance. Scientists think these plants and animals to live about 150 million years ago. At present all these exhibits are being studied at USSR Sciences Academy Paleontological Institute. TASS

## A View Of Nomadic Life In Afghanistan

By PROFESSOR M. ALI

A black camp pitched in a lush green valley with an open fire in front and a blue starry sky above, characterises the picturesque life of the nomad. It is carefree life spent in moving, grazing the cattle, inhaling the freshest air, eating the simple food, wearing the most colourful clothing, and visiting various new places.

It is paradoxical that the urban people always envy the adventurous nomadic life, and at the same time, want them to settle down and lose so much colour.

A nomad or a "kochi" as Afghans call it, is a strongly-built man, often a six-footer, with the genuine Aryan complexion, shine and fresh air, eating the simplest possible food, and finally wearing a turban to protect his head from the sun and dust, a long black shirt, and a voluminous pair of trousers, the lower part of which is usually black, and the upper, of varied clours. He walks slowly and proudly, because his camels are a bit tired from the last trip, and he is not tired because he has never done anything to be ashamed of in his carefree life.

The kochi women wear black "chadars" but no "chadaris", scarlet-red or purple gowns, and wrinkling trousers of various colours. They are all taller and stronger than the village or city women, and more manly. They never recoil when they see a stranger or guest, and never refuse to receive visitors when their men are not in. On the contrary, they behave as equal members of the wandering community, and are endowed with two precious qualities—self-respect and self-control.

Early Risers The kochis are early risers, enough, and the respectable old Majrooh.

Whenever they feel a chill in their bones, they start moving to the eastern province of Nangrahar where they can find enough pasture, plenty of sunshine, and an invigorating environment. They spend the whole winter in the green dales of Laghaman or Baysood, milk the sheep, produce butter and "koroot" (solid lumps of butter milk), and visit many picturesque places, while seeking new pastures. After it is warm called the services of Mr. Majrooh.

The gathering also welcomed the new President of the Department for Tribal Affairs, Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat. Mr. Majrooh congratulated Mr. Ulfat for his appointment as the President for the Department for Tribal Affairs. Mr. Ulfat in a short speech re-enforced the services of Mr. Majrooh.

## Influenza, The Most Spectacular Form Of Virus Disease

Since the early twenties there have been influenza epidemics, every two or three years in most countries and the disease is still an important cause of illness and death, at least in the temperate zone, where it has been followed and studied with most attention. It has returned to its earlier habit of killing the weak and old, and sparing the young and vigorous, but has become less and less deadly and each successive outbreak causes fewer and fewer deaths among those attacked. Of course there is no guarantee that this will continue—another killer may suddenly appear. However, even the 1957 pandemic demonstrated the downward trend, for while millions fell ill, only a small percentage died.

Here it should be said, however, that studying death rates in percentages can give a very distorted impression of the importance of a disease. An epidemic that touches millions but kills only a small percentage of its victims is more dangerous to the community than one that kills 50 per cent of those that catch it but infects only a very few people.

Among the many problems that scientists must solve before influenza can be controlled is what happens to the virus between epidemics. Shortly after the 1919 outbreak in the United States, an influenza-like disease of pigs appeared in the Middle West of that country. In 1931, the organism that caused the animal disease was isolated and found to be a virus. Later when the virus of human influenza was isolated and comparisons made, this swine virus was similar enough to the human virus to be considered as the prototype of the A virus that may have caused the pandemic at the end of the first World War. Where it came from is still an open question.

In the 1957 outbreak investigators were particularly concerned with the relationship between human and animal influenza. The World Health Organization asked veterinary services in a number of countries to take blood specimens from pigs and horses, if possible both before and after the epidemic. Their observations have been extended and continued by WHO. There are indications that not only swine and horses but also chickens, ducks and perhaps even cattle, sheep and some wildlife may be infected with influenza viruses but not necessarily with types causing disease in human beings.

There has since been a good deal of speculation about whether swine or another animal was the origin of the 1957 pandemic for it was discovered to have existed in the north of China in early spring of that year and studies made after the epidemic began showed that there was swine infection as well as human influenza.

## Trail of Disease

The virus was first isolated in Peking in March; by April the disease had reached Hong Kong, on 4 May it was reported by a WHO influenza centre, the one in Singapore, and thereafter its lightning progress was watched with fascinated horror and impotence by scientist and layman alike, for it was not at first realized that the A virus of Asian influenza was much less dangerous than the form that caused the pandemic in 1918; (Contd. on page 4)

## FAREWELL RECEPTION FOR MAJROOH

KABUL, April 27.—A farewell meeting was held yesterday morning in the hall of the Department for Tribal Affairs in honour of Mr. S. Sharfuddin Majrooh, the Minister of Justice who was also the Acting President of the Department for Tribal Affairs.

The gathering also welcomed the new President of the Department for Tribal Affairs, Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat.

Mr. Majrooh congratulated Mr. Ulfat for his appointment as the President for the Department for Tribal Affairs. Mr. Ulfat in a short speech re-enforced the services of Mr. Majrooh.



## Influenza

(Contd. from page 3)

moreover, there was no means of stopping it. Quarantine was tried but did not work. Treating the sick was impossible, even if all could have been reached, because the virus is impervious to drugs; medicines are prescribed only to suppress other infections that may take advantage of the body's weakness. Finally there was no effective vaccine available because the A2 virus out to be quite distinct from any other that had appeared in the previous 25 years.

A new vaccine had to be developed, which needs time. The unaccommodating virus refuses to grow and multiply on anything except living tissue, but fortunately fertilized hen's eggs kept in incubation will do for certain types. The virus must pass through a series of eggs before it can be used to manufacture a vaccine of even the "killed" type, which is the easiest to make. The preparation of a "live" vaccine takes even longer, because its virulence must be reduced, and presents even greater difficulties, but this has been done with success in the Soviet Union.

(From U.N. Sources)

## Macmillan Explains Need For Having Ban On Nuclear Tests

GLASGOW, April 27. (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, last night spoke on the West's new effort to seek an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear tests saying it was a "serious and carefully considered effort."

"I do not know whether it will succeed or not," he told the annual rally of the Scottish Unionist (conservative) Party's supporters. "Nevertheless I felt it right that we should make this further attempt for agreement."

"A nuclear test ban could be very important. It is right that we on our side should make every possible effort to reach a settlement."

He said he was proud to work in close co-operation with President Kennedy for progress towards an honest and effective agreement. "I shall continue to do so," Mr. Macmillan said.

Mr. Macmillan earlier said: "It is a tragic feature of the age we live in that so much of the money needed for the constructive works of peace has to be devoted to our military defences."

There is a minority of opinion on the extreme left which regards this as a criminal waste of our resources and would like this country to seek refuge in a purely neutral role.

"History, and notably recent history, shows how mistaken and short-sighted that view is. Neutrality did not save Belgium and Holland or Norway and Denmark in the last great conflict. It is a dangerous folly to imagine that our own country could remain a tight little island of sheltered immunity in a modern war."

To every thinking man or woman, nuclear weapons were a horror and abomination. But the fact remained that, by their very nature and fearfulness, they had saved world peace in moments of April 27 and in Teheran, April 28, to such an extent that the in-extreme tension which might have led to war.

He said that by keeping defences strong they not only deterred aggression, they also gained time to try to resolve the immediate causes of conflict and to push ahead with their search for disarmament, effectively controlled.

## Britain Rejects Proposals To Send U.N. Inquiry Team To Aden

UNITED NATION, April 27. (AP).—Britain rejected on Friday proposals to send a U.N. mission to Aden as unwarranted interference that would only impede British aims to bring the protectorate to independence at the earliest possible date.

## COMECON Holds Session On Metal Industry

MOSCOW, April 27. (Tass).—A session of the Executive Committee of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance was held here recently.

The Executive Committee approved the main directions in the activity of the Permanent Commission on the Chemical Industry, that envisage further measures for the strengthening of economic and scientific-technical co-operation, with the aim of the speediest development of chemistry in COMECON countries.

The Committee approved the proposals of the Commission on engineering on the satisfaction of requirements of COMECON countries in progressive metal working machine tools for the ball-bearing industry.

The agreements on multilateral payments in transfer of Rubles and the organization of a bank were also discussed.

The session, that passed in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, mutual understanding and fraternal co-operation, was attended by representatives of COMECON countries in the Executive Committee.

## RUSK TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA MAY 4 AND 5

WASHINGTON, April 27. (AP).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk will make an official visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 4 and 5, on his way home from diplomatic talks in Asia, the State Department announced on Friday.

Mr. Rusk undoubtedly will undertake to assure President Tito of the consistent U.S. policy of support for his regime in spite of frequent and angry attacks in Congress. The United States has given extensive economic assistance and some military aid to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Rusk is scheduled to leave Washington on Friday night on the trip which will take him to Belgrade. His original purpose for the journey was to represent the United States at a meeting of the Central (Middle East) Treaty Organization in Karachi, April 30—May 1.

The State Department said on Friday he will stop in Ankara, where he will take part in the summit conference of the Big Four. He will fly from Karachi to New Delhi May 2 for talks with Prime Minister Nehru and other Indian officials. They will undoubtedly discuss U.S. economic aid to India and plans for a long range military aid programme to strengthen the Crescent Society left by plane on Thursday for Herat Province to fly to Belgrade.

## HERAT FLOODS TOLL RISES TO 118 RED CRESCENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF FLIES TO HERAT

KABUL, April 27.—One hundred and eighteen bodies have been recovered so far after the recent heavy floods in Lag-Lag-Khana river in Herat.

A report from Herat says that up to the evening of April 24 another 11 bodies were recovered bringing the total number of dead to 118. The floods, which occurred on the night of April 19 also destroyed parts of the road and cultivated fields between Kusk and Kalai-Nao.

Similarly a report from Shibergan says that on the first of Sow (April 22) floods in the area have caused considerable losses of property.

Also in the adjoining areas of Kizil Ayaq, Khwaja Du-koh, Salteq, and Shukrak many houses were damaged and the flood penetration in these areas were to such an extent that the inhabitants had to leave their homes and take refuge in the hills.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Red Crescent Society left by plane on Thursday for Herat Province to help the flood victims of that area.

KABUL, April 27.—Mr. Be-laerts Van Blockland, Minister Plenipotentiary of Holland at the court of Kabul met Dr. Kishawarz, the Acting Minister of Agriculture on Thursday and discussed with him matters related to agricultural assistance in Afghanistan.

BAGHLAN, April 27.—The foundation stone of a school for boys has been laid in Kro Dostee, of Doshi, by the Local Administrator.

He labelled as untrue charges that the British Military Base in Aden is intended for aggression. "It's purpose, about which we have never made any secret, is to enable us to carry out our treaty obligations in the protectorate itself and in the Middle East generally," he said.

He noted that British forces and their families spend over 11 million pounds a year in Aden, thus contributing to the prosperity of the region.

He described as "a great and historic moment the joining of Aden with the Federation of South Arabia in January of this year. He said that without Aden the Federation could never attain its goal of independence.

He asserted it is untrue to charge that the Government of Aden and others in the Federation are not representative in form.

He said what is needed is time for the Federation to become firmly established.

He rejected also claims by Yemen to part of Aden. He said the Committee should pay attention to achievement of independence by colonial countries and not try to arbitrate territorial claims.

Mr. Averell Harriman, the Deputy Under-Secretary of the United States for Political Affairs, now visiting in Moscow, also attended the luncheon.

On the same day Mr. David Morse called on Mr. Vladimir Promyslov, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet.

The function was attended by some Afghan officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

KABUL, April 27.—The following schools have been opened in various parts of the country in accordance with the educational development plan:

Village school for boys in Ibrahim Karis of Paklia Province. Village school for boys in Sa Kecha Galisi Village of Ghazni. Village school for girls in Dasht Village of Parwan. Village school for girls in Sher Ahmad Village of Kandahar Province. Village school for boys in Khom Mir Hazar Draiem Village of Badakhshan Province.

Also in the adjoining areas of Kizil Ayaq, Khwaja Du-koh, Salteq, and Shukrak many houses were damaged and the flood penetration in these areas were to such an extent that the inhabitants had to leave their homes and take refuge in the hills.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Red Crescent Society left by plane on Thursday for Herat Province to help the flood victims of that area.

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## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; "UNWITTED PASSANGER" starring: Katherine Boyel.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; SEVEN NURSES with translation in Persian.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; VIRGIN ISLAND.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; SEAVENGALI.

## ILO Chief Attends Moscow Reception Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 27.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghanis**

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghanis**

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

KABUL, April 27.—The Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, Mr. Zulfahari held a reception on Thursday night in honour of the outgoing Counsellor of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul Mr. E. F. Shadan.

The function was attended by some Afghan officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +15°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-41 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-19 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 52

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1963 (SOWR 7, 1342 S.H.)

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Fek: Mino  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Cafeteria; International  
Club; Pasha Cinema; Near  
Armana Afghan AirBase.

PRICE AF. 1

## Laotian Factions Agree To Continue Cease-Fire, Says Souvanna Phouma

VIENTIANE, April 28. (Reuter).—The Neutralist Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, returned from truce talks on the Plain of Jars on Saturday and said the Left-wing and Neutralist factions had promised to preserve a cease-fire pending further discussions.

**Hard Line**

Sources close to the Prince said the Pathet Lao, who are backing a dissident Neutralist faction against the Neutralist forces of General Kong Lae, were taking a "very hard line."

It was obvious from the attitude of the Pathet Lao leaders yesterday that there would be no question of their agreeing to withdraw from the territory on the Plain of Jars they took from General Kong Lae during the recent fighting, these sources said.

It was understood there had been no fighting on the Plain for the past two days.

**Truce Talks**

The truce talks were held at Khang Khay, headquarters of Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader.

He told reporters there: "There were no results today. I told Souvanna Phouma that if he had not come today I would have taken action to stop the arrival of troops of General Phoumi Nosavan."

The Leftist leaders at Khang Khay claimed 17 U.S. aircraft flew Phoumi troops to a point near the Plain of Jars yesterday, to aid General Kong Lae.

Prince Souphanouvong said: "The Plain of Jars problem is finished—now we want to discuss the whole range of Laotian problems."

The British and Soviet envoys in Vientiane went with Prince Souvanna for yesterday's truce talks. So did the three commissioners of the three-nation International Control Commission (India, Canada and Poland).

An authoritative diplomatic source said the Pathet Lao leaders appeared irritated at the brief duration of Prince Souvanna's visit.

This source added "We have made very little progress but there is some hope to be drawn from the current calm."

A source close to Prince Souvanna said: "It is no longer a question of preserving peace in the Plain of Jars."

**Turkey And U.A.R. Agree To Resume Diplomatic Relations**

ANKARA, April 28. (Reuter).—Turkey and the United Arab Republic have agreed to resume diplomatic relations, broken off by Egypt when Turkey recognized the breakaway Syrian Government in the autumn of 1961, it was announced here yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that Charges d'Affaires would be exchanged until ambassadors had been appointed.

The Foreign Ministry expressed its pleasure at the recent federation agreement signed by Egypt, Syria and Iraq, adding that they hoped the new federation would establish peace and stability in the Middle East and serve the people of the three countries.

## CHINESE PROTEST TO INDIA

PEKING, April 28. (Reuter).—The Chinese Foreign Ministry yesterday protested, in a note to the Indian Embassy here, against "large-scale persecution" of Chinese Nationals in India, the New China News Agency reported.

It said the Indian Government had repeatedly asserted that Chinese Nationals "are being well cared for," but returned Chinese had a different story to tell.

The Agency said the latest protest note demanded that India punish "criminals who murdered Chinese Nationals in the concentration camps" and give a guarantee "against the recurrence of such cases of persecution and maltreatment."

The note asked India to give a list of Chinese who had died and an account of the deaths of Chinese in the camps and also supply a list of those now detained and arrange visits to them by staff of the Chinese Embassy.

The note demanded that India release all Chinese, and compensate for all their losses, the Agency said.

**U.A.R. Denies British Press Reports**

LONDON, April 28. (AP).—The Embassy of the United Arab Republic on Saturday denied on behalf of President Nasser that he has advocated a terrorist uprising against the whites of South Africa.

The denial was issued following British press reports that the U.A.R. leader is backing a campaign of violence supposed to be contemplated by Poqo, an African anti-white organization. Mr. Pot-alako Leballo, the Poqo party leader, has said in a letter to his South African followers that such a campaign has President Nasser's support, according to British press reports.

A U.A.R. spokesman replied in a statement distributed to the London offices of International News Agencies: "I am authorized by Dr. Abdel Kader Hatem, United Arab Republic Minister of Culture and National Guidance, to state that all allegations attributed to President Gamal Abdel Nasser on Leballo's letter were entirely false and without foundation."

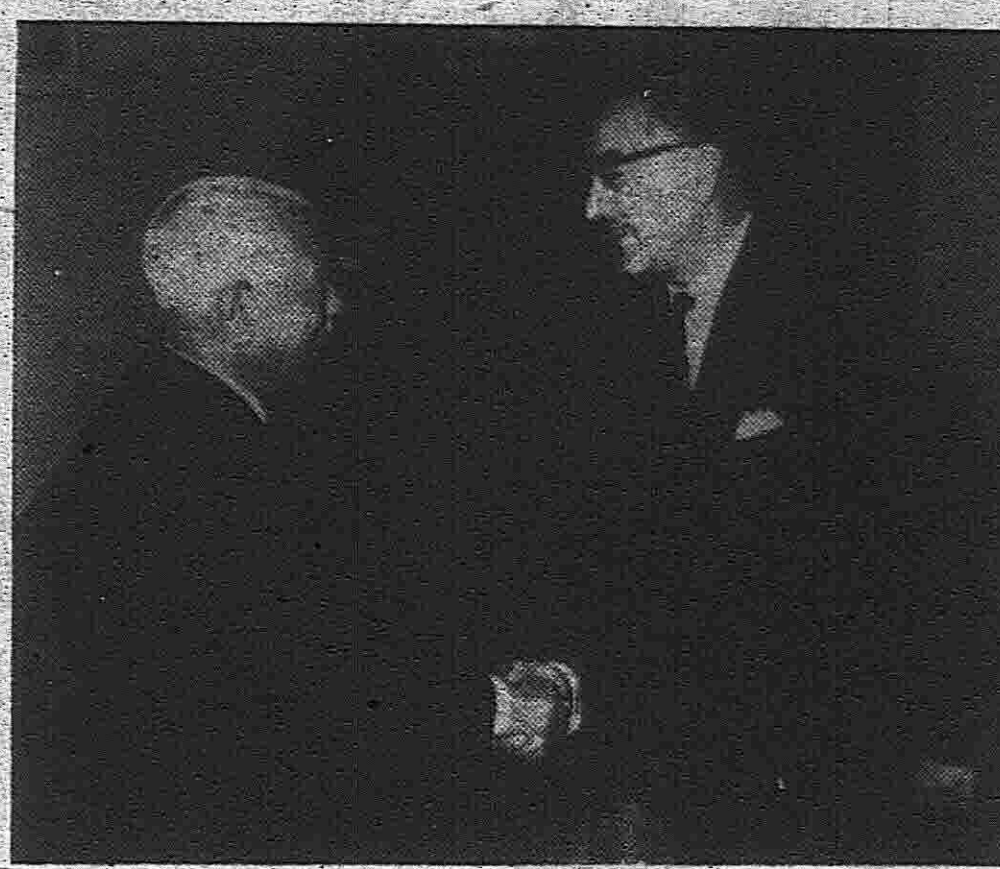
**Certificates To 105 Graduates Of Jangalak Course Distributed**

KABUL, April 28.—Mr. Hafizullah, Director General of the Labour Office in the Ministry of Mines and Industries yesterday distributed certificates among 105 graduates of the Technical Course which was launched by the Jangalak Factory earlier.

Seven hundred and fifty persons have graduated from the course since it was launched four years ago. These graduates are now working in various sections of the Factory.

A Factory official said that the course enrolled graduates from the sixth grade who received training under the supervision of foreign and local experts. 180 students are currently receiving training at the course.

The official added that the Factory has so far sent 38 persons to receive higher training abroad.



Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information with Mr. S. Yousuf, the UAR Minister of Education in a farewell reception for Mr. Rishitya by the Afghan Embassy in Cairo last week. Mr. Rishitya had gone to Cairo to conclude his assignment as Afghan Ambassador there.

## Castro Arrives In U.S.S.R.; Cuban Leader To Be Welcomed In Moscow Today

MOSCOW, April 28. (AP).—Soviet Premier Khrushchev welcomed Cuba's Fidel Castro to the Soviet Union on Saturday in a long distance telephone chat between Moscow and Murnansk.

Radio Moscow quoted Mr. Khrushchev as saying: "Moscow is waiting for you, comrade Fidel Castro. The whole Soviet people warmly greet you. We are waiting for you in Moscow. You will be met here with fraternal hospitality and friendly cordiality."

The radio report said Dr. Castro thanked Mr. Khrushchev for inviting him to the Soviet Union. Soviet authorities scheduled a giant rally in Red Square Sunday to greet Dr. Castro on his arrival in the Soviet capital.

Workers worked Saturday night to put the finishing touches on decorations in the square in front of the Kremlin where the annual May Day Parade will be held Wednesday.

**WMO Decides To Set World Weather Watch Operation**

GENEVA, April 28. (Reuter).—Meteorologists from 100 countries yesterday decided to set up a "World Weather Watch" which one of them said should give accurate forecasts for at least 30 days in advance.

The Congress of the World Meteorological Organization, which ended tonight after a month-long session, approved a 2,428,000 sterling budget to finance its operations for the next four years.

About a fifth of this sum is earmarked to help developing countries take part in the planned "World Weather Watch". The project will be prepared by an advisory committee of 12 eminent scientists.

The watch will be based on Soviet and American space satellites and thousands of stations on land and sea. Experts here believe it may take as long as 10 years to get it fully operational.

Two world centres are envisaged for the project, in Washington and Moscow. Melbourne emerged as a strong candidate for a third possible centre in the southern hemisphere.

## Constitutional Committee Holds Fifth Meeting

KABUL, April 28.—The Constitutional Committee held its fifth meeting yesterday afternoon under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sayed Shumsuddin Majrooh.

The meeting heard the report by the sub-committee which went into session four times during the past week.

The initial sketch of one of the topics of the Constitution which was outlined by the sub-committee was discussed and after giving its views on the topic, the Committee referred it again to the sub-committee for drafting and completion.

## Afghanistan Attends ECAFE Meeting On Rural Industries

KABUL, April 28.—Mr. Abdul Samad Bakshi, Vice President of the Rural Development Department left Kabul for Bangkok yesterday to attend an ECAFE sponsored meeting on rural industries.

The meeting which will last for a week starting April 29th is to discuss the economic aspects of small industries and create joint facilities for greater production, marketing and general development of such industries in the participating countries.

Efforts will be made to seek ways of creating greater co-operation between national organizations and regional and international institutions towards this end.

In addition, the meeting is responsible to study the work programmes on small industries outlined by the United Nations Secretariat within the frame work of its general programme for the Development Decade.

## JIRGAS IN SAMANA AND KHORMANA

KABUL, April 28.—A report from Worakzai, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that two important national jirgas were held recently in Samana and Khormana districts which were attended by learned figures, elders chieftains and a large number of people.

The meetings were addressed by tribal leaders on the need for unity. Both jirgas decided that the people of Worakzai will continue their struggle for the attainment of independence of their subjugated brethren and are prepared to give every sacrifice towards this end.

LONDON, April 28. (Reuter).—The Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, left here by air today on short visits to Ankara, Karachi and Teheran.

He is flying in Britannia of the Royal Air Force.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 28, 1963

DEFYING U.N.  
RESOLUTIONS

There has been a number of  
cases where certain U.N. mem-  
bers have defied resolutions,  
appeals and requests by the  
United Nations.

Portugal has, for example,  
consistently defied decisions  
adopted by various organs of  
the United Nations concerning  
overseas areas upon which the  
former still rules.

The Government of South  
Africa is rejecting appeals by  
the United Nations to end its  
policy of apartheid against the  
indigenous African population  
or to let the United Nations  
establish UN presence in  
South-West Africa.

Britain last Friday rejected  
proposals to send a United  
Nations mission to Aden. It  
should be recalled that it took  
a long time for the world body  
to convince the British Govern-  
ment to let a U.N. delegation  
to tackle the problem of South-  
ern Rhodesia, where its Con-  
stitution has openly violated  
human rights and privileges, as  
far as the African population  
of that area is concerned. And  
it is still not clear whether the  
Government of the United  
Kingdom will help pave the  
way for the abrogation of that  
Constitution. Britain claims  
that it has no authority to in-  
tervene in the internal affairs  
of Southern Rhodesia.

The case of Aden has a long  
history. It should be recalled  
that last year the Aden Legisla-  
ture, despite strong reaction by  
the opposition, who, finally, did  
not take part in the voting too,  
agreed that the colony should  
join the so-called Federation of  
South Arabia. British troops  
took care of the mass demon-  
strations which were held in the  
streets of Aden at that time in  
opposition to this Federation.

If it is the duty of the United  
Nations to see that the right of  
nations to freedom and self-  
determination is not violated, it is con-  
sidered that the United Nations  
then we do not know how and  
member Governments could not  
be established.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO SOLVE  
GERMAN PROBLEM?

By KHATAK

Looking back at the history of the  
post-war diplomacy in the world,  
it is not too difficult to see that  
the German problem has been the  
central fulcrum. This has been  
the German and the Western Powers  
problem with Berlin as its knife  
edge.

Some time the centre of attrac-  
tion in the cold war has shifted  
to Cuba, while at others Laos and  
the Far East have been prominent  
zones of occupation into the  
crisis have been swinging be-  
tween the West and the East. The  
Soviet Union created the German  
Democratic Republic out of its  
occupied zone.

While negotiations have yielded  
fruit in many critical places, it  
has been often difficult to even start  
negotiations on the problem of Ger-  
many.

The problem of Germany is  
important, however, since it has  
direct bearings on disarmament  
and world security. It is impor-  
tant because Germany is the only  
place in the whole world where  
East and West are meeting very  
closely and in a very mobile and  
active society. It is important  
because it means the continuation  
of an abnormal situation in a  
continent responsible for unlea-  
shing two deadly wars in which  
millions of human lives and much  
property were destroyed.

One may ask is there a real  
solution for extinguishing this  
smoldering fire which may one  
day be fanned into a destructive  
blaze of thermo-nuclear war?

The German problem could  
be solved if in the first  
place there is a will for its so-  
lution among all parties concerned  
and secondly if its core is shifted  
from a power problem into a  
juridical question.

Some European thinkers rightly  
hold the opinion that in the final  
analysis the German problem  
resolves itself to one simple ques-  
tion: it has merely been trans-

formed into a cold war.  
It is not for the parties con-  
cerned to decide which of the  
three concepts is best founded in  
international law.

The International Court of  
Justice at the Hague seems to be  
best authorized to pass a verdict on  
this controversial issue.

The United Nations Security  
Council should propose such a  
move for the solution of the Ger-  
man problem.

The Court's decision as to whe-  
ther the German Reich has one  
successor, two or none, could  
then form an objective basis for  
the solution of the German prob-  
lem.

What about the special problem  
of Berlin—a divided city within  
a divided country which is the  
stage where the two contradicting  
ideologies of the world meet in a  
highly developed and highly  
mobile society having a culture  
and tradition of its own?

Perhaps one of the most practi-  
cal and convincing proposals  
forwarded in this connexion so  
far is to convert the city into the  
sovereign headquarters of the  
United Nations changing its sta-  
tus to become the corner stone  
of friendship between the East  
and the West.

This idea has been put forward  
in addition to a number of Eu-  
ropean thinkers and journalists  
by the Soviet Prime Minister Mr.  
Khrushchev who demanded the  
transfer of the United Nations  
headquarters from America to a  
neutral country at first and later  
accepted the idea of Berlin be-  
coming the world capital.

One thing, however, is impor-  
tant to mention in this connec-  
tion; a radical change in the cli-  
mate of relations between East  
and West is the most essential  
pre-requisite to the commence-  
ment of any serious negotiation.

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

The nomination of Dr. Erhard,  
West-German Economics Minis-  
ter as a candidate to become the  
next Chancellor is the first step  
towards Erhard's success, said yester-  
day's Anis in its editorial.

Dr. Adenauer, is to resign his  
office this fall after 14 years as  
Chancellor of the Federal Repu-  
blic of Germany.

During this period West Ger-  
many in addition to its general  
reconstruction was able to occupy  
an important position among  
Western countries from political  
and economic points of view.

The editorial said, since West  
German economy has had a direct  
effect on the country's policy,  
therefore the nomination of Dr.  
Erhard as the future Chancellor  
is noteworthy from this angle as  
well.

The most important questions  
confronting the country, said the  
editorial is the question of Com-  
mon Market's future, the future  
of Germany in the ECM and  
above all the position of the Fed-  
eral German Republic in the  
European Political Union.

The present Chancellor, Dr.  
Adenauer played an important  
role in the way of materializing  
European unity through chang-  
ing the Common Market into  
European Political Union.

Adenauer, continued the edi-  
torial, was supporting General de  
Gaulle on his Common Market  
policy.  
Gen. de Gaulle, it may be re-  
minded, is one of staunch advo-  
cates of the creation of a West  
European Political Union and the  
creation of a separate force to con-  
stitute the third power in the  
world; at the same time the  
French President has not been  
willing to admit Britain into the  
ECM.

But Dr. Erhard is known to  
have independent views on these  
questions; he has never opposed  
British entry into the Market  
but on the contrary he is support-  
ing the idea. Neither is Dr. Erhard  
in favour of creating a Europe in  
competition with the United  
States.

In conclusion the editorial said  
that although Dr. Erhard has  
pledged himself to follow Dr.  
Adenauer's policy, yet on these  
particular questions he is likely  
to follow an independent course  
of action; it is perhaps because of  
this understanding that Dr.  
Adenauer while considering  
Erhard as a capable Economics  
Minister does not think he will  
be suitable to become Chancellor.

Yesterday's Heywad in its edi-  
torial welcomed the rigour with  
which education is expanding and  
progressing in the country. After  
giving the news about educa-  
tional progress for one day such  
as the opening of new schools,  
the upgradation of village into reg-  
ular primary and middle into  
high schools, the launching of  
construction work on school build-  
ings, donations of land and money  
by people etc. the paper said  
judging by the rate at which edu-  
cation is moving ahead at present  
it will not be far off when the  
percentage literacy index would  
rise in the country quite con-  
siderably. The editorial also wished  
for the further success of all those  
who are concerned with the ad-  
vancement of education.

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Fri-  
day.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun-  
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-  
day, Saturday.

## Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.  
Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

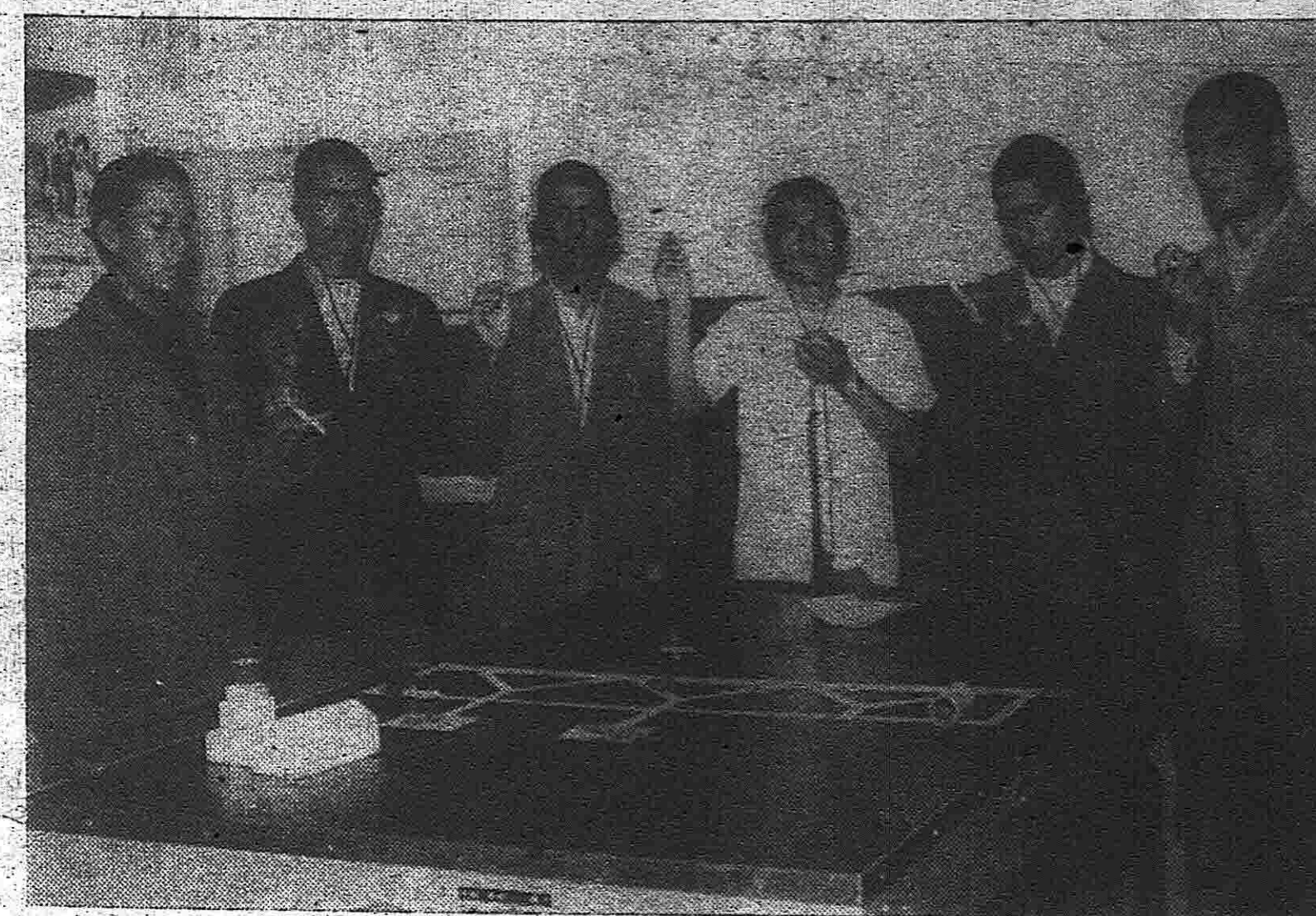
Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.  
Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.  
T.M.A.  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20133-30132  
Police 26007-21132  
Traffic 20150-20401  
Airport 22018  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23929  
Afghan Phone No. 22919  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743  
Inayat Phone No. 20960  
Nizami Phone No. 22963

CIVIL AVIATION'S  
TRAINING CENTRE  
A Well Equipped Place For Recruiting Technicians

The Kandahar Training Centre  
for civil aviation was actually  
established in Kabul in 1958 and  
was transferred to Kandahar in  
the year following.

From among the 179 students  
of the Training Centre's graduat-  
ing class (end of fourth year)  
155 succeeded in receiving their  
diplomas last year. They are now  
employed all over the country in  
various airport duties.

One Kandahar Training Centre  
has five well-equipped labora-  
tories for air traffic, communica-  
tions, radio mechanics, mecha-  
nics and English. It also has a  
well-furnished technical library.

Upto now, due to the dire need  
for technical personnel, the  
Training Centre recruited gradu-  
ates of elementary schools. Now,  
however, they intend to take on  
students who have finished the  
three years of intermediary  
school as well (9th grade gradu-  
ates).

As already mentioned the  
Training Centre has a four years  
course. It is a boarding school  
where students pick up both  
theoretical and practical train-  
ing.

In the first year, emphasis is  
placed on the English language.  
In the second the subjects are  
chiefly general aeronautics. In  
the third year they are divided  
into four categories for specialized  
training in accordance with their  
aptitude and interest.

The English language labora-  
tory has tape recorders, record  
players, recording desks, etc.  
which are employed for the pur-  
pose of easier language study.  
The teacher, mostly out of the  
students sight, controls and  
directs his class by the use of  
a head phone and close circuit  
communication system within the  
lab. The students hear the teacher  
read a lesson through their  
headphones. Repeating it im-  
mediately, they record it and  
then go on practicing it. When  
they make a mistake, they refer  
to the original tape recording of  
the lesson and correct them-  
selves.

The air traffic lab affords op-  
portunity for the student to  
follow and learn practical work  
pertaining to flight, landing,

control and upkeep of the air-  
craft.

The communications lab trains  
the students practically in com-  
munication work between the  
towers and the aircraft in ac-  
cordance with the latest system.

The mechanics laboratory teaches  
students about the operation  
and upkeep of diesel engines.  
In the radio mechanics lab the  
students learn all about the tech-  
nique and mechanism of radio.

The Centre is run independent  
of the Ministry of Education un-  
der the supervision of the Depart-

NEW BIRTH CONTROL PILL  
PROVES EFFECTIVE ON  
3,000 WOMEN IN U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, (AP). Dr. Celso-Ramon Garcia  
of the Harvard University Medical School reported on Satur-  
day that a birth control pill has proved effective and safe in  
more than 3,000 women studied over the past eight years.

Another physician, Dr. Edward  
T. Taylor, of the University of  
California School of Medicine at  
Los Angeles, reported that "dur-  
ing seven years of studies it has  
become obvious that the oral pro-  
gestational method of conception  
control is extremely effective."

Both doctors addressed 290 phy-  
sicians attending a symposium on  
newer developments in the treat-  
ment of menstrual disfunctions.

Dr. Garcia said the birth con-  
trol pill was effective in family  
planning.

"Upon cessation of medication,  
ovulation usually resumes in  
about four-to-six weeks or  
sooner," he said. "The return of  
fertility and the normalcy of the  
pregnancy suggests further the  
ease of reversibility of this  
method."

Dr. Taylor said the oral proles-  
tational method of conception  
control is "undoubtedly the most  
effective method available."

ment of Civil Aviation.

The present enrolment in all  
the four classes of the Centre is  
94. The Centre is also giving a  
refresher courses to 24 additional  
students.

A number of students are sent  
abroad after graduation and one  
year's practical work in the field  
in which they have specialized  
for higher training.

All boarding facilities are placed  
at the disposal of students. The  
Centre has also a tea room where  
students can have tea during  
the recess periods.

An Air Force spokesman said  
preliminary information indicat-  
ed the shot was a complete suc-  
cess.

Brunel Leader's  
Appeal To Afro-Asian  
Journalists Conference

JAKARTA, April 28, (Reuter).  
—The Brunel rebel leader, Mr.  
Azahari, appealed to the Afro-  
Asian Journalists Conference here  
yesterday for aid against Britain  
which is opposing his movement  
in Brunel.

His appeal was read to a closed  
session of the conference by Mr.  
Mangkul, listed as the North Borneo  
representative.

Mr. Azahari said "our country-  
men have decided to break the  
abominable British colonial yoke  
and put up a Government of the  
people by the people for the peo-  
ple."

He added that the Malaysia  
scheme is just "a matter of transi-  
tion from colonialism to neo-colonialism."

Snow Delays U.S.  
Expedition Team's  
Climbing On Everest

KATHMANDU, April 28, (Reuter).  
—Clouds and snow have de-  
layed the establishment of the  
American expedition's camp on  
the 26,000 foot south col of Mount  
Everest, although supplies have  
been taken there. A spokesman  
radioed from the base camp to-  
day.

He said it seemed improbable  
that the climbers would reach the  
29,000 foot summit before April 30.  
They plan to set up their last  
camp at 27,800 feet for the final  
assault.

Rockefeller Might  
Marry 31 Year  
Old Divorcee

Speculation that millionaire  
Governor Nelson Rockefeller of  
New York would marry a divorcee  
with four children mounted  
yesterday.

The New York Mirror quoted  
"informed speculation" as saying  
the Republican Governor and Miss  
Margaretta former Mrs. Murphy  
would be married next month and  
then would take a trip to Europe  
and Venezuela.

The 54-year-old Governor,  
whose wife of 31 years divorced  
him last year, is a leading candi-  
date for the Republican Presi-  
dential nomination next year. A  
divorced man has never been elected  
President. Mrs. Murphy, 35,  
obtained a divorce early this  
month.

The Governor's schedule at Al-  
bany, the State capital, shows a  
gap in official activities between  
May 10 and May 31. His spokes-  
man continued to say "no com-  
ment" when questioned about re-  
ports of an impending marriage.



## Soviet Membership To Afro-Asian Journalists' Conference Demanded

Djakarta, April 28, (Reuter).—Eight delegations on Saturday demanded that the Asian African Journalists Conference vote on the admission of the Soviet Union as a member.

Soviet journalists are attending the conference as observers. A Mongolian proposal to admit them as delegates was dismissed by the Chairman Mr. Djawoto of Indonesia's News Agency Antara. The delegations of India, Malaya, Jordan, Iran, Kuwait, the Philippines, Syria and the United Arab Republic yesterday asked the conference in a letter for a vote.

They said they were not expressing dissatisfaction with the Chairman's decision but wanted the whole conference to decide. Meanwhile South Viet Nam is maintaining pressure on its demand to have representatives of its authorized press admitted as delegates, a spokesman for the Viet Namese Consulate General said on Saturday.

The Malayan delegation submitted to the conference a resolution urging the Indonesian Government to end its "policy of confrontation" towards Malaya and to solve outstanding problems between them in the true spirit of the Bandung Conference.

## Rusk Arrives In Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, April 28, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk arrived in Turkey on Saturday for a two-day visit and promised continued American support for its eastern most NATO ally.

In an airport statement, Mr. Rusk said: "We have been with you in the past. We are with you today."

"And, more importantly, we are with you in building a future for a safe and prosperous Turkey." Mr. Rusk, en route to a ministerial meeting of the Central Treaty Organization in Karachi, flies out on Sunday afternoon.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Home arrives five hours after Mr. Rusk leaves.

Mr. Rusk, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot, in charge of the Near-East and South Asia Desk, and U.S. Ambassador to Turkey Raymond Hare conferred with Turkish Foreign Minister Feridun Cemal Erkin for one hour and 35 minutes, 35 minutes longer than scheduled.

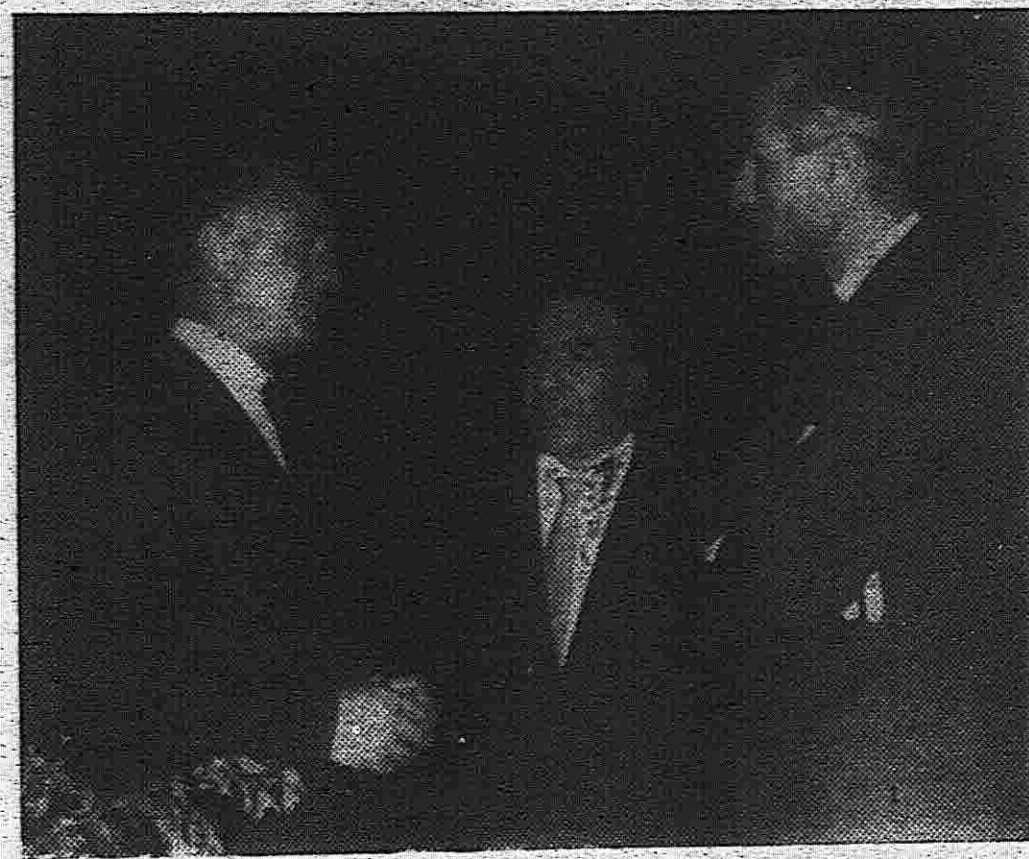
Mr. Rusk did not comment on the talks but only said: "We have just got started and you can make your own list of subjects discussed."

It was known that the Turks had a wide range of problems which they wanted to discuss with the American official.

Later, an American spokesman said topics included Turkey's complaint about her European and American allies buying Soviet chrome in place of the Turkish product. Turkey produces a considerable quantity of chrome annually.

Turkey's economic position also was discussed. This included her efforts to join the European Common Market and also to get financing from an European consortium for an ambitious 8 year plan.

Mr. Rusk will meet with president Cemal Gursel and the Turkish Prime Minister and have another chat with Mr. Erkin before he leaves here.



The Turkish Ambassador at the court of Kabul Mr. Talat Benler gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Afghanistan's newly appointed Ambassador in Turkey, General Sayed Hassan.

The function was attended by some Cabinet members, senior army officers, high ranking military officials and some members of the diplomatic corps. General Hassan served as Chief of the General Staff in the Ministry of National Defence before becoming Ambassador to Turkey. Picture shows from left to right Mr. Benler, Major General Mohammad Azim, the Minister of Public Works and General Hassan.

## Syria Sets Security Courts To Handle Crimes Against Projected Arab Federation

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 28, (AP).—National security courts with exceptional powers were established in Syria on Saturday to handle crimes against the projected union of Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

In a decree, Syria's ruling National Revolutionary Council established the courts in Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, Latakia and Souweida. Each was composed of four members, a civilian judge and three army officers.

The decree did not immediately order anyone to stand trial, but an earlier decree gave them power to handle offenses against the avowed objectives of Syria's March 8 revolution.

They also were given power to try 101 leaders of Syria's ousted regime who recently were placed under a "political quarantine" stripping them of civil rights. These include deposed President Nazm el Kudsi, ousted Premier Khalid el Azm, several Cabinet Ministers and Parliament Members.

The National Revolutionary Council recently made activities against Arab Unity a crime punishable by three to 15 years of hard labour.

It also made death the penalty for "taking money from a foreign power, association or individuals with the purpose of conducting activities against the objectives of the March 8 revolution."

### DEAR READERS

It is our earnest hope that you have enjoyed reading "KABUL TIMES". We hope to continue serving you through delivering our paper to you wherever you want us to.

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Kabul Times

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, April 28.—Mr. Beelaerts Van Blockland, Minister Plenipotentiary of Holland at the court of Kabul met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Sadarat Palace yesterday morning.

KABUL, April 28.—Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul held a reception last night in honour of the newly appointed Ambassador in Cairo Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman.

The function was attended by Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Rooshan the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and some Foreign Ministry officials.

KABUL, April 28.—The Ministry of Communications has issued forms which will facilitate trunk calls by shops and individual subscribers for a period of one year if they are filled and submitted to the Ministry.

A Ministry official said those who fill the form can pay their telephone charges at the end of each month, otherwise, they will have to book their calls at the telephone booth in the automatic telephone exchange and pay cash.

## Jordanians In Baghdad Demonstrate For Arab Federation

BAGHDAD, April 28, (Reuter).—More than 1,000 Jordanian students shouting "Long Live Nasser" stormed the Jordan Embassy here on Saturday and occupied it for six hours.

They hoisted three big tricolour Arab Unity flags all bearing four stars (for Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Jordan) and evicted the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Fawa Abu Ghanem, and his staff.

The flags were finally brought down and the students finally dispersed after personal intervention by the Iraqi Vice-Premier Mr. Ali Saleh Assaadi. He persuaded the crowd to quit the building.

Mr. Ghanem said he and his staff returned to the Embassy in the late afternoon after talking to Mr. Assaadi.

The demonstrations began at 7 a.m. when about 300 shouting students swarmed into the Embassy grounds. About 70 of them took possession of the Embassy, but officials were not harmed.

More students joined the demonstration later in the morning and Arab Unity banners were pinned to the walls of the building.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, April 28, (Reuter).—The United States will propose "a couple" of new areas for co-operation with the Soviet Union in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told a news conference yesterday.

He said the proposals would be made during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, the main purpose of which was to sign an extension of a 1959 memorandum providing for the exchange of unclassified information between the two countries.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE**, starring: Ronald Shiner, Brian Rix and Catherine Boyle.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WANGOOR** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEVEN NURSES**.

### ZAINES CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SEAVENGALL**.

## LIU SHAO CHI TO VISIT CAMBODIA AND NORTH VIET NAM

PEKING, April 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Liu Shao Chi, the Chinese Head of State, will continue his Asian tour shortly with state visits to Cambodia and North Viet Nam it was officially announced here last night.

As on his just concluded visits to Indonesia and Burma the Chairman of the People's Republic will be accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister.

Last night's Foreign Ministry announcement did not say when Mr. Liu would start his new visits, but observers here presumed it would be in the next few days.

He returned on Friday to Kunming, South China, after an eight-day visit to Burma, preceded by a two-day stay in Indonesia and, so far as is known, has not come on to Peking.

It has been generally known in the diplomatic community here for several weeks that Mr. Liu would include Cambodia in his tour and probably also North Viet Nam.

This is the first such tour ever made by the Chinese Head of State.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 28.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today.

### Buying Rates In Afghani

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +18°C.  
Minimum +5°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-48 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-13 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 53

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1963 (SOWR 8, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Soviet Support For Cuba Averted Clash Leading To World War, Says Khrushchev Fidel Castro Welcomed At Red Square

MOSCOW, April 29.—A meeting of welcome for Dr. Fidel Castro, the Prime Minister of Cuba, was held in Moscow's Red Square on Sunday.

Thousands of Moscovites, packing the vast Square loudly applauded and cheered him and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government as they appeared on the stand of the Lenin Mausoleum.

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev made a speech welcoming Dr. Fidel Castro and his comrades.

Prime Minister Khrushchev opened the speech by praising Dr. Castro as the "great leader of the Cuban people."

He repeated the Soviet Union's assurance of support for Cuba against the threat from neighbouring countries.

The Soviet leader in his speech gave a review of Soviet achievements in the fields of hydro-electric power, space research and industry which Dr. Castro would see during his visit.

He expressed special pleasure that Dr. Castro would be in Moscow during May Day celebrations.

"Although Cuba is 11,000 miles away from Moscow, that heroic island is especially dear to the hearts of the Soviet people," Mr. Khrushchev said.

Recalling last year's Cuban crisis, the Soviet leader said only the Soviet Union's support for the Cubans had averted a clash that could have touched off a world war.

"You can be sure that the Soviet people will always be shoulder to shoulder next to the heroic Cuban people," he added.

After Mr. Khrushchev finished the crowd broke into shouts of "Cuba, Cuba, Cuba."

Dr. Castro said he had come to the Soviet Union to see for himself the accomplishments of the Soviet people.

"Perhaps our enemies will say that we are not objective observers," he said, "but they are mistaken."

"If our enemies want to blunder that is not our business, our Soviet and Cuban people understand one another perfectly," he said.

Dr. Castro paid tribute to the Soviet Union's help for the Cuban revolution. "If the Soviet Union did not exist, there would be no Cuban revolution. But this does not mean that the Soviet Union made this revolution," he said.

He said that the Soviet Union had helped Cuba to withstand "imperialist" attempts to quash the Cuban revolution by generously providing economic and other assistance.

He said it was only with Soviet military aid that the Cuban's succeeded in crushing the Bay of Pigs invasion.

"The imperialists would not have stopped short of an open invasion of our country if it were not for the Soviet Union," he continued.

"It is only the Soviet Union

that holds back the imperialist attack on our country."

Dr. Castro said his first visit to the Soviet Union had made a deep impression on him and his party.

"We were always great admirers of Lenin," he continued. "But after we became acquainted with the Soviet Union the image of Lenin took a massive proportions."

Dr. Castro ended his 45-minute speech with the Cuban revolutionary cry, "fatherland or death, we will conquer."

Observers here noted that Dr. Castro made no reference to the Cuban crisis and made no mention of the Soviet withdrawal of its rocket weapons during the Soviet-American showdown.

## Kandahar Women Ready To Develop Women's Society

KABUL, April 29.—Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, Vice President of the Women's Society who returned to Kabul on Saturday after inspecting the affairs of the Society's branch in Kandahar, said in an interview that the main purpose of her trip was to create a spirit of co-operation and greater understanding between the women in the capital and the Kandahar province.

She said, during her ten day stay in Kandahar she held useful talks on organizing and extending the activities of the provincial Women's Society. She hoped that Kandahar women would be able to work with a new spirit in developing various (Contd. on page 4)

## "Broeder-Bond": All White South African Organization Spearheads Apartheid Policy

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 29, (AP).—South Africa's powerful Dutch Reformed Church is in the throes of a rebellion by young ministers against an all-white secret society, the Broeder-Bond (band of brothers). The Church wields tremendous influence throughout this country, especially among the White Afrikaans-speaking population.

One of its regional synods turned down a proposal that the activities of the organization be probed.

Many Ministers are members of the Broeder-Bond. So, apparently, is Prime Minister Gernik Verwoerd, prophet of racial segregation. Published statements on his membership have not been refuted by the Premier.

The Broeder-Bond is deeply involved in important spheres of this country's national life. It is common knowledge that top ap-

## Prince Ahmad Shah's Sympathy Conveyed To Herat Flood Victims' Families DEATH TOLL RISES TO 148

HERAT, April 29.—Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society has conveyed the deep sorrow and sympathy of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent, to the relatives of those who lost their lives in the recent floods in Herat Province.

## Pakhtunistani Nationalist Imprisoned By Pakistan

KABUL, April 29.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Sher Mohammad Khan Mari Baloch, a veteran nationalist of Pakhtunistan was arrested by the Government of Pakistan on April 21st at Nawabshah in Sind; he has been lodged in Peshawar jail.

Mr. Sher Mohammad was expelled from Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan in August last year.

He has been taken into custody on the charge of taking part in the freedom movement and making statements criticising the policy of the Government of Pakistan.

The report says that Mr. Sher Mohammad will be tried by a special court in a closed session. It is learnt that thousands of Pakhtunistani personalities have been tried so far in such courts and they have been sentenced to long-term imprisonments. These persons are spending their lives in Pakistani jails under unbearable circumstances and conditions bordering upon torture.

## INDIA REJECTS CHINESE CHARGES

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi has described as utterly baseless Chinese allegation of maltreatment of Chinese nationals in India.

Peking Radio has also alleged that some Chinese have been murdered.

The members of the bereaved families have expressed their gratitude to His Royal Highness for this gesture of kindness. According to another report a Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Akhtar Mohammad to begin relief operations.

30 more bodies drowned in floods of Lag Lag Khana River of Herat have been recovered bringing the total to 148.

Floods in Kandahar. Heavy rainfall was recorded in Kandahar and its adjoining areas on Thursday which resulted in flooding the Tarnak, Arghandab and Tirine Rivers. No losses of life or property has been reported so far.

Similarly, rain fell in Pakhtia Province and Laghman, Hoggiani, and Kunarha districts of Nangarhar Province on Thursday. Floods in Chonki and Qarghaye areas have slightly damaged the main road.

## First American Assault On Everest Wednesday

KATMANDU, April 29, (Reuter).—The American Everest Expedition plans to make its first assault on the 29,000 foot summit next Wednesday, according to a radio message received here on Sunday.

A spokesman at the base camp said four climbers will have to spend Monday night at camp five on the 26,000 foot south Col A second assault party of four climbers and four porters was one day behind them, he added.

## Certificates For 175 Graduates Of Bus Company Distributed

KABUL, April 29.—Mr. Hafizullah, Director General of the Labour Office in the Ministry of Mines and Industries distributed certificates among 175 graduates from technical courses launched by the bus company.

In a brief statement before the ceremony, Mr. Hafizullah spoke about the importance of launching such courses in raising the educational standards of workers.

The President of the Bus Company congratulated the graduates and expressed hope for their success in the future.

Mr. Hidayatullah, an engineer of the company said that the 18-month long course taught the workers mathematics, physics and English. He said that the students had also received specialized training in various fields of automobile repair and assembling work.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 29, 1963

## Development of Women's Society

The Vice President of the Women's Society, who has just returned from a tour of Kandahar where she inspected the activities of the Women's Society, has expressed her satisfaction over the development of the Women's Society there. She has further said that Women Societies will be found in other provinces as well during the current Five Year Development Plan.

While the status of women in Afghan society and specially in the family circles throughout ages has been an exalted one, as the result of social changes which took place in the country four years ago, their role not only as the most important element in the bringing up of an intelligent and healthy generation, but also in helping the nation in the fulfillment of economic and social plans has become increasingly important.

The Women's Society in Kabul, established some seven years ago, has indeed served as the nucleus of women's movement in this country. For many years it served as a centre of welfare and education and now it is right to say that it should assume a more important duty which is finding new avenues for employing the talents of our female population for the welfare of the society and social developments. As our society grows and the relationship of individual to the society becomes more complex the Women Society could very well act on behalf of ladies in channelling their talents in most fruitful avenues and meeting their problems.

But at this juncture, while the central organization of this Society can chart new programmes to tackle new problems which are apt to rise, its same extent as those of the job as a recruiting centre and a place where the female population could be educated and trained remains as important and essential. Its activity throughout the country will ties should spread throughout help this organization to establish the country as fast as possible. With the new changes that are in the making the services of women.

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By Ibrahīm Sheriff

The Institute of Education Material for textbooks and supplementary textbooks for the teacher-training schools, the Ibn-i-Sina School, the Laboratory schools and the Faculties of Letters and Science are prepared, printed and published by this Department of the Institute of Education. It has printed and published 100,000 copies of 107 titles of books on professional subjects in education, sociology, Persian and English. Furthermore, 120 books under different titles, written on various subjects and for various levels of education, have also been completed and made ready for printing.

The Monthly Magazine, "Education" The Institute of Education publishes every month a magazine in which articles by local and foreign experts are published for the information of teachers, school-mistresses, headmasters and Inspectors; copies of this periodical are distributed free of cost among teachers in all schools in the country. It is designed to establish close professional liaison between the Institute and school-teachers. The magazine is being regularly published.

The Department of Teaching, Material Production and Aids to Teaching: This Department of the Institute of Education is engaged upon the task of producing and developing teaching materials and aids to teaching from cheap and locally available materials. This Department has so far succeeded in making geographical globes, biological models, mapping equipment, white and colour-

ed chalk, wooden toys, aids to first-aid, homecrafts and interior decoration, housekeeping and etc. Although this programme was begun under the supervision of a woman expert in 1958, yet it has been reorganized on more sound and effective lines by the Institute in 1961. Over a score of women teachers are attending this programme.

The Library The Library of the Institute of Education succeeded in 1961 in increasing the number of books in its collection. At present, it has more than 6,000 volumes in English, Pakhtu, Persian and Arabic. The majority of these books are in English and are the most modern of their kind on education. The library has been organized on modern lines and it is being regularly used by readers, including employees of the Institute and Professors, teachers and students of Faculties and schools with which the Institute has close ties. Certain modern facilities have also been provided to increase the effectiveness of the library.

The Department of Art and Home Economics Under this programme the Institute of Education has established another Centre at Malalay School for Girls, which helps women teachers employed in primary and secondary schools. This programme aims at increasing their knowledge of handicrafts such as knitting, tailoring, leather-work, embroidery and matters relating to housekeeping, such as food and nutrition, clothing, child-care and relations between the members of the family, hygiene and statistics and facts and figures.

In the Art Section efforts are being continuously made to stimulate interest in the fine arts. A substantial number of women-teachers have been enrolled in this course and the results are satisfactory.

## The Department Of Examinations

In order to keep pace with trends and circumstances, the Institute of Education launched another programme in 1960; this programme deals with examinations and tests of various kinds and on different levels. The importance of discovering the capabilities and propensities of students through tests and examinations is naturally great for the Ministry and Kabul University. Afghan and foreign experts have succeeded in preparing a number of tests for the 6th, 9th and 12th Grade students, these being the 'key' classes for promotion from the primary to the middle; from middle to the secondary and from the secondary to college education. These tests have been implemented in schools attached to the Institute of Education. The tests are being perfected as time passes. The Department is also engaged in the task of compiling correct statistics and facts and figures.

## ONE TENTH OF THE LAND IS CULTIVATED

Today, only about one-tenth of the land surface of the globe is under cultivation. Meadows and pastures account for another 18 per cent, forests for about 29 per cent. Almost half (43 per cent) is waste land or land that has been built upon and is therefore unusable at present for agriculture.

Wide areas of additional land could be brought under the plow if the necessary effort were made in research and financial investment. For instance if only 20 per cent of unused tropical soils could be brought under cultivation it would add six and a quarter million acres to the arable surface of the earth. Moreover 300 million acres of colder lands in the north might ultimately be used. The land is there for man to transform if he will.

Lord Boyd-Orr, a world authority on nutrition and agriculture, has written:

"To raise the diet of all mankind to the level needed for health would require a threefold increase in the food supply, the increase being mainly in the more expensive foods. Vast quantities of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, facilities for storage and transport of food are needed. Water-control projects must be developed to produce electricity

our female population are needed urgently and perhaps to the same extent as those of the male population. And on this basis we hope that all enlightened and educated circles throughout the country will help this organization to establish more centres and influence the lives and thinking of the making the services of women.

the rest of his days." Enough of the right kind of food is necessary for health, and a healthy population is essential if food production is to reach the levels needed properly to nourish the human race. This is no Utopian ideal. On the contrary on its practical realization depends the kind of world our children will inherit.

In the far north Agriculture is gradually conquering the cold lands. Soviets, Americans and Canadians now grow wheat in the far north. In Alaska, nearly 105,000 square miles—or almost half the area of France—are under cultivation. Maize, potatoes and raspberries are grown inside the Arctic Circle in the Taymyr Peninsula in Siberia.

"The Road that Food Built" During the construction of the first Pan American Highway across Costa Rica, the workers had a very low output when their food consisted chiefly of sugar cane, although this gave them the number of calories that they needed. As an experiment, a variety of foods was added to their diet. The work output improved enormously until it equalled the standards of workmen in temperate climates; in some cases the daily output per man increased by as much as four times.

This experiment was so spectacular in its results that the Costa Rican section of the Pan American Highway came to be known as "The Road that Food Built."

Ancient wisdom There is a Chinese proverb which says: "Give a man a fish, and he will eat for a day. Teach him to fish, and he will eat for the rest of his days."

Riches in the sea More than 70% of the surface is under water, but fish, one of the richest sources of protein, constitutes only one per cent of the food eaten. The experts consider that the production of the sea could equal that of the land.

Fishing by submarine The Japanese, who obtain 90% of the protein in their food from fish, have started building the world's first nuclear-powered fishing boat. Professor Takagi of Tokyo University also believe that it will be possible to build submarine fishing vessels equipped with automatic control system enabling them to trawl at any depth.

It is not so long ago, in terms of history, when the standard of living and levels of nutrition in Europe were low and famines were recurrent. Thanks to progress in agriculture and general social and economic advances, famine conditions no longer exist in the part of the world. This freedom from hunger has been achieved despite the fact that the population of Europe has increased tenfold since the times when famines and food shortages were common.

An unequal race The average Mexican child is about as big at birth as the newborn baby in the USA. An unequal race begins at weaning, when the Mexican, deprived of his mother's milk, starts to receive a protein-poor diet. At six years old, the North American leads the Mexican by a head-by 10 inches to be exact.

In Java, an investigation showed that of 1,300 children who had died in hospital during a because of the economic progress and development in Afghanistan.

Isiah devoted its editorial yesterday to a discussion of the latest developments in Laos.

After giving background information about the commencement of trouble in that South East Asian country and the efforts, both national and international, that have been made to solve the Laotian problem through peaceful means with particular reference to the 14 nation Geneva Conference which approved the formation of a coalition Government headed by the Neutralist leader Prince Souvanna Phouma, the paper said while the Laotian people themselves bear direct responsibility for the establishment of peace in their country, signatory Government of the Geneva agreement and specially the big Powers, too, have a role to play in this connexion.

The Geneva agreement on Laos considers the signatory countries responsible for safeguarding the neutrality of the country; that is why it was decided that foreign troops stationed in Laos should leave the country, so that there would be no grounds for foreign interference in Laotian internal affairs.

To supervise the implementation of the agreement a three-member control commission was formed, with Canada, Poland and India as its members. But recently the killing of the Laotian Foreign Minister, who belonged to the Neutralist faction once again disturbed the situation in Laos and fighting broke out on the Plain of Jars.

Although, continued the editorial, there is a temporary cease-fire agreement between the Leftist Pathet Lao and other factions as a result of efforts by Premier Souvanna Phouma and the International Control Commission, yet there is no guarantee that fighting will not start again at any moment.

The editorial then goes on to say that Laos is situated geographically at a very important strategic point; the people of the world and specially the Asian people who are determined to build their lives anew are in need of peace more than anything else. Therefore, said the editorial, the big Powers are expected to realize the gravity of the situation and their own responsibilities for solving the Laotian problem by peaceful means.

The present day world, continued the editorial, finds itself confronted with a situation which is critical in a sense that science and technology has given man the sort of weapons which if used can destroy the entire human civilization. This is yet another reason why the big powers should be interested in decreasing tension in the world lest these local flare-ups might trigger an international catastrophe.

The same issue of the paper published an interview with Dr. Mohammad Aman, Vice-President of D' Afghanistan Bank.

Answering a question as to why prices of the imported goods are continually rising, Dr. Aman stated: first, because of the rising standard of living, income and the production cost in the countries producing goods that we import; second, because of the income whorises in Afghanistan and third because of the economic progress and development in Afghanistan.

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 2-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave. Third English Programme: 6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme: 11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music: 9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday. 5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme). 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.  
Kabul—Beirut: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 19-10.

## ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul: Dep. 7-30; Arr. 9-30.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20124-20122.  
Police 20097-21122.  
Traffic 20159-20041.  
Airport 20016.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

## Pharmacies

Feroz: Phone No. 24273.  
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583.  
Barai: Phone No. 20523.  
Ansari: Phone No. 20520.



## PRE-FAB FACTORY 30 PER CENT FINISHED

The Factory for prefabricated houses will begin operation in 1965.

The construction work of the factory itself started last September, three months later than planned originally.

The first step was the construction of the factory site, roads and plots, paving roads in and around the factory to facilitate transportation. It was followed by the construction of the factory itself, depots, crane field and other structures.

So far thirty per cent of the work has been completed according to Mr. Fazl Hak, Factory President. He expects the Factory to begin production in February 1965.

The Factory has taken into consideration all aspects of modern Factory structures. Canalization work has already been completed and other works are going ahead according to schedule.

The Factory authorities have not as yet fixed the site where the first pre-fabricated houses are going to be raised.

The pre-fabricated houses have no need for wood (such as that needed for roofs), bricks and other conventional building materials. They will be constructed from ready made reinforced concrete blocks, pillars, walls etc. which will be hauled to the building site and there placed in proper position and fixed with nuts and bolts.

The Factory will be able to produce blocks for a 35,000 square-metre area annually. It will be a good start for building strong and trustworthy structures for the needy.

Construction work so far has cost 10 million Afghanis while to complete the entire Factory will cost 46 million Afghanis and three million U.S. dollars. Over and above this some ten thousand tons of cement and metal will be turned over to the Factory for construction.

The Factory upon beginning operation will also produce reinforced concrete pillars, tubes, foundation blocks, roof-blocks etc. and these will be supplied to industrial plants and projects.

It will also sell, annually, some

2,000 cubic metres of mixed cement for concrete-laying work and about 25 thousand cubic metres of crushed stone for road projects.

For the time being 700 workers, 45 officials and 25 foreign specialists have been employed by the Factory. Another ten specialists are due to arrive.

A by-product of the Factory will be oven-baked bricks, 6,000,000 of them annually, for the Factory's special kilns.



## One Tenth Of The Land Is Cultivated

(Contd. from page 2)

four-year period, a high percentage had died from causes for which malnutrition was primarily responsible. The figures were: 9% of deaths in infancy; 36% of deaths of one-year-olds, 40% of deaths of two-year-olds and 9% of deaths of 4-to-6-year-olds. In addition many diseases were found to produce a higher mortality rate than is usual among well fed children.

## A contrast in diets

The typical dweller in the USA has a varied diet totalling two kilograms of food a day. A rice-eating worker in India eats 500 grams of which 85 per cent or more is rice. The contrast is equally striking with regard to protective foods containing proteins, fats and vitamins. The average American, for instance, eats 93 grams of protein, of which 65 grams is animal protein in the form of meat, eggs and milk. In India the corresponding figures are 51 grams and 6 grams. As a result the Indian worker is subject to many diseases due to malnutrition, is lowered in stamina and ability to work, and thus unable to play

his full part in the economic development of his country.

Switzerland is one of the most prosperous countries of the world, yet the health of many of those living in its high mountain regions is still affected as a result of under-nourishment. This fact emerges from an official report of the Swiss Federal Food Commission published in 1962.

## Food needs of the future

If the world's food standards are not to become even lower at the end of this century than they are today, production of cereals must be doubled and that of animal products more than trebled. But this does not tell the whole story. The more heavily populated and less developed regions will require even greater quantities if their nutrition is to be improved. Looking only 20 years ahead, many of them will need to increase their cereals by 78 per cent and milk by 81 per cent if the peoples' diet is to be better in 1982 than it is today. In Europe a relatively small increase (cereals 22 per cent and milk 45 per cent) will suffice over the same period.

(To be contd.)

## N. America Was Once Linked With Europe.

MOSCOW, April 29, (Reuters).—A Soviet Zoologist has found new evidence confirming the hypothesis that North America and Western Europe were once joined and had common river system, the Soviet News Agency Tass said yesterday.

The Professor told Tass in an interview that land which is now about 4,000 metres below the North Atlantic joined the eastern coast of North America to Western Europe near Iceland and contained a "paleo hudson" river system.

He said he had established kinship between fauna and fish in the two continents, particularly some kinds of freshwater fish, and that an oceanic canyon discovered by Americans in mid-Atlantic was part of the "paleo hudson" system.

## Pravda Hails Castro's Visit To USSR

LONDON, April 29, (AP).—"The Cuban Revolution opened up a front of active struggle against imperialism in Latin America," Pravda said in a leading article on Saturday on the Moscow visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

The Soviet Tass News Agency quoted the Communist Party newspaper as saying that it also provided "a powerful stimulus to the movement of the Latin American peoples for their full national liberation."

Dr. Castro's arrival in the Soviet Union, said the paper, was a big and joyful event.

"In the person of Fidel Castro the Soviet people greet all heroic Cuban people, expressing admiration of their revolutionary feat."

The Soviet Union and Cuba are bound together by relations of "sincere, unbreakable friendship based on full equality, deep respect for sovereignty, and close co-operation," Pravda said. It expressed confidence that relations would be strengthened as a result of Dr. Castro's visit.

## Soccer Fan Killed In Italian Stadium Riots

ROME, April 29, (AP).—A soccer fan was killed by gunfire and at least 60 more were injured on Sunday in wild stadium rioting.

Police also reported a dozen arrested in the outbreaks that flared at Naples and Salerno.

The gunfire victim was killed during a match between Salernitana and Potenza in Italy's third league. Police reported at least 20 people hurt there and said several rioters fired gunshots. The crowd set fire to a police car.

At Naples thousands of fans invaded the field during the major league Napoli-Modena game. They ripped up goal posts, smashed fences and stands.



## Women's Society

(Contd. from page 1)  
branches of the Society.  
Referring to the special interest by Kandahar women in the further development of Society, Mrs. Etemadi said a large number of them on various occasions expressed their readiness with sincerity to render every assistance for strengthening the financial status of the Women Society's branch in Kandahar.

In a meeting attended by a large number of women, 28 distinguished ladies accepted the Society's honorary membership. Mrs. Sedik wife of the Governor accepted the post of the Society's honorary president.

She said Governor Sedik put a piece of land belonging to the Government at the Society's disposal for the construction of a modern building for the society. Similarly the building for a literacy course will be constructed on a piece of land donated by Mrs. Rasool one of the distinguished ladies of the provincial capital.

Mrs. Etemadi said additional branches of the Women's Society will be opened in other provinces to help women in various walks of life such as home management and child care and also to create a spirit of co-operation among them.

The Vice President of the Women's Society added that a quantity of clothes and toys will be sent from Kabul for the kindergarten in Kandahar which is run by the Society's branch in the provincial capital. Children, she said, are accepted free of charge at that kindergarten.

To increase the Society's income, Mrs. Etemadi said, plans are underway to further expand the activities of the section for local handicraft, the most important of which in Kandahar is embroidery. This principle, she said, will be observed when similar branches are opened in other provinces.

Praising the natural intelligence of mothers and children in Kandahar, Mrs. Etemadi said, the enthusiasm with which they try to learn deserves every praise and promises a bright future for them and the country.

Mrs. Etemadi, who is at the same time Principal of the Malalay Girls School, also referred to the educational progress in Kandahar which she witnessed during her trip there. While talking about excellent management of various schools she visited, Mrs. Etemadi said her visit to the Surpoza village school was one that she will remember for a long time. There, she said, small children with bright and intelligent looking faces studied in a clean, healthy and peaceful atmosphere without grim walls of the class room and among colourful flower beds. She also praised the well equipped laboratory of the mechanical school in the city.

## Food Procurement Dept. Furnishes Flour To Check Against Price Rise

KABUL, April 29.—The food grain procurement department has issued orders to its provincial branches for the furnishing of flour to the market from their stocks until the harvest of the new crop.

Lieutenant General Mohammad Asef, President of the Department said that considerable quantity of flour is being sold to bakers in Kabul in order to create facilities for the citizens. These steps, he said have been taken to check against the soaring up of prices and artificially created state of scarcity by flour dealers.



Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Commissioner of the Afghan Boy Scout Association awarded certificates to 27 guides and boy scouts yesterday afternoon; the awards were made at a special ceremony in which the Scouts' National Flag was hoisted by a group of girl guides and Boy Scouts was sung. Dr. Wardak, in a speech said that the training course from which the scouts graduated was launched a few weeks ago by Miss Anasuya Kakare, Travelling Commissioner of the Bureau of the International Girl Scout Association for Asian countries, who was invited by the Afghan Boy Scout Association to visit Kabul. He said that the Girl Guides movement in Afghanistan was launched in July 1959 by Dr. Popal, Chief Commissioner of the Afghan Boy Scout movement. He added that since then the Afghan Boy Scout movement has made spectacular progress under the guidance of the Chief Patron His Majesty the King of Afghanistan. Miss Kakare, also spoke about the role of girl guides in society and the capability shown by the Afghan Girl Scouts, pledging full co-operation with them. Afterwards certain artistic displays conducted by the Girl Guides were shown.

## Dominican Police Invades Haitian Embassy OAS CONVENES TO HEAR CHARGES

WASHINGTON, April 29, (AP).—The Dominican Republic reported on Sunday an invasion of its Embassy at Port-au-Prince by Haitian police and threatened to use force within hours to restore its control.

The Council of the Organization of America States was summoned into emergency session on Sunday to hear a Dominican protest against the reported invasion.

Word of reported violation of the Dominican Embassy came first from sources here which said an undisclosed number of prisoners were taken by Haitian soldiers.

The Dominican Ambassador to the OAS told the Associated Press his Government had given the Haitian Government 24 hours from 1200 GMT on Sunday to restore normality at the Embassy.

In mid-afternoon, the Associated Press monitoring station at Key West, Florida, heard a broadcast from Radio Santo Domingo telling of the invasion of the Embassy and the Ambassadorial residence and warning that Dominican warships were standing by to move on Port-au-Prince.

The broadcast included the text of a stiff note from the Dominican Foreign Minister, Andres Freitas Barrera, to the Haitian Government that unless occupation of the Embassy property is ended promptly, "my Government will adopt at any price the measures necessary to safeguard respect for the dignity and sovereignty of the Dominican nation."

The Dominican Navy will leave for Port-au-Prince if the Haitian Government "does not guarantee the security of the personnel of the Embassy and the refugees."

An earlier dispatch from Port-au-Prince said 24 persons had taken refuge in the Dominican Embassy. Presumably they are opponents of the Haitian Government, currently threatened with revolution.

There was conflict in the reports here and from Santo Domingo with that from Port-au-

## U.S.S.R. Honours Rocket And Atomic Propulsion Experts

MOSCOW, April 29, (AP).—The Soviet Government on Sunday awarded 36 navel rocket and atomic propulsion experts titles of Hero of Socialist Labour, Moscow radio reported.

It said the decorations were "for great merits in the creation and production of rocket armaments and atomic submarines and surface vessels equipped with these weapons and the rearmament of naval vessels."

More than 6,000 workers, designers, scientists and technical workers and naval personnel received orders and medals for their work, the announcement said. A number of scientific research institutes, designing offices and plants also got special awards.

The Soviet Union has placed increasing emphasis on efforts to catch up with the United States in nuclear-powered subs and rocket-firing surface and underwater vessels.

The Soviet Union first announced the development of atomic submarines in 1961. Last summer, Premier Khrushchev visited Murmansk to decorate the officers and crew of the atomic submarine "Leninsky Komsomol" for sailing under the Arctic icecap.

Western experts believe it to be the only operative vessel of its kind in the Soviet Navy and photographs of the submarine have indicated it is probably not fitted with underwater rocket firing devices.

Surface-firing rockets have been fitted to conventional submarine of which the Soviet Union is believed to have 400-500.

Some surface warships also are known to have been armed with rocket weapons.

## Schaerf Re-Elected Austrian President

VIENNA, April 29, (Reuters).—Dr. Adolf Schaerf, the Socialist candidate, was re-elected Austrian President on Sunday.

Dr. Schaerf, 73, had a majority of more than 600,000 votes over his chief rival, former Chancellor Herr Julius Raab, 72, of the Conservative People's Party.

## Allies Permission Not Needed For W. German Parliament's Sessions In W. Berlin, Asserts F.D.P.

BONN, Germany, April 29, (AP).—The Free Democratic Party on Sunday asserted the right of the West Germany Parliament to meet in West Berlin any time it wanted to without asking for allied permission.

"We didn't conclude the Paris treaties (granting West Germany full sovereignty) in order to have to ask the allies when we may meet in Berlin," Chairman Erich Mende said and added: "The German Bundestag is sovereign."

Mr. Mende spoke at a party rally in nearby Bad Godesberg. All the delegates rose to their feet and cheered and applauded vigorously.

The Free Democratic Party is a member of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Government Coalition. It was the last of the three leading West German parties to voice its disapproval of the allied standpoint that a meeting of the Bundestag at this time was inappropriate.

Last Friday the Bundestag Pre-

sident, Eugene Gerstenmaier, said the West German Parliament would meet in Berlin. But he didn't say when. Mr. Gerstenmaier is a member of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

## LORD HOME ARRIVES IN ANKARA

ANKARA, Turkey, April 29, (AP).—Lord Home, British Foreign Minister, arrived here on Sunday on an overnight stop and told Turkey that both she and Britain recognize threats they face in the world and each must play "a full part if the damage is to be averted."

Lord Home is en route to a CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) Ministerial meeting in Karachi. He followed U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, also on his way to Karachi.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **SCHOOGE**, starring: Alastair, Kathleen Harrison and Jack Warner.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE**, starring: Ronald Shiner, Brian Rix and Cathleen Boyle.

REHZA CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE**.

ZAINEE CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SEAVENTH**.

## 3 Arab States Set Commission To Draft Constitution

DAMASCUS, April 29, (Reuters).—Syria, Iraq and the U.A.R. will shortly set up a joint legal commission to draft a Federal Constitution, following the recent agreement on a Federal Union of the three countries, according to Dr. Jamal Atassi, Syria's Information Minister.

He added in a Press statement that other commissions would be formed to co-ordinate and unify political, social and cultural plans before September.

**Unified Army**  
According to AP preliminary talks got underway here and in Baghdad, Iraq on Sunday toward unifying the army commands of UAR, Syria and Iraq.

An official announcement here said a Syrian military delegation headed by Major General Nurallah Haj Ibrahim flew to Baghdad on Saturday night a few hours after the arrival here of a 17-Man Military Delegation from Iraq.

Purpose of this exchange was officially described by both Arab capitals as preparatory to full-scale tripartite talks in Cairo shortly to unify commands of the three armies and lay down plans for establishment of a Federal Defence Ministry.

Tripartite talks are already underway between Education Ministers of the three countries in Cairo to unify educational and cultural policies under the forthcoming Federation.

Co-ordination of foreign policies as well as merging diplomatic representation abroad is also expected to be worked out by tripartite commissions before next September's formal proclamation of the Federation.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 29.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheques)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

## Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12,6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,2530 per New French

Franc  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee

(cash)

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +16°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-43 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-17 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 54

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1963 (SOWR 9, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Hina  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## DR. YOUSUF ADVOCATES DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER AND 2 PARTY SYSTEM

### Premier Tells American Reporter Main Aim Of Reform To Establish Moral Link Between People & Law

The following is the round-up of an exclusive interview given by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to Mr. Henry Bradsher the Correspondent of Associated Press (United States), who recently visited Kabul.

Q: What does the Prime Minister consider to have been the most significant events and developments during the last 94 years?

A: During the past nine and a half years noteworthy developments have taken place in Afghanistan, the most important of which is the development of the country's economy under an organized plan, described as "The First Five Year Plan". This Plan ended successfully with the result that notable progress was made in different spheres such as those of education, public health, communications, mines and industries. Another important point is the beginning of the movement for the emancipation of women and their participation, in a larger measure, in the country's administrative and social affairs.

Q: What factors were involved in the decision that a new Prime Minister should carry out reforms instead of the Prime Minister who formulated them?

A: In these reforms the important point concerns the separation of the three branches of Government from each other. The separation of the throne from the Government is the first step in these reforms. Sardar Mohammad Daoud, with complete realism, goodwill and selflessness, left the post of Prime Minister to a Government not possessing family ties with the throne.

Q: Sardar Daoud spoke, in his broadcast March 10, of "an urgent need for stabilizing the economic and social conditions of Afghanistan" and His Majesty's communique of March 9 referred to "a proposal...on stabilizing the social condition of the country and its administration." In what way might there be instability now?

A: In our present-day society, considering the centralization of work and the integration of the three organs of Government, especially the executive and the judicial a sort of instability and imbalance is apparent in the individual's position and his participation in the objectives and development of the country. We hope that by carrying out the required social reforms we would win over the public for common efforts, and on this basis, to create a moral co-ordination and cohesion in society. In other words we hope that an inviolable environment would be created for the people so that they would realize that they have a large part in the Government and its activities and, therefore, they should employ their constructive and positive energies to a greater

extent.

Q: Could the Prime Minister please explain what type of electoral law, with what franchise qualifications, is envisaged in Sardar Daoud's proposal?

A: Sardar Mohammad Daoud had, in his proposal, touched upon the principles of social reform. The country's Constitution is now being studied and scrutinized. Similarly, studies for the formation of electoral law is undertaken, but it would be premature to say something about its form. The present Constitution of the country has some good aspects, but since it was framed 32 years ago, in accordance with prevailing conditions it seems necessary to revise it in the light of present-day criteria and requirements and the need for separating the three organs of Government.

While revising the Constitution we shall not lend ourselves to a simple imitation of the Constitutions of like countries. We shall keep in view our national characteristics and traditions. To revise the present Constitution, the assistance of foreign experts will be sought in the drafting stage; a French expert has already been called for this purpose. The Draft Constitution will then be submitted for consideration by a larger Commission and then it will be placed before the "Loya-Jirga".

Q: What would be the relative power of the executive and legislature under the proposal for "separation of power in the three branches of Government" to which Sardar Daoud referred?

A: In this regard, too, studies are continuing and a mention of its minor details would be premature. However, examples of this can be found in the constitutions of constitutional monarchies. It must nevertheless be added that we shall not merely copy them and our national traditions and characteristics will be kept in view.

Q: How soon might elections

be possible?

A: As soon as possible. We have now decided to work in two stages; the first step is to revise the Constitution and get it passed by the Loya Jirga and the second stage will consist of formulating election laws on the basis of the new Constitution.

Q: What is the Government's attitude toward creation of political parties and their right to challenge Government policy?

A: I believe that no Government run on parliamentary and democratic lines can function without political parties; studies are continuing in this regard and the country's Constitution will further clarify and explain this point. In all cases, however, the number of Parties will not exceed two—the one, which forms the Government and the other, the opposition; because the existence of more than two Parties and the consequent appearance of multifarious objectives creates the danger of anarchy.

Q: The Prime Minister told students and teachers of Kabul University on March 30 "there were a number of difficulties on the way to creating a true democracy" (quoted by Kabul Times). What are these difficulties?

A: In order to bring about a democratic system, the existence of a democratic Constitution holds top priority because on its basis alone will come other laws. Another need is the creation of organs and establishments for its implementation and also the separation of the three organs of Government from each other. Basically speaking, Constitution means the creation of a number of legal norms and forms.

In order to put it into practice in a society, it is essential to forge a basic and moral link between the people and the law because without it democracy will be merely a slogan, an empty

(Contd. on page 4)



A reception was held last night by the Japanese Ambassador at the court of Kabul to celebrate the birth anniversary of His Majesty Hiro Hito the Emperor of Japan. The function was attended by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, some cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and the diplomatic corps in Kabul. In the picture Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sahao Hirose welcomes Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

## His Majesty Greets Queen Juliana On Her Birthday

KABUL, April 30.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to the Hague congratulating Her Majesty Queen Juliana of Holland on her birth anniversary.

Queen Juliana was born in 1909 and acceded throne in 1948.

## OMAR RETURNS FROM WHO MEETING IN MOSCOW

KABUL, April 30.—Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute returned to Kabul after attending a WHO sponsored seminar on the training of medical personnel which was held in Moscow.

He said in an interview yesterday that the seminar was attended by representatives of 24 countries in six WHO regions. The seminar was opened by the Soviet Deputy Minister of Public Health and discussed matters related to the training of nurses, midwives, sanitarians and dentists.

Asked if he thought there was any possibility of Mr. Khrushchev's retiring, as he has been rumoured, he replied: "Mr. Khrushchev seemed to be in command of the situation. I don't think that he plans to step down, as I saw no indication of it."

## Harriman Returns To New York From Trip To Moscow

NEW YORK, April 30, (AP).—U.S. Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman, arrived on Monday by plane from Moscow where he had discussed the Laos crisis with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Mr. Harriman said "I don't know just how much control Mr. Khrushchev has over the situation, nor do I know how much it is being affected by the People's Republic of China."

"At present the North Vietnamese seem to be encouraging the Pathet Lao to take aggressive steps."

Mr. Harriman said he did not know if either China or Soviet Union had reached full agreement over Southeast Asia. He said that at present the West has no plans to deal directly with China on Laos even though the Chinese were signatories to the Truce Agreement.

Asked if he thought there was any possibility of Mr. Khrushchev's retiring, as he has been rumoured, he replied: "Mr. Khrushchev seemed to be in command of the situation. I don't think that he plans to step down, as I saw no indication of it."

## Thant Cancels Trip To Stockholm

NEW YORK, April 30, (Reuters).—U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, has cancelled a visit to Stockholm to attend the Social Democratic Party's May Day celebrations next Wednesday. It was announced on Monday.

The U.N. Chief pleaded "last minute" developments required him to delay his departure from New York, previously arranged for Monday night. But it was understood that there had been opposition to his acceptance of the invitation to pay a visit to Sweden.

## France To Have H Bomb Striking Force With Thermonuclear Warhead By 1969

PARIS, April 29, (Reuters).—France plans to have an H Bomb striking force in 1969 with thermonuclear warheads, her first operational atomic submarine, and Polaris-type missiles with a range of 2,000 miles, the Armed Forces Minister M. Pierre Messmer stated on Monday.

An article by the Minister in his Ministry's National Defence review covering 17 pages, gives the most complete breakdown yet published of the country's Defence plans in the atomic age.

It warns that any targets selected for France's nuclear striking force would be population centres, as only these could have the re-

quired dissuasive force with the means at France's disposal.

"To aim at battery emplacements would be an absurdity," M. Messmer stated.

The Head of State would have sole responsibility for unleashing the strike force, a Deputy named in advance would take over if the Head of State should disappear.

M. Messmer said France's H Bomb would become possible only after completion of the Pierrelatte Plant producing enriched uranium, due early in 1967.

The delivery missile was already under study, he stated. It would be a ballistic missile of 3,000 kilometres (about 1,875

miles) range "of suitable accuracy".

It would have two stages propelled by solid fuel, and a guiding system to maintain or correct its course.

Three submarines were planned, M. Messmer said, each armed with 16 missiles like the American Polaris-carrying submarines.

The first, already on order, was due to become operational in 1969, with the others following at two year intervals.

Missiles launched from the air were also being studied, but no decision had been taken, he added.



# RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

APRIL 30, 1963

Discussing the issue one cannot ignore the need for the co-ordination of various programmes arranged by several agencies to train skilled workers. We cannot afford unnecessary duplications at this juncture and perhaps it would be a good idea for the Economic and So-

## PART II

For training of this group of labour is pre-requisite for the economic development of the country and raising the standard of living of our working classes.

Police speculated that the plane crashed into the side of Guida Peak and that debris scattered over a wide area. At the time of the crash there were reports of a loud explosion and a burst of flame in the area.

Only a few fiberglass shreds and a handful of scorched log pages had been turned up during weeks of intensive search by police and mountain patrols.

One of the letters to the editor published yesterday complains about the irregularity of prices. The author of the letter quoted an instance when a pair of stockings was sold at one place at Afs. 100 whereas at another place the same quality, size and make stockings was sold at Afs. 70. This, said the letter, is a very abnormal situation in the market which should be normalized as soon as possible.

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possible.

# RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

### First English Programme:

9-10-10 p.m. Sunday, classical  
45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-  
day, Saturday.

**WEDNESDAY**

**T.M.A.**  
From Europe and Beirut to  
Kabul via Teheran at 12-00.  
**AEROFLOT**  
Moscow-Kabul:  
Dep. 22-30 p.m.  
Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.  
Kabul-Moscow:  
Dep. 11-20 a.m.

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20607-21122
Traffic	20150-24041
Airport	22212
Ariana Book Office	24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Maiwand	Phone No. 20580
Naway	Phone No. 20587
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Sufizada	Phone No. 22826
Parsa	Phone No. 24222
Ahmad S. Baba	Phone No. 20507
Kartaichar	Phone No. 23829

Malwand	Phone No. 20580
Naway	Phone No. 20587
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Sufizada	Phone No. 22826
Parsa	Phone No. 24222
Ahmad S. Baba	Phone No. 23879
Kartaichar	Phone No. 23829



**KEY WEST, Florida, April 30, (Reuter).—**Cuba has protested to the U.S. because of a raid on a Havana Oil Refinery by a private aircraft last Thursday, Cuban Radio reported on Monday.

The broadcast of Cuban Radio monitored here, said a protest note was delivered to the State Department in Washington by the Czech Embassy, which represents Cuban interests in the United States.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Agency has seized the plane believed to have been involved in the raid.

It has also warned the planes co-owners, Alexander Borke and

Geoffrey Sullivan, that the raid was being investigated and that they would each be subject to fines of \$13,000 if it were found they violated civil air regulations. Mr. Rorke has said he was in a plane when five bombs were dropped on the Refinery. They failed to explode.

## Polish Delegate Refuses To Go To Plain Of Jars

VIENTIANE, April 30, (Reuter).—An inspection team of the International Control Commission (ICC) flew to the Plain of Jars on Monday without Polish representation as a split in the ranks

of the Commission continued Indians and Canadians—other members of the Commission—want an inspection team to be established on a continuous basis at General Kong Lae's Headquarters at the Plain of Jars airport but the Polish delegation, supported by Dr. Marek Thee, remain opposed to this and will only

The sources said late on Monday it was likely that Indians and Canadian members of a team would be established at the headquarters on a continuous basis but without Polish participation. There were no reports of fighting in the Plain of Jars on Monday and all indications are that an uneasy cease-fire between General Kong Lae's Neutralists and opposing Pathet Lao and Neutralist dissidents is still holding.

**SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 30, (AP).**—The Government Radio claimed a victory for the Dominican Republic on Monday night in its dispute with the neighbouring Republic of Haiti. It hailed as "a triumph for our national dignity" the Haitian Government's removal of guards from the Dominican Embassy in Port au Prince.

The radio indicated the guard's withdrawal satisfied the ultimatum President Juan Bosch had served on President Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier's Haitian regime. Fears of an armed clash between the two nations sharing the historic Caribbean Island of Hispaniola were allayed.

President Bosch would take no action before the OAS team arrived.

He said Haitian Ambassador Fern Bauduy had expressed his Government's willingness to cooperate with the OAS mission.

However, Dominican forces remained on the alert. Troops, tanks and other armoured units moved toward the Haitian border earlier in the day as Dominican warships took up stations near Haiti.

President Bosch had threatened military action on Monday night unless President Duvalier removed the Haitian troops he said had invaded and were surrounding the Dominican Embassy in Port au Prince, the Haitian capital.

The Haitian guards withdrew from the Embassy grounds earlier in the day and took up stations a short distance away. The Dominican Radio indicated this action complied with the agreement.

**Peace Mission**

An inter-American peace mission prepared to leave Washington in an effort to bring the two

together peacefully. The mission is due in Santo Domingo Tuesday morning.

The impression in Santo Domingo was that the latest developments had cooled the situation sufficiently to give the mission

KABUL, April 30.—Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University introduced Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj who has

President Bosch had originally set a Monday morning deadline for his ultimatum to President Salazar, but postponed it once the request of the organization American States.

AS President Gonzalo Facio

The day of 'all-weather landings, long awaited by the airlines, appears to be close at hand, judging by reports at a recent conference in Europe.

Industry sources said Sunday France is about to lower landing minimum for airliners, equipped with the necessary new instruments, to cloud ceilings of 100 feet (30.48 km) and forward visibility

From the airlines' standpoint this would be almost the same as all-weather operation. An airliner permitted to touch down in such conditions rarely would have to divert or delay its landing be-

Current U.S. landing minimums are three-fourths of a mile (1.20 km) and 300 feet ceiling (91.44 km), for jet airliners and one-half mile (.80 km) and 200 feet (60.96 km) ceiling for piston engine airliners.

At a technical conference of the International Air Transport Association in Lucerne, Switzerland, General Andre Puget, Chairman of the French Company Sud Aviation, said that a jet Caravelle equipped with a new all-weather apparatus, had made several experimental landings in dense fog with the precision of a piloted landing.

Andre Turcat, 1959 winner of the Harmon Trophy and a Sud Aviation official, said he has sat in the Caravelle cockpit, holding his hands in the air as the Sud bearing all-weather equipment made a full landing.

Turcat said he has almost made more than 30 landings under fully simulated instrument-flight conditions by bringing the plane in blind while following the systems "flight director" on the instrument panel.

The new landing system was developed by Lear Siegler, Inc., Santa Monica, California and was tested under a programme sponsored jointly by Lear Siegler, Sud Aviation, the Civil Aviation of France and the U.S. Federal Aviation

UNITED NATIONS, April 30, (AP).—Kuwait has made a new bid for membership in the United Nations, it was disclosed on Monday.

In a letter dated April 26, Foreign Minister Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir Al-Sabah asked that the application for the oil-rich Sheikdom be taken up at an early meeting of the Council of Ministers.

The application was refused by the Soviet Union in 1961, the recent Union of Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic was expected to open the way for quick admission of Kuwait as



## Afghan-Soviet 1963 Cultural Programme Signed

KABUL, April 30.—The agreement for Cultural Co-operation Programme between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in 1963 was signed by Mr. Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the court of Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Talks on preparing the agreement started between the two delegations on February 26th. The delegations were headed by Mr. Roashan and Mr. Antonov. According to the programme, during the year artistic, press, cultural and educational delegations will be exchanged between the two countries and scholarships will be granted by both sides.

An official of the Cultural Relations Office in the Ministry of Press and Information said the agreement provides for further development and co-operation in the field of sports, between cultural organizations and also between the Afghan Red Crescent Society and the Soviet Red Cross.



An agreement for the cultural co-operation programme between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for 1963 was signed yesterday. Mr. Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information (right) and Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the Court of Kabul are exchanging the text of the agreement.

## PRIME MINISTER'S PRESS INTERVIEW

(Contd. from page 1)  
and meaningless word. Democracy does not only mean the formation of laws and the creation of the three organs of Government; it also demands a pattern of moral behaviour on the part of the people towards one another. The creation of this spirit in a society which has more than 90 per cent illiterates is not an easy task; this is our greatest difficulty.

Our second difficulty is the inadequacy of the educated class to fill in the democratic rank and file.

My object in saying so is not that the Afghan society is not ready for democratic administration. In some countries the professional politicians, in order to perpetuate their control, pretend that the people are politically and socially immature and that, therefore, their society is not ready to adopt a democratic system of Government and democratic principles. I believe that democracy is rooted in the blood of our people; even now important problems are decided by resorting to public opinion. However, there exists a gap between tribal democracy and modern democracy, but I am sure that we can bridge this gap with patience and prudence.

Q: New emphasis is being put, in the Kabul University speech and other statements, on the increased importance of the role of educated youth of Afghanistan. Is this emphasis in any way intended to overcome any possible feeling among the educated youth that has adversely affected the nation in the past?

### Co-sharers Of Responsibility

A: By these statements I meant to draw the attention of the enlightened and educated classes towards their great responsibilities. I told the University students and Professors that as I was one of them, therefore I considered them to be co-sharers of the responsibilities entrusted to me by His Majesty the King. In my opinion democracy is not only a right, but that it also means the acceptance of obligations by the individual and, therefore, it is up to the educated classes to create, with deep

thought and without confusion, social reform.

Q: The Prime Minister's policy statement on March 14 said, "We shall do our best to implement and complete the present and future projects of the Second Five Year Plan within the limits of possibilities and financial capabilities." What are the limiting factors, financial and otherwise?

A: Development of countries like Afghanistan cannot depend upon their incomes alone. In order that a developing country should reach the stage where it may depend upon its own internal resources, basic and infrastructural work has first of all to be done within the country. In order to accomplish this task all developing countries need the unconditional and "stringless" assistance of their friends.

In order to implement development plans in Afghanistan we face certain difficulties, one of which concerns domestic expenditures. In Afghanistan the taxability is very limited and even though we have made all efforts to utilise to the maximum all internal resources, we still find ourselves in need of help from our friends. In the case of the procurement of foreign currency needed by the various projects, too, because of the limited production and exports, we expect friendly states to help us. The measure of our success in completing developmental projects despite efforts made to utilise internal resources, continues to depend upon the extent of aid pledged to us by friendly Governments. If this aid is not forthcoming in a timely manner and to the estimated extent in that case certain projects would be delayed.

Another one of our difficulties concerns the scarcity of technical personnel; even though I must add that by adhering to the principle of on-the-job training we have succeeded in training a sufficient number of technicians and skilled workers. For example over forty thousand persons are currently employed in irrigation and road-making projects, a large number of whom received on-the-job training.

Q: What has been the overall economic effect of the fact that

there is no trade through Pakistan; and, specially, what has been the effect on customs receipts, cost of imported goods, development plans and general Government expenditures?

### Transit Route

A: Naturally the closure of the transit route via Karachi, which constitutes the natural and traditional route for Afghanistan's import and export trade, can not remain without effect upon Afghanistan's economy and development projects. Even now a substantial quantity of goods and machinery belonging to Afghanistan has been immobilized along the transit route. We have, however, succeeded with the friendly co-operation of the neighbouring countries of the Soviet Union and Iran in finding other transit routes for Afghan goods through these two countries.

Q: How the 10 per cent gap in financing this Plan that was originally expected been closed yet? Has it widened?

A: This gap remains. We are trying to diminish it by preventing unessential expenditures and increasing State revenues. If the aid expected from the friendly countries does not arrive in time, this gap may widen.

Q: What have been the initial effects of unifying the exchange rate for Afghans?

A: Only one month has passed since the institution of monetary reforms and, therefore, its results are not yet discernible. Through monetary reform we hope to stabilize the international value of the Afghani because multiplicity of foreign currency rates and unreal prices had created confusion and complication in commerce and economy. We believe that by offering better prices to the farmers and merchants the volume of production and exports would increase; smuggling of important export-products would be prevented and through these two channels the Government's revenues would grow.

Q: The Prime Minister said March 14, "Private enterprise will be further supported and encouraged in the framework of the national economic policy." Does this indicate any change of emphasis or importance for private

enterprise?

### Private Enterprise

A: I believe that the Government should not monopolize capital investment; in a stable society everyone must work and capital should not remain locked up in unproductive ventures. The farmers and merchants have received encouragement through the monetary reform while reasonable conditions have been laid for local and foreign investors. We are endeavouring to prevent, within the framework of guided economy, wrongful exploitation of national products. We wish to see that the capital in the country is used for productive purposes.

Q: What present problems are sought to be overcome by the administrative reforms referred to in the March 14 statement?

A: Problems on hand in this connexion are varied. The administrative affairs of the country are not yet quite modern. There are some drawbacks as regards the intellectual maturity of the officials. Salaries cannot meet all their requirements. Training of officials to perform civil duties effectively is essential. To solve these problems there are plans on hand which will be implemented at an opportune moment.

Our aim in introducing reforms in the country's administrative system is that a government official even in the remotest and smallest part of the country should be accepted as the friend and assistant of the people and his action and behaviour should draw the interest and confidence of the people to him and the Government.

Q: The March 14 statement said Afghanistan's efforts for "the legitimate demands of the people of Pakhtunistan...shall continue through peaceful means." Is any shift of policy or emphasis envisaged?

### Support For Pakhtunistan

A: As regards Pakhtunistan, the Government's policy has been explained in the policy statement. Afghanistan, as in the past, fully supports the aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan. It is our wish to find a solution to the Pakhtunistan problem, which is a remnant of the colonial era in this region, through peaceful

## Home News

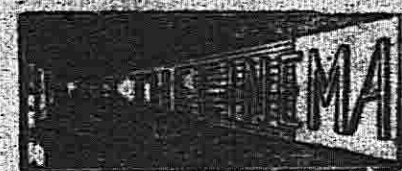
### In Brief

BAGHLAN, April 30.—Mr. Sixten Heppling the United Nations resident representative in Kabul and Mr. A. Dickie an expert on teachers educations and member of the UNESCO mission in Afghanistan arrived in Baghlan, Northern Afghanistan to inspect certain projects being implemented with the UN aid.

They met Mr. Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan Province and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Mr. Heppling and his companions also visited Bamiyan and are going to inspect UN assisted projects in Mazar, Maimana and Herat provinces as well.

KABUL, April 30.—Dr. H. Larsen statistical advisor of the World Health Organization considered the activities of the Ministry of Public Health satisfactory as judged by international standards. This was revealed after Mr. Larsen held a meeting with Dr. Abdul Kayoum Rasool, the Deputy Minister of Health.

He also spoke during the meeting about the possibility of sending a WHO expert on statistics to help the Ministry.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE**, starring: Von Johnson.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE**, starring: Von Johnson and Cathleen.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Presian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SEAVENGALL**, starring: Pall Rogers and Robert Grieg.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 30.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

### Buying Rates In Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.0414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

negotiations and goodwill.

Q: Has the Prime Minister detected any change in Pakistan's attitude toward Afghanistan since the new government took office in Kabul? If so, what significance is placed on it?

A: We expected an improvement in the policy of Pakistan Government vis-a-vis Afghanistan but on the contrary Pakistani jet planes have recently bombed the Bajawar area in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan. This aggression against the Salazar tribe once again proved that there has been no change in the Pakistan policy of force and it is indeed regrettable.

Q: Have there been any contacts between the new government and Pakistan?

A: The good offices of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran as regards the normalization of relations between the two countries still continue. Although, no results have been attained so far due to the one-sided viewpoint of Pakistan yet one can be hopeful for the success of these efforts. It must be mentioned that the question of transit relations between the two countries and the political controversy on the Pakhtunistan question are two separate issues. If the Government of Pakistan wants to use the transit issue as a point of dealing and pressure on the question of Afghanistan's support for the irrefutable rights of our Pakhtunistani brethren it will be completely mistaken.

Q: Has anything been done yet on delimiting the China border? If not, when will this work begin?

A: No steps have been taken so far. Delegations from both sides are to meet in Kabul towards the end of May and start discussions.



MAY



## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +18°C  
Minimum +9°C  
Sun sets today at 6:44 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:16 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Auhtrioity

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Paimir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 55

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1963 (SOWR 10, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.N. Peace Operations Could Police Agreement On World Disarmament, Says Thant

STOCKHOLM, May 1, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant said on Wednesday U.N. peace-keeping operations point the way toward the kind of international authority vital to any agreement on world disarmament.

In a message to the people of Sweden the Secretary-General called attention to the increasing use of military personnel from U.N. member States in the peace keeping projects "and the adaptation of the military art to the task of maintaining the peace."

He expressed hope these operations "may, in their modest way, be a pointer in the right direction an encouragement in the constructive future use of the military art."

"They are the first grouping, imperfect admittedly, towards the kind of international authority which is one of the inescapable conditions of agreed disarmament."

U Thant noted that he had said last year at Uppsala that if the United Nations is to have a future it must eventually assume some of the attributes of a state.

"It must have the right, the power and the means to keep the peace," he said. "We are only in the beginning and the process will surely take several generations. But the peace-keeping operations already conducted by the United Nations provide the hope that we are on the road to these essential developments."

U Thant had been scheduled to address a May Day meeting in Stockholm at the invitation of the Swedish Government. He sent word on Tuesday that U.N. pressures dealing with the Congo and Yemen made it impossible for him to be present in person, and he would forward a message to the Swedish people for delivery in Stockholm. U Thant left UN Headquarters on Tuesday night for Geneva. He will visit also Bucharest and Belgrade before returning to New York May 10.

## Floods In Morghab Kill Four.

KABUL, May 1.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society reported that recent floods in Morghab district have drowned four persons and destroyed 26 homes.

Similarly, the Cotton Company Plant has been rendered inoperative and a quantity of cotton seeds have been destroyed. Red Crescent relief operations are going on in Morghab and other parts of Herat Province.

KABUL, May 1.—Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Etemadi gave a farewell luncheon for Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman, His Majesty's Ambassador to Cairo, and his wife at Spozhmay Restaurant yesterday.

Other guests present at the luncheon included Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, Heads of Diplomatic Missions and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Malikyar Visits Development Projects In Kandahar

KANDAHAR, May 1.—Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance arrived in Kandahar on Monday to inspect the Helmand and Arghandab projects.

Afterwards, accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Sedik, Governor of Kandahar he visited the Tarnak project, the International airport of Kandahar, and activities on the installation of gasoline reservoir tanks in Sarpuz.

Yesterday morning Mr. Malikyar proceeded for another round of inspection to Girishk. There he visited the construction activities at Lashkargah Hospital. Ninety five per cent of the work on the 45 bed hospital has already been completed. Built in three storeys, it will be one of the most modern hospitals in the country.

The First Deputy Prime Minister also visited the Lashkargah high school and a marble factory situated to the southern side of the town. Work on this factory was started in early 1962 and 90 per cent of it has been completed so far. Two small and two large saw machines for stone cutting and four polishing machines have already been installed in the factory where 20 labourers are busy at present. Marble is brought from a quarry in the Local Administration of Garmsair which are used for manufacturing tables, ash trays and ornamental goods.

## Harriman Says War In Laos Shifts From Military Area To Political Report To Kennedy On Moscow Trip

WASHINGTON, May 1, (AP).—Mr. Avarrell Harriman said on Tuesday he brought President Kennedy word that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had instructed his ambassador in Vienna to work closely "with the British and American Ambassadors to try to bring about a settlement of the Laotian crisis."

Mr. Harriman called on Mr. Kennedy to report on his personal consultations with Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow, from which he returned on Monday night.

Mr. Harriman, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, was asked whether he told the President he was hopeful about the Laotian settlement.

"You know," he replied, "everybody always asks me that. That isn't a world that's in my vocabulary."

He added, however, that the Laotian civil war had been transferred from the military to the political arena and that it will "be there for some time to come."



Dr. Popal (right) and M. Georges Cattand, shake hands after signing the affiliation agreement.

## Malinovsky Charges West With Obstructing Realization Of USSR's Peaceful Proposals ORDER OF THE DAY SPEECH

MOSCOW, May 1, (Tass).—Minister of Defence of the USSR Marshal Malinovsky in his Order of the Day on the occasion of May First emphasizes that the Soviet people are marking this holiday in an atmosphere of the nation-wide drive for the realization of the programme for construction of communism outlined by the historical 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

The Order of the Day points out that the CPSU and the Soviet Government, expressing the will and vital interests of the working people, "consistently and persistently pursue peaceful foreign policy, tirelessly work for

relaxation of international tensions, for the settlement of disputable issues through negotiations."

"At the same time, the Marshal stresses, the West is obstructing the realization of Soviet Union's peaceful proposals, stepping up the arms race and hatching reckless plans for unleashing a world thermonuclear war."

The Order of the Day notes that, guided by the security interests of the USSR and of the countries of the Socialist Community, the Soviet State is tireless in its concern for strengthening the defence potential of the country, for increasing her armed might.

"Soviet Armed Forces are in constant combat preparedness, and are capable of smashing in conjunction with the armies of the Socialist countries, any aggressor if he dares to attack our homeland and our fraternal Socialist countries," says Marshal Malinovsky's Order of the Day.

The Defence Minister has congratulated Soviet servicemen on the holiday and ordered to fire on May Day an artillery salute in Moscow, the capital of the Union Republics, and in the cities of Leningrad, Kiev, Volgograd, Sevastopol and Mdesa.

## Afghan-French Medical Colleges To Co-operate

KABUL, May 1.—The agreement for the affiliation between the Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy of Kabul University and the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of Lyon University was signed at the Ministry of Education yesterday morning.

The agreement, which has been under consideration for some time, was signed by Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education, on behalf of Afghanistan and by Mr. Georges Cattand the French Ambassador in Kabul on behalf of France.

The two Deputy Ministers of Education, the President of Kabul University and Cultural Attache of the French Embassy were also present at the ceremony.

Under the terms of this agreement medical professors and pharmacologists from the Medical College of Lyon University will come to Kabul to co-operate with the College of Medicine and Pharmacy of Kabul University in training Afghan students and raising their educational standards.

## Dominican Charges Haiti Of Offering Bases To Cuba

SANTO DOMINGO, May 1, (Reuter).—The Dominican Republic yesterday accused neighbouring Haiti of offering bases to the Cuban Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro.

Senor Andres Freitas, Dominican Foreign Secretary, made the charge when he met members of the mission appointed by the organization of American States to investigate the dispute between the two countries.

The members passed through on their way to Port au Prince, the Haitian capital.

Senor Alberto Zuleta Angel, of Colombia, who heads the OAS mission, said they would return to the Dominican Republic after completing their investigation in Haiti.

## U.N. Command's Charges Against North Korea

PANMUNJON, South Korea, May 1, (AP).—The United Nations Command (UNC) on Tuesday charged that North Korean police introduced weapons into the demilitarized zone on April 10, 11 and 19.

Col. Vincent Goodsell, U.N. Command Secretary, said these were part of a "long series of violations involving the introduction of illegal weapons into the zone."

## Id On Saturday

Contrary to Lunar Calendar, Id celebrations will start on Friday instead of Thursday. The first day of Id is Saturday.

(Contd. on page 4)







## LAOS

(Cont'd. from page 1)

White House lobby. He said he could see little purpose in a meeting now of the 14 members of the Geneva accord that established a Neutral Laos and pledged to support it.

But he said he brought Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Khrushchev's assurance that Soviet Union is standing by her commitments as a member of the accord.

Mr. Khrushchev also sent his personal good wishes to the President, Mr. Harriman said. As for failure to send a written reply to the written message from Mr. Kennedy the Presidential envoy remarked that the Soviet Leader was very busy.

Mr. Harriman said he saw some missiles in the streets of Moscow awaiting the celebration for Dr. Castro's arrival.

Mr. Harriman said the three-nation International Control Commission can play a part in settling the current difficulty in Laos. He said that the Indian and Canadian members have been very courageous.

But the Polish member "has not been very co-operative and seemingly is willing to follow the line taken by the Pathet Lao."

And the Pathet Lao, he said, are not living up to agreements.

A DPA report adds: A truce team of the International Control Commission (ICC) will be stationed at the Plain of Jars to observe whether the Pathet Lao and the Neutralists are observing the cease-fire, Laotian Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma's office announced last night.

The ICC has thus agreed to a recent request from Prince Souvanna that it station a truce team constantly near the headquarters of Neutralists General Kong Lao on the Plain.

The Prime Minister said the ICC observers would help the Government to preserve tranquillity in a very important area of Laos.

Until this week, reportedly due to opposition within the three-nation ICC, its teams have been able to visit the combat areas only in the day time, but have had to return to Vientiane each afternoon. Now, the ICC presence in the area of conflict will be continuous.

## Mali President Among Winners Of 1962 Lenin Prize

MOSCOW, May 1. (AP)—The Soviet Government early Wednesday announced the award of Lenin Peace Prizes to President Modibo Keita of Mali and Greek Leader Manolis Glezos.

Other winners were Bulgarian First Deputy Premier Georgi Traikov and Oscar Nimeyer, a Brazilian Architect and public figure.

The prize consists of 10,000 Rubles (about \$11,000), a diploma and a gold medal engraved with Lenin's bust.

The Soviet News Agency Tass quoted Academician Skobelitsyn, Chairman of the Awards Committee, as describing the winners as "staunch and selfless fighters of the humane and noble army of peace fighting for the happiness and bright future of all people."

Mr. Keita, who visited Moscow last year, was described as having done "great work in rallying the broad mass of the people in a united anti-colonialist."

## Jagan Urges U.N. To Fix Date For Immediate Freedom Of British Guiana

UNITED NATIONS, May 1. (AP)—A spokesman for British Guiana's Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan asked the United Nations on Tuesday to fix a date for immediate independence of the territory and end what he called Britain's ingenious subterfuges.

### U.S.A. To Withdraw Military Mission From Haiti

WASHINGTON, May 1. (DPA).

The United States is withdrawing its naval training mission from Haiti at the request of the Government of that country, according to U.S. State Department Press Officer Lincoln White. The Haitian Government request cited article three of the mission agreement "which provides that either Government may terminate the agreement without prior notice in case either country becomes involved in foreign or domestic hostilities."

Mr. White said the U.S. Government had no alternative but to consider the Haitian request equivalent to declaring the mission non grata.

In addition to the naval training mission, he said, the U.S. has an air force mission as well as auxiliary assistance group there. The air force mission agreement was signed in 1949, the military assistance group agreement was signed in 1955 and the naval mission agreement in 1958.

The officials said on Tuesday the air force mission and the military assistance group have not been asked to leave. There are about 65 people in these two groups, they added.

### China To Refrain From Shelling Quemoy On May Day

TOKYO, May 1. (AP)—The People's Republic of China announced Tuesday that the Chinese army facing Quemoy Islands will refrain from shelling on May Day the offshore islands held by Formosa.

This is intended to enable Chinese compatriots and the officers and even of the Chiang Kai-Shek army on the greater and lesser Quemoy Islands, Tatan, Erhtan and other islands to celebrate happily international labour day, the official New China News Agency said.

The agency in a broadcast monitored here quoted a spokesman of the Chinese army on Fukien Front, South China.

### Castro Visits Moscow's Department Store

MOSCOW, May 1. (Tass)—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Fidel Castro, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and Cuban leaders visited the New Department Store of "Moskva" in the Lenin prospect. Thousands of Muscovites greeted them with stormy applause and cheers to Soviet-Cuban friendship.

Dr. Fidel Castro and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev made a round of the departments of this big store and inspected the goods on sale. From the "Moskva" Store the distinguished visitor and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev accompanied by thunderous ovation drove to the Likhachev Motorworks in the Proletarsky District of the Soviet Capital. Thousands residents went into the streets to welcome Dr. Fidel Castro and head of the Soviet Government.

Dr. Fidel Castro and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev attended a holiday concert at the palace of culture of the Likhachev works where they were given a rousing welcome by the workers of the plant.

## U.S.A. AND ECM FAIL TO AGREE ON TARIFF CUTS

GENEVA, May 1. (AP)—The General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reported on Tuesday that the United States and the European Common Market have failed to settle their dispute over how to negotiate tariff cuts in the forthcoming "Kennedy round" of world tariff negotiations.

The Common Market has offered a substantially less than 50 per cent cut in the already low tariffs of the Common Market.

The United States has rejected this approach as violating the letter and spirit of the trade expansion act.

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Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Syria To Try Former President Kuds

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 1. (AP)—Syria's National Revolutionary Council announced on Tuesday that 22 persons including former President Nazem el Kuds, will be tried by special court on charges ranging from extravagance, to disrupting the unity of Egypt and Syria.

Several of the charges, to be heard by the National Security Court established last week, are punishable by death.

Also facing trial, Radio Damascus said, were ousted Commander-in-Chief General Abdel Kerim Zahreddin, socialist leader Akram Hourani, once a Vice President of the UAR, ten officers who engineered the September 1961 coup that tore Syria out of the United Arab Republic and former cabinet ministers.

At the same time the Revolutionary Command decreed that 40 more Syrians, including one-time Premier Izzat Nuss, 11 former Ministers and 8 members of Parliament are on a "quarantine list" depriving them of political rights.

The decrees came as the radio announced that Syria will be flying a new flag as of Wednesday—a red, white and black banner with three green stars which is emblem of the projected federation of Syria with Iraq and the UAR.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Start May In A Gay Way Come To The May Dance At The International Club

Thursday, May 2nd at 8-30 p.m. Live Music Formal Wear Free To Members Beer Available



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE**, starring: Von Johnson.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEVEN NUDES**, with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SEAVENGAL**, starring: Pall Rogers.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +23°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:45 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:15 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Auhroity

VOL. II, NO. 56

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1963 (SOWR 11, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## 3 Arab States Charge Israel Of Starting Military Action Against Jordan

UNITED NATIONS, May 2. (AP)—Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic charged on Wednesday that Israel had aggressive intentions to start military action against Jordan.

They said it was to cover up such intentions that Israel had accused the three countries of an "aim to destroy Israel" in planning their Federation.

Iraqi Chief Delegate Adnan Pachachi, UAR Chief Delegate Mahmoud Riad, and Syrian Delegate Charge d'Affaires Najmudine Rifai made the accusation in a letter for circulation to the UN Security Council.

Their letter to Roger Seydoux of France, Council President for May, commented on a note that Israeli Chief Delegate Michael Comay sent on Monday to Liu Chieh of Formosa, Council President for April. Neither letter asked for a meeting.

Mr. Comay pointed out that the three Arab countries' declaration on Federation into an expanded UAR called for "the establishment of a military unity capable of liberating the Arab homeland from the dangers of Zionism."

The Arab delegates said that to single out that quotation was a distortion, since it was only one small part of a long document. They also said it did not differ from the position traditionally taken by many countries both inside and outside the Arab world.

## Churchill Retires From Political Life

LONDON, May 2. (AP)—Sir Winston Churchill announced on Thursday in a letter to Mrs. D. Moss, the Chairman of the Woodford Division, Conservative Association, that he is retiring from political life.

In his letter he said to Mrs. Moss:

"I write to tell you that I shall not be able to present myself as a candidate for the next general elections. This is because the accident, which I suffered last year, has greatly decreased my mobility, and it has become difficult for me to attend the House of Commons as I would wish."

"I hope that the time that will elapse before the next election will enable the Association to find a candidate who will have the opportunity of becoming well known in the constituency and himself getting to know you all."

"I need not tell you with what sadness I feel constrained to take this step. I have now had the honour and privilege of sitting in the House of Commons for more than 60 years; for 39 of these I have represented Epping and then Woodford."

"It is against the background of the unwavering support of the people of Southwest Essex that the most important phases of my political life have unfolded. I shall never forget your loyalty and kindness to my wife and myself over these momentous years. Yours very sincerely, Winston S. Churchill."

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## Afghan Economic Delegation Returns From Teheran

KABUL, May 2.—A delegation to Teheran who had gone to hold discussions with Iranian authorities on questions relating to the transit of Afghan goods through that country and the renewal of the agreement for the purchase of Iranian gasoline has returned to Kabul.

Mr. Mohammad Younus Rafiq, Director of Economic Relations in the Foreign Ministry, said in an interview yesterday that discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, and were quite useful.

He referred to the friendly co-operation rendered by the Iranian authorities and considered the signing of the protocol in Teheran, useful in further strengthening relations between the two countries.

## PAKISTAN IMPRISONS TWO PAKHTUNITANI YOUNG POETS

KABUL, May 2.—A report from Peshawar, Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that Mr. Mira Jan an inhabitant of the Jongara Village of Charsada and Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Khan resident of Ashanghar, both young poets, have been put to jail by the Pakistan Government on charges of freedom seeking activities.

## Farmer Finds Islamic Era Gold Coins While Ploughing

KABUL, May 2.—Three hundred and fifty pieces of gold and thirty nine pieces of silver coins have been discovered during ploughing of the land by a farmer in Bolak village of Qrta Buz Kara Bayee.

The coins are being studied now by the Department of Museums in the Ministry of Education. The coins belong to the Islamic era and were buried in a clay pot. The Ministry of Education has awarded the finder of the coins Mr. Payenda Mohammad Khan some money.

## SINKING CHINESE FREIGHTER TORPEDOED IN YELLOW SEA BY UNKNOWN SUB, SAY CREWMEN; ALL CREWMEN SAVED BY JAPANESE BOAT

TOKYO, May 2. (AP)—Crewmen of a Chinese freighter which sank on Wednesday in the Yellow Sea reported that the ship had been hit three times by torpedoes fired from an unidentified submarine, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said on Thursday.

The Agency quoted advice from the Japanese fishing boat Iki Maru, which said it had rescued all 59 crewmen from the sunk freighter Yue Jon hm (leap forward).

An official of the agency said he was doubtful of the torpedoing report, and suggested that the freighter may have grounded.

An agency spokesman said the 11,482-ton freighter sank on Wednesday in the Yellow Sea. He said the crewmen reported that the craft was hit three times after being followed for about four hours.

The MSB gave this account before the disappearance of the Chinese freighter.

It said the first S.O.S. message was received at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, but the Chinese radioed at 4:15 p.m. that "I need not your assistance please return to your coast. Thanks".

MSB officials said after this message, another from the Shanghai Coastal Bureau asking the ship to give its position was heard.

## U.S. Opposed To New Cease-Fire Body Reducing Power Of Present One

WASHINGTON, May 2. (AP)—A U.S. Government spokesman said on Wednesday the United States would oppose any new cease-fire body in Laos which was designed to reduce the authority or undercut the prestige of the three-power International Control Commission (ICC).

## SUKARNO DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR BRITISH BORNEO

JAKARTA, May 2. (Reuters)—As Indonesia formally took over administration of West Irian (West New Guinea) President Sukarno on Wednesday demanded independence for the British Borneo territories.

The President was speaking at a mass rally of some 70,000 people at Ambon Moluccas on his way to West Irian.

President Sukarno told the rally that "some people say that because we sympathise with the struggle of the people of North Borneo we want to claim that territory."

"We support that struggle because we all believe it is the principle of anti-colonialism. 'No nation should rule another and on this we fought and fight. Even West Irian has returned to us'."

Indonesia on Wednesday formally took over administration of the former Dutch West New Guinea when Dr. Jalal Abdo Interim United Nations Administrator handed over to Dr. Sudjarwo Djondrongoro the Indonesian Representative at 0500 GMT and the U.N. flag was lowered after a seven-month transitional period of U.N. Government.

In an interview, the Presidential trouble shooter, who returned on Monday night from a week-end mission to Moscow, declared the partition idea "doesn't make very much sense."

"We give no consideration to that proposal at all because we believe in an integrated country and we believe we should go ahead and stick to the Geneva accords which provide for not only a neutral, and independent but a unified Laos," he said.

"That was what Mr. Khrushchev has agreed to also," he added.

Mr. Harriman said that if there were a partition of Laos, the Pathet Lao would absorb the Neutralist forces loyal to Premier Souvanna Phouma and that they would also seek to "blot out" Meo Mountain tribesmen who have always been loyal to King Savang Vathana.

Mr. Harriman said that by talking about partition, the Pathet Lao group believes they can expand "to gain control of a certain area of which they only have partial control now, and above all they want to eliminate the Neutralist forces."

Mr. Harriman said he attached importance to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's reaffirmation of support for a neutral and unified Laos.

Mr. Harriman said Mr. Khrushchev told him "tell the President I am loyal to our agreements," Mr. Harriman said.

"But one has to recognize they (Cont'd. on page 4)







## US To Take Action Should Cuba Ship Arms To Haiti

WASHINGTON, May 2, (AP).—A U.S. Government spokesman declared on Wednesday the United States would "take appropriate action" if it had evidence Cuba was attempting to ship arms, men or military supplies into Haiti.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White made this comment under questioning at his daily news conference, but declined to spell out the action.

Other informants said U.S. Armed Forces patrolling the Cuba-Haiti area would block any movement of arms from Cuba to Haiti.

There have been persistent reports that, in view of outbreaks against the Duvalier regime in Haiti, some link might be formed between Haiti and the Leftists, either in Cuba or in Europe.

Mr. White said "we have no information" to indicate any kind of deal between Haitian President Francois Duvalier and the Leftists.

He noted a Czech Trade Mission had visited Haiti March 6-12.

He said a Polish Commercial Attache's Office has operated in Port au Prince, capital of Haiti, for more than a year.

But Mr. White suggested that, so far as the U.S. Government knows, such activities were concerned with normal trade arrangements.

Pressed for some statement about US attitudes toward the export of communist equipment or men to Haiti, Mr. White said the US Government's policy had been stated many times.

"If we had any evidence whatever that the Cubans were attempting to ship arms, men or military supplies into Haiti," he declared, "then we would take appropriate action, and the appropriate action has already been spelled out by the President, the Secretary of State and others."

Meanwhile an inter-American Peace Mission met on Wednesday with officials of the Dominican Embassy, scene of an incident that provoked a crisis in the relations of the two Caribbean neighbours.

The Dominican Republic severed relations with Haiti after charging that Haitian soldiers broke into the Embassy last weekend, presumably looking for enemies of the regime who had taken refuge there.

Members of the mission from the Organization of American States (OAS) said they may return to the Dominican Republic on Thursday. They met on Tuesday with Haitian officials.

The feud between the Dominican Republic and Haiti appeared to be pushed into the background in this Haitian capital.

Stores and Government offices were closed as the capital prepared for a May Day parade past the Presidential Palace later in the day.

## Highest Votes For Italy's Communists Since 1945

ROME, May 2, (AP).—Italy's Communist Party, flushed with national election gains, moved on his May Day to forge a new popular front that could replace the Christian Democrat Party as Italy's major political force.

### Raiders Attacking UK Force Wounded

KUCHING, May 2, (AP).—Three raiders who attacked a British force near Kampong Gumbang April 23 were wounded, one fatally, a Sarawak Government spokesman said on Wednesday.

The spokesman said the dead attacker had been buried at Siluas in Indonesian Borneo near the scene of the border raid.

Britain has complained officially to Indonesia against the alleged use of Indonesian territory by the raiders who have struck in Sarawak three times in the last three weeks.

The Indonesian Government has not responded to the complaints.

The Sarawak spokesman disclosed the rebel casualties in a statement accusing a "pirate radio" at Pontianak in Indonesian Borneo of broadcasting "lies" about the Gumbang raid.

He said the Indonesian Radio had broadcast a communique from a colonel Sudarno which said 20 British soldiers had been seriously wounded during the attack and all their weapons captured.

The British said one commando was slightly wounded. The size of the attacking force has never been given.

The spokesman did not say how the Government had learned of the attackers casualties or that the dead man had been buried in Indonesia.

Previously it had said only that traces of blood had been found along the path on which the attackers had fled toward Indonesia.

### THANT'S MESSAGE ON KOTABARU'S RE-INTEGRATION

KOTABARU, West New Guinea, May 2, (AP).—U.N. Secretary General U Thant in a message to General Urian on its transfer to Indonesia on Wednesday said the United Nations part in the transfer following the cessation of hostilities had been "a unique experience which again proved the capacity of the International Body to undertake a variety of functions provided it receives adequate support from members states."

"Throughout the period of UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) Administration I have been impressed and gratified by the spirit of accommodation shown by the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands. They have displayed a realistic approach to many problems that we've encountered," he said.

"In recent weeks the two Governments have re-established diplomatic relations and this is a happy sequel to the solution of the 'West Irian (West New Guinea) question.'"

U Thant said UNTEA officials had been ably assisted by officials of the former Netherlands administration, Indonesia and local officials all of whom had given UNTEA unstinted support.

"I want to convey to the people of the territory my sincere

For the first time since World War II, this NATO aligned country had to face up to the possibility of a united left that packed more parliamentary votes than the country's Roman Catholic Party.

The threat was posed by weekend nationwide elections that brought the Christian Democrats to their lowest parliamentary strength ever and the communists to their highest.

At least now, a new united front of communists and socialists was only a dream of a communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and his followers.

Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, in a post-election comment, criticized communists and indicated he would continue to pursue his "opening to the left" alliance with the Christian Democrats.

But the Left-wing leaders within his party were openly defying Mr. Nenni and appeared eager to reunite with communists.

Trouble might also come for Mr. Nenni from the Christian Democrat fight. It has never accepted Premier Amintore Fanfani's dealings with Mr. Nenni, and the election indicated Christian Democrat defections to the Rightist Liberal Party, which equalled the communists in unprecedented gains.

Christian Democrat Rightists were expected to cite the election results to try to ease Mr. Fanfani out of office and replace his left-leaning Government with a centre alliance of Liberals, Christian Democrats and Democratic Socialists.

If that happened, Mr. Nenni would have no alternative but go into a popular front.

His party and the communists once were united in a unity of action pact.

### Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 2.—Mrs. Maasooma Wardak, Director of Women's Education, said in an interview yesterday that Afghan Delegation furnished the necessary explanations about the women's role in Afghan society and activities of the Women Society in the capital and provinces in the recent conference on the role of women held in Teheran.

Mrs. Wardak who attended the conference with Miss Maasooma Seraj, a member of the Institute of Education, said it was attended by representatives of twelve countries from the Middle East.

BAGHLAN, May 2.—A dispensary which represents the General Depot of Ministry of Health, was opened in Industrial Baghlan, by Lt. General Abdul Karim Seraj, Governor of Kataghan Province on May 1.

goodwishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

I am confident the Republic of Indonesia will scrupulously observe the terms of the agreement concluded 15 August 1962," added U Thant.

## Laotian Truce

(Cont'd. from page 1)

(the Soviets) look at things somewhat differently than we do, and some things we believe are happening, he would not admit."

Mr. Harriman said Mr. Khrushchev would not admit that there are North Viet Nam soldiers in Laos. The United States contends there are several thousand Viet Namese, some operating as cadres within the Pathet Lao's 20,000-man army and others organized in battalion-strength units.

Mr. Harriman said there also is a difference of interpretation of the agreement between President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev on the neutrality of Laos "and that we are going to have considerable discussions about it. Mr. Harriman called a step forward Mr. Khrushchev's agreement that the Soviet Ambassador in Laos should work closely with his American, British and French counterparts.

U.S. officials examining the Laos situation closely, have been baffled by the actions of the Polish member of the tripartite International Control Commission (ICC) charged with responsibility for supervision of the neutrality agreement for Laos.

The Pole has refused to join the Indian and Canadian members of the three-nation Commission in observing the sensitive Plain de Jars area where fighting has broken out sporadically between the Pathet Lao and the Neutralist forces.

## New Schools

KABUL, May 2.—The following school have been opened in various parts of the country in accordance with educational development plan: Village school for boys in Adam Khail Village of Khog-yani.

Village school for boys in Zaman Abad Village of Herat Province. Similarly, the foundation stone of a school for boys has been laid in Khanaga Village of Taluqan.

## Metal Goods Manufacturing Plant To Be Installed Soon

KABUL, May 2.—A plant for manufacturing metal goods will soon arrive and go into operation in Kabul. The project will be jointly financed by the Helmand Valley Authority (HVA) and the Indemar Company.

An official of the Ministry of Commerce said today that in accordance with the regulations for foreign investment in Afghanistan and the approval of higher authorities the organization for launching the Plant has been established and will soon start work.

The initial capital of the plant is 82 thousand dollars and 800 thousand Afghani sixty per cent of which will be paid by the HVA and the remaining forty per cent by the Indemar.

The plant will manufacture metal goods such as doors and window and other metal wear used for construction.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BABET GOES TO WAR**, starring: Britt Barbo.  
**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEVEN NURSES** with translation in Persian.  
**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.  
**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **GREY HAIRED KHATAR** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 2.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani:**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.644 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

**Selling Rates In Afghani:**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French

**France**  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Start May In A Gay Way  
Come To The May Dance  
At The International Club  
Thursday, May 2nd at  
8-30 p.m.  
Live Music Formal Wear  
Free To Members  
Beer Available

## WEATHER

WEDNESDAY Max. +22°C.  
Min. +5°C.  
Sets today at 6-50 p.m.  
Rises tomorrow at 5-10 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 57

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1963 (SOWR 18, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Nation Celebrates Id Holidays His Majesty Calls On Everyone To Attend Duties

The people of Afghanistan celebrated the Id-ul-Udha holidays with great enthusiasm and festivities. On the first and second days of Id hundreds of thousands of sheep were slayed to commemorate the occasion when Prophet Ibrahim willingly offered to slay his son Ismail, to fulfill a command by the Almighty.

### Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, May 7.—Congratulatory telegrams were despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to the monarchs and heads of state of the following countries: His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, H. E. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, H. E. Ibrahim Aboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Sudan, H. E. President Sukarno of Indonesia, H. E. General Fuad Chehab, President of the Lebanon, H. E. Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia, H. E. Abdullah Sallal, President of the Yemen and H. E. Abdul Salam Aref the President of Iraq.

**Dr. Yousuf's Message To Pakhtunistans**  
KABUL, May 7.—On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha, the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has given a message in the name of the people of Pakhtunistan. Dr. Yousuf has wished the prosperity and success of Pakhtunistan brethren in his message.

**Soviet Embassy Marks Soviet Press Day**  
KABUL, May 7.—A function was held at the Soviet Embassy by Ambassador Antonov on Sunday night to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Press day.

The function was attended by some Cabinet members, high ranking government official, press representatives and members of the diplomatic corps. A concert by Soviet citizens, working in various development projects was also given during the reception.

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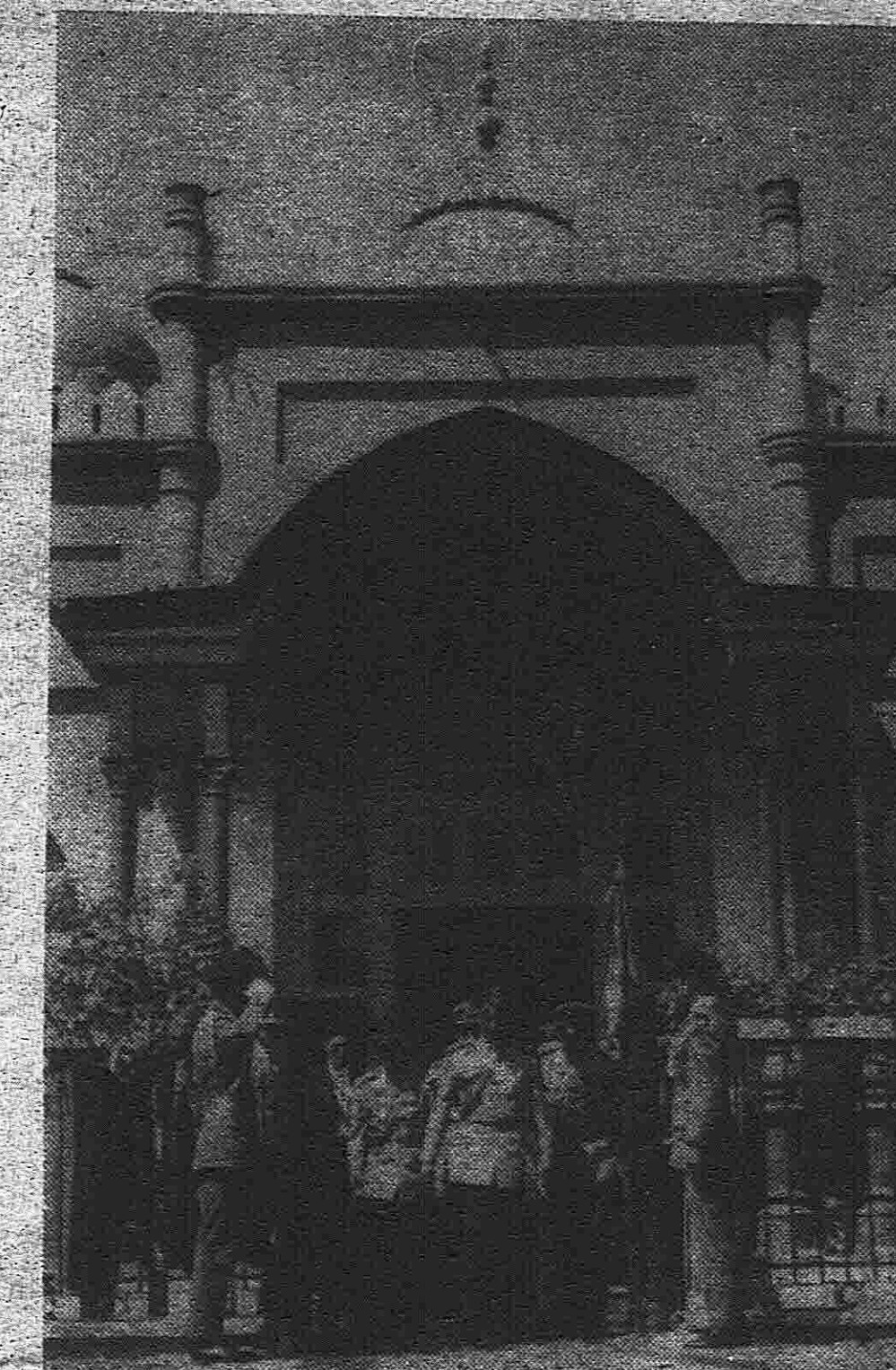
## West German Companies To Build Woollen Factory PLANT TO COST AFS. 62,500,000

KABUL, May 7.—The Government has approved the establishment of a woollens factory with the capital of West German companies of Vorwerk and Wulffing. The factory would be constructed at a cost of five million D marks equivalent to 62,500,000 Afghani, in two years. The plant will go into operation by 1965.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce said in an interview yesterday that construction work on the factory will begin this year. Its annual production will be 400,000 metres of various kinds of tweed, 90,000 metres of blanket, over 15,000 metres of cloth for furniture and nearly 15,000 metres of rugs and nearly 15,000 kilos of carpet yarn.

Mr. Omar added that, on the basis of an agreement signed, the two companies have undertaken to train workers, technical personnel and officials for the factory.

A certain quantity of its products will also be exported.



His Majesty the King after the Id prayers at the Mosque in Royal Palace on Saturday May 4.

## LIVE AND LET LIVE; Thant Calls For Tolerance In International Affairs

BUCHAREST, May 7, (Reuter).—The U.N. Secretary-General U Thant last night called for political tolerance and a philosophy of "live and let live." Only this and the concept of peaceful co-existence would enable human history to proceed towards the goal of peace, he told a meeting of Bucharest University students and professors.

U Thant was applauded when he welcomed a reference by the

University Rector, Mr. Jean Livescu, to Rumania's desire to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. The Secretary General recalled suggestions to create similar zones in Africa and Latin America and commented "denial of nuclearization of several territories in the world today denotes some kind of territorial disarmament."

## Commission To Revise Press Law

KABUL, May 7.—A commission has been established under the chairmanship of Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education to revise press laws with the view to co-ordinating them with present day requirements and the projected social changes.

Members of the commission are Mr. Majrooh, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Ulfat President of the Department of Tribal Affairs and Mr. Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghubar.

## Miss Suleiman's "Nekah" With Mr. Ashraf

KABUL, May 7.—The "Nekah" (matrimonial) ceremony of Mr. Abdur Rahman Ashraf with Miss Rukhsana Suleiman, daughter of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman Afghan Ambassador designate to Cairo took place yesterday at the Kabul Hotel in the presence of His Majesty the King.

Those attending the ceremony included Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Sardar Mohammad Naim, other members of the Royal Family, some Cabinet members and high ranking civil and military officials.

## PAKHTUNISTANI LEADERS' HEALTH DETERIORATING

KABUL, May 7.—A report from Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Mohammad Omar Maingal Baluch on charges of taking part in freedom movements. Similarly several other personalities belonging to the famous Acheekzai tribe of Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan have also been put in jails on similar charges.

Another report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that the health of some of the political prisoners has greatly deteriorated. The Pakistan jail authorities have confessed to the fact.

A number of prominent national and political figures have been transferred from Deraismail Khan and Campbellpur jails to the Peshawar and Lahore central jails.

The report adds that Mr. Mir Mehdi Shah the famous Pakhtu writer and Editor of Rahbar Magazine has developed cardiac trouble while Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Kousar is afflicted with a gastric ailment.

The Pakistan authorities have flatly rejected the request of their relatives and friends for private treatment.

## Agriculture Ministry Sets Research Department

KABUL, May 7.—On the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and the approval of higher authorities a department of agricultural research has been established within the Ministry's frame-work.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said the new administrative system in the Ministry provides for the delegation of authority and a clear cut division of responsibility among various departments. This has been done with a view to conducting the country's agricultural affairs in an organized and systematic manner.

He said that the new system has been introduced because the former one could not cope with the changes and targets set forth during the second Five Year Plan in the field of agriculture.



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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 7, 1963

## HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

Referring to the social changes that are to be introduced in the country His Majesty the King in his Id message said: "At this stage, when our country is going through social changes in accordance with national interests, the full realization of our duties will ensure our country's present and future."

Such a lofty ideal can be realized only if each member of the society faced his responsibilities with combat soul consciousness and a spirit of sacrifice.

Those who are entrusted with the task of leading the country during this trying occasion can very well appreciate the meaning of what His Majesty has said. We as a nation which has experienced many events and have to move at a faster rate in order to catch up with the rest of the world, cannot any more afford to exaggerate on theories. What is needed is action. No matter in what capacity we work, we have to understand that one of the fundamental aims of these changes which are to take place in our life is that each one of us should be able to discharge the duties entrusted upon us with complete devotion and honesty. We cannot deny the fact that there are many social lags that we have to get rid of. It is true that laws will be enacted and regulations will be prescribed. But laws and regulations will remain meaningless if we as individuals do not bring ourselves under the kind of discipline and restraint which is required for the attainment of our national goals.

Not that we have not worked before. But now we are called upon to do more in order to make a success of what we have started to do. This, in short, is the spirit of the words of His Majesty the King. "Every one of our nation with mature thought and co-operation, which they have consistently displayed for the advancement of national objectives, would, at this stage, too, take up their

A seminar on human rights shall be held in Kabul. A well-come and opportune engagement synchronous to our latest political and social unfoldment. One can not help getting excited as to the event and the course it is taking. Unique it is and thrilling to be a part of.

I undertake to write on this sacred document, fully aware of my shortcomings and the complexity of the task. I write to enlighten myself and be of service to the interested. Therefore the narrative which follows will consist of a brief historical review and the content of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Neither the concept nor the hopes expressed in the declaration are new. In commandments, in sermons, in philosophies and in speeches, in early days and in recent times man has striven for attainment of freedom and human dignity.

Rousseau in his Contract Social unveils his thoughts by saying "Man is born free and yet we see him everywhere in chains. Those who believe themselves the masters of others cease not to be even greater slaves than the people they govern.....When a people is constrained to obey and does obey it does well; but as soon as it can throw off the yoke and does throw off it does better; for a people may certainly use for the recovery of their liberty the same right that was employed to deprive them of it, it was justifiably recovered or unjustifiably torn from them."

The US declaration of Independence cites "we hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"

Magna Carta, basically dealing with preservation of feudal rights and taxes guarantees certain personal and civil rights of the Kings subjects.

History bears many evidences of the struggle of man for universal freedom and justice.

Declaration of Human Rights came into existence with the establishment of United Nations. In 1945 when the UN Charter was

By R. YUSUFZAI

drawn, it was proposed that the its own Government.

On social and cultural rights the

The first General As-

sembly assigned a commission to

prepare the bill of human rights.

The commission after scrutiny and

study of the form, decided that the

bill should consist of a declaration,

measure of economic and social

a convenient and measures of im-

plementation.

Declaration of Human Rights

consists of 30 articles covering

personal, civil, political, economic,

social and cultural rights. The

spirit of the declaration is embodi-

ed in the statement that "man is

born free and equal, that he is

entitled to all rights without

distinction such as race, colour,

birth, language or creed".

Beginning with personal and

civil rights the declaration says

man has the right to life and

liberty and security of his person;

he is to be free from servitude,

from torture and from cruelty. He

is entitled to equal protection of

the law, just treatment and to an

effective judicial remedy. He

should have protection from ar-

bitrary arrest detention or exile.

He has the right to be presumed

innocent until proved guilty. His

privacy of home family and cor-

respondence shall not be violated.

His right to nationality, his right

to asylum, his right to ownership

of property, his right to marry and

found a family should be kept

sacred, and free from interference.

His right of movement within the

State or without, his right to

change nationality are to be safe-

guarded.

On political rights man as a free

thinker, has the right to freedom

of expression and opinion, the

right to association and assembly,

the right to take part in Govern-

ment and the right to have equal

access to public service. Thoughts

and conscience of man will not be

subjected to limitations and res-

trictions. Man can hold opinion

and can seek and receive ideas and

information through what-

ever medium he chooses regardless

of boundaries and frontiers. He has

the right to assemble and associate

with others. He has the right to

organize and pursue a goal through

peaceful means, and without force

or coercion. Since Governments

derive its just power from the

people, man has the right to choose

form.

## Indispensable Solutions: INCREASE OF EXPORT AND EXPORT INCOMES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The joint efforts of the less developed countries secured the decision of the General Assembly UN Conference and the activity Socio-Economic Council to convene a UN Conference on Trade and Development at the beginning of 1964. Although still in its infancy, this UN Conference has become the factor of a more positive approach to unsolved economic international problems, and the occasion for re-examining the wider obligations of individual countries as well as of the existing organs of international economic co-operation.

duties with complete honesty of purpose." And with doing so we are sure that success would

be of us even if the test through which we are going is a hard and trying one. The Id in its true sense should have thought all members of our nation this lesson: we are in the threshold of a historic change and in the order to make a success of what we have started, we have international relations and to create the indispensable international preconditions for the ac-

tion certainly can be used advantageously in our programme of political education. It is a welcome engagement and concurrent with the recent political and social reform.

The extensive reverberations following on the convening of the UN Conference and the activity Socio-Economic Council to convene a UN Conference on Trade and Development at the beginning of 1964. Although still in its infancy, this UN Conference has become the factor of a more positive approach to unsolved economic international problems, and the occasion for re-examining the wider obligations of individual countries as well as of the existing organs of international economic co-operation.

However, if it is going to make a significant contribution to the acceleration of economic development and the development of the international economic co-operation, the numerous impediments which primary products of some countries, the increasing of their trade should, after investigation of the international arrangements, frequently been mentioned in exchange agreements for the stabilization of prices and exchange to eliminate them. Therefore, the "Action Programme", adopted by GATT, and advise the industrial countries—through the

elimination of quantitative limitations, through the untaxed import of tropical products, through the abolition of customs on the import of raw materials important for the less developed countries, and through reducing internal taxes and provisions—to give primary products from the developing countries access to their markets.

The deterioration of the post-economy of the developing countries and the carrying out of their program of economic development, the constant decrease of their relative participation in the inter-national agreement on the international exchange during the last exchange of goods and similar things, of protectionist measures and the continued existence of the numerous impediments which primary products of some countries, the increasing of their trade should, after investigation of the international arrangements, frequently been mentioned in exchange agreements for the stabilization of prices and exchange to eliminate them. Therefore, the "Action Programme", adopted by GATT, and advise the industrial countries—through the

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## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis published during Id holidays carried the news about celebrations and festivities held on the occasion. Both papers carried photos of His Majesty the King after Id prayers which His Majesty paid at the Congregational Mosque of the Royal Palace. The papers also carried texts of the speech delivered by His Majesty the King at the Salamkhana Palace on the first day of Id, the speech by Dr. Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly and also by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. These speeches were also broadcast by Radio Kabul on several wavelenghts.

Sunday's Islah in a note from the editor advised people to celebrate Id with simplicity and avoid unnecessary expenditures. Most people, said the note, who get tired of working inside the city take the opportunity of Id days and leave the capital for a pleasant resort on the outskirts or even further but there are those who consider it impolite to close their doors on such occasion and feel bound to stay home and receive visitors. Usually such people go to great lengths in preparing sweets, fruit and a host of other edibles. This creates a spirit of competition in the negative sense with the result that all those who prefer to stay indoors shoulder exorbitant expenses during such festive occasion. This, said the note, is against the letter and spirit of religious holidays such as Id and must be avoided at all costs.

Saturday's Anis in its editorial stressed the importance of giving sacrifices. The spirit of Id-ul-Udha, said the editorial, is to commemorate the sacrifice given by the prophet Ibrahim who on orders of Almighty God consented willingly to sacrifice his off-spring. This spirit should guide us in the fulfilment of our social and moral obligations. Without giving sacrifices and attaching more importance to the social causes it is impossible to follow the path of progress with any degree of success, concluded the editorial.

Sunday's Anis in its editorial elaborated on the speech delivered by His Majesty the King on the occasion of Id-ul-Udha. It advised all members of the society to extend their selfless services to the cause of social and economic changes to which this country has pledged itself.

The seminar and the declaration certainly can be used advantageously in our programme of political education. It is a welcome engagement and concurrent with the recent political and social reform.

The extensive reverberations following on the convening of the UN Conference and the activity Socio-Economic Council to convene a UN Conference on Trade and Development at the beginning of 1964. Although still in its infancy, this UN Conference has become the factor of a more positive approach to unsolved economic international problems, and the occasion for re-examining the wider obligations of individual countries as well as of the existing organs of international economic co-operation.

However, if it is going to make a significant contribution to the acceleration of economic development and the development of the international economic co-operation, the numerous impediments which primary products of some countries, the increasing of their trade should, after investigation of the international arrangements, frequently been mentioned in exchange agreements for the stabilization of prices and exchange to eliminate them. Therefore, the "Action Programme", adopted by GATT, and advise the industrial countries—through the

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(Contd. on page 4)

## Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31  
Metre Band.

Western Music:  
4-00-4-30 p.m. daily except Fri-  
day.

6-00-6-30 p.m. daily except Sun-  
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed  
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-  
day, Saturday.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 13-45; Arr. 15-10.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12-30 a.m. Arr. 13-45 p.m.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11; Arr. 1-00.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut to

Kabul via Teheran at 12-00.

AEROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 22-30 p.m.

Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 11-20 a.m.

AEROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 22-30 p.m.

Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.

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AEROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 22-30 p.m.

Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 11-20 a.m.

AEROFLOT

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122.  
Police 20097-21122.  
Traffic 20110-24044.  
Airport 20019.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22828  
Parsa Phone No. 24222  
Kartaichar Phone No. 23829

## TALI BEJANGAN



"Tali Bejangan" means "try  
luck".  
Parcels in baskets are sold with  
nominal prices and it depends  
on ones luck what he finds

inside the parcels.  
The wrapped goods range from  
one needle to jewellery—of  
course, not gold.  
During the Id in all parts of the

country shopkeepers make  
business through "tali bejan-  
gan". Their best customers  
are children.

## History Of A Valley: The Historic Bamiyan

PART II

To know the exact date of the Buddhas is relatively unimportant. What is important is that they are sculptural representations of the historical movements discussed above. Here in the drapery of these figures one recognizes classic Greek folds, modified by local and Roman treatment, clothing the Buddha figure. South has met north in this valley and the resulting fusion was to conquer the art and mind of Central Asia and the Far East.

Bamiyan kept the preeminence she acquired during the Kushan Dynasty even though empires now crashed and disintegrated all around her. The first momentous change occurred during the middle of the third century when the Sassanians of Iran defeated the Kushan Dynasty and acquired Bamiyan as part of their new possessions. Bamiyan soon regained a semi-independent status, however, and only nominally recognized Sassanian rule. For example, although Zoroastrianism was revived by the Sassanians and the new empire was supported by a powerful priesthood, Buddhism continued to thrive there. We know this to be still true even a hundred and fifty years later for we are fortunate enough to have the account of a Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hsien, who passed through Bamiyan c. 400 A.D. He speaks of over a thousand monks in attendance there and describes in detail an assembly of monks held with great ceremony.

Although holding to its ancient religion, there is abundant evidence that Sassanian art was re-ceived with favour in the valley. Sassanian figures, dress and symbols are all depicted with skill, but, as was the case with the Greco-Bactrian techniques, this is Sassanian art in the service of Buddhism. As such it is truly of the valley and no mere importation.

But while the inhabitants of this valley pursued their peaceful way, a new wave of invaders, the Hephthalites, surged into this country from the restless plains of Central Asia.

The story of the Hephthalites in Eastern Iran, Afghanistan and Northern India is one of savage

fury. It began c. 425 when they appeared out of the north and lasted for a century until, c. 565, a coalition of Sassanians and Turks on the one hand, and the revolt of the Gupta armies in India on the other, successfully annihilated them. During these years the Hephthalites exterminated Buddhism in its holy land of Gandhara in the Kabul, Swat and Peshawar valleys where it was subsequently replaced by the Hindu religion championed by the Gupta Dynasty (c.320-535). Bamiyan, secure in its pocket in the Hindu Kush, escaped the vengeance of the Hephthalites. But the advent of the Hindu Guptas in the Indus valley was to leave its mark. Mirrored in the Bamiyan frescoes, in certain elements of figure, dress, and attitude, are many characteristics of Gupta art. The tradition of synthesis, of utilizing new art forms in a distinctive local manner, was still strong in Bamiyan.

After the Hephthalites were defeated the area of modern Afghanistan was divided into provinces again under



## Export Incomes Of Developing Countries

(Contd. from page 2)

the increase of export and export incomes of developing countries derived from the primary products should be considered. Similarly, it is indispensable to determine the obligatory amounts of goods to be exported on a long-term basis, i.e., to determine the necessary reserves for the stabilization of the market.

The problems of the instability of raw materials market and of the deterioration of the "exchange ratio" cannot be solved satisfactorily through agreements on exchange of goods. The UN Conference might decide on the introduction of international compensatory financing of the decrease in the export income of the raw material countries caused by the fluctuation and unfavourable long-term decline of prices on the international market. The basis for such an agreement was elaborated by UN specialists in the form of a proposal on compensatory financing of the fluctuation of export incomes, through the setting up of a fund for insurance of development—DIF (Development Insurance Fund).

International action for the elimination of barriers imposed on the increase of export and export income of developing countries as well as for the stabilization of international exchange of raw materials is urgent, and should be carried out as soon as possible, although such action in itself is insufficient. The curve of demand for agricultural and other raw materials produced by the developing countries indicates that a large number of these countries cannot count on a substantial rise in their traditional exports during the next decade. They should, therefore, be directed to diversification of their international production and to significant increases in industrial export.

In order to create international preconditions for international diversification of export of the developing countries, the UN Conference should adopt the "Action Programme" whose object is, in the five-year period up to 1968, to secure an increase in industrial exports from developing countries on the markets of the industrial countries. The "Action Programme" should—by lowering custom restrictions, by eliminating quantitative limitations, and by relinquishing subsidies and other unfavourable measures of trade policy of industrial countries—facilitate the annual increase of export of the industrial products of the developing countries to the markets of the industrial countries and achieve through corresponding arrangements, a continuous rate of increase indispensable for the elimination of existing differences in the level of economic development throughout the world.

## Lawyers' Association To Be Established

KABUL, May 7.—A lawyers' Association will be established in Afghanistan.

A commission consisting of representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice and Planning has been formed to outline a constitution for the association.

KABUL, May 7.—The anti-small pox units of the Ministry of Public Health have so far inoculated more than 85 thousand people in Kabul against the disease. The Health Department of the Ministry of Education has also helped in the campaign.

Dr. Kayumi, in charge of the inoculation, said today that the campaign begun less than a month ago. More than 95 per cent of those inoculated have shown positive result, he said.

## DOMINICAN TROOPS LINE ALONG HAITIAN BORDER

### Haiti Asks Security Council's Session

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 7, (AP).—Dominican land, sea and air forces were poised on the Haitian border and coasts on Monday night awaiting only an order from President Juan Bosch to invade. Diplomatic efforts to ward off a clash had little apparent success.

Dominican Government sources said thousands of army troops streamed into positions along the Haiti border overnight to bolster forces already there and more troops were dispatched during the day.

Dominican air force planes were reported in the air above the frontier. Navy units joined U.S. warships patrolling the Caribbean off Haiti or took up stations virtually within shelling range of Haiti, the informants said.

Rumours spread through Santo Domingo that an invasion was imminent.

Associated Press Correspondent Morris Rosenberg reported from Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, that the Duvalier regime seemed to be doing its utmost to avoid any tactical provocation that might touch off an attack. And the United States was reported urging President Bosch not to invade lest an attack rally Haitians around the Duvalier regime.

President Bosch scheduled a special television and radio address to the nation on Tuesday. The Government gave no hint as to what he might say, but the announcement of the speech suggested time was running out for diplomats seeking a peaceful solution.

Government sources said President Bosch told the Organization of American States that it should speed up its efforts to find a solution to the crisis. If the OAS does not act quickly, President Bosch said, he will, the informants reported.

However, a two-hour OAS emergency meeting in Washington failed to find a solution. Gonzalo Fazio of Costa Rica, OAS Council President, noting serious possibilities of armed conflict, said he would appeal to President Bosch and Duvalier to refrain from any action which might lead to bloodshed.

Haiti meanwhile found little solace among its American neighbours as more Latin American Nations declared their support for the Dominican cause.

The Duvalier regime turned to the United Nations for help, requesting that the Security Council in New York meet as soon as possible to take urgent action on "the grave situation now existing between Haiti and the Dominican Republic."

There was no immediate indication when the 11-nation Council would take up the issue, or if it decides to do so, whether it could take any meaningful action.

The Security Council President, Ambassador Seydoux of France, consulted with the other delegations on the Council all afternoon on Monday. He said most asked time to seek instructions from their Governments and that he would be unable to decide before Tuesday whether to call a special session to take up the Haiti complaint.

For the moment, at least, the Dominican Government seemed to be willing to accept a peaceful solution, and it played down its military preparations. Informal sources said the United States, through Ambassador John Bartley Martin, had impressed upon President Bosch that a Dominican invasion would make Haiti the aggrieved party and damage the Dominican cause in the OAS. President Bosch also conferred

## Id Celebrations

(Contd. from page 1)

His Majesty prayed to God to grant the people of Afghanistan, in lasting peace, success in attaining their wish for their homeland's progress and prosperity.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly in his speech said:

"On this sacred day, when Moslems from all corners of the globe are converging upon the Kabba to give tangible shape to the idea of oneness, love and equality, we too pray to the Creator of the World to grant the Islamic World the will to realize the implications of the meaning of this great day, and to bless humanity with happiness in peace and security."

Fortunately, the Afghan nation, by devoting attention to its religious principles and moral as well as social obligations, has always understood the real meanings of such days and consider sacrifice in the cause of religion, King and country as its religious and national duty; it also honours and admires all those who display selflessness to promote the prosperity and welfare of others."

Efforts by Daoud He said at this period, when Afghanistan is advancing toward social change and a bright future, and by taking note of the country's needs and the requirements of the times, "we appreciate and admire the historical efforts made and services rendered by His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud and wish success to His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in discharging their duties."

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister in his speech said:

"It is pleasing to see that the people of Afghanistan respect and follow in their worldly life, this divine lesson which forms the fountainhead of all spiritual and temporal successes."

"This fact assures all servants of the country, that all classes of the people, whether military or civil official or the common man will not withhold any sacrifice and self-abnegation to promote the country's progress and the welfare as well as the success of the noble Afghan nation in accordance with the sacred wish expressed by Your Majesty."

Hector Rondon of La Republica, Caracas, Venezuela, won the news of a priest aiding a wounded soldier in two-day revolt in Venezuela in June, 1962, a picture distributed to newspapers around the world by the Associated Press.

The Chicago Daily News won the Pulitzer Prize for public service, "for calling public attention to the issue of providing birth control services in the Public Health Programmes of its area."

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## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BABETTE GOES TO WAR**, starring: Brigitte Bardot and Jacques Charrier.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SCHOOGE**, starring: Nadja Tylor. **BEHZAD CINEMA:**

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **GREY HAIRED KHATAR**, with translation in Persian.

**Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank**

KABUL, May 7.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates in Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 116414 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 101214 per French Franc.  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cheques).

**Kandahar Fruit Plant To Start Work This Year**

KABUL, May 7.—The Kandahar Fruit Company will start operation this year with the arrival of spring fruits such as apricots, peaches and plums which are among the main products of Kandahar.

Mr. Ghulam Jallani, the administrative Chief of the factory, said today that the plant can sort and pack 100 tons of fruit in 16 hours and can produce 10 tons of raisins out of grapes in 24 hours. The factory also produces jams and different kinds of juices.

The plant, built in a 24 acre area, has also its own workshops and carpentry section. Right now, Mr. Jallani said, five foreign specialists, thirty four Afghan mechanics and 64 officials are working on the plant and when completed, 600 more people will be employed. Several people have been sent abroad for higher training.

The factory was launched four years ago. Its machinery has been purchased from Czechoslovakia costing some 280 thousand sterling pounds. The loan will be paid in eight years time he said.

From the outset, he has been the one man in a position of leadership in Laos who has been fully and courageously dedicated to the concept of a "peaceful, neutral and unified Laos."

Mr. Mansfield said that so long as Prince Souvanna remains "there is hope that a solution can be achieved which will salvage something worthwhile for peace and freedom for the \$500 million which we have poured into that remote land in a decade."

But he added that if Premier Souvanna Phouma goes, "there is little prospect of anything by outside powers which will devastate the remote villages and decimate the peaceful inhabitants of that unfortunate Kingdom."

He said Souvanna Phouma's withdrawal at this time would spell the end of "effective efforts" to create conditions in Laos which would benefit all concerned and also, for all practical purposes, of all the attempt to apply the Geneva accord for a Neutralist Government there.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +15°C.  
Minimum +11°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-51 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-02 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Australia.

VOL. II, NO. 58

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1963 (SOWR 17, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.N. Must Be Strengthened And Needs More Money

### Thant Winds-Up Romanian Tour

BUCHAREST, May 8, (AP).—United Nations Secretary General U Thant, in a speech broadcast throughout Romania on Tuesday night, said the world organization must be strengthened and needs more money so it can meet its task.

U Thant said the Romanian Government supports a strengthening of the United Nations. He did not indicate what the reaction here was to his call for more money. Communist member nations are heavily behind in payments as are several western countries.

The Secretary General did say, however, that he hoped that a solution will be found in the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly beginning May 14.

"I believe very strongly that for the sake of peace and human survival, the United Nations must evolve into a stronger machinery for the settlement of disputes, for achieving general and complete disarmament and for helping to raise the standard of living of all peoples in the world," U Thant said.

"I am most gratified to learn that the Government and people of Romania generally desire to see a strengthened United Nations so that it can perform the functions enshrined in the Charter and that it can be a potent force for peace," he added.

"But let me take this opportunity to state that the world organization is facing a financial crisis due to the very heavy strain on its resources for peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo," U Thant went on, adding that "opinions differ among member states regarding the obligations concerning these operations."

U Thant wound up his four-day tour of Romania on Tuesday with a visit to the Black Sea harbour of Constanta and neighbouring resorts. He is scheduled to leave here by air for Belgrade on Wednesday.

American sources added, however, that a resolution might be tabled in the Council in a bid to shelve serious discussion while leaving the field to the O.A.S.

## BRITAIN ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO TIGHTEN SECURITY SERVICES

LONDON, May 8, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, on Tuesday announced measures to tighten up Britain's security services as a result of flaws disclosed in the recent Vassall spy case.

He told the House of Commons that in future all subordinate staff of Army, Navy and Air Attaches abroad would be subject to service discipline and recruited from the services. At present they are civilians.

**Farewell Reception By British Ambassador**  
KABUL, May 8.—A farewell reception was held at the British Embassy last night by Ambassador Gillett whose terms of office at the court of Kabul has ended.

The function was attended by some cabinet members, Government officials and the diplomatic corps.

## Dr. Yousuf's Sympathy Message To Ben Bella On Khemisti's Death

KABUL, May 8.—A condolence message has been despatched on behalf of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to Mr. Ahmad Ben Bella the Prime Minister of Algeria on the death of the Algerian Foreign Minister Mr. Ahmad Khemisti.

Similarly a telegram has been sent by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to the Algerian Red Crescent expressing sympathy and grief over the latest hurricanes in Algeria which has inflicted losses of life.

## GUIDE BOOK ON VALLEY OF BAMBIAN

KABUL, May 8.—A booklet entitled "The Valley of Bamian" by Nancy Hatch Wolfe has been recently published in English.

The booklet containing eighty pages of interesting information about the history of Bamian Valley both during the Buddhist and Islamic eras has been printed at the National Defence Printing House.

The book also presents some of the legends and folklores as regards various parts of Bamian such as Shahr-i-Zohak and Shahr-i-Gholghola.

## British Businessman Pleades Guilty With Reservations In Soviet Court On Espionage Charges

MOSCOW, May 8, (Reuter).—A thriller-type of espionage with invisible ink, secret cameras, messages concealed in a child's box of sweets and in a tin of lavatory cleanser, was unfolded in court here on Tuesday when British businessman Greville Wynne, 44, pleaded "guilty with reservations" to spying.

A Soviet scientific worker in the dock with him, 44-year-old Oleg Penkovsky, who also pleaded guilty, admitted using the child of a British diplomat as "camouflage" for espionage activities.

He said that in Paris he made trips to Fontainebleau, Versailles, the Moulin Rouge and the Lido and Wynne, his contact man, paid the bills.

**British Intelligence**  
Mr. Wynne was asked by the prosecutor, Lieutenant-General Artem Gorny, who compensated him for these expenses.

He replied "British Intelligence."

Many names British and American diplomats and others were mentioned in court as involved in the spy network.

Penkovsky said he passed information through one of her children to Mrs. Janet Ann Chisholm, wife of Mr. Roderick Chisholm who worked at the British Embassy from May 1960 to last August. He put films of espionage material in a box of sweets.

The presiding judge, Lieutenant-General Viktor Borisogolobsky, said "consequently, Ann Chisholm children were used as camouflage for the espionage contacts."

Penkovsky replied "it amounts to this."

## Security Council Votes For Kuwait's Admission As 11th U.N. Member

UNITED NATIONS, May 8, (AP).—The U.N. Security Council recommended unanimously on Tuesday that oil-rich Kuwait be elected the 11th U.N. member.

The special U.N. general Assembly meeting here next Tuesday to discuss U.N. finances is expected to complete the action early in its session.

The tiny oil principality on the Persian Gulf is the second largest exporter of petroleum in the world and fourth largest producer and wealthy in its own right. It has a population of 300,000 in its 5,000 square miles and its 240,000-man army is backed up by a defence pact with Britain, which gave Kuwait independence in 1961.

No vote was taken. Council President Roger Seydoux of France said that since no member was opposed, he would inform Secretary-General U Thant by letter that Kuwait's admission is the unanimous recommendation of the Council.

Iraq, which bailed Kuwait's membership application in November 1961, with the aid of a Soviet veto, argued that the Council should postpone action until problems between Iraq and Kuwait could be settled. The Iraq statement was permitted by special action of the Council. Iraq is not a member. Iraq, in the past, has claimed Kuwait and its oil-rich area an integral part of Iraq.

Mr. Ahmad Benhima head of the Moroccan delegation and the only Arab Member of the Council denied the contention of Iraq that a majority of Arab countries oppose Kuwait's admission now. Mr. Benhima said there is no question of Kuwait's sovereignty or ability to qualify as a member.

Mr. Talab Hussein, head of the Kuwait delegation, also disputed the Iraq contention that Iraq-Kuwait problems called for any delay. Mr. Alex Quaison-Sacky, Ghana delegation chief, said Kuwait's oil wells would contribute greatly to developing the Middle East region.

Soviet delegate, Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko said conditions in Kuwait had changed for the better since 1961 but he charged that Britain, the United States still posted a threat to Middle East nationalism and said Kuwait and its neighbours must guard against any new moves in that regard.

**Many Defects**  
It said Mr. Penkovsky under interrogation last January said "I had many defects—I was envious selfish vain career-minded."

"I liked to court women and had several mistresses. Frequent restaurants and in general I led an easy life."

"All these vices corrupted me and I fell... became a worthless man and a traitor."

The court, which has now adjourned until Wednesday, is to hear evidence in camera on state and military secrets.

Mr. Wynne's wife Sheila told his Soviet lawyer "I am glad to see my husband looking so well."

Mr. Wynne, in dark grey suit and striped tie, looked pale and nervous when the trial started. He is alleged to have been given an assurance that after completing espionage on Soviet territory he would be given a responsible post in British or American military establishments.

**PAKHTUNISTANI NATIONALISTS DOWN TELEPHONE LINES**  
KABUL, May 8.—A report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists downed telephone lines over a distance of nearly half a kilometre between a military centre in Peshawar and a contingent exercising on Ferozshah Plains. The report adds that the incident has created deep anxiety among Pakistani Government circles and a number of persons from Mashoo Village have been jailed on charges of complicity; another group of nationalists are under investigation.



**Dr. Radhakrishnan: President** **THE LANGUAGE**  
**Of India** **PRESS**

Printed at GOVERNMENT  
PRINTED HOUSE.

## MAY 8 1963

... particularly those relating to peace and international co-operation, be made available to member countries. Under this study, the African League said steps should be taken to strengthen the International Law Commission.

...link in charting effective  
instruments for strengthening  
international law.

that an Asian had been asked to fill such an important post at the

...tion we must develop a world  
of the brain, world mind, a world  
to ture, which alone can be the ba  
at of a world Government."

ard grammes expressing sorrow at the actual death of Algeria's Foreign Minister Mohammed Kemisti, Tass announced on Monday.

**WEDNESDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES**

10:00-11:00 a.m. Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Aug. 18-15. p.m.

104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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parso, the symbol of a mighty such a plant in Afghanistan.  
king. or a book by the military o  
terior.

## By Roy Herbert

There is one going on in Britain now which has never been done before anywhere—and it doesn't use test tubes or retorts and that sort of thing. It uses an entire industrial plant—in this case a mineral dressing plant attached to a Welsh lead and zinc mine. Although it's never been done before, the experiment provides a link with the past. The mine was known to the Romans when they occupied Britain and it's been producing for centuries.

of a book by the Ministry of Interior.

such a plant in Afghanistan.



## Syria To Send Delegation To UAR For Talks On Crisis

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 8. (AP)—Syria's National Revolutionary Council will send a delegation to Cairo on Wednesday for emergency consultations on the political crisis there, Radio Damascus said on Tuesday.

The crisis appeared to deepen with unconfirmed reports that more than 1,000 non-commissioned army officers, supporters of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, had been pensioned off.

Damascus Radio said the decision to confer in Cairo followed a telephone call from Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Military Commander-in-Chief of the UAR, to Major General Louay Atassi, Head of the Syrian Revolutionary Command.

Members of the Syrian delegation were not announced.

Cairo said resignations in the cabinet and revolutionary command and the dismissal of more than 100 army officers were "violations" of the April 17 declaration outlining the coming Federation.

The discharged officers were reported to have submitted a petition to the Revolutionary Command calling their dismissals illegal. They claimed the move weakened the army and the cause of Arab Unity.

## Truman Celebrates 79th Birthday

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, May 8. (AP)—Mr. Harry Truman says he doesn't think much of birthdays anymore but he is having his 79th on Wednesday anyway.

"I wish they would forget about my birthday," he said. "They only make me a year older."

But the former President enjoys the annual gathering of friends for his birthday luncheon. Last year there was a long list of speakers, including Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

The years haven't slowed him down too much. He was on the shelf a while last January after a hernia operation, but he's back and following a busy schedule.

Just last week he announced plans for the production of 26 half-hour television shows to portray the major events of his nearly eight years in the White House. He will appear in each one.

He drives his car to his office in the Truman Library in Independence. He does not walk as much as he did.

"I come down on Saturday and get a lot of work accomplished," he said. "The girls in the office work only five days a week but I work seven."

On his desk he finds a stack of letters to read and sign.

## Bonn Drops Objection To Surface Ships For Multilateral Fleet

BONN, Germany, May 8. (AP)—The West German Government said on Tuesday it has dropped its objections to surface ships for a multilateral NATO fleet armed with polaris rockets.

When such a fleet was first proposed by the United States, the Government then showed a preference for submarines. The main argument made against surface ships then was that they would be too vulnerable to attack.

Government Press Chief Mr. Karl Günther Von Hase told a news conference on Tuesday that the Government now fully accepts surface ships. He pointed out that a decisive factor in the proposal is the rapidity with which it can be

## Agriculture Ministry Distributes Afs. 750,000 To Farmers As Prizes

KABUL, May 8.—A delegation for inaugurating and organizing farmers' day celebrations in the northern parts of the country has distributed Af. 750,000 in the form of prizes among farmers and livestock owners.

## Kennedy Keeps Close Watch On Birmingham

Racial Conflicts In South

WASHINGTON, May 8. (AP)—President Kennedy kept a close watch on developments in Birmingham as Justice Department officials pressed their efforts back stage on Tuesday to help avert a major outbreak of violence in the Alabama Metropolis.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy was reported in frequent touch with the President to relay reports from two top department aides at the scene of the mass demonstrations.

Their immediate aim is to serve as a communications link between leaders of negro and white groups.

The next step would be to bring these leaders together in an attempt to solve peacefully the city's problems over the segregation of negroes at lunch counters and other places of public accommodation.

Throughout the day, the Attorney General kept abreast of the situation by telephone through his aides in Birmingham, Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. Joseph Dolan, Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

They were sent to the strife-torn Alabama community last Saturday, a few hours after the Attorney General called on business, labour and civic leaders in Birmingham to help prevent violence.

With hundreds of negro demonstrations occurring, Justice Department officials remained silent on what progress, if any, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Dolan had made in their mediation efforts.

In Washington, Justice Department officials became the targets of criticism from some Congressmen and from petitioning citizens calling for official Federal intervention in Birmingham.

Justice Department officials said there is no legal ground for Federal intervention in Birmingham.

The dispute involves efforts to desegregate lunch counters. The U.S. Supreme Court now has before it six cases involving arrests of sit-in demonstrators protesting local ordinances or traditions leading to public segregated facilities.

realized. The construction of submarines would take a long period.

At the same time, Mr. Von Hase emphasized that whether the fleet ever becomes a reality depends on finding other NATO nations to share in its creation. He said that the West German Government is not ready to go as far as splitting 80 per cent of the cost with the United States.

The total cost for a fleet of 25 ships armed with 200 rockets has been estimated at five billion dollars.

## Afghan And Italian Mountaineers To Climb Hindu Kush

KABUL, May 8.—A group of Afghan and Italian mountaineers will attempt an assault on some of the Hindu Kush peaks this year.

The Italian mountaineers are due to arrive in Kabul shortly.

An official of the Sports Department in the Ministry of Education said yesterday a group of 12 grade students and two sports inspectors have undergone training to join the Italian mountaineers in the attempt.

The Italian team belongs to "Mountain Climbers' Association of Verona" which in addition to climbing mountains will also do some archaeological and geological explorations in the Hindu Kush.

The sponsors include the University of Rome and the Italian Institute for Middle and Far Eastern studies.

## Metal From Ore

(Contd. from page 3)

Even the noise that the mill makes is being monitored and recorded because the noise might be used to indicate its performance and then control it. All the information from the instruments is being printed out and it will all be analysed by a computer after the experiment finishes. The team of scientists working on this experiment are hoping that they can take the lead in developing automatic mineral dressing plant. They will have all the information necessary to design it and make plans that should be right from the start. If they succeed they may be able to deal with ores that have only one thousandth part of metal in them. That would be really sensational in the mining world.

Dr. Mohammed Ehsan Rafiq has been appointed acting President of Agriculture Production, Mr. Masjedi President of animal and Plant Protection and Mr. Abdul Abad Afzal as acting President of Natural Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Similarly, Mr. Mohammad Anwar Wahidi has been appointed as President of Primary Court for Civil Servants and Mr. Mohammad Mousa Shafiq as acting President of Legislative Affairs in the Ministry of Justice.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 8.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.644 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

We have pleasure in informing all concerned that with effect from April 10, 1963, the Afghan Industries Inc., 540 Shar-i-Nau, Kabul have been appointed Lloyd's agents as surveyors and claim settling agents for Afghanistan.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE, starring: Ronald Shiner and Catherine Boyle.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; DANCE TEACHER with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; SCROOGE, starring: Nadia Tyller.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; GREY HAIRED KHATAB with translation in Persian.

### New Appointments

KABUL, May 8.—On the basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Press and Information, the approval of the cabinet and sanctioned by His Majesty the King, Mr. Abdul Raouf Benawa, President of Radio Kabul, has been appointed as Chief of the Information Office at the Royal Afghan Embassy in Cairo and Mr. Abdul Ghafar, President of Primary Court for Civil Servants as President of administration in the Ministry of Press and Information.

Dr. Mohammed Ehsan Rafiq has been appointed acting President of Agriculture Production, Mr. Masjedi President of animal and Plant Protection and Mr. Abdul Abad Afzal as acting President of Natural Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture.

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## WEATHER

Today Max. +13°C  
Min. +10°C  
Today at 4-52 p.m.  
Rises tomorrow at 5-01 a.m.  
BROOKS OUTLOOK:  
—Forecast by Air Auhroity

VOL. II, NO. 59

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1963 (SOWR 18, 1342 S.H.)

## Dr. Radhakrishnan To Arrive Saturday On State Visit

KABUL, May 9.—Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan the President of the Republic of India is to arrive here on a state visit on Saturday May 11.

The President, whose plane is scheduled to land at the Kabul International Airport at 11-30 a.m., will be welcomed by His Majesty the King.

**Highlights of Programme**  
During his five day visit, Dr. Radhakrishnan will spend four days in Kabul and one day in Kandahar from where he will fly to Tehran.

On the first day of his visit the Indian President will attend a banquet at Delkushah Palace by His Majesty the King. On Sunday afternoon Dr. Radhakrishnan will attend a civic reception at Ghazi Stadium. He will attend a banquet on Sunday evening by the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. The President is also scheduled to visit the Gul Bahar Textile Factory and the Spang Highway Project on the third day of his visit.

On Wednesday morning Dr. Radhakrishnan will fly to Kandahar International Airport, go on a sightseeing tour of the city and in the evening will attend a banquet by the Governor of Kandahar. On Thursday he will fly to Tehran.

Official members of Dr. Radhakrishnan's entourage are: Shri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister of Information & Broadcasting; Shri S. Dutt, Secretary to the President (Ambassador); Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Special Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (Ambassador); Shri Mohammad Yunus, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (Minister).

Maj. Gen. D.G.R. Rajwade, Military Secretary to the President (Minister).

Dr. S. Gopal, Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (Senior Counsellor).

Col. S.S. Maitra, Surgeon to the President (Counsellor).

Capt. S.C. Naithani, A.D.C. to the President (Second Secretary); Flt. Lt. R.N. Bhargava, A.D.C. to the President (Second Secretary).

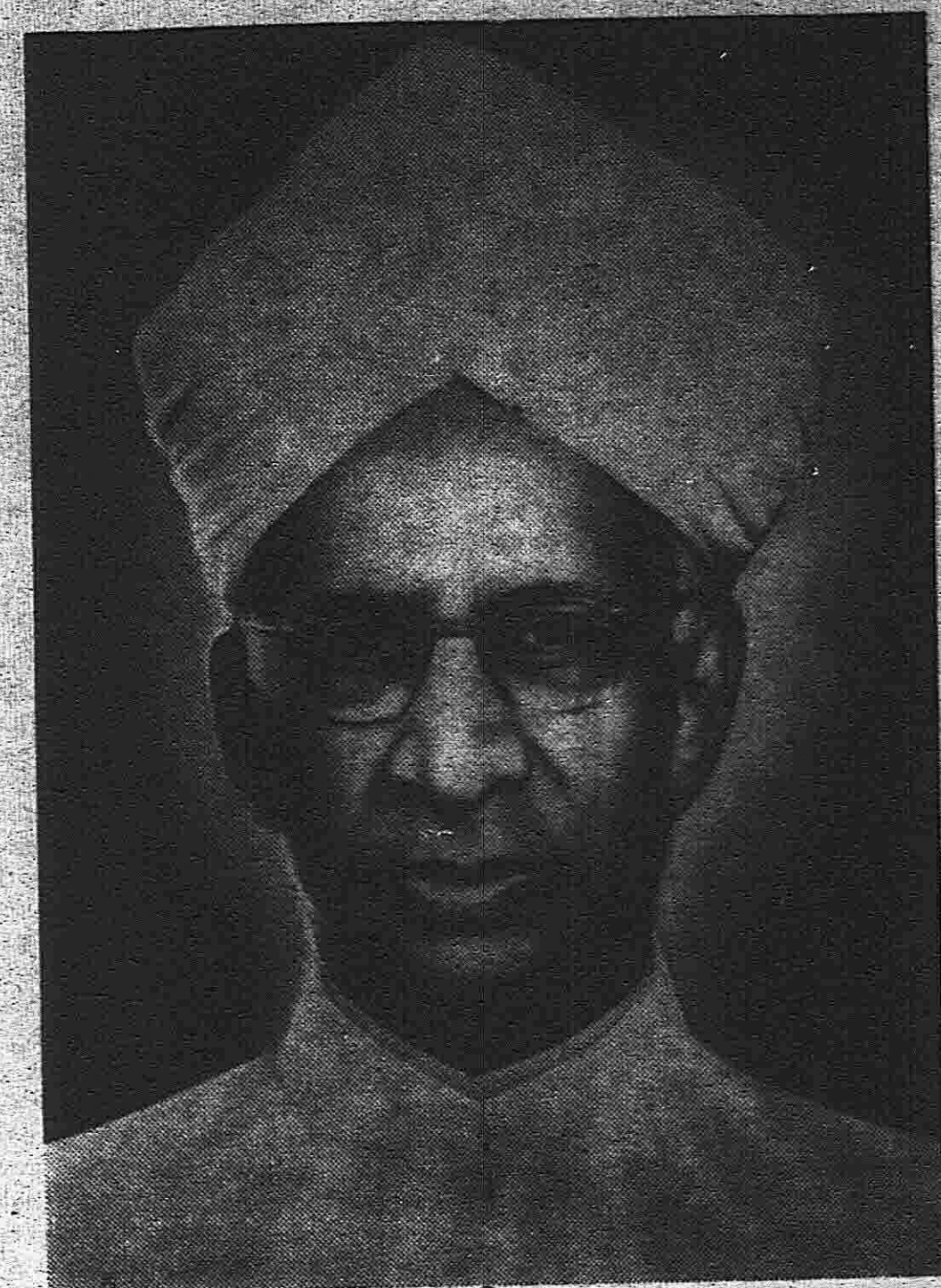
Shri K.R. Gupta, P.A. to the President of India (Attache).

The reception committee is headed by Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishaty, the Minister of Press and Information.

## Mr. Kennedy Cuts His Finger

WASHINGTON, May 9. (Reuters)—President Kennedy disclosed on Wednesday that he was as clumsy as other husbands who met accidents while helping their wives in the kitchen.

The President had a bandaged finger when he appeared at his press conference.



Dr. Radhakrishnan

## U.S. Sends 2,000 Marines Near Haiti And Airlifts American Wives & Children

NEW YORK, May 9. (AP)—The U.S. Navy sent fighting ships and 2,000 marines to the fringe of Haitian waters on Wednesday and an airlift of American wives and children began from the troubled Caribbean Republic.

**Duvalier Might Flee**  
As the pressures mounted on President Francois Duvalier's regime, rumors flew in both Port au Prince and the neighboring Dominican Republic that he was preparing to flee the country.

On the diplomatic front, the crisis swirled into the U.N. Security Council with Haiti demanding a halt to what the Haitians called repeated threats of aggression by the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic, which shares the Island of Hispaniola with Haiti, denied the charges and proposed that the dispute be left in the hands of the Organization of American States (OAS).

The debate will continue on Thursday.

President Kennedy at his Washington news conference said he must refuse to say anything on Haiti until a new group from the OAS has a chance to see what it can do to settle the crisis.

**Crush Opposition**  
At the heart of the many-sided crisis is an attempt by Duvalier to crush underground opposition bent on toppling his regime.

His hunt for conspirators brought him to the edge of war day before yesterday.

Similarly in Kabul, Mazar, and Kataghan provinces rain fell intermittently yesterday and day before yesterday.

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-o-naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## His Majesty Greeted Czechoslovak President

KABUL, May 9.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency President Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia congratulating him on Czechoslovakia's National Day.

## Afghan-Algerian Relations On Embassy Level

KABUL, May 9.—In view of the friendly relations and spiritual ties existing between the Afghan and Algerian nations, the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Algeria have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the Embassy level.

The Embassies of the two countries will be established in Kabul and Algiers in the near future.

## Afghan Ambassadors To Leave For Their Posts

KABUL, May 9.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman, the new Afghan Ambassador to the UAR and General Sayed Hassan, the new Afghan Ambassador to Turkey left Kabul for their respective destinations yesterday.

They were seen off at the airport by certain officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassadors of respective countries in Kabul.

## U.S.A. To Hold Underground Nuclear Tests

WASHINGTON, May 9. (Reuters)—The United States Atomic Energy Commission last night announced plans for two small nuclear explosions at its Nevada test site this month as part of a Defense Department research programme.

It said that the two detonations would be in the sub-kiloton range—with an explosive force less than that of 1,000 tons of TNT.

The A.E.C. stated that one nuclear device would be detonated as a ground burst. While the second would be in a shallow underground emplacement.

## U.S.S.R. URGES INDEPENDENCE FOR MALTA

UNITED NATIONS, May 9. (AP)—The Soviet Union, demanded on Monday that Britain give Malta immediate independence, without any qualifications or reservations.

The demand was made in the U.N. Special Committee of 24 by V. A. Brykin, the Soviet Representative. He was the only speaker in the single session held on Wednesday.

Committee Chairman Sori Coulbaly of Mali said the Malta debate should be finished on Friday, when the Committee plans to recess until June 10.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 9, 1963

## Czechoslovak National Day

Today that the people of Czechoslovakia celebrate their National Day, the people of Afghanistan offer best wishes for their further happiness and prosperity. Contact between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia dates to many years back and during these years there has been a constant development of relations in different fields of life between our two countries. As early back as 1937, Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia signed a friendship pact which provided favourable grounds for the development of relations in cultural, economic and political spheres.

Czechoslovakia is the most industrialized country of Eastern Europe and, on this basis, it has established many contacts with developing countries, helping them in their economic reconstruction. It is endowed with great natural resources. The rate of industrial production is currently increasing in that country by 11 per cent annually. In 1961 the index of industrial production was 209 while in 1953 the figure was at 100.

Czechoslovakia has helped Afghanistan in a number of industrial plants. Two cement factories have been built in this country through aid extended by the Czechoslovak Government and right now, among other things, it is engaged in building the Kandahar Fruit Factory which, when begins operation, will help in raising the price of Afghan fruits in international markets. The Government of Czechoslovakia helped Afghanistan during its First Five Year Development Plan and is taking an active interest in the current Five Year Plan.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia signed a cultural agreement in April 1961 and since then many Afghan students have been trained in various Czechoslovak institutions. Last year an Afghan team of artists visited Czechoslovakia and was accorded great welcome.

In addition to all this there (Continued on page 3)

## WHY TWO PARTIES?

By WAKIBBEEN

The Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf in his interview with a foreign journalist has expressed his views about the political parties which should emerge as the country moves towards a more liberal system. He has advocated a two party system. He has said that no government run on parliamentary and democratic lines can function without political parties. He has expressed the view that under all cases the number of parties will not exceed two—the one which forms the Government and the other the opposition. He has said that the existence of more than two parties and the multifarious objectives which these parties advocate creates the danger of anarchy.

**Government Of The People**  
Everyone agrees that in a democracy the government in general ought to do what the people of the country want it to do; and every one agrees that the government should be led by men whom the people themselves have chosen.

But it is easier to say this than to discover a workable way of determining what the people want. The ordinary citizen, acting alone, is comparatively helpless when it comes to drawing up a complete programme for his Government. He lacks the time, the information, and the practical experience to work out the solution to every political problem for himself. Thus if he wants to influence the policy of his Government, his best resort is to join two others who share his general views, to work out a common programme with their help and to run candidates for office who are pledged to put this programme into effect.

It is this work of uniting, of organizing, and of agreeing upon candidates which is the characteristic work of political parties in all democracies. For those citizens who want to participate actively in politics, parties provide the natural channel for action. For the rest of the community, they offer a choice of candidates and policies. The ordinary voter, instead of having to determine his personal attitude on every issue, has the far easier task of deciding which of programmes is

outlined by political parties suits him best. And the party which wins the favour of the largest number of voters, ideally at least, proceed to carry out the programmes which the voters have approved.

## Party Functions

The political party in any country, in order to gain the public interest, should be devoted to the public causes. It should reflect accurately the desires of the people. Its internal organization should be sufficiently democratic to provide a channel for active participation by the rank and file of the membership, not just in promoting the victory of the party, but in determining its policies and choosing its leadership. It should assist the process of arriving peacefully at a settlement of controversial issues and should carry out the judgment of the voters once they have made a choice of parties.

Thus organizing a responsible party system is one of the basic ingredients of any parliamentary system. But the issue does not end at this. A Government once chosen, should be able to carry the will of the majority with complete authority and resolution. In parliamentary systems, no doubt there are two party systems, and also systems run on the basis of consent of several parties. Advocates of more than two party system assert that a two party system would be totally inadequate to represent the great variety of political interests and principles. Thus while under such a system, true enough, that these "varieties of political interests" are represented, multiplicity of parties makes unlikely the development of a responsible opposition. Moreover, the better the opposition between the extremes is so great that neither is it that we have to channel all our actions and decision in a manner as to provide the best devised political structure on the one hand, and create such a system as to provide conditions for an effective government, on the other. These two principles should guide all our actions.

## Indispensable Solutions: INCREASE OF EXPORT AND EXPORT INCOMES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

## Part II

Integration and regional group progress would appear to be a of economic development, supply of technology and industrial terms of payment, rates of interest and provision, supplement the present forms of international financing of economic development by capital financing through the UN, and secure the establishment of a new financing and credit institution of the United Nations for Development. Past practice has demonstrated that non-goods expenditure considerably burdens the payment capacity of the developing countries and to make it a real tries. Since the problem appears to be complex it would be useful to study and analyse, within the UN, the high expenditure on sea transport, the abolition of monopoly practice in sea transport, the usefulness of forming merchant navies for developing countries, insurance in sea transport, in this connexion. The article also suggests that newspapers should publish pamphlets on such topics as democracy, freedom, individual society etc. giving different views that have been forwarded on the subjects so far.

In order to increase incomes derived from the export of raw materials and industry, the productive capacities of the less developed countries should be continuously enlarged. Considering the extension of the earlier developing countries; and to invest in the extension of international financing of gate tourism as a significant source of individual projects through the of income. financing of complex programmes

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Islam and Anis of yesterday devoted their editorials to commemorate the anniversary of the establishment of the International Red Cross. The editorials in paying tribute to the founder of the Red Cross, the late Mr. Henry Donat also referred to the humanitarian services rendered to the weak and the disabled as also to the victims of natural and man-inflicted catastrophes, by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## Noble Aims

Anis said, while man of the twentieth century has achieved many brilliant progresses in the field of science and technology, he has been able to pave the way for conquering the outer space; distance and all its implications and complications has been defeated as against time, but yet he still remains as weak and as helpless against natural catastrophe as the original man. This is where the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies in the world are called upon to render free and selfless assistance which they have and will do so in the future.

Afghanistan's Red Crescent Society, continued the editorial, ever since its establishment has been able to render effective and timely assistance to the destitutes at home and abroad.

Now that His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah has assumed the post of the Society's Honorary President, a special movement is being witnessed in the Red Crescent affairs. More effort is being made to expand the sphere of activity and increase the efficiency of the organization.

It is hoped that as a result of guidance by His Royal Highness the Prince and the efforts of all Red Crescent associates the Society will be able to render greater assistance in the future to the destitute persons and victims of natural catastrophe. In conclusion the editorial hoped for the success to the Red Cross and Crescent Societies throughout the world.

Anis also published an article by Mr. Zia Karizada on the need for being frank and objective in discussing public affairs in the press. Referring to the new trend in the press following the change over in the Government, the article said, much had been said about democracy, individual and civil rights, law, progress, freedom and etc. But seldom there has been any constructive idea put forward and any concrete suggestion made for a practical approach towards these blessings.

The article suggests that since the revised constitution is the ultimate repository of all hopes for the realization of these blessings, therefore it would be a worthwhile thing for all the newspapers to reproduce the old constitution, because not every one has an access to this material. Afterwards the newspapers should give a comprehensive coverage of the activities, decisions and the changes which the Constitutional Committee proposes. This is bound to give people a chance to understand the problems and questions involved in this connexion. The article also suggests that newspapers should publish pamphlets on such topics as democracy, freedom, individual society etc. giving different views that have been forwarded on the subjects so far.

## Radio Kabul Programme

THURSDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## ARRIVALS: ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut: Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-40.

Dep. 11-30.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul: Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

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INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amrit



## Haitian Crisis

(Contd. from page 1)  
with the Dominican Republic. The Dominicans charged that he was violating the traditional Latin American safeguard of asylum in foreign embassies for political opponents.

In the background is evident U.S. concern lest the deadly feud between Duvalier and his opponents create a dangerous vacuum in Haiti that could be quickly exploited by subversive elements.

The converted aircraft carrier boxer led a squadron of navy ships and the marines into Gonaïve Bay, off the Haitian capital.

Two American planes airlifted 178 American wives and children of U.S. servicemen and diplomats to Miami. Armed Haitian police and soldiers held the airport under tight security during the evacuation.

The OAS Council in Washington decided, to send its special committee back to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to work for a settlement. The Council delegated new powers to the Committee to perform whatever service is necessary to find a quick solution to the Haiti-Dominican dispute.

In the U.N. Security Council meeting, Dominican delegate said his country's troops remained poised on the Haitian border but were not there for aggressive purposes. He suggested that the Security Council drop the matter and leave it to the OAS for a solution.

In Port au Prince, Duvalier's militia was reported battling nightly hit-and-run attacks by opposition forces led by a former Duvalier Security Chief.

## Syrian Delegation Returns To Damascus After Talks In UAR

CAIRO, May 9, (Tass).—The talks between Vice-President of the United Arab Republic Marshal Amer and the Syrian delegation led by the Chairman of the National Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Syrian Arab Republic, Lieutenant General Atasi, lasted for four hours on Wednesday.

Immediately after this meeting the Syrian delegation went to the airport and flew to Damascus.

The Chairman of the Executive Council of the UAR, Mr. Ali Sabri, said that discussed at the talks was the question of implementing the theses of the tripartite declaration of unity, and in particular the question of the work of the joint committees that were to elaborate the agreement on unity.

## South Africa Intensifies Racial Segregation Policy, Charges U.N. Committee

UNITED NATIONS, May 9, (AP).—A U.N. Committee charged on Wednesday that South Africa is intensifying its racial segregation policies. It urged the U.N. Security Council to re-examine what the Committee called "the explosive situation" in that country.

In report to the Council and the General Assembly, the 11-nation Special Committee demanded anew that U.N. member states break off diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa.

Such a demand was contained in a resolution approved by the Assembly last November by a vote of 67 to 16 with 23 abstentions. The same resolution authorized creation of the Special Committee.

The report said that the South African Government had not only failed to comply with U.N. resolutions calling for an end to apartheid, "but has in recent intensified discriminatory and re-

## U.S. NOT HOPEFUL TO OBTAIN NUCLEAR BAN ACCORD, SAYS KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, May 9, (Reuter).—President Kennedy said on Wednesday he was "not hopeful" of obtaining a nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union and predicted that in the absence of a ban there would be a new round of great power nuclear tests.

"Personally I think that will be a great disaster for the interests of all concerned," he told his press conference.

"I am not hopeful," he replied when asked to assess the prospect of a test ban agreement.

About racial disturbances in Southern U.S., President Kennedy said he was "gratified" to note the progress made by white and negro citizens to end the "ugly situation" in Birmingham, Alabama.

He announced that in the last 72 hours the business community or Birmingham had responded to the needs of the situation with a pledge that substantial steps would be taken to meet the justiciable complaints of the negro population of the city.

On other foreign policy questions, the President as quoted by AP.

Declared in the event of aggression or preparation for aggression in the Middle East "whether direct or indirect, we would support appropriate measures in the United Nations, adopt other courses of action on our own to prevent or to put a stop to such aggression."

He said he did not think the balance of military power has been changed in the Middle East in recent days but added "obviously there are political changes...which still do not show a precise pattern and on which we are unable to make any final judgment."

He said the United States supports social, economic and political progress and "we support the security of both Israel and her neighbours." He said the United States "seeks to limit the arms race which obviously takes resources from an area already poor and puts them into an increasing race which does not really bring any great security."

On Laos, the President said the United States "is going to have to wait and see" if the Soviet Union will live up to its assurance of support for a neutral and independent Kingdom. He said the recent meeting between Under Secretary of State, Mr. Averell Harriman and Soviet Premier Khrushchev dealt with

## UAR And Algeria's Pledge To Work For Arab Unity

ALGIERS, May 9, (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella on Wednesday decided to multiply contacts and work toward the unity of Arab nations.

A joint communique at the end of President Nasser's four-day visit to Algeria announced "renewal of the oath to liberate Palestine and recover the right of the Arab people to Palestine."

It was the first time that newly independent Algeria joined in a formal statement of hostility toward Israel.

Despite pledges of work toward unity, there was nothing concrete that would indicate that Algeria intended to join the UAR.

## Republican's Criticize Kennedy's Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, May 9, (AP).—Republicans after Republican rose in the U.S. Senate on Wednesday to lay President Kennedy with accusations that his policies have caused "a great leap backward" in U.S. prestige around the world.

This day was chosen for the concerted attack because it is the 18th anniversary of the day, when victory was won in Europe in World War II.

With Republican Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois holding the floor and giving the go-ahead to his colleagues, they used such phrases as these to decry President Kennedy's policies:

"Our international standing has slipped low," indeed, "Senator John Tower, Republican-Texas."

"Our foreign relations all over the world are in disarray," Senator Frank Carlson, Republican-Kansas.

"Things have gone from bad to worse," Senator Jacob Javits, Republican, New York.

When the Republicans finished, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana made an emotional reply. He said not one constructive alternative to U.S. policies of the last 18 years "was offered on the floor of the Senate today."

"The easiest thing a politician can do is to find fault without offering any constructive alternative," Mr. Mansfield said.

KABUL, May 9.—A function was held at the Red Crescent Society yesterday to commemorate the birth anniversary and the unforgettable services of the founder of International Red Cross, the late Mr. Henry Donant.

The function was attended by Mr. Mohammad Murid, the adviser, Mr. Mohammad Homayoun Etemadi the Vice President, officials and a number of supporters of the Red Crescent Society.

## Pathet Lao Leader Rejects Suggestion To Hold Meeting In Luang Prabang

VIENTIANE, May 9, (Reuter).—The Pathet Lao Leader, Prince Souphanouvong, has rejected a suggestion by Prince Souvanna Phouma that Neutralist and Pathet Lao Factions should hold further discussions in Luang Prabang, Royal capital of Laos.

A statement by Prince Souphanouvong over Radio Khang Khay monitored in Vientiane rejected the idea and said further talks should be held in Khang Khay as were talks at the end of last month and early this month.

The letter from Prince Souvanna Phouma to Prince Souphanouvong was carried by an International Control Commission aircraft to Khang Khay on Wednesday and the aircraft brought back a reply to the Premier, according to ICC sources.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10 p.m. English film; **PICKWICK PAPERS**, starring James Hayter and Kathleen Harrison.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BAROOT** starring Sheikh Mukhtar, Hira Lal and Kum Kum.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **VIRGIN ISLAND**.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **GOMUND** starring Shyama and Raj Kumar.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 9.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

### Buying Rates In Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

We have pleasure in informing all concerned, that with effect from April 10, 1963 Indamir Afghan Industries Inc. 540 Shar-i-Nau, Kabul have been appointed Lloyd's agents as surveyors and claim settling agents for Afghanistan.

Indamir Afghan Industries Inc. 540, Shar-i-Nau, P.O.B. 37, KABUL AFGHANISTAN. Telephone Number: 21953.

## FOR SALE

Opel-Kapitan, Sedan 1959 black, outstanding appearance, very representative car, in perfect condition. 54,000 KMs only; duties paid. Please phone Consulate of the Netherlands, Tel. No. 20295.

## Pathet Lao Leader Rejects Suggestion To Hold Meeting In Luang Prabang

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The letter from Prince Souvanna Phouma to Prince Souphanouvong was carried by an International Control Commission aircraft to Khang Khay on Wednesday and the aircraft brought back a reply to the Premier, according to ICC sources.

Prince Souvanna has said that he was unwilling to return to present following the shooting of two ICC helicopters and wounding of four Frenchmen and an ICC personnel a week ago at Phonasavane on the Plain of Jars, apparently by Pathet Lao force.

Prince Souvanna has said that he believed the Pathet Lao were responsible for the incident.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-54 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-59 a.m.

TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Auhrotty

VOL II, NO. 60

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1963 (SOWR 20, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## Dr. Radhakrishnan Arrives In Kabul His Majesty Says Indian President's Visit Symbol Of Longstanding Friendship

KABUL, May 11.—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan the President of India was given a rousing welcome when he arrived here for a five day state visit to Afghanistan this morning.

Welcoming the President of India His Majesty said he was happy to mention that the ties of friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and India over the centuries have been an historical fact in the light of which our peoples have consistently remained close to each other.

"Your present trip is a symbol of mutual desire of both peoples to strengthen and develop these ties, and it constitutes the addition of still another occasion to remember the fine memories of relations existing between our countries."

"I hope that during this visit to our country your feelings will be similar to those I experienced myself during my trip to your great and hospitable country. I did not feel a stranger there and here, you, too, Mr. President, are among your friends." His Majesty said.

His Majesty once again welcomed Dr. Radhakrishnan as the President of a friendly country and "as a great scholar of our times."

The President's Speech  
Dr. Radhakrishnan in reply said that Afghanistan had been the meeting point of several currents of civilizations. Its geographical position, its historical developments have made it a country of importance and significance. He said, "you are trying now to build up the social structures of democracy. You may be sure that we are watching with greatest sympathy and interest the drastic and dramatic changes that are taking place here."

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the great Indian Poet Tagore in his play 'Kabuli Wala' describes how the people of Afghanistan possessed "warmth of feeling, kindness of disposition and loving hearts."

He said, your country is rich in natural and human resources and no doubt under His Majesty's guidance and leadership the people will respond to his call....

The President's plane landed at the Kabul International Airport at 11-30. Dr. Radhakrishnan was greeted by His Majesty the King. His Majesty introduced to his guest His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Mr. Ali Mohammad His Majesty's Court Minister, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, (First Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Second Deputy Prime Minister, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Sayed Kassim Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Governor of Kabul and Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul.

Mr. Mohammad Omar, Afghan Ambassador to New Delhi and Mr. Jagan N. Dhamija, Indian Ambassador at the court of Kabul were also present.

## Soviet Prosecutor Asks 10 Year Sentence For Wynne Death Penalty Asked For Penkovsky

MOSCOW, May 11, (Reuter).—Mr. Greville Wynne, 44 year old British businessman, last night heard the Soviet Prosecutor demand a 10-year sentence on him for spying against Soviet Union and the death penalty for his co-defendant, Mr. Oleg Penkovsky, 44 Soviet scientific worker.

But Mr. Wynne's lawyer, Nikolai Borovik, in a resounding final plea declared "confession has softened the crime" and called for "a much lighter sentence—a humane sentence."

Except for a quick blinking of the eyes, Wynne remained impassive, leaning on the dock rail. By a surprise decision, the court will hear the final statements of the accused today behind closed doors. The Prosecutor said this was necessary because they would concern evidence heard in secret.

Pankovsky at once agreed. Wynne first consulted his lawyer and then agreed also.

Mr. Kenneth Kirby, British Consul, said after the hearing "we were completely surprised by this. I do not know the reason for it."

He was previously reported to be suffering from mental depression and pulmonary trouble.



His Majesty delivering his address of welcome to H.E. Dr. Radhakrishnan at the airport this morning.

## UK AND USSR ACCUSE EACH OTHER VIOLATING GENEVA ACCORD ON LAOS

LONDON, May 11, (AP).—Britain and the Soviet Union clashed sharply on Friday night over moves to shore up the delicate truce in Laos.

The two nations, which served as Co-chairmen of the 1962 Laotian peace conference at Geneva, each accused the other of acting in violation of the Geneva accords.

The dispute burst into the open when the Soviets published the terms of a letter Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko proposed sending to Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, (Contd. on page 4)

## His Majesty's Sorrow Conveyed To Flood Victims

HERAT, May 11.—The Acting Governor of Herat together with Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society visited Kushk where they met a large number of the local citizens and 47 members of the families, who lost their relatives in the recent floods in Lag Lag-Khanna river.

The Acting Governor conveyed to them the deep sorrow and sympathy expressed by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent, and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

Mrs. Sanam, an old lady, who had lost her son, two grandchildren and a young daughter-in-law expressed gratitude to the sympathy expressed by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and the Prime Minister.

The 47 members of the bereaved families were given clothing and cash by the Afghan Red Crescent.

The latest figures available show that bodies of 148 victims of the floods have been recovered. 991 sheep, 84 cows, 15 horses, 87 camels and 41 burris were also lost in the catastrophe.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, May 11.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during week ending May 9th.

General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Interior, Lieutenant General Khan Mohammad, Governor and Military Commandant of Nangarhar; Mr. Mir Aminuddin Ansari, the newly appointed Chief Commissioner of Bamayan; Mr. Mohammad Yakoub Attayee, the Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. Mohammad Arsalan Sahimi, Vice President of the Department for Tribal Affairs and Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Administrative Chief of the Ministry of Public Works.

Similarly during the week Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador at the court of Kabul and Mr. Michael Gillette, the outgoing British Ambassador were granted audience by His Majesty the King.

## Indian President's Message On The Eve Of His Kabul Visit

I am glad that the first country I am visiting after assuming the office of President is our Asian neighbour, Afghanistan, with whom we have had very close and intimate relations for many centuries.

Afghanistan, today, is passing through political and social transformation and under the guidance of His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan, the commoners are having greater opportunities for self expression and development. It is my earnest desire that the country will grow in prosperity and our relations will become closer in years to come.

—S. RADHAKRISHNAN



# THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Ishla* in its editorial welcomed the news about revising the existing press laws. The role of press in developing societies such as Afghanistan, said the editorial, is particularly important. It is hoped that the Commission entrusted with the task would carve a greater margin for free expression of views in the new press law, so that writers and men of letters would be able to better serve the cause of enlightening the public towards the realization of the economic and social objectives to which the country has pledged itself.

It is hoped that the great countries of the world, by displaying their undoubtedly keen desire to preserve peace and save mankind from annihilation, would publish all relevant information and abstain from exploiting outer space for military purposes. It cannot be questioned that conquest of space is a praiseworthy accomplishment only when it is used for the good of mankind, otherwise all this effort and expense for the sake of imposing one's will upon another will be sheer waste of energy and money.

Shafa	Phone No. 20336
Boo Ali	Phone No. 23373
Zienezih	Phone No. 24544

Of the three stages, the second offers the most interesting aspects for study. The massive round towers seen from below now appear to be somewhat squat and ribbed rather like pumpkins. Upon entering the gateway between these one observes a doorway on the left leading into a large circular room which is in fact the interior of one of the towers. The lack of windows here leads one to conjecture that the roof must have had a circular orifice for light and air. There

But, on the eight day, all the men were back at their regular prison jobs.

Boo Ah Phone No. 23318  
Zieneih Phone No. 24544  
Roashan Phone No. 22649

Boo Ah Phone No. 23318  
Zieneih Phone No. 24544  
Roashan Phone No. 22649



## Castro Indicates Desire For Meeting With Kennedy

NEW YORK, May 11. (AP)—Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro indicated a desire to talk with President Kennedy in a filmed interview shown Friday night.

Dr. Castro, who was interviewed last month in Havana, said the recent U.S.-Cuban prisoner swap could be a beginning point for discussions.

He also showed willingness to discuss compensation for the expropriation of American property in Cuba—which has been estimated to be worth between 800 million and 1 billion dollars.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Kenneth Keating of New York immediately declared there could be no talks until Soviet troops and weapons have been withdrawn from Cuba.

Dr. Castro was interviewed by ABC news commentator Lisa Howard at the Hotel Riviera in Havana. The interview, along with a discussion of it by Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Keating was televised by ABC on Friday night in a special hour-long programme.

When Dr. Castro indicated a desire to talk with the United States, Miss Howard asked if the prisoner swap showed "a beginning of a rapprochement?"

"It is the beginning," Dr. Castro replied. "It is possible if we can use it, if the United States wants it, it is the beginning of better relations...a way of diminishing tension."

## HEPLING RETURNS FROM TOUR

KABUL, May 11.—Mr. Sixten Hepling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan, has described as "interesting" the historical monuments of Herat, which, he said, truly enough, represent one of the most brilliant chapters of Afghanistan's history.

Mr. Hepling said that the glazed tiles used in the Grand Mosque at Herat are highly artistic and beautiful; he also admired Herat's verdure.

He said that with the implementation of irrigation projects the province of Herat awaits a brighter future; he also praised the reconstruction projects in the area.

Mr. Hepling returned from a tour of Northern and Western parts of Afghanistan on Thursday.

## Bi-Racial Committee Agrees To End Birmingham Segregation Conflicts

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, May 11. (AP)—A bi-racial citizens committee agreed on Friday on proposals to end Birmingham's segregation conflict.

Integration forces had kept the city virtually under siege since April 3.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., spiritual leader of the desegregation campaign, said the agreement reached provided:

1. Desegregation of lunch counters, rest rooms, fitting rooms and drinking fountains in planned stages within the next 90 days.

2. The upgrading and hiring of negroes on a non-discriminatory basis. This will include the hiring of negroes as clerks and salesmen within the next 60 days.

3. Arrangements for the release of all persons arrested during racial demonstrations... 4. Communications between negroes and white persons will be publicly re-established within the next two weeks.

We would hope that this channel will prevent the necessity of further protest demonstrations,



Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister being received by Dr. Jan Cech the Czechoslovak Ambassador at the Court of Kabul in a reception held at the Embassy on Thursday afternoon to mark the country's National Day. Others who attended the function included some Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

## Ultra Modern Kabul International Airport Terminal Opened By Premier

KABUL, May 11.—The terminal building at Kabul International Airport was inaugurated by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister on Thursday afternoon.

In a brief speech the Prime Minister said the terminal building represented on the one hand the efforts made for the country's reconstruction under the guidance of His Majesty the King by the devoted sons of the country and on the other it is a manifestation of good, neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Dr. Yousuf said that several projects similar to the terminal building had been and were being implemented in Afghanistan through the selfless technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi the outgoing President of the Afghan Air Authority said the airport project, including the terminal building, cost a sum of Af. 170 million and \$8 million.

Right now 450 persons were assigned to run the airport. The ultra modern terminal building is furnished with de luxe furniture imported from abroad and also manufactured by the Jangalak Factory.

The building is in three storeys and the traffic control tower is seven storeys high. It can accommodate three hundred passengers at one time. The work on the terminal building had begun three years ago.

The ceremony was attended by Cabinet Members, High ranking Civil and Military Officials and the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Mr. Antonov.

Mr. King said. The agreement has no official status. In fact, city officials have issued strongly worded statements that they will not be bound by any agreement the bi-racial committee reaches.

Nevertheless, Mr. King has indicated he would call off demonstrations on the basis of the good faith.

The four points outlined in the agreement are virtually the goals announced by Mr. King when he opened the desegregation drive.

The only point not completely won was the matter of changes against the demonstrators.

"I am very happy to be able to announce that we have come today to the climax of a long struggle for justice, freedom and human dignity in the city of Birmingham," Mr. King said at a news conference during which the agreement was announced.

The Chairman, M. Sori Coulibaly of Mali, said he would formally ask Britain to reconsider its position "with a view to co-operating with this Sub-Committee in order to ensure that its mission might be successful in its endeavours."

Mr. Voensal Sonn of Cambodia, Vice Chairman of the Committee, was named Chairman of the Sub-Committee, with delegates of Madagascar, Iraq, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia as the other members.

The Chairman, M. Sori Coulibaly of Mali, said he would formally ask Britain to reconsider its position "with a view to co-operating with this Sub-Committee in order to ensure that its mission might be successful in its endeavours."

Mr. Cecil King, the British Delegate, said "no obstacles" would be placed in the way of consideration of this request.

No mention was made in the draft of suggestions that a U.N. Fact-Finding Mission be dis-

## UK And U.S.S.R. Accuse Each Other

(Contd. from page 1)  
Lord Home, strenuously objected to the terms of Mr. Gromyko's proposed message, which said at one point:

"Immediate measures by the coalition Government to insure security in Vientiane would be an important step on the way to resumption of normal activities of the coalition Government and consolidation of mutual trust between the three political forces (neutralist, rightist and leftist)."

"Of great importance in this respect would be the formation of a joint police force on the basis of agreement reached earlier by the three political forces and neutralization of the country."

The rightists now control the police in Vientiane and the leftists do not like it.

The upshot appeared to be deadlocked in the peacemaking efforts of the two Co-chairmen, who have special responsibility for insuring that the Geneva agreements for pacifying Laos are carried out.

In Moscow, Tass released the text of Mr. Gromyko's proposed message to Prince Souvanna Phouma. In London, the Foreign Office responded immediately by releasing a note from Lord Home to Mr. Gromyko, rejecting the Soviet approach. The Foreign Office also issued a special statement declaring:

"The most pressing need in Laos is not to publicize unsubstantiated accusations, but to bring machinery of the International Control Commission into the fullest play to prevent further fighting in the Plain des Jars."

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patched to Malta to investigate conditions there at first-hand, as had been urged by Mr. Dom Mintoff, former Premier in a letter to the Committee on Thursday.

TSHOMBE TO GO TO LEOPOLDVILLE

ELISABETHVILLE May 11. (Reuters)—President Moise Tshombe on Friday announced that he will hold a special delegation to Leopoldville to try to solve Katanga's reintegration problem.

In a telegram to the Congolese President, Mr. Joseph Kasabubu, and the Prime Minister Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Mr. Tshombe claimed there was "a deterioration into a catastrophic situation, general illegal persecution, and arbitrary arrests, provoking the discouragement and exodus of the population."

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PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: PICKWICK PAPERS; starring James Hayter and Kathleen.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: DANCE TEACHER with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: AS KA PANCHI, starring: Vyjaythimala and Rajinder Kumar.

ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: GREY HAIRED KHATAB, with translation in Persian.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 11.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghani Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 140 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark. Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc. Af. 10.1214 per French Franc. Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee.

(cheques) Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani Per unit of foreign currency: Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark. Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc. Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc.

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque) Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

We have pleasure in informing all concerned, that with effect from April 10, 1963 Indamer Afghan Industries Inc., 540 Shar-i-Nau, Kabul have been appointed Lloyd's agents as surveyors and claim settling agents for Afghanistan.

Indamer Afghan Industries Inc., 540, Shar-i-Nau, P.O.B. 37, KABUL AFGHANISTAN. Telephone Number: 21953.

Afro-Asian Resolution At U.N. Asking Immediate Independent For Malta

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 11. (Reuters)—Eight Afro-Asian States on Friday introduced a resolution recommending Britain to set "the earliest possible date" for the independence of Malta.

The draft, introduced in the Special Committee on Colonialism, would also invite Britain, as the administering power, to hold a conference with Maltese Representatives as soon as possible in independence and related questions.

The resolution confirmed the inalienable right of the people of Malta to self-determination and to national independence.

Britain told the 24-Nation Committee a few days ago that it was planned to hold constitutional talks on Malta within the next few months to consider the request of Dr. Borg Olivier, the Premier, for full independence.

Mr. Cecil King, the British Delegate, said "no obstacles" would be placed in the way of consideration of this request.

No mention was made in the draft of suggestions that a U.N. Fact-Finding Mission be dis-

patched to Malta to investigate conditions there at first-hand, as had been urged by Mr. Dom Mintoff, former Premier in a letter to the Committee on Thursday.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +22°C. Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-55 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-55 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Auhrology

VOL. II, NO. 61

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1963 (SOWR 21, 1342 S.H.)

## AFRO-ASIANS FACED WITH COMMON NEEDS, SAYS HIS MAJESTY

### Dr. Radhakrishnan Calls Non-Alignment Means Of Securing World Peace

### H.M.'s Banquet For Indian Leader

KABUL, May 12.—His Majesty the King in a banquet which he gave in honour of Indian President Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan last night in Del Kushah Palace said, "the nations of Asia and Africa whose progress and development were impaired by past circumstances find themselves today confronted with common needs the satisfaction of which can be envisaged only in an atmosphere of world peace."

His Majesty said the co-operation of these nations and their common effort for improvement of mutual relations and consolidation of world peace are necessities which need still greater attention on their part.

His Majesty said: "amicable relations between countries of the world are the products of mutual respect, of trust and of goodwill. In the time honoured historical and cultural acquaintance between the people of Afghanistan and India and in relation between these two countries this quality stands out as an undeniable fact."

"The valiant efforts of the people of India for attainment of their independence, has always been viewed with great sympathy by the people of Afghanistan and likewise the people of Afghanistan have enjoyed during their struggle for independence the moral support offered by the people of India...." His Majesty said.

His Majesty the King expressed his sorrow over the loss of Dr. Rajendra Prasad who died last year. "I cannot refrain myself from expressing my sorrow over the sad loss of that great friend and great Indian personality the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad."

"Our country recently entered into a new phase," His Majesty said. "With the realization of the present day needs, our efforts today are directed along-side economic development, towards greater momentum in social development and establishment of a basically sound and healthy society. We find ourselves at a beginning, the end of which seems promising. We believe that only in an atmosphere of peace and friendship, understanding and mutual respect, with all peoples and nations, especially the ones who live with us in the same region, can we find effective possibilities for developing our material life, for attaining a higher standard of living, and for carrying forward our social reforms. The real interpretation of our policy of neutrality and non-alignment are to be sought in that point of view."

His Majesty said, "The recent tension between the two great Asian nations, the Republic of India, and the Peoples Republic of China for both of whom Afghanistan entertains friendship, and who both live in the same region with us, has since the very outset created concern in our minds and the series of unpleasant events it led to were followed here with deep apprehension. We are hopeful, nevertheless, that we observe today

"Our world at present is more than ever before in need of a real and a stable peace. In the face of the threat posed by nuclear weapons to humanity, the people and the Government of Afghanistan sincerely desire to see that the endeavours of responsible people throughout the world are devoted to human welfare, above all and that towards attainment of this lofty ideal and vital need no effort is spared."

His Majesty said the President's visit constituted his first goodwill visit after having taken the oath of office as the President of the Indian Republic. This was highly appreciated by our people indeed," His Majesty added.

In reply to His Majesty's speech the Indian President said we have already felt the warm friendliness and goodwill of the people of Afghanistan for us.

Referring to His Majesty's remarks that both Afghanistan and India were engaged in the task of raising the living standard of their peoples, the Indian President said, this was a justification for freedom. "Freedom is an opportunity which we have to use for the purpose of making all of our people feel that they belong to a country which looks after them with great care and concern," Dr. Radhakrishnan said.

"A great caliph once said about the administration of secular affairs: the kazi must be one to whom no blame should attach. Tax collectors should not subject the people to any sense of extortion. A police officer should always protect the weak against the strong and the intelligence report should be honest and objective. If a leadership is wise, if administration is clean and if there is a sense of participation of the people in the Government of a country.... people will be contented."

"According to Caliph Mansour (Contd. on Page 4)



His Majesty the King delivering his speech at the Dilkusha banquet in honour of his Excellency Dr. S. Radhakrishnan last night.

## Syrian Cabinet Resigns Jundi To Form New Govt.

DAMASCUS, May 12. (AP).—Syria's National Revolutionary Council announced on Saturday it had accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Salah Bitar and appointed Dr. Sami Jundi to form a new Government.

The Government change was a bid to end a week of tense political crisis and riotous demonstrations that threatened the coming federation of the three Arab countries Syria, Iraq and Egypt.

The decrees were announced by Damascus Radio after a fourth all-night session of the Revolutionary Council.

Mr. Jundi, about 40, a dentist, was Minister of Guidance in Mr. Bitar's Cabinet. He was the only remaining Minister not belonging to Mr. Bitar's ruling Baath Socialist Party.

The Radio said Mr. Jundi, who was one of the signers of the April 17 Cairo declaration that brought the Federation into being, immediately began consultations to form a new Government.

Mr. Jundi was head of the Socialist Union Movement, one of the three pro-Nasser groups whose Ministers resigned to demand a larger voice for Nasser in the Syrian Government.

## Iraqi Cabinet Resigns: Premier To Form New Govt.

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 12. (AP).—Baghdad Radio announced on Saturday that the Iraqi Cabinet of Brig. Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr had submitted its resignation to President Abdel Salam Aref.

President Aref accepted the resignation and charged Brig. Bakr with the formation of a new Government, the Radio said.

In submitting his resignation, Brig. Bakr said his Government felt its mission had been accomplished with the signing of the April 17 Cairo agreement to federate Iraq with Syria and President Nasser's United Arab Republic. The mission of the new Cabinet will be to apply the Cairo agreement, the Radio quoted him as saying.

CAIRO, May 12. (Reuters).—U.A.R. troops being withdrawn from the Yemen, where they had been supporting the republican regime against the royalist forces, landed in Suez yesterday, the Middle East News Agency reported.

NEW YORK May 12. (Reuters).—A total of 41 down and out on New York's Skid Row have died from drinking wood alcohol, Health officials said on Saturday.

Ten of 31 others being treated in Bellevue Hospital are in "extremely poor" condition. The epidemic of wood alcohol poisoning began in the Bowery area a week ago after the rumour had gained currency that the deadly poison could be made safe by filtering it through a loaf of bread or a felt hat.

Health officials and Police believed they traced the main source of the "liquor" to a hardware shop. A shop assistant has been charged with homicide in the deaths of two vagrants. Another shopman is on bail accused of selling the alcohol to vagrants for human consumption.

SHAH ALAMI MEETS KHRUSHCHEV

MOSCOW, May 12.—According to a Bakhtar despatch from Moscow, Mr. Shah Alami Afghanistan's Ambassador in Moscow, met Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, on Friday to forward to him Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's message.

Utmarkhail To Fight To Bitter End For Their Freedom

KABUL, May 12.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that recently a large jirga was held at Shona Sta which was attended by leaders, learned figures and a large number of Aseel Utmarkhail tribesmen.

After hearing a number of passionate speeches on the need for greater unity and giving sacrifices for the safeguarding of people's freedom, the jirga resolved that they will resist with all their might any aggression against their land and that they will fight to the bitter end for the attainment of the rights of the Pakhtunistani nation.

41 Die In New York From Drinking Wood Alcohol

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## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 12, 1963

## Kabul International Airport

The terminal building of the Kabul International Airport which was opened by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf last week, is a vivid example of the determination and will of the people of this country to improve their lot. Three years ago when the foundation stone of the building was laid down, it was a cold and bitter day in that area and dust and wind made it uncomfortable for those who participated in the ceremony.

The ultra modern terminal building and the airport itself have abolished all those signs and now it has become a centre of activities and comfort.

The Kabul Airport is the first international airport which has been opened in the country. The aid and co-operation rendered by our great northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, for the completion of the airport, as said by the Prime Minister, is an example of assistance by that country to several projects which are either completed or being completed. The people of Afghanistan truly appreciate the value of such assistance.

In a mountainous country like Afghanistan, the development of air transportation is a must and we are happy that in the First Five Year Development Plan and also in the Second one special attention has been devoted to air transportation projects. The Kandahar International airport, built through aid offered by the Government of the United States, will be opened in not too distant a future. Several other regional airports are either have been and are being constructed.

Undoubtedly these airports will attract more international airlines to establish contacts in Afghanistan. This will not only help the country from an economic point of view but also introduces Afghanistan to the outside world. Next to this, we hope that we will be able to increase the number of our commercial plains. Steps

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE LANGUAGE PRESS

By: IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

The Institute of Education, Kabul, Afghanistan, has been established by the Department of Women's Education.

In addition to the afternoon courses of training, already mentioned in previous articles on this subject, the Institute has endeavoured since 1960 to designate certain girls' schools as Laboratory Schools for assisting women teachers. The Institute succeeded in this job by selecting the Mahjooba Heravi Girl's Primary School, two Classes in Malalayeh Girl's School and two Classes in the Rabia Balkhy Girl's School for this purpose. Facilities for experimentation have been provided as in Boy's Schools and a development programme has been launched for enhancing the knowledge and experience of women teachers; the results achieved so far are satisfactory.

The Department of Rural Training and Agriculture.

This Department, too, has extended its fields of activity since last year. In addition to the establishment of agricultural farms in the Teacher-training School and Laboratory Schools, substantial quantities of vegetable seeds have also been imported and distributed among Directorates of Education in all provinces; these are being planted and experimented with in agricultural farms. Efforts have been made to complete textbooks on agriculture on the Pri-

mary-School level and in simple language. These books show the influence of agriculture upon the economic and social life of the people and their health. A number of such books have been compiled in Persian and Pushto and have been introduced in Schools after careful experimentation and evaluation of results.

The Department of Administration and Supervision.

Since the past three years the Handbook on Primary Education and Rules of Inspection and Regulations for Hostels have been sent through this Department to the Institute of Education for revision. The Handbook on Primary Education and Regulations for Hostels have been completed and returned to the Ministry of Education. Similarly, the Rules of School Inspection have been revised and improved to meet changing conditions.

Comments: On the basis of an agreement concluded between the Government of Afghanistan and the United States of America, a team of experts from Columbia University has been deputed by the United States International Co-operation Administration (now United States Administration for International Development) to work in this Institute. This co-operation began since the establishment of the Institute.

These experts have co-operated with the Institute in various ways and in its different Departments, such as the Departments of Science, Social Sciences, Primary Education, English Language, Compilation and Translation, Production of Teaching Materials and Aids to Teaching, Library Administration, Art and Home Economics, Examinations and Women's Education, Rural Training and Agriculture, and Administration and Supervision etc.

The member of the team, including the Chief, number 8 to 10 from 20 to 30 English teachers have also worked every year in the English language Department, the Faculty of Letters and certain Secondary Schools in Kabul. They have also helped the Institute by authorising English textbooks for Afghans.

The Team of Columbia University, called TCCU Team (abbreviated form of Teacher's College, Columbia University) has also assisted the Institute in the form of training Technical Personnel for Education, procuring books for the Library and certain other textbooks for other Departments of the Institute. This assistance continues according to the provisions of the Agreement and more will be said about it in articles on foreign aid to the Ministry of Education.

Both the evening newspapers Anis and Heywad yesterday carried the news of the arrival of His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India to Kabul as His Majesty's esteemed guest.

The papers carried photos of His Majesty the King and his guest at the airport and also along the route.

The morning paper Islah carried a portrait of His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan and devoted its editorial to His Excellency's five day visit to this country. The editorial entitled 'every one is waiting the arrival of His Majesty's esteemed guest', dealt with the historic and friendly ties existing between Afghanistan and India. It said Afghan nation has always been wishing for the progress and prosperity of India. The people of Afghanistan fully sympathized with the struggles of the Indian people for the attainment of their independence; this feeling certainly has been reciprocated.

The editorial then went on to say that Afghanistan and India as two Asian countries have both risen against colonialism and attained their independence; therefore they share the bitter memories of foreign domination. And now that both countries are independent, they follow policies of neutrality in conducting their international affairs and are determined to reconstruct their land.

Common interest for world peace and adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence are yet other factors in bringing the two countries closer together.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, continued the editorial, is a world famous figure in philosophy and more than hundred universities in the world have conferred to him honorary doctorate degrees in recognition of His Excellency's great personality. We are sure that the Indian President's brief state visit to this country will open a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries and we hope His Excellency will carry pleasant memories of his stay here, concluded the editorial.

Islah also devoted the greater part of a page to introducing India as a country of ancient glories which is rapidly moving towards industrialization. An illustrated article deals at length with the country's history, geography, people and their efforts for raising the country's living and economic standards.

Pictures of an oil refinery, the famous Taj Mahal in Agra and an atomic reactor built in Bombay with the co-operation of Canada are featured in connexion with the article.

Anis in its editorial yesterday also welcomed the inauguration of the new terminal building at Kabul International Airport, but emphasized the importance of maintaining the building in its present form. It expressed the hope that since the Afghan Air Authority has been able to train a sufficient number of maintenance personnel in various fields this should not be too difficult.

The Fight for Economic Emancipation. All these particulars are based in the main on the reports of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 1962/1963. But, if a comparison is made with the situation before the second world war, it will be possible to draw a picture of the dis-

(Contd. on page 4)

## Economic Problems And African Leaders' Meeting

In the big Africa House, numerous experts and officials of the United Nations Economic Commission are preparing an economic analysis of the situation in Can Africa Follow in Europe's Footsteps.

It has been deduced by the Economic Commission that Africa cannot follow in the footsteps of industrial development in Europe or America. What distinguishes this continent from the others is that the implantation of alien experiences would leave a deep mark on the economic development of almost every country in Africa. Africa is basically typical of mono-culture. The plantations and mines are the main hubs of the industry, which instead of machinery employ cheap labour powers.

It is widely known that forty per cent of African revenues comes from agriculture. In the industrially advanced countries the percentage from this type of revenue comes to between nine and ten per cent. In Africa the value of agricultural production per inhabitant is forty dollars annually, in the industrial countries it is more than 120 dollars. The prices of farm produce in the industrially advanced countries are much above prices in Africa which, actually, is an agricultural producer for the other parts of the world, primarily for the former metropolises.

In extracting farm produce from Africa at low cost, the industrial countries really continue the practice of depriving the African hired labourer on the plantations of his surplus labour value. The result is a smaller national income to the African, which is twelve times lower than in Europe.

African Standard of Living. The African worker is perhaps the poorest paid worker in the world. Human labour in every conceivable calculation of African production costs, both on the plantation and in the city, is the least item. Obviously, this reflects on the entire standard of living of the 240,000,000 Africans, the level

of which is unrivalled in the world. The hired labourer on the plantation or the member of any tribe must exert enormous efforts to provide a minimum of livelihood for his family. This primarily goes for the dependencies. In the young independent countries, the social pattern is undergoing changes of varying degree. Many countries are striving to extricate themselves from economic dependence and outside pressure. But, the conditions under which inter-continental trade is being carried on still reveals striving of capital to perpetuate Africa's under-development by stimulating mono-culture, by keeping Africa in the position of a partner that will supply the industrially advanced part of the world. This situation aggravates the efforts of the young countries that wish to alter their social relations by means of a fairer distribution of the gross product.

Africa suffers of the uneven relations between the advanced and the economically backward areas of the world. According to United Nations data in respect to productivity, Africa's contribution to the world's market is hardly two per cent. It is no wonder, therefore, that the annual value of industrial production of all Africa (South Africa not included) amount to a value which does not reach even half the annual value of British industrial production. An entire continent is unable to compare with one European country, with that very country which until yesterday ruled almost a third of the African continent.

## Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-47; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

10-00-10-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.

Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.

Beirut—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-30.

Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

Kabul—Beirut:  
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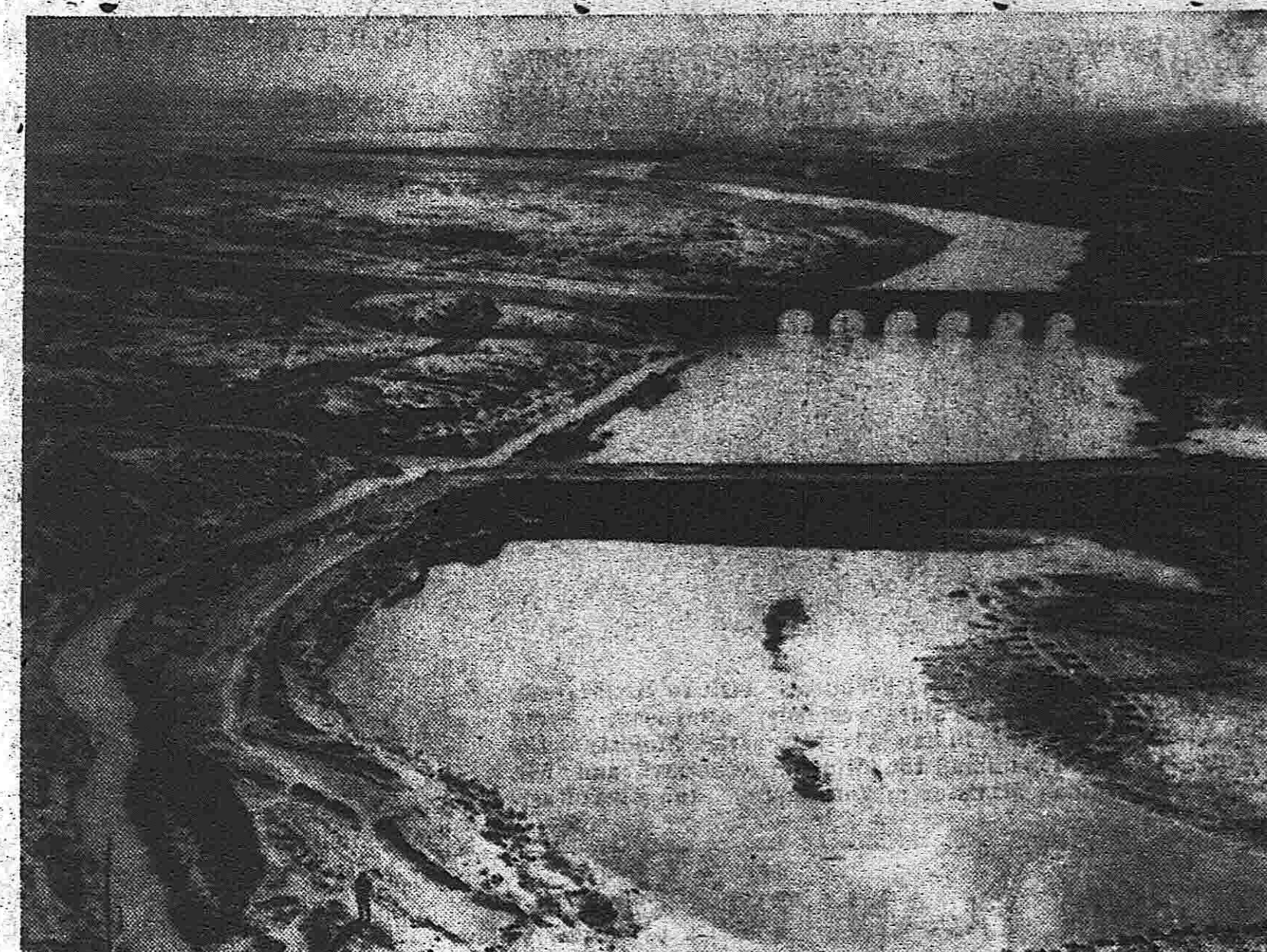
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Kabul—Beirut:  
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## THE SARDEH DAM IN GHAZNI



The completion of the Sardah Dam will furnish additional water to about 15000 hectares of land now barren for lack of this life-giving substance.

The Sardah Dam is situated at a distance of 38 km south of the city of Ghazni. Work on the dam was started by the Ministry of Public Works back in 1960.

About 3 km east of the present dam site, another dam was built by Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi about one thousand years ago and was known as the Sultan Dam. But the destructive wars, civil strife and natural incidents such as floods, etc., destroyed it. Today only parts of the dam

are still there as silent proofs of the ancient civilization of Afghanistan.

During the year 1962 the concrete work on the tunnels for the water was almost completed. This tunnel is 150 metres long, 2 metres wide and 2 metres high and has the capacity of conducting 50 cubic metres of water per second through.

The dam is actually an earth dam with two reinforced layers on both sides which are known as filter structures. Last year the reservoir side filter structure was completed. Its length is 60 metres, lower width 25 metres and upper width 12 metres. Crushed

stone is the chief item used. The overall dimensions of the dam are as follows: width 200 metres; height 30 metres and thickness at the top 9 metres. The dam will store flood waters and the waters from snow and rainfalls and will irrigate the land situated south-east of Ghazni. The reservoir will be 16 km. long and will store about 200 million cubic metres of water over an area of 55 sq. km. The total cost of the dam has been estimated at 186,580,000 Afghanis.

It is expected that the Sardah Dam will begin active service in 1964.

## Tourism In Afghanistan

Three thousand, five hundred thirty two tourists from 30 countries visited Afghanistan last year and spent about 19 million Afghanis in our country.

Mr. A.W. Tarzi, President of Garzandoy said during a conversation that thanks to her geographic location, on the ancient crossroads of trade, and the abundance of valuable and majestic riches left to us by glorious civilizations, Afghanistan has been able to attract the attention of world tourists in recent years.

Unfortunately, the scarcity of accommodation so far has been the reason why tourist traffic to Afghanistan has not increased very much. That is why the 2nd Five Year Plan envisages the construction of new hotels and a winter sports site at Salang. It is to be hoped that one day not very far away, the call of "Let's ski on Hindu Kush" will be the special call for tourists the world over. The plan has also foreseen better transportation on more new roads to tourist sites all over Afghanistan.

Afghanistan offers many tourist attractions the year round. But, of course, the fundamental tourist attraction are Bamiyan and Band-e-Amir.

Tourists who have already visited Afghanistan have served as messengers of goodwill and have introduced the many attractions that Afghanistan has to offer the world tourists.

Mr. Tarzi said there are usually three types of tourists visiting Afghanistan:

1. Through introduction by tourist agencies. Tourists who visit us in this way usually travel

in groups. Garzandoy offers them all facilities while in Afghanistan.

2. Tourists who have more limited means and don't travel through the agencies, come to Afghanistan individually and receive the assistance they require.

3. Tourists who enter Afghanistan and seek aid from the people in travelling about the country. Such people don't use a regular means of communication, and sometimes walk across the country from one touristic site to another.

According to a calculation by the Garzandoy last year tourists spent 19,020,000 Afghanis in our country. 50% of this was handed in to Ariana Afghan Airlines, 35% to Kabul Hotel and other hotels, 5% to the bazaar and taxis and another 10% to Garzandoy for the transport.

Over the past four years Garzandoy has been able to establish business contact with over 200 tourist agencies. This has proved very useful to the development of tourism in Afghanistan.

The development of tourism brought about the international union of tourism which was the chief factor in the creation of an advisory board for tourism within the framework of the U.N. in 1963. A conference is to be held in order to solve some of the outstanding problems that world tourism is still facing.

Mr. Tarzi said that U.S. tourists have predominated other tourists in Afghanistan. He also added that U.S. itself was spending great amounts of money to develop tourism in the U.S. Last year's expenditures there, he said, am-

ounted to some two thousand million dollars.

## Kennedy-Pearson Talks Make Good Progress

HYANNIS PORT, Massachusetts, May 12, (Reuter).—President Kennedy said Friday night that he and Mr. Lester Pearson, the new Canadian Prime Minister, had made "good progress" in wide-ranging talks here on Friday.

At an important press conference in the house of his brother Robert, the Attorney-General, the President told reporters that he and Mr. Pearson had covered a number of subjects of importance in detail.

Mr. Pearson, standing beside the President, listed six main subjects which were discussed at their talks, which began over the luncheon table and continued throughout the remainder of the day.

1.—The prospects for disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons testing.

2.—U.S.-Canadian defence matters, which he said would certainly be dealt with in the communiqué which was to be issued at the end of the talks yesterday, and which would include the question of nuclear weapons.

3.—Defence production sharing.

4.—The development and further utilization of channels of consultation and communication between the two Governments.

5.—Forthcoming international

## Cooper To Rocket On Longest US Space Flight

Next Tuesday morning, barring adverse weather or technical delay, U.S. Astronaut Gordon Cooper will rocket off on the longest space flight yet made by an American.

The scheduled mission of 22 times around the world—about 575,000 miles—would be longer than the combined flights of five previous U.S. Astronauts and the culmination of the 500 million dollar Mercury programme.

According to a summary by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) the 36-year-old Air Force Major is scheduled to take off in his Faith-7 spacecraft May 14.

The space trip will take him repeatedly over nations lying 32 and one half degrees North and South of the Equator—105 nations, islands and possessions in all.

The landing after a full 22 orbit mission will be made about 80 miles southeast of Midway Island in the Pacific, 34 hours and 19 minutes after liftoff. Impact is timed for about noon on Wednesday.

The aircraft carrier "Kearsarge" and a destroyer are being deployed in this so-called prime recovery area to pick up the Astronaut.

A force of 20 other ships with aircraft aboard are being strung across great stretches of the Pacific and Atlantic to make the recovery should the flight end earlier. The ships are being positioned generally below intersections of orbits.

The flight's main objectives, NASA said, are to:

1.—"Study the effects of approximately one day in orbital flight on the Astronaut-verification that man can function in space as a primary system aboard the spacecraft for an extended period of time and evaluate the combined performance of the Astronaut with a Mercury spacecraft modified for a 'full-day mission'."

Underlying the flight, NASA noted, is the continued refinement of equipment, systems and procedures leading to the much more ambitious Gemini and Apollo spacecraft flights which will ultimately, and within this decade, land U.S. Astronauts on the moon.

Major Cooper plans to conduct about 15 experiments, mostly to get information that will serve future Gemini flights.

The Astronaut will have four cameras aboard to photograph space phenomena, clouds and points of interest on earth.

From the public point of view, most interest will centre on a small television camera aboard the capsule.

Major Cooper plans to sleep about eight hours during the middle segment of the flight.

He will have a little more than five quarts of drinking water aboard and a variety of dehydrated food. It includes spaghetti and meat sauce and beef-and-gravy dinners.

Trade negotiations in Geneva.

6.—The establishment of NATO interallied and multilateral nuclear forces.

Mr. Pearson said he and the President had agreed that the U.S. Secretary of Defence and the Canadian Minister of Defence production would get together soon and hold talks on sharing defence production.



### Dr. Radhakrishnan's Speech

(Contd. from Page 1)  
the Government will be stable. Slowness of evolution is responsible for all upheavals. It is therefore essential for us to speed up our progress as much as possible. That is what you are attempting to do, Your Majesty, and that is what we are attempting to do in our own country....."

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that Dr. Rajendra Prasad was one of the great fighters for freedom and he set an example by holding his office of Presidency for twelve and a half years, "an example which we all try to follow to the best of our ability."

He said that the policy of non-involvement in military blocs which both Afghanistan and India follow was "one way which can bring the establishment of peace."

Referring to the Indian Chinese dispute, the President said "it is our earnest endeavour that it should be settled in a peaceful way. If it is not so settled you may be sure it is not due to any unwillingness on the part of India to have this problem settled in an amicable way as possible."

"You may feel certain that our policy in this matter has also been a policy of a country which is dedicated to peace, which is interested in using peaceful methods for the settlement of all outstanding disputes. We don't propose to adopt any other course of action in this matter."

"I have no doubt that in the international conferences...while we have worked together, we remember the Principles of Bandung and the Five Principles pronounced by us some years ago. They will be the guiding principles so far as our international conduct is concerned and we will do everything on our part to promote not only Afro-Asian solidarity but also world peace. In this process our own relations will be strengthened and we will work as partners in the quest for world peace."

The banquet was attended by the President's entourage. His Royal Highness Marshal Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of National Assembly, Cabinet members, the Governor and the Mayor of Kabul, heads of the Diplomatic Corps and generals of the Royal Army.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Radhakrishnan paid a courtesy visit to His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace. Later he went to the Mausoleum of His Majesty Late King Mohammad Nadir Shah where he placed a wreath of flower.

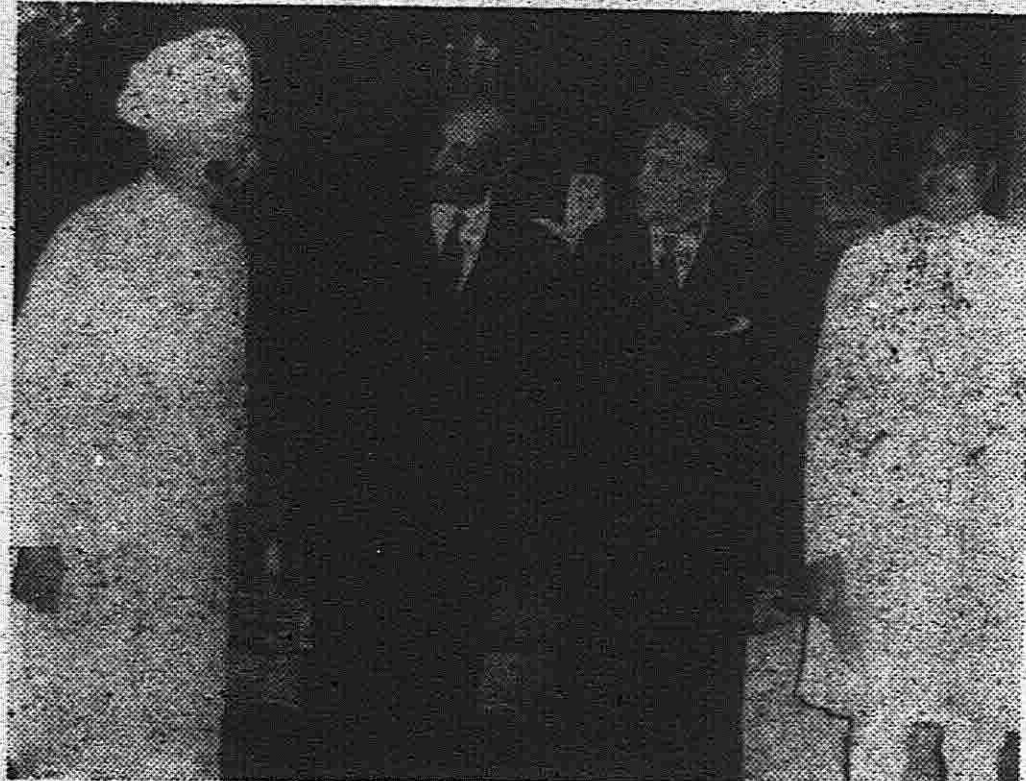
### Economic Problems

(Contd. from page 2)

astrous consequences of the colonial policies. The past decade has meant much for the economic development of the entire African area.

Today the position of the African has improved. This, especially goes for the independent countries. Compared with the situation in 1933, for instance, industrial output has gone up by 300 per cent. In Europe it has gone up by about sixty per cent.

Regarded from this point of view, the development of the African continent offers great hope even though Africa is the most backward area in the world. Africa refuses to be an exclusive raw-material supplier, and wants to be a manufacturer of finished products.



Dr. Radhakrishnan paid a courtesy visit to His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace yesterday afternoon. From left to right are the Indian President, His Majesty the King, Mr. Ali Mohammad the Minister of Court and Mr. Reddi, the Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

## BRITISH PLAN TO SOLVE U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS WEALTHIER MEMBERS EXPECTED TO BOOST PAYMENTS

UNITED NATIONS, May 12, (AP)—U Thant says it is going to cost 33 million dollars to keep the United Nations in the Congo for the last six months of this year.

If the regular scale of UN assessments is applied the United States would be required to put up roughly one-third, or 11 million dollars.

But if the special session of the General Assembly opening on Tuesday adopts a British plan the United States and other of the more wealthy UN members will be pressed to boost their payments by voluntary contributions.

The official US position is that it won't consider any voluntary contributions unless many more UN members come up with long overdue Congo assessments.

All the United States will say so far is that it is considering the British plan, whose proponents say it represents a realistic approach to the problem.

Here is how the British plan would work:

The first 10 million dollars would be raised by the normal scale of assessments. For a country with the minimum assessment—0.04 per cent—the bill would be 40,000 dollars.

About 80 UN members classified as less developed nations would have to pay only half the levy in raising the remaining 2 million dollars.

Because of the reduction in assessments about 23 million of the 33 million dollars would have to be raised by voluntary contributions.

If the United States followed precedent it would make up about half that total with a voluntary contribution. It has shouldered nearly 50 per cent of the UN Congo operation thus far.

But at a 21-nation conference in March on UN financing the United States served warning it could not be expected to go on paying on that scale while others paid nothing.

A reliable source reiterated last week that the United States will not do in the future what it has done in the past—pay for virtually all relief given in the past to the lesser developed nations.

The amount given by the United States for voluntary contribu-

### General Assembly To Begin Talks On UN Budget Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, May 12, (AP)—American and British UN delegates said on Sunday they were hopeful that the General Assembly, in its special session starting Tuesday, would find a way to get the money needed to keep peacekeeping operations going.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson of the United States and Sir Patrick Dean of Britain expressed their optimism in response to a moderator's question on Mr. Stevenson's own fortnightly TV show.

Mr. Stevenson said the United States had carried a disproportionate share amounting to nearly half the costs of the Congo and Middle-East operations and was the only country besides Britain to make voluntary contributions for peacekeeping, on top of assessed contributions.

But Sir Patrick declared, "I think some solution will be found just because it must be found at this stage." He explained:

"This is one of the sort of problems which is very difficult until you come right up to it. We are now approaching the crunch of it and I think methods will have to be found for dealing particularly with the Congo operation and UNEF (the Middle-East UN Emergency Force), at any rate, until the end of this year. This is absolutely essential."

"And I hope it will be possible to lay down some general guidance for future peacekeeping operations, because we are certainly going to have some more of them if you are going to have general disarmament, you have got to have some arrangements to take the place of the arms which you are destroying, some method of keeping the peace of the world."

### Hungary Seeking To Normalize Ties With U.S. Indicates Kadar

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 12, (AP)—Premier Kadar indicated on Saturday night that Hungary is seeking to settle its disputes with the United States in negotiations aimed at full UN diplomatic recognition of the Communist regime.

The Hungarian Government and Party Chief declared in a major policy speech that "any Government in the world, including the United States, can count on us if they are willing to solve international disputes through talks."

Following the 1956 revolution, the US Government cut diplomatic ties with Hungary to a minimum.

## U.S.S.R. TO TEST NEW SPACE ROCKET DESIGN IN PACIFIC MAY 15

MOSCOW, May 12, (AP)—The Soviet Union on Saturday announced it would test a new space rocket design from May 15 to July 15 this year. It warned ships and airplanes to stay out of two impact areas in the Pacific Ocean.

The Soviet news agency Tass said: "The rocket shoots would be held with the object of the further exploration of outer space. Soviet scientists and designers have prepared for testing improved variations of carrier rockets for cosmic objects."

The Soviets carried out a similar series of launching last year. The announcement said the

### AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BABETTE GOES TO WAR**, starring: Brigitte Bardot and Jacques Charrier.  
**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **VIRGIN ISLAND**.  
**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEVEN NURSES** with translation in Persian.  
**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **GREY HAIRED KHATAB** with translation in Persian.

### Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 12.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates in Afghani:**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

**Selling Rates in Afghani:**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### O.A.S. Commission To Leave For Haiti For Peace Talks

WASHINGTON, May 12, (AP)—The Special Mission of the Organization of American States plans to leave on Tuesday for Haiti to seek peace between that country and the Dominican Republic, its Chairman said on Saturday.

Ambassador Alberto Zuleta Angel of Colombia said "I believe we will have no difficulties" in carrying out the mission's work in Haiti.

Mr. Zuleta said the peace-seeking task force plans to leave Washington by plane on Tuesday afternoon for New York, and leave there on Wednesday morning for the Dominican Republic. From there the group will go to Haiti.

He added that he had received assurances from Haiti's Foreign Minister, Mr. Rene Chalmers, on Friday that the Haitian Government would co-operate with the OAS group.

The peace-seeking group held a private meeting here on Saturday to discuss plans for the trip to Haiti.

KABUL, May 12.—Dr. Abdul Wasi Latifi, a professor of Bacteriology at the College of Medicine who had gone to Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Vaccine Manufacturing Institute has returned to Kabul.

### THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +13°C.  
Minimum +10°C.  
Sun set today at 6-55 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-57 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 62

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1963 (SOWR 22, 1942 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## AFGHAN-INDIA LEADERS' MEETING HELD IN CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE

KABUL, May 13.—Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the President of India met with His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace at 11-00 a.m. yesterday.

During the meeting Mr. Gopal Reddi the Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Mr. S. Dutt Secretary to the President; Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Special Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. Jagan Dhamija, Ambassador at the court of Kabul were present from the Indian side.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister; Mr. Ali Mohammad, Minister of Court; Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Mohammad Omar, Ambassador in New Delhi and Mr. Zalmi Mahmood Ghazi, Director General of the International and United Nations Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present on the Afghan side.

Matters of mutual interest between the two countries were discussed in the meeting in an atmosphere of cordiality which characterizes good relations between them.

At 9-30 a.m. His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi the Victor of Kabul, Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and her husband, Sardar Abdul Wali had paid a visit to Dr. Radhakrishnan in Chilstoon Palace.

Yesterday morning Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister with his members of Cabinet also met with Dr. Radhakrishnan at Chilstoon Palace.

The President of India attended a luncheon in his honour by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance at Chilstoon Palace. The function was also attended by the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, high ranking military and civil officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps. A concert was given by the Kabul Radio orchestra during the lunch.

In the afternoon the President of India visited the Kabul Museum. During this visit Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Mr. Rishya accompanied Dr. Radhakrishnan.

The Indian President who visited several parts of the museum was met by Dr. Mohammad Anas the Deputy Minister of Education and the President of Afghan Historical Society.

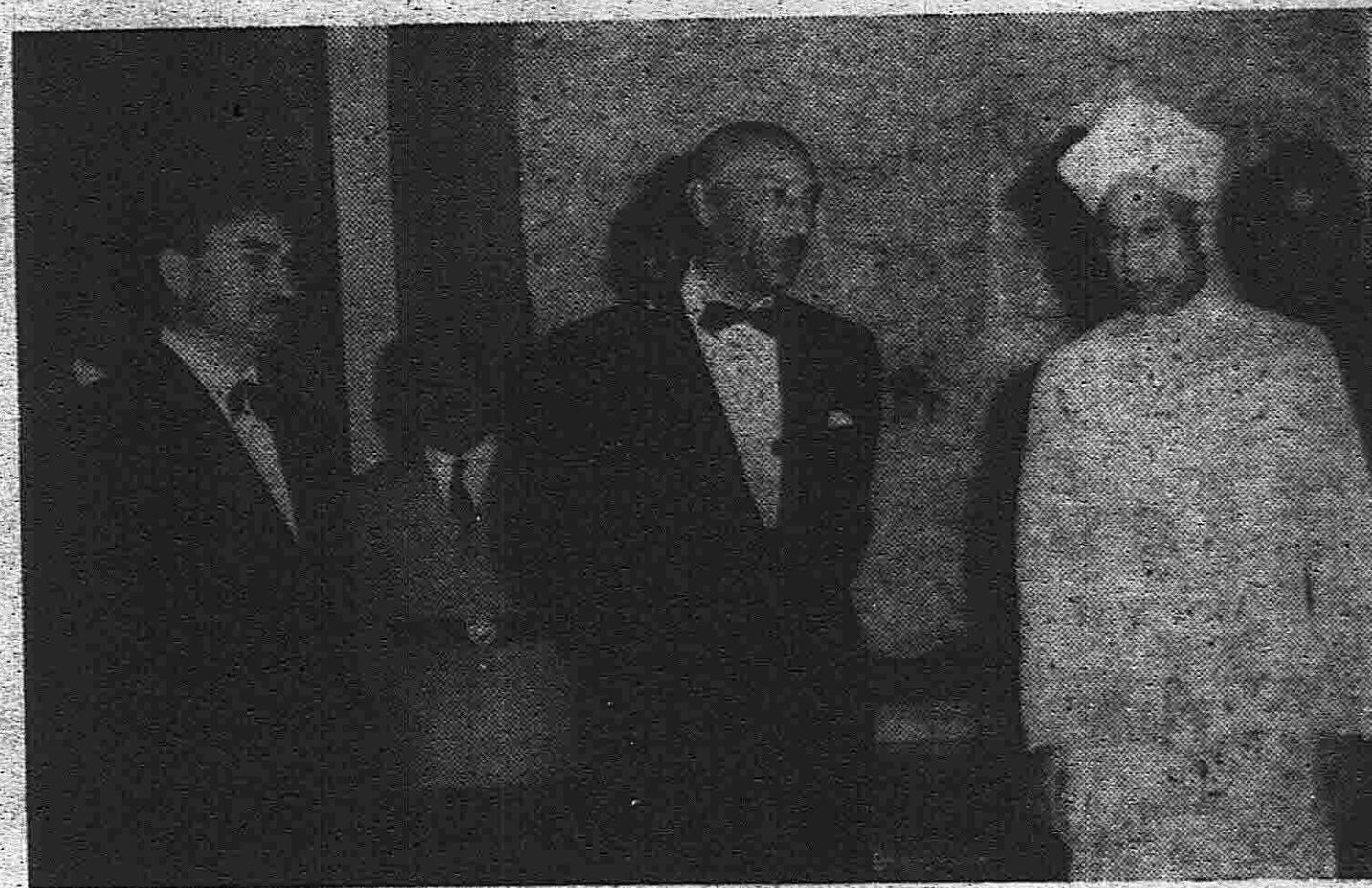
A reception was held at Kabul Hotel last night in honour of the Indian President by Dr. Yousuf which was also attended by His Majesty the King. Others invited to the function included Cabinet Ministers, high ranking military and civil officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

A civic reception scheduled for Dr. Radhakrishnan at Ghazi Stadium yesterday afternoon was cancelled due to bad weather.

# KABUL TIMES

### KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Park, Bazaar  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw, Khyber  
Restaurant, International  
Club, Pamir Cinema, Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.



His Majesty the King and His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan at a reception in Kabul Hotel last night by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf honouring the Indian leaders.

### Seven Persons Die Of Kabutar Khana Floods In Herat

HERAT, May 13.—Recent floods in Kabutar Khana district of Herat killed four men, one woman and two children. The floods have also drowned 75 heads of cattle, 23 donkeys and 319 sheep. Sixty houses and forty karezes have also been destroyed in the floods which took place on Saturday.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society which released the news said that it has instructed Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative Chief of the Society to help the victims. Mr. Akhtar Mohammad is now in Herat to help the Lag Lag Khana flood victims through the Red Crescent Agency in Herat Province.

### 27 Die In U.A.R. Plane Crash Near Cairo

CAIRO, U.A.R., May 13, (AP).—A United Arab Airlines twin-engine passenger plane crashed on Sunday in the district of Kal-youbia, near Cairo, killing 27 persons.

Airport officials said the plane—a DC-3 Dakota—was on a regular daily flight from Cairo to Alexandria with 27 passengers and a four-man crew.

Reports reaching Cairo Airport said all 25 passengers perished in the crash, but there was no word about the crew.

A rescue squad rushed to the crash scene.

Airline officials said the 27 passengers aboard included 12 Japanese. The nationality of the others was not known immediately.

## U.S. Again Releases Space Needles To Study World-Wide Radio Communication

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts, said. Observation has also been made by the West Coast Station in Pleasanton, Calif. Tracking operations are continuing, to get more accurate information about the location of the cloud and to observe the formation of the belt.

The fibres are expected to spread along a circular orbital path, some 40,000 miles in circumference, to form a thin, narrow ring or belt around the earth. Fifty pounds of wire was employed.

Lincoln Laboratory offered this explanation of the experiment: "Each of the dipole fibres is, in fact, a tiny passive communications satellite, and the belt of fibres will be used to bounce radio signals back to earth over very long distances. A belt of this sort is practically invulnerable to any sort of physical damage and has many other desirable features when used for long distance microwave communication."

The announcement said the fibres will have a life of not more than five years. "By that time, the solar radiation pressure will have forced all the dipole fibres down to lower altitudes where the atmospheric density is greater and they will disappear harmlessly," it said.

### Argentine Cabinet Resigns

Another Crisis In Row  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 13, (AP).—The Argentine Cabinet resigned on Sunday, plunging Argentina into the ninth major crisis since president Jose Maria Guido took power one year ago.

The crisis was touched off by demands from Interior Minister Gen. Enrique Rauch for a sweeping shakeup.

A Government spokesman said the three armed forces secretaries and all the civilian members of the Cabinet had submitted their resignations. He gave no indication whether President Guido would accept them or what his next move would be.

### Test Ban Accord Best U.S. Interest, Says Scientists

NEW YORK, May 13, (Reuter). Twenty-seven American Scientists, including three Nobel prize winners, said yesterday a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty would serve "the best interests of the United States and of world peace."

In a statement they urged Congress and the public to "consider the question of a Test Ban Treaty in the light of scientific fact and rational argument, rather than in terms of partisan politics."

KABUL May 13.—Brig. General M. Azim, the Acting Minister of Public Works together with some engineers and technical advisors left Kabul for Katakhan province yesterday to see the constructional projects in that province. The Minister will inspect the work at Salang project, Dooshi-Shair Khan Highway, and other Construction project in Mazar, Maimana, Herat provinces.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 13, 1963

AFGHAN-ALGERIAN  
RELATIONS

The decision by the Govern-  
ments of Afghanistan and  
Algeria to establish diplomatic  
relations at ambassadorial  
level is a sign of very friendly  
and amicable ties which have  
existed between the two na-  
tions.

When the people of Algeria  
were fighting for their right to  
self-determination and free-  
dom, Afghans gave their full  
support for the success of their  
cause and in all international  
conferences our envoys de-  
manded the end of foreign rule  
in that country. At the Bel-  
grade Conference of Heads of  
States and Governments of  
Non-Aligned countries, Septem-  
ber 1961, the Government of  
Afghanistan announced its re-  
cognition of the Provisional  
Government of Algeria. That  
recognition resulted in a series  
of decisions by a number of  
participants of the Conference  
who also recognized the Alge-  
rian Provisional Government.

When the Evian Agreement,  
on the basis of which Algeria  
became free, was signed last  
year, the Afghan people and  
leaders received the news with  
great approval and happiness.

Now that Algeria is a free  
nation, while the people of Af-  
ghanistan are happy to see their  
brethren moving towards fur-  
ther prosperity and happiness,  
we want to establish with them  
the closest ties possible. The  
establishment of diplomatic re-  
lations at ambassadorial level  
is the first constructive step in  
this direction.

The points which bring the  
people of Afghanistan and  
Algeria into common bonds are  
many; besides common spiritual  
ties, Afghanistan and Algeria  
are non-aligned nations having  
common policies in seeking re-  
duction of world tensions and  
problems. The Algerians fought  
for their freedom with such  
patriotism and selflessness that  
it matches the struggles of Af-  
ghans when we were fighting  
colonialism.

While today a free nation,  
Algeria is going through many  
political, social and economic  
transformations. Afghanistan,  
too, although not exactly under  
the same circumstances, is ex-  
periencing similar changes. It

## WHAT IS HISTORY?

The following article is the  
first instalment of excerpts  
from three lectures which Dr.  
Radhakrishnan, the President  
of India delivered in 1953,  
1956 and 1957 at Indian His-  
tory Congress, Jadavpur and  
Madras Universities respec-  
tively.

The age we live in threatens  
world-wide catastrophe. It also  
holds out unexpected hope and  
promise. Man must take charge  
of events on a world-wide scale.  
He should cease to be a helpless  
mechanical puppet and become a  
wakeful, responsible, truly crea-  
tive being.

Where freedom is absent, his-  
tory is fate. As people who pos-  
sess faith in human dignity, we  
must not passively wait for a  
world order of peace but we must  
strive actively to bring the na-  
tions into the ways of peace. It  
is easy to drift into a fatalistic at-  
titude that nothing can be done  
and we must wait helplessly for  
the catastrophe which will destroy  
civilization. We must not only  
envisage the horrors of war but  
work with all our might to raise  
barriers against it.

We must work for peace not  
merely because of the fear of the  
consequences of war but from the  
conviction that war and all that  
leads to it are a defiance of justice  
and humanity.

History can serve as a strong  
force for international co-opera-  
tion. It must bring into proper  
focus the great heroes who have  
stressed the dignity and the  
brotherhood of man. History is  
not merely the story of squabbles  
and since dead. It is also an ac-  
count of the struggle of man to  
achieve higher standards of liv-

New Regulations Of Foreign  
Exchange System In Afghanistan

In connexion with the an-  
nouncement dated March 18,  
1963, about the establishment  
of the par value of Afghani,  
"Da Afghanistan" Bank has  
given a summary of the new  
regulations pertaining to the  
foreign exchange system of  
Afghanistan which we pre-  
sent it here.

## Exchange Rate System

The par value is 45 Afghani  
per U.S. Dollar. The central bank  
charges a commission of 0.67 per  
cent of parity for buying or sell-  
ing. Proceeds of exports of kara-  
kul, wool and cotton, foreign ex-  
change receipts of the Govern-  
ment for the financing of Afghani  
salaries of foreign experts and re-  
ceipts of foreign embassies, lega-  
tions and other foreign official  
agencies for financing their Af-  
ghani requirements are effected at  
the official rate. Foreign exchange  
payments by the Government and  
certain Government agencies for  
imports and other purposes are  
also effected at the official rate.  
Exchange taxes of 15.56, 24.44 and  
28.89 per cent are payable on the  
proceeds of exports of karakul,  
wool and cotton respectively. All  
other transactions take place at  
free market rates through either

the banks or the bazaar. On  
March 23, 1963 the free market  
buying rate in the bazaar was  
Af. 50=US \$1.

## Prescription of Currency

Settlements with countries with  
which Afghanistan has bilateral  
trade and payments agreements  
must be made in the foreign  
currencies specified in the agree-  
ments. The proceeds from exports  
of karakul, wool and cotton to  
other countries must be obtained  
in convertible currencies. There  
are no other prescription of cur-  
rency agreements.

## Import and Export Payments

In general, there are no quan-  
tative restrictions on imports other  
than prohibition of the imports of  
a few items such as some drugs,  
liquor, arms and ammunition, ex-  
cept with special permission. In  
some of the bilateral agreements,  
however, quotas are specified for  
commodities to be traded. On the  
whole, trade with these countries  
is carried out on a compensation  
basis and usually both imports and  
exports are arranged by the same  
trader. Imports against exports of  
cotton and wool are carried out by  
the Government or government  
agencies. Control is exercised to  
ensure that trade conforms with  
the commitments undertaken in  
the agreements.

## Exchange is provided at the official rate for imports of approved industrial requirements and other minor items and for all imports by the Government and certain government agencies, such as the Monopolies Administration which imports the entire requirements of sugar and petroleum. Other imports take place at the free market rate.

Payments For Invisibles  
Government payments for in-  
visibles and payments to foreign-  
ers on government contract in  
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be sold at the free rate or be  
used by the exporter to pay for  
imports.

## By DR. RADHAKRISHNAN

ing, justice, peace and security.  
The victories of peace should be  
described and not merely the hor-  
rors of war. History must be used  
to develop an understanding of  
the cultures of the other nations  
of the world.

I do not think that divine dia-  
lectic or scientific determinism  
is adequate to explain historical  
events.

Events do not take their  
course independent of human con-  
trol. We see history in the play  
of the contingent, the unpredict-  
able. From the time of Aristotle,  
a view has prevailed that events  
move by an immanent impulse to-  
wards a telos or end. This purpose  
does not work out automatically.  
It is thwarted by and has to strug-  
gle against many forces. The  
course of history has many blind  
alleys and setbacks, but all the  
same it moves on. The pace is  
determined by man's effort. If  
civilizations decline, there is no  
necessity about it. It is the result  
of shortcomings not decreed by  
any laws. They are human fail-  
ures. Man has the freedom to  
respond to the challenges which  
life presents. If the people lose  
their flexibility of mind, suffer  
from exhaustion of spirit, they  
become incapable of creative ef-  
fort. Progress is not inevitable.

A determinist view of history  
saps the sense of individual re-  
sponsibility. It engenders acquies-  
cence in uncontrollable forces and  
removes the sense of choice with  
its feelings of hope and despair  
from human life. In the making  
of history, man has a real part.  
He can make a choice from a num-  
ber of possible alternative devel-  
opments.

Even in personal life each in-  
dividual should regard himself as  
free, as capable of doing some-  
thing original.

What man has done, he can  
undo. Freedom and necessity are  
bound together. They condition  
one another. When things hap-  
pen, we may relate them to the  
past; till they happen we cannot  
foresee them. One age does not  
follow another in normal succe-  
ssion; sometimes the bond of con-  
tinuity is snapped in human life;  
we have continuity and innovation  
in history.

If we deal with the laws of his-  
tory and ignore the responsibility  
of individuals, we will get a dis-  
torted picture.

There are no rigid, pre-  
determined patterns in history. It  
is true that ideas and beliefs in-  
fluence men's minds and actions.  
They have a life of their own, get  
developed or distorted when they  
enter the world of accidents and  
personalities. The salvation of  
mankind is possible only through  
the efforts of individual men and  
women and not through the amorphous, anonymous mass.

The history of civilization is  
one continuous effort of man to  
battle with circumstance and  
overcome it. It centres round those  
great figures who dared to take  
up responsibility for their in-  
sights into truth, goodness and  
beauty, who made their own  
choices and decisions even at the  
peril of their lives. To the extent  
to which we are moved by the  
fear of authority, by the pressure  
of public opinion, by the force of  
circumstances, our behaviour is  
under external pressure. Our ac-  
tions are not personal in the  
strict sense of the term. They are  
not the expression of our free  
choice.

Because in the advent of  
losses inflicted by floods the So-  
ciety has to offer aid to the sur-  
viving victims and to the bereav-  
ed families; it is better if this aid  
is given in advance to complement  
preventive measures.

The fact that this year the rainy  
season has been rather severe as  
compared to the previous ones  
and it might become worse, the  
editorial said, the authorities  
should take similar steps as re-  
gards the houses which are situat-  
ed on the flood paths in and  
around Kabul. In the absence of  
effective and timely arrangement  
all houses situated at the foot-  
hills of Sher, Darwaza and  
Asmayee will be vulnerable to  
even minor floods, concluded the  
editorial.

One of the letters which was  
published in the daily Anis early  
in April had complained that  
Siemens made water pumps were  
very costly and whether it was  
possible to import cheaper ones  
and also to cut down in the price  
of the existing ones.

Yesterday's Anis carried an  
explanation from the Siemens  
Company in this connexion. The  
note from Siemens regrets the  
facts that water pump prices are  
so high and says that they are  
not really that high as compared  
with the prices in the Federal  
Republic of Germany itself.

The customs duty is rather high  
on these items because while pre-  
viously they were considered as  
technical aids to agriculture and  
as such there was no duty to pay  
on them now they are classified  
as de luxe items and subject to  
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pumps dearer in this country. If  
there were no customs duty to be  
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All foreign investments in Af-  
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the investment is deemed con-  
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Foreign Capital in Afghanistan  
(November 18, 1958) provides  
that, beginning five years after  
the date of the investment, re-  
gistered capital may be repatri-  
ated at a free rate in annual in-  
stallments not exceeding one fifth  
of the amount allowed. It also  
provides that ten years after the  
date of the investment the entire  
registered capital may be repatri-  
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The repatriation of up to 15 per  
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THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies publish-  
ed in the capital yesterday carried  
news and pictures of His Excel-  
lency Dr. Radhakrishnan the Pres-  
ident of India paying a courtesy  
visit to His Majesty the King at  
Gul Khana Palace on the after-  
noon of his arrival day in Kabul  
and the banquet given by His  
Majesty the King at Delkusha  
Palace on Saturday night.

Yesterday's Anis also published  
a photo of Prime Minister Dr.  
Mohammad Yousuf shaking hands  
with the Indian Leader at Chil-  
stoon Palace where he and his  
Cabinet met the Indian President  
yesterday morning.

In its editorial the paper sug-  
gested that since the Chancha  
Must River in Kabul is known to  
bring flood when there is above  
average rainfall and this is liable  
to inflict losses of life and prop-  
erty to the residential houses ad-  
jacent to the River, therefore the  
concerned authorities should take  
both immediate and long term  
measures to avert a possible cata-  
strophe.

The editorial stated that both  
the Municipal Corporation and the  
Ministry of Public Works should  
join hands together in drawing  
up a detailed plan of action in this  
regard; their efforts could be as-  
sisted by the Red Crescent So-  
ciety.

Because in the advent of  
losses inflicted by floods the So-  
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imports.

CONSTITUTION  
FOR BOY  
SCOUTS  
TO BE DRAFTED  
ASSOCIATION

KABUL, May 13—Dr. Hus-  
sain Banayee, Member of the  
Committee of the World Con-  
ference for the Development  
of Boy Scout Movement and  
Chief Commissioner of the  
Iranian Boy Scouts Associa-  
tion arrived in Kabul yester-  
day morning; he has been  
sent by the International Boy  
Scouts Committee to observe

the activities of the Afghan  
Boy Scouts Association.  
He was met at the airport  
by Dr. Mohammad Omar  
Wardak, President of the Af-  
ghan Boy Scouts Association,  
the Ambassador of Iran and  
certain officials of the Iranian  
Embassy, and Instructors and  
Group Leaders of the Boy  
Scouts Association.

During his fortnight's stay  
in Kabul, Dr. Banayee will  
study the activities of the Af-  
ghan Boy Scouts Association  
and will also help in drawing  
up the Constitution of the Af-  
ghan Boy Scouts Association  
in order to pave the way for  
its admission as a member of  
the International Federation.

THE ELECTRONIC  
TAILOR

By: ROY HERBERT

To say the least, any self-respecting tailor would raise his eyebrows if you asked him to knit you a suit! But it's a possibility, according to Roy Herbert, of the "New Scientist".

At first thought, you might not imagine that science had much to do with the making of the clothes you wear—the cut of the trousers, the flair of the skirt, the height of the waistline. But let's start by looking at cloth.

There are two ways of making cloth—two basic ways, that is. You can either weave it, or knit it. In weaving, you simply pass one thread over and under other threads. In knitting, you form loops and join them to other loops. Naturally, there are machines for doing this. Some of them are very large and expensive, but they turn out a lot of cloth and they make a lot of patterns and different kinds of texture.

Still, no matter how the cloth is made, it goes through the same process to be made into jackets, skirts, coats and so on. First of all, the cloth is cut according to a pattern. Then, skilled workers sew it all up into the finished garment, whatever it is.

In London, however, a new look has been taken at the process of making clothes. One inventor has had an idea which now looks like being successful. It has cost a lot of money and time to develop. But there now exists a machine which can knit complete garments straight off. It can knit jackets, suits—anything. And it knits in all the tailoring it doesn't matter how complicated the garment is. It can have tucks and frills and pleats galore, but the machine can knit it without trouble. It produces exactly what a tailor does—but there's no tailor.

Its inventor began by thinking about berets. They are knitted in sections, like slices of cake. Some of these are joined together to make the circular shape of the beret. He thought—a beret could really be a circular skirt, if it were bigger. Starting from there he has gone on for five years to make the machine. One of its cleverest possibilities is that it can make any kind of pattern, in colours, at the same time.

The system is this: First of all, the dress designer produces a design. Then the pattern of cloth is approved. From the two—design and pattern—a kind of chart is made which looks like the dress laid out in sections. From this, rather like reading a map, information is produced in the form of tapes. These run through electronic control machines and they tell the knitting machine what to do.

To put it simply, they tell the machine to knit a loop with a certain colour of yarn, or they tell it not to knit at all, but just hold that loop until told to knit again. When it has done the job, all that's necessary is the back of the dress to be joined up and the sleeves attached. Dresses come off the machine at a great rate. They are all complete.

If the system is taken up, and a lot of manufacturers are showing an interest in it, it means that the really top designs can be made at prices that are usual in department or chain stores. That's the kind of revolution that makes sense to women at least. There's no reason why men's clothes shouldn't be made on the machine as well.

Radio Kabul  
Programme

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

## ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Airport 22218  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Ferns: Phone No. 24273  
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583  
Baral: Phone No. 20523  
Ansari: Phone No. 20520  
Watan: Phone No. 21026

The Spinzar Company Make s Af. 69,060,000  
Profit In 1960-61

The General Meeting of the  
shareholders of Spinzar Company  
was held in the salon of the Af-  
ghan National Bank Ltd. on May  
8, to discuss and decide a number  
of items on the agenda. The Spin-  
zar Company made a net profit  
of Af.69,060,000 during the years  
1960 and 1961. At this meeting,  
Mr. Amini, representative of the  
Afghan Textile Co. Ltd. was elec-  
ted Chairman and Mr. Azim-



## Opposition Walks Out Of Maltese Parliament

VALETTA, Malta, May 13, (AP).—Ex-premier Dom Mintoff's Malta Labour Party, the parliamentary opposition group, walked out of the Island's Legislative Assembly after Prime Minister Dr. Borg Olivier said he would not let a United Nations Commission look into the running of last year's Malta elections.

The elections gave Mr. Olivier's nationalist party a majority in Parliament.

The walk-out came on Saturday when Mr. Mintoff rose to answer a statement by Mr. Olivier on the Government's reaction to the United Nations-proposed inquiry.

The speaker would not allow Mr. Mintoff to reply, and the labour group walked out in protest.

Mr. Olivier's statement followed a disclosure that Mr. Mintoff had cabled the U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism calling for an inquiry into the elections. Some of the delegates on the 24-nation committee supported the request.

Mr. Olivier told parliament: "No United Nations fact-finding commission will be given an entry permit into Malta. We will let the Commission in when they allow one from Malta to see how elections in communist countries are run."

Mr. Olivier added that the Maltese Government would not accept continued interference by the representatives of Cambodia, the Soviet Union and others when they knew that Britain had accepted Malta's demand for talks on independence.

## Commonwealth Ministers Begin Trade Talks

LONDON, May 13, (Reuter).—Trade Ministers of 16 independent Commonwealth nations begin a two-day conference here today in preparation for future negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.).

Mr. Frederick Errol, President of the British Board of Trade, is presiding over the meeting.

After his opening policy speech his Commonwealth colleagues launch into a general discussion.

Authoritative sources said that this would cover:

1. The forthcoming "Kennedy round" of tariff cutting negotiations under G.A.T.T. Several of the ministers will be flying to Geneva later to attend a G.A.T.T. ministerial meeting beginning next Thursday for discussion procedures for the "Kennedy round."
2. General international trade and in particular commonwealth trade and economics developments.

The sources said the objective of the Commonwealth Ministers was to ensure that the G.A.T.T. conference at Geneva would set in motion a programme of activities which would result in a further expansion of world trade on a truly multilateral basis.

Several ministers think that though G.A.T.T. has considerable achievements to its credit in the liberalisation of trade in manufactured goods, it has made little progress in improving the prospects of trade in agricultural commodities. They, therefore, hope that the Geneva conference will lead to a more balanced expansion of world trade than in the past.



Dr. Radhakrishnan visiting Kabul Museum.

## TWO EX-POLITICIANS SET HAITIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

### Main Target Toppling Of Duvalier Regime

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 13, (AP).—Two expelled Haitian political leaders announced on Sunday they had formed a Haitian Government in exile to oppose the President Francois Duvalier.

They are Mr. Louis Dejoie, 68, and Mr. Daniel Fignole, 48, both of whom were candidates in the 1957 elections won by Duvalier. Mr. Dejoie has a wide following among Haiti's influential but small Mulla population and Mr. Fignole, a Provisional President for about three weeks in May and June, 1957, claims a wide following among the Haitian negro majority.

Their announcement said they hoped to win quick recognition from the United States and other countries.

Both claim their parties represent 80 per cent of the Haitian electorate.

Dejoie and Fignole told a news conference they expected Mr. Duvalier's regime would fall "within a few weeks" and that their Government headed by them as co-Chairmen would take over.

They said they planned to remain in power for only nine months and that elections would be held at the end of that time. Mr. Fignole said he expected the elected Government would be "slightly left of centre but anti-communist."

Haitian rebels have threatened a revolt to topple Mr. Duvalier on Wednesday, the day his constitutional term of office expires. Mr. Duvalier proclaimed himself elected in 1961 to another six-year term, extending his stay in the presidency until 1967.

Mr. Dejoie and Mr. Fignole said they had picked 16 Haitians to serve in their Government. Eight of them are currently in Haiti, the announcement said.

The announcement said that cables announcing the formation of the Government in exile were sent to Washington, the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), Venezuela and

## Home News Brief

KABUL, May 13.—The Afghan Olympic Association announced yesterday that in the wrestling bouts held between Afghan and Indian wrestlers on May 5 and 6 at Ahmadabad, the Afghan team in one match won by ten points to nil and in another match by 20 points to nil.

KABUL, May 13.—Mr. Hamidullah Enayat Seraj, President of the Department of Compilation and Translations in the Ministry of Education, left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday. During his three week visit there, he will see some high schools and book publishing departments in that country.

## Kennedy Orders National Guards Alert To Cope With Alabama Racial Riotings

WASHINGTON, May 13, (AP).—President Kennedy on Sunday ordered the alerting of military forces and preliminary steps to call out the Alabama National Guard to cope with any renewed racial rioting in the state.

The Chief Executive also dispatched Federal negotiators back to the troubled Alabama City. And he appealed to the citizens of Birmingham themselves to make it unnecessary for outside intervention.

President Kennedy declared that "this Government will do whatever must be done" to preserve order, protect lives and uphold the law.

President Kennedy said the truce agreement reached last week by negro and white leaders in Birmingham is a fair and just accord. He said that "the Federal Government will not permit it to be sabotaged by a few extremists" on either side.

President Kennedy was speaking in a personal statement in the White House before reporters and television and radio operators taping his words for relay to the nation.

He said there must be no repetition of Saturday night's bombings and retaliatory rioting and to reinforce this he said he has ordered three initial steps:

1. The despatch back to Birmingham of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall to

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **TELEPHONE GIRL** with translation in Persian.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER.**

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **VIRGIN ISLAND.**

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 13.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani:**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

**Selling Rates In Afghani:**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

(cash)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee

(cheques)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Institute of Theatrical Arts Presents

Eugene O'Neill's *Desire Under the Elm*

Directed By: Faiz M. Khairzade

At Kabul Nandary

Curtain at 5-30 p.m.

night of a negro Minister's home and a motel. He said these had led to rioting, and personal injuries and the Government is going to do whatever must be done to preserve order.

### Riots in N. Carolina

Negroes demonstrated for the fifth straight day here on Sunday and a White minister, angered at the apparent apathy of his congregation toward segregation, refused to deliver a sermon.

Negro "knelt-in" demonstrators filled two rows at the first Presbyterian church when Dr. Albert Edwards asked how many members had followed his earlier suggestion to write operators of segregated theatres and restaurants. Two or three hands were raised.

Dr. Edwards dispensed with his sermon, gave the benediction, and left.

Young negroes attended services at several other white churches but were turned away at Calvary Baptist Church where six male members blocked the front entrance.

## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +10°C.  
Min. +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-56 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-55 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Aushroity

VOL. II, NO. 63

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1963 (SOWR 23, 1342 S.H.)

## Dr. Radhakrishnan Visits Gul Bahar Textile Mill And Salang Project

KABUL, May 14.—Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Indian President and his entourage yesterday visited the Gulbahar Textile Mill and Salang Highway Project.

Upon arrival in the factory the President was met by Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, Mr. Mir Mohammad Siddik Ferhang, the Acting President of Industries and the Factory President, Mr. Abdul Malik Nooristani.

Dr. Radhakrishnan visited several parts of the factory and signed the Special Book on the conclusion of his visit. Factory-produced gifts were presented to the guests.

Later the President proceeded to visit Salang Highway Project being implemented along the slopes of Hindu Kush mountains.

He was welcomed by Mr. Attayee the Deputy Minister of Public Works. The President participated at a luncheon given in his honour by Mr. Mohammad Nowroz the President of the Afghan-Indian Friendship Society at Istalif. Others who attended the function included Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court; Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of National Assembly; Cabinet Ministers; the Rector and Deans of Kabul University.

Speeches were exchanged during the luncheon. Mr. Nowroz congratulated the President on the first anniversary of his Presidency which was yesterday. He hoped further success for Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Mr. Nowroz said fortunately the longstanding friendly relations which exist in cultural fields between the peoples of Afghanistan and India has made the task of Afghan-Indian Friendship Society easier.

He said that the exchange of visits between leaders and responsible personalities of the two countries is a contributing factor towards this goal.

His Majesty's visit to India and now the visit by Your Excellency to Afghanistan are the signs of friendship and friendly sentiments of both peoples towards each other. One of the basic duties of the Society is to help in continuation and strengthening of these ties.

In reply Dr. Radhakrishnan, while pointing out to the long-standing traditions of friendship between India and Afghanistan, said that three main civilizations in Afghanistan—the Arian, Buddhist and Islamic—have all thought friendship, brotherhood and love. He said that relations between India and Afghanistan were always friendly and amicable and there was no outstanding issue between the two countries to be solved.

He expressed confidence that relations between India and Afghanistan will further grow in the future.

A concert was performed by the Kabul Radio orchestra in which several vocalists also sang. On the way to Gulbahar in several places the President was cheered by the inhabitants of the

(Contd. on Page 4)

# KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## 250,000 Karakul Pelts Sold In London Auction

KABUL, May 14.—Out of a total of 350 thousand pieces of karakul pelts which were put to auction in London in May 250 thousand pieces were sold bringing over 37 thousand Pounds Sterling.

Mr. Rijs, Director General of trade in Da Afghanistan Bank said that there was a great demand for black pelts and almost all pelts of this kind were sold out.

The average price of high quality black pelt, he said, was about seventy shillings and of the ordinary type was some where around fifty shillings.

The average price of the pelts amounted to 8.65 dollars a piece, he added. He pointed out that black pelts are in great demand both in London and New York markets and traders can safely export larger quantities of this type pelt.

## Jirga Demands Release Of Pakhtun Political Prisoners

KABUL, May 14.—A large jirga was held recently in Dwa-toy of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan which was attended by scholars, divines and chieftains of Kuki-khal tribe.

The jirga was presided over by Haji Mohammad Murad Khan. Speeches which were delivered in the jirga condemned the policies of Pakistani Government against the people of Pakhtunistan and especially the bombing of Bajawar territory by the Pakistani planes as also the behaviour of the Government of Pakistan towards Pakhtunistan political prisoners.

The jirga expressed anxiety on the deteriorating health of Khan Abdul Chaffar Khan and other national leaders of Pakhtunistan in Pakistani jails who are suffering from various ailments. The jirga demanded that the Government of Pakistan should release all these prisoners and refrain from further aggressions against Pakhtunistan territory. It stressed that the people of Pakhtunistan would continue their national struggle until the Government of Pakistan grants them their legitimate rights.

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## KING SAUD GOES FOR TREATMENT TO VIENNA

VIENNA, May 14, (Reuter).—King Saud of Saudi Arabia, who flew unexpectedly into Vienna yesterday, is being examined to see if he must undergo an operation.

This was stated by his son, Prince Khalid Bin Saud, who added that the 61-year-old King has had stomach pains for some days. On his arrival here King Saud was examined by Professor Karl Fellingner, an Austrian specialist for internal medicine.

## 259 Tourists In Afghanistan Last Month

KABUL, May 14.—Two hundred and fifty nine foreign tourists visited Afghanistan during the past month.

An official of the Afghan Tourist Bureau said yesterday that most of them were Americans who had been introduced to the Bureau through similar United States organizations. This number included 34 Germans and 29 Britons. 29 among them were Indians. Most of these tourists were writers, pensioners and students. All these tourists have considered Afghanistan to be very interesting from the viewpoint of tourism and were of the opinion that tourism can be developed further for the country's advantage.

## Thant Reported To Put U.N. On Austerity Budget General Assembly's Session Today

UNITED NATIONS, May 14, (AP).—A highly responsible UN source said on Monday Secretary-General U Thant will place the United Nations on an austerity budget for 1964.

The source made the statement in advance of a special session of the UN General Assembly opening on Tuesday dealing with the generally critical financial situation.

The informant said that by the time the assembly convenes no member country will be in danger of losing its vote by being more than two years behind in regular assessments.

The number of such countries had been reduced to one late on Monday and the amount involved was described as small.

Since January 1, the United Nations has collected between 15 million dollars and 16 million dollars in arrears from some member States, leaving a "worrisome balance" of about 106 million dollars due mostly to unpaid assessments for the UN Congo and Middle East peace-keeping.

## Bad Weather Gives Cooper 50-50 Chance To Fly To Outer Space Today

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, May 14, (AP).—Bad weather, still space man's most unpredictable and uncontrollable enemy, threatens to delay U.S. Astronaut Gordon Cooper's ambitious try for 22 orbits around the world.

Cloudy weather, with perhaps a 50-50 chance of a breakthrough, was the forecast. Everything else was ready for the start of the flight, set for Tuesday.

Astronaut Cooper, calm as ever, was ready to climb into his ship at around 5-40 a.m. (1840 GMT).

Faith, 7, in which he will ride for 34 hours at 17,500 miles an hour, was ready.

Scientists and technicians were ready with vast and mystifying statistical data.

All around the world 19,000 men

were stationed, anxiously waiting to fish Cooper from the water should he land in their area, thereby ending what would be by far the most lengthy space flight ever tried by an American.

Ironically, this was a beautiful day at the Cape, without a cloud in the sky and with an exhilarating sea breeze.

In this pleasant environment the announcement began: "The extended period of clear skies over Florida is coming to an end."

Later a weather forecaster, Ernie Amans, explained at a news conference that there simply is no way to predict whether conditions will or will not permit a flight on Tuesday.

Pressure areas have developed

to the north. Amans said, which will bring clouds here. Space experts need clear weather, to track the shoot by camera as Cooper heads for outer space.

"We have had eight consecutive days of clear weather," Amans said, and his voice sounded as if he feared he personally would be blamed because it is now coming to an end.

"It's virtually impossible to say how much clouds we are going to have," he said.

Adding to the irony, the weather experts have been keeping their weather eye on three-fourths of the earth's atmosphere, and generally it is pretty good. Only in sunny Florida, where they would like to have it close to perfect.

(Contd. on page 4)



His Majesty the King and Dr. Radhakrishnan attended a reception last evening in honour of the Indian President by Ambassador of India.



# KABUL TIMES

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# KABUL TIMES

MAY 14, 1963

## DIRECT CONTACTS

Mr. Kennedy, the President of the United States and Prime Minister Macmillan have received new messages from Prime Minister Khrushchev. The letter is said to be in answer to the ones the two Western statesmen had sent to Soviet leader on April 24.

Although the content of Western proposals have not been revealed in detail, they were concerned with new efforts to be made quickly to settle the outstanding issues blocking a test ban agreement. The initiative was reported to have been made by Mr. Macmillan who wanted to explore the prospects of progress towards a test ban treaty which, if achieved, could be signed at the summit.

The Geneva Conference on Disarmament is now completely deadlocked, due to rigid stands adopted by the two blocs. The three member sub-committee of the Conference, dealing with the question of signing a test ban accord has also been crippled on the question of number of on-site inspections to be carried out during one year.

On the other hand, while there has been mass appeals from all parts of the world to big powers to settle their differences on this very vital issue related to survival of mankind, the two sides directly responsible for the deadlock has not made any move to meet these demands.

An initiative, on such vital issue no matter from what side it may come is not only appropriate but indeed important and necessary. If there are direct talks held between the three nuclear powers outside the conference room in Geneva, two sides will be premature at this juncture. But surely if in a spirit of reaching an accord on the question of banning nuclear tests. It should not merely be a meeting to show to the world the "sincerity of desire" on a test ban accord.

We have always held that direct contacts and talks between the leaders of various nations and especially among the great powers can become a connexion.

# WHAT IS HISTORY?

By: DR. RADHAKRISHNAN

## PART II

The choices are made by others on our behalf or dictated by events. Creative responsibility is acquired faithfully as we emancipate ourselves from the domination of external forces or the passions within us. Man is not the sport or victim of circumstances. We have to struggle against superstition, ignorance, cruelty, oppression and the intransigence of fear. We have it in our power to save our civilization by our own exertions.

Man has a real role in the making of history. He can make a choice from a number of possible alternative developments. What we will do here and now will make a difference to the future. In human life freedom and necessity are bound together. They condition one another. So also in history. There is nothing inevitable. When things happen they may be related to the past; till they happen, we could not have foreseen agriculture and warfare are so. One age does not follow another in normal succession but sometimes sees the bond of continuity and innovation in history. We cannot neglect individuals and deal only with the power of his-

tory. The spirit bloweth where it listeth. The study of man in society cannot become an exact science. Man is the future on mind. It is through the efforts of individual men that we can re-make our future.

If the world is disorderly and unstable, it reflects the state of our minds. We are a generation not in revolt but in retreat. It is true that all generations have passed through doubt and uncertainty. It is said that man's trouble started when the first man met the second. Other generations may have seen darker times, more perilous periods than this. In our age the pace of events has speeded up and relatively leisurely times have given way to periods of bewilderment and moral wandering. The practical results in medicine, engineering, industry, art and literature criticism as well as in the social sciences are so spectacular that we seem to be another in normal succession but sometimes sees the bond of continuity and innovation in history. We cannot neglect individuals and deal only with the power of his-

# THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the speech made by His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace on the night of May 11, the daily *Ilah* of yesterday in its editorial said, the Afghan nation among other Asian nations has gravely suffered from colonialism and had to carry out many bitter struggles for the attainment of its freedom.

It has now got the opportunity to compensate for all its shortcomings and pursue the path of progress and prosperity. It is not a very easy task of accomplishing all what we have to do; above all it requires favourable conditions both within the country and outside of it. One of the most important condition is that an atmosphere of peace and friendship should prevail all round. That is why, continued the editorial, Afghanistan has chosen the policy of neutrality in conducting her international affairs so that it could concentrate on its programme of national reconstruction without the tension and anxiety which are inherent in joining military and political groupings.

It is gratifying to note, said the editorial, that Afghanistan's policy of un-alignment has not only won universal approval and respect but also many countries have come to the conclusion that it is the best policy for strengthening and consolidating international peace and therefore have adopted this policy. One of the most important factors bringing Afghanistan and India closer together is that they both follow a policy of un-alignment and work perseveringly for the strengthening of international peace.

The people of Afghanistan are strongly determined to bring about social reforms under the guidance and leadership of His Majesty the King so that they may benefit from a democratic way of life. This idea enjoys the full support of the entire nation. It is gratifying to note that the efforts of the Afghan people for the attainment of this lofty ideal to secure a better way of life has attracted the attention of His Excellency the President of India, Afghans consider this interest by their friends as a deep sign of their desire for Afghanistan's progress and prosperity, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial, suggested the establishment of sports unions for the further promotion of sports in the country. Although, said the editorial, the Afghan Olympic Federation is doing its best to train athletes in various fields and has employed foreign experts for this purpose, yet in order to make it possible for sports to keep the same pace of development with other fields it is necessary to establish these unions.

The paper carries a long illustrated article introducing the Indian Republic both from a historical point of view and from the viewpoint of its present efforts towards industrialization and raising the living standards of its people. The article is entitled "The country which rapidly goes forwards towards progress".

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's *Anis* criticised pensioners being allowed to work in Governmental offices. (Continued on page 3)

## Observations On Prime Minister's Interview

By: E. YOUSUF

The interview of H.E. the Prime Minister with the correspondent of Associated Press, revealed the political thinking of his Government. This interview unveiled certain ambiguities and procured answers for many questions probing the minds of the peoples of this land; therefore no more answers to the following questions have to be guessed. What was Mr. Mohammad Daoud's proposal to His Majesty the King? What would be our political and party system? What are the political objectives of our reform and how do we propose to reach these objectives?

The interview also revealed that the reform was a contemplated programme based on careful studies and scrutinies and had the benefit of life-long experience of the leaders of this nation. It had been supplemented even with measures of implementation from its start.

As H.E. Dr. M. Yousuf, the Prime Minister, puts it "Sardar Mohammad Daoud with complete realism, goodwill and selflessness, left the post of the Prime Minister to a Government not possessing family ties with the throne". The resourcefulness and records of achievements of Sardar Daoud in economic and social fields speak for themselves. Once again as a true statesman, on his

very important contributing factor in solving knotty world problems, and now that once again the possibility of direct contacts between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain has been mentioned, we hope that such contacts will be established but in a spirit of reaching understanding on issues discussed. Last week the United States said that a summit conference between the two sides will be premature at this juncture. But surely if appropriate and careful preparations are made for meetings first at lower levels, there should be a chance for the success of such a conference. The point is that the world has been waiting for such a long time to see a test ban accord and a new initiative is needed by the powers concerned in this order to get a representation hydroelectric dam.

own accord, he stepped down from his post in order to comply with the first prerequisite of the reform.

On the importance of separation of power specifically judicial from that of executive and on individual as a direct result of combination of the two, Dr. Yousuf has indicated anxiety as well as recognition to its disagreeable socio-political effects. He says that we hope that by carrying out the required social reforms, we will win over the public for common efforts and on this basis to create a moral co-ordination and cohesion in the society. Indeed the existing gap between the administrator and the public has acted as a deterrent to our economic and social growth. Creation of an "inviolable environment" where people as individuals or groups feel secure and could voice their opinion will certainly provide the substratum for the needed co-operation and co-ordination of efforts in all levels of the society.

We shall have two parties in our political set up, said the Prime Minister. A decision most appropriate to our existing cultural and political structure. Adoption of any other measure at this stage as anticipated by Dr. Yousuf such as multi-party system will mean political chaos. This decision again is representative of the insight and of the keen knowledge of socio-cultural behaviour of the people, and level of political development. Regarding the form of the parties, the Prime Minister makes the reservation that the form will be determined after additional studies. It would be far more fruitful if these studies are supplemented by a well organized and concentrated programme of political education of the masses.

The interview also revealed that the work on constitution comes first and the election laws shall follow. It is also mentioned that Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) shall ratify the constitution. The system of priorities established here is consistent with political development. However, the process of election of members of Loya Jirga deserves attention from the Siberian hydroelectric power center in Bratsk stopping pensioners being allowed to work in Governmental offices. (Continued on page 3)

CASTRO IN URAL MOSCOW, May 14. (AP)—Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro arrived on Monday in the Ural mountain industrial city of Sverdlovsk, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported. The visiting Cuban leader flew from the Siberian hydroelectric power center in Bratsk stopping pensioners being allowed to work in Governmental offices. (Continued on page 3)

# Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

### First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

### Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

### Third English Programme:

6-30-9-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

### Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

### Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

### German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

### French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

### Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturday.

11-00-11-30 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-30 p.m. Sunday, classical.

6-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

# Air Services

## WEDNESDAY

### DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 15-15

KABUL—MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

### ARRIVALS:

DEHLI—KABUL

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40

BEIRUT—KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

MAZAR—KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

# Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20131-20132  
Police 20007-21121  
Traffic 20125-20021  
Airport 20000  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

# Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20500  
Naway Phone No. 20037  
Watan Phone No. 21009  
Sufizada Phone No. 20526  
Parva Phone No. 22222  
Kartachar Phone No. 23029



# BUZKASHI: AN AFGHAN NATIONAL GAME

By: Prof. Mohammad Ali

The ground echoing to the thunder of flying hooves, and the dismaying roar of excited spectators, provides a thrilling background to what is surely the most breathtaking sport on earth—Buzkashi.

This, one of the national games of Afghanistan, has, since time immemorial, given the brilliant horsemen a chance to display their incredible skill and bravery to the enthusiastic crowd.

The object of the game is to snatch the carcass of a calf from a shallow ditch marked around with a circle, carry it across an enormous field (often several miles), around a given point, at the far end, and return to fling it back in the original circle.

It is played by two teams who encircle the pit at a distance of several yards. At a given sign all charge to snatch the carcass, and great ability is needed on the part of the horses to quickly bend their forelegs and allow the rider to grab the calf. Once a rider has taken hold of the body he immediately tries to escape the mob of milling steeds and carry it away while being tackled by his opponents and defended by his own team.

During the fray the carcass may pass hands many times, but whichever team manages to successfully return the body to the circle after touring the field is the winner. Should a competitor pull off an opponent's cloak or trash him with his whip a "foul" is scored.

In the northern provinces where Buzkashi is played a good deal there is no limit to the number of players, and anyone can enter the course at the onset of the game. In Kabul, however, where this sport draws ever increasing crowds, the teams are pre-selected, the whole meeting conducted in a rather more disciplined way.

The number of competitors in provincial games varies between 100 and 5,000, and it is played on an immense field dug with a shallow pit (the "Jor") in one corner for the calf. Formerly the body of a goat was used in fact the name "Buzkashi" means "goat-snatching"—but it was found that a calf can better withstand the rigours of the battle.

The best pitch is a large, soft, sandy field, hard ground, stones and gravel make a very dangerous course indeed. The game is played during the autumn and winter months, as it is far too strenuous for the summer heat, and the riders have

powerful arms. As regards horses there are several strains suited to this sport, perhaps the most famous being the Khatalan; and nearly all the wealthy people of the northern provinces own several special Buzkashi horses. These horses are carefully trained and groomed by the "Sais", as "snatchers" don't usually own their mounts. From March until October these animals rest and are trained, generally inside a fenced area. They are fed twice daily with barley, and twice a month barley-flour mixed with butter and eggs is given to them. A considerable proportion of melons also goes into their diet. Always kept in top condition, they are put to walking exercise early in October, ready to start the season once again.

Many other ceremonies are celebrated with Buzkashi—dependent, of course, on that all-important factor—the weather. And sometimes the contest lasts as long as four days.

The Afghans of the northern provinces, for example, have their matches for happy family occasions. Competitors are invited from neighbouring provinces and are warmly received by the villagers who take them into their houses and give splendid feasts and parties in their honour.

Prizes are offered to the winners, generally in the form of money, hunting equipment, turbans, etc., and these are provided by the host and sponsor of the game.

In Kabul Buzkashi has come under the protection of the Olympic Federation, and special guest teams have in later years been invited to compete at His Majesty's birthday celebrations on Mezan 22 (October 15). The contestants parade through the streets of the city—a sight as impressive as the processions of Knights in the Middle Ages—and the people flock to see them. The actual game is played some little way outside Kabul to the east at Bagrabi, and before the first "snatch" all the horsemen and officials line up together to pay homage to the King. The rider who has the good fortune to deliver the calf back to the circle is presented to His Majesty and awarded a special prize, and his team goes away with the Buzkashi banner for the year.

In the past, teams from Katakhan, Badakhshan, Mazar, and Maimana have shown particular ability and craft at Buzkashi. Naturally, all the riders must be extremely brave and strong, but they should also be tall with long

powerful arms. As regards horses there are several strains suited to this sport, perhaps the most famous being the Khatalan; and nearly all the wealthy people of the northern provinces own several special Buzkashi horses. These horses are carefully trained and groomed by the "Sais", as "snatchers" don't usually own their mounts. From March until October these animals rest and are trained, generally inside a fenced area. They are fed twice daily with barley, and twice a month barley-flour mixed with butter and eggs is given to them. A considerable proportion of melons also goes into their diet. Always kept in top condition, they are put to walking exercise early in October, ready to start the season once again.

## U.S. Still Provides Arms To Royal Laotian Government

WASHINGTON, May 14. (Reuters)—The State Department spokesman said yesterday he understood that the United States was still supplying some armaments and ammunition to the Royal Laotian Government.

He told a press conference that provision of such military supplies, together with other equipment, was permissible under the 14-nation Geneva records on Laos, provided the material was requested by the Government of the South-East Asian Kingdom.

"In response to a specific request from the Royal Lao Government, we have provided some supplies—chiefly maintenance and spare parts—to assist the Lao armed forces to maintain their defence capabilities," the spokesman said.

Answering a question he said it was his understanding that armaments and ammunition were part of the other supplies being given to the Lao Government. The spokesman added that he presumed some of the supplies were going to neutralist forces headed by General Kong Le, which have been engaged for more than a month in fighting with the Pathet Lao units.

## Medical Precautions For Cooper While Space-Borne

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, May 14. (AP)—If Astronaut Gordon Cooper takes seriously sick in space this week, his Faith 7 spacecraft becomes the world's fastest ambulance to whisk him to help and home.

That is why—Cooper's doctors say—they can think of no medical reason why they would have to bring Cooper quickly to earth—perhaps in some hard-to-reach emergency landing spot. Instead, they would use the spacecraft as a 17,500 mile per hour ambulance to carry Cooper to a prime recovery area where ships and doctors are standing by.

Even serious heart trouble—although it is against all odds—would not require an immediate emergency landing. Cooper is within nearly constant radio reach of his stand-by doctors—and he has a pocket drug store of filled prescriptions in his right pants leg.

When Cooper takes off on his planned 22-orbit, 34-hour marathon whirl around the earth on Tuesday, the drugs he carries already will be well known to him. He has tried them out to see if he has any unusual reactions to them.

He has an effective pain-killing sedative in a hypodermic needle, some anti-nausea drugs in both pill and injectable form and some antihistamine pills in case he develops nasal-sinus problems.

Even if Cooper suddenly developed flu in his space ride, it might not necessarily end the mission.

Mr. Charles Berry, one of his flight surgeons, explained that doctors would check the symptoms, talk to Cooper and evaluate medical data to see if the illness were severe enough to endanger the mission or impair Cooper's ability.

Those, in fact, are the two medical criteria for ending the flight: impairment of Cooper's ability, and danger to the mission and Cooper.

Cooper seems to be a very low-pressure guy. On one recent check his blood pressure and heart rate at rest were both quite low. He can nap easily and doctors foresee no difficulty in his going to sleep in the eight-hour period yet aside for sleeping during the ninth through the 15th orbits.

Cooper also will carry some stimulation pills in case he feels tired after his planned nap in space. He has already tried out these pills and they produce no unusual reaction. They seem to make him somewhat more active, a little sharper—but he does not become excited under the medication, and he has no drug hangover when they wear off.

Doctors will be able to receive medical data from Cooper for up to 70 per cent of the time he is space-borne. But they will have complete information than that on the tape recorders in the spacecraft itself, available after recovery.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)  
oes on contract basis. The idea of retirement is to allow the younger generation to hold governmental posts, but it would mean defeating this purpose if pensioners are employed again in Governmental offices. It is alright for them to work in companies and private concerns. The authorities may kindly take steps in this direction, the note concluded.



## Dr. Radhakrishnan

(Contd. from Page 1)  
areas with warm sentiments.  
Later in the evening a function was held in honour of the Indian President by Mr. Dhamija, the Ambassador of India which was attended by His Majesty the King. Others taking part in the function included the Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah and Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi the Victor of Kabul, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Court, President of National Assembly, Cabinet Ministers, high ranking military and civil officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

## KENNEDY SENDS 3,000 TROOPS TO ALABAMA

WASHINGTON, May 14, (Reuter).—President Kennedy has moved about 3,000 troops to Alabama, where the colour bar crisis erupted in Birmingham with new riots and bomb-throwing last weekend.

The troops include infantrymen, paratroops and military police, it was disclosed yesterday.

From Birmingham, a Reuter correspondent reported: Life appeared to have returned to normal in this Southern City today. Negroes and whites mingled freely in the city's business section. State troopers and local police sat in their cars reading newspapers and chatting.

The Justice Department spokesman, Mr. Edwin Guthman, told a press conference in Birmingham that the Federal Government hopes to see the situation resolved by the local authorities.

In Washington, the President's brother, Mr. Robert Kennedy, who is U.S. Attorney-General, said the colour bar crisis in Birmingham was "extremely sensitive and tense."

He hoped that a racial truce agreed by negro and white leaders there last week would continue despite the weekend violence.

## New Message From Khrushchev To Kennedy CONTENT NOT REVEALED BUT BELIEVED TO BE ON N. TEST BAN

WASHINGTON, May 14, (AP).—President Kennedy is studying a new message from Soviet Premier Khrushchev in which Mr. Khrushchev makes no mention of a threat to withdraw an earlier offer of limited on-site inspection of any nuclear test ban.

Mr. Pierre Salinger, White House Press Secretary, said President Kennedy received a letter from Mr. Khrushchev shortly after his news conference on Wednesday and is studying it.

Mr. Salinger would not comment on the message or discuss its contents.

From other sources, it was learned that Mr. Khrushchev did not pull back from a December offer to permit two to three on-site inspections a year to help insure observance by the Soviet Union of any test ban that might be negotiated.

In an interview last month with an Italian newsmen, Mr. Khrushchev threatened to abandon the December offer, and the suggestion has been advanced by the American side in Geneva negotiations that the Soviets are preparing for such a move.

President Kennedy said at his news conference last Wednesday that he was not at all hopeful about the prospect for negotiating a test ban treaty. And he said failure to reach agreement would likely prompt a new round of nuclear tests by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile Mr. William Foster

## Bitar Again Forms Syria's Cabinet; Little Change In Iraqi Govt.

DAMASCUS, May 14, (Reuter).—Dr. Sami al Jundi who was to have formed a new Syrian Government yesterday has resigned the Premiership, Damascus Radio said on Monday night.

Mr. Salah al Din Bitar was named as the new Syrian Prime Minister.

In the new Cabinet announced by Damascus Radio, Mr. Bitar becomes Prime Minister and acting foreign minister.

Dr. Jundi, who was Minister of Cultural and National Guidance in the last Bitar Cabinet, keeps

the post temporarily and additionally becomes Minister of Information.

Major-General Ziad Hariri, Army Chief of Staff, is appointed Defence Minister in addition to his normal duties.

Brigadier Amin al Hafaz, while continuing to hold the post of Minister of the Interior is also appointed Deputy Prime Minister.

According to a Reuter despatch from Baghdad, Iraq has new Ministers of Finance and Housing in a reshuffled Government announced yesterday which also includes for the first time a Minister for Arab Unity Affairs.

The 21-member Government is headed by Mr. Ahmed Hassan Bakr, who submitted the resignation of the old Government on Saturday.

He was then quoted as saying that Iraq's adhesion to the new United Arab Republic (of Egypt, Syria and Iraq) was a new stage in the life of the Iraqi revolution, requiring "a new basis for choosing a proper new Government."

Brigadier Bakr's Government had been in office since the Coup last February which overthrew the Kassem regime. Iraqi President had asked Brigadier Bakr to remain in office and to submit a new Cabinet.

He has brought only two new Ministers into the Cabinet: Brigadier Rajab Abdel Majid, the Mayor of Baghdad, who replaced Abdul Sattar Ali al Husaini as Minister of Housing, and Mohammad Jawad Alabbassi, Deputy Oil Minister in the outgoing Cabinet who takes over the Finance portfolio from Salih Kubba.

The former Interior Minister, Ali Salih al Saadi, becomes Minister of Guidance and retains his post as Deputy Premier.

Musarief al Rawi, the previous Minister of Guidance, is appointed to the new post of Minister for Arab Unity Affairs.

Hazem Jawad remains Minister for Presidential Affairs and is also appointed acting Interior Minister.

Other Ministers retain the same post they held in the Cabinet which resigned last Saturday.

Dr. Radhakrishnan visiting the Galbaha Textile mills



## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film: **TELEPHONE GIRL** with translation in Persian.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT.**

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER.**

### ZAINES CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **SEAVENGALL.**

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 14.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

### Buying Rates in Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

### Selling Rates in Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6825 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

### Indian Rupee

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Institute of Theatrical Arts Presents  
Eugene O'Neill's  
Desire Under the Elm  
Directed By:  
Fahs M. Khairzade  
At Kabul Nandary  
Curtain at 5-30 p.m.

## S. VIET NAM REQUESTS NO REDUCTION OF U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS

WASHINGTON, May 14, (AP).

The U.S. State Department said on Monday there has been no request from the Government of South Vietnam to reduce the number of U.S. military advisers, technicians, and specialists who are helping in the fight against guerrillas.

Press Officer Joseph Reap noted additional U.S. military advisers and supporting personnel were sent to Viet Nam following General Maxwell Taylor's mission to that country in October, 1961, as the personal representative of President Kennedy.

Mr. Reap said that the estimated 12,000 Americans in Viet Nam "are there at the request of the Government of Viet Nam, pursuing logistics and training functions."

"We have no communication from the Viet Nam Government to the effect that a lesser number of American personnel would fulfill the need for which they were sent," Mr. Reap said.

## SOVIET UNION DECLARES UNDESIRABLE SEVERAL U.S. BRITISH DIPLOMATS ALLEGED LINK WITH SPY RING

MOSCOW, May 14, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday declared persona non grata several British and American diplomats mentioned as contacts in the spy trial of Greville Wynne and Mr. Oleg Penkovsky last week.

Only two of them, Mr. Ger-vaise Cowell and his wife Pamela, of the British Embassy staff, are still here and Soviet Union in a note to the embassy has demanded their immediate recall.

A second note went to the American Embassy, saying the five Americans named had aided Penkovsky and Wynne in espionage.

The note to Britain said the seven named Britons "engaged in activities which grossly violate the standards of behaviour appropriate for staff members of a diplomatic representation."

The Soviet Government protested against this "and expects the British Embassy to take strict measures to prevent such impermissible activities by its officials in the future."

Mr. Montgomery and his family left two weeks ago for the United States for two months home leave.

His personal possessions will be shipped to him, the US spokesman said.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +14°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-57 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-53 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Anshroty

VOL. II, NO. 64

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1963 (SOWR 24, 1342 S.H.)

## Dr. Radhakrishnan Says Man Through His Wisdom Should Solve Issues ADDRESS TO UNIVERSITY MEETING

KABUL, May 15.—Dr. Radhakrishnan the President of India participated in a university convocation of students at the Gymnasium of Kabul University at 10-30 yesterday morning.

The Indian leader was received at the gate by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education, Dr. Anwari the Rector of Kabul University, and Deans of various colleges.

The arrival of His Excellency at the Gymnasium was marked by thunderous ovation from the student body. Dr. Anwari presented an address of welcome in which he gave a biographical sketch of Dr. Radhakrishnan and praised him as a renowned Philosopher of our time. (see page 2).

Dr. Radhakrishnan in his speech stressed the role of universities in working for the attainment of universal peace.

Referring to political freedom Dr. Radhakrishnan said, it is not "an end in itself. We may have political freedom but if people die of starvation, if they are ill clad, ill housed, and ill educated, if they suffer from destitution, disease, poverty and ignorance then that freedom is not worth much."

"The only way by which we can set these things at rest is by the development of science and technology, and the application of them to agriculture, to industry and to medicine etc."

The Indian leader stated that a university is called upon to train students for tackling these problems. "You must send out men and women who are capable of teaching, who are capable of helping the industrialization or the modernization of the country who are able to bring together peoples," and make them feel that they are not the citizens of this or that nation, however much it may be necessary, but the citizens of the world as a whole.

Referring to the conflicting ideas on matter and mind, the President said: "There are many people who think on account of their intoxication with the developments of science and technology, that matter is the most important thing. But if we scrutinize a little further we realize that these great developments of science, of technology if they establish anything, they establish the omnipotence of the human spirit and not the omnipotence of matter."

"There are people who say that we have travelled around the world, commonplaces have gone over the world, and we have not encountered anything divine. It reminds us of what people at an earlier date said, we dissected the human body but we did not discover a soul in it....we must realize that the knowledge that we gained by the senses and by the intellect is not complete. There is a kind of knowledge where the human being feels that he is spiritual in character and it is this spirit that enables him to unravel the mysteries of this world and to realize that there is something more than what meets the eye."

Human Survival  
Giving the outline of a plan for ultimate human survival the President said humanity was above all nations and man had to bring together the nations into a kind of fellowship. "Just as human individuals have given away the

### Pursuit of Truth

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that science was the pursuit of truth and truth was not something which one could manufacture from the resources of his mind. "It is the pursuit of something which is extra-mental, which is objective to which the human individual has to subscribe himself."

He said that man was not to regard himself as a mere item in the series of objective happenings. "There is something in him which is beyond nature which makes him understand what exactly it is that nature reveals."

To Dr. Radhakrishnan there is a 'non-natural' element in man which is responsible for all the achievements he has had in this world. "It is not a thing which can be equated with a mere mechanical nature. When people tell us we are the victims of necessity, call it mechanical, providential, or dialectical, they overlook the instinct for greatness, the instinct for freedom which is located in the heart of man."

He said it was necessary for man to overcome the temptation of nuclear developments and try to establish supremacy over them. "They are not out masters. We discovered the nuclear weapons. We who discovered them can use them for peaceful purposes and need not use them for self destruction or for the annihilation of humanity."

### History's Lesson

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that in history it can be proved that those civilizations which laid stress on matter and on weapons have passed away while those emphasizing the development of friendship love and brotherhood have survived. "If history has any lesson to teach us, it is this lesson that nations which pledged themselves to peace and friendship, pledged themselves to use the greatest developments of science and technology for the development of establishing a human fellowship; it is such nations that have survived."

He said it is wrong to think that science and religion are opposed to each other. Science and religion represent two dimensions of the human being—the rational and the spiritual. These two things cannot be divorced from each other. They must be co-ordinated, they must be integrated, they must be correlated. If the human being is to become a really human being.

### Human Survival

Giving the outline of a plan for ultimate human survival the President said humanity was above all nations and man had to bring together the nations into a kind of fellowship. "Just as human individuals have given away the

(Contd. on page 4)

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Bina  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## Dr. Radhakrishnan's Banquet For His Majesty



Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, gave a banquet last night in honour of His Majesty the King.

The function was also attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the President of National Assembly Dr. Abdul Zahir, Cabinet Ministers, the Governor of Kabul, the President of Afghan-Indian Friendship Society, Generals of the Royal

Army and Heads of the Diplomatic Corps.

The President of India thanked His Majesty the King for warm and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his entourage by His Majesty, the people and Government of Afghanistan and described his visit to Afghanistan interesting and fruitful and hoped for the health of His Majesty, the prosperity of people of Afghanistan and further consolidation of relations between Indian and Afghanistan.

In reply His Majesty the King thanked the President of India for his kind words and sincere sentiments towards Afghanistan and hoped for the health of his esteemed guest, prosperity of Indian people and further consolidation of relations between the two countries. In the picture from left to right are: Mr. Rishya, Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, His Majesty and Dr. Radhakrishnan.

## General Assembly Convenes To Consider U.N. Financial Crisis Kuwait Admitted As 11th Member

WASHINGTON, May 15, (AP).—A U.S. State Department spokesman said on Tuesday the United States is discussing with other Latin American countries whether to withdraw recognition of the Haitian regime of President Francois Duvalier.

State Department press officer Joseph Reap made this announcement but did not specify what hemisphere Governments the United States was consulting on the Haitian recognition question. Mr. Duvalier's supporters of the dictator say that he has been elected to a new six-year term not expiring until 1967.

Although Mr. Duvalier is constitutionally barred from re-election, he two years ago proclaimed himself re-elected to a new six-year term.

This means Mr. Duvalier and his supporters assert he is entitled to remain in office until 1967.

Withdrawal of diplomatic recognition would be one way of putting further pressure on Duvalier, whose authoritarian

activities have antagonized the United States and most other American Republics.

Mr. Reap did not indicate when a decision might be reached or whether it would involve withdrawal of U.S. diplomats from Port au Prince.

The State Department spokesman also said the U.S. Ambassador to Haiti, Mr. Raymond Thurston is staying on in Port au Prince for the time being because of the continuing "potential danger" of the situation there.

Before the latest Duvalier terror wave, Mr. Thurston had been scheduled to return to Washington in Mid May for what was described as normal consultations.

## Afghan-German Cultural Agreement Paper's Exchanged

KABUL, May 15.—Instruments of ratification of the cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed in April 1961 in Kabul, were exchanged in Bonn yesterday.

The exchange took place between Dr. Ghulam Farouk, His Majesty's Ambassador in Bonn and Mr. Lahr, Secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agreement which will become effective as from June 14, 1963, is to further strengthen cultural relations between the two countries.

Both Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany will concentrate their efforts by various methods to further extend cultural exchanges between the two countries.

On the basis of item 36 of the agreement a permanent joint commission will be established to attend consultation meetings which might be considered necessary from time to time for the implementation of the agreement.



## "Refuge From Our Time"

MAY 15. 1963

Perthas Dr. Radhakrishnan was at the zenith of his oratorical powers when he laid down a long-term moral project for humanity, one that was the logic of historical facts. When he said: "We move forward to a time when nations will deprive themselves of a part of their sovereignty, deprive themselves of part of their arms and concentrate in a world authority all the forces of coercion which are available in the world and turn to that organization for the adjudica-

Perhaps the organization that could safely be trusted with carrying out this important task is the United Nations. U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General in a series of speeches recently mentioned the importance of making the United Nations more stronger and effective. He has said that the United Nations should possess the qualities of a state.

But to end the deadly arm race and to create such a world authority human beings is to have faith in themselves and should go by the dictates of the spirit in man."

Here, Albert Schweitzer, known as a sincere friend of the world of humanity, endorses clearly Dr. Radhakrishnan's faith and belief in humanitarianism.

Aldous Huxley, another scholar, compares His Excellency the President to "a bridge linking the cultures of the East and West".

Present, Theodor Heuss, a former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, recognizes His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan as a "Genius". To him his words are a living proof of the saying attributed to the renowned German poet, Goethe, when he said: "The East and West are no longer worlds."

President of India are highly effective for the promotion of international understanding. We consider the Excellency's visit to Afghanistan as our beloved country's estimable guest as a very valuable and effective means of strengthening the very friendly and longstanding relations existing between the two countries. These friendly ties, on the testimony of history, have existed between Afghanistan and India since ancient times. The scholars and philosophers of these two countries maintained very cordial and close relations with each other and who, by exchanging ideas and

currency difficulties, has remained constant or has even decreased; this upset balance between supply and demand may be mainly responsible for high prices of de luxe items.

In its editorial yesterday, Islah welcomed the graduation of another batch of midwives from the midwifery course recently.

In its editorial yesterday the daily Anis, stressed the importance of maintenance of the forests in Pakhtia Province, because these forests are not only a profitable source of national revenue but are also a contributing factor towards making the province a most interesting tourist attraction and can be exploited for this

Lemar	Phone No. 20569
Pesarlai	Phone No. 22810
Humayoun	Phone No. 20524
Haidar	Phone No. 22954
Mir Wais:	Phone No. 20583
Barai:	Phone No. 20525
Ansari	Phone No. 205

and largest defence ever sustained by British arms in Asia. Again after forty years, on 5th May 1919, the British India Government compelled Afghans once again to take up arms against them. During the May the same year they succeeded to enter Afghan territory at Dacca. They are intending to occupy Kabul for this purpose they brought into aid against Afghanistan a British and Indian force, of 750,000 persons and the animals involved.

"He added that there is "concern" over danger that the Government might wind up in communist hands "and we must do what can be done to prevent that."

"Personally, I regard it as a situation in which the U.S. should assume responsibility for what action seems appropriate," Senator Fulbright declared. "The OAS should show more concern over these developments," he

(Contd. on Page 4)



## Indian Leader's University Address

(Contd. from page 1)

right of private violence, as tribes have given away private arms, as they have concentrated all forces in the hands of the nation state, and wherever disputes arise among individuals or tribes, they turn to the nation state to adjudicate, execute justice, even so we will move forward to a time when nations will deprive themselves of part of their sovereignty, deprive themselves of their private arms and concentrate in a world authority, all these forces of coercion which are available in the world and turn to that organization for the adjudication of problems and execution of justice.

## Anwari's Address

(Contd. from page 2)

writings about different branches of science, letters and culture, benefited the peoples of both countries. The Afghan nation, as an old friend of the people of India, fully supported them during most difficult and critical times when they were struggling to win their freedom. The people of India, also, greeted with deep pleasure Afghanistan's fight against colonialism in order to win independence. Now, too, both Afghanistan and India are following similar policies in the form of neutrality, and support for international peace and amicable co-existence. Relations of amity between Afghanistan and India have been strengthened in recent years by the visit paid by His Majesty our beloved King and the good-will visits of other Afghan leaders and prominent personalities to India, and further consolidated by the journey undertaken by Your Excellency and other Indian dignitaries to Afghanistan.

## Dr. Radhakrishnan Hails Efforts By Afghan People

KABUL, May 15.—In a ceremony laying down the foundation stone for the Indian Embassy building along Khwaja Abdullah Anwari Avenue, President Radhakrishnan said yesterday morning: "We should note that greatness of a nation does not consist of its size and population but of its quality of mind and heart."

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Omar, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi.

Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul thanked the Afghan Government for providing the facilities for the erection of the building and said it will surely contribute towards the further consolidation of ties between India and Afghanistan.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the people of Afghanistan were brave and valiant. They suffered in getting their independence and today are trying to organize their country on strictly democratic basis.

"We in our country are also trying to weld together the sprawling masses of humanity into a single whole. It is not an imposed or enforced unity, but vital union based on commonness of idea and purpose."

The President referred to the efforts by Afghan people to modernize their industries and democratize their country and said that the efforts were "held out lessons" for India also.



Dr. Radhakrishnan with the Mayor of Kabul Professor Mohammad Asghar, at Chilstoon Palace.

## U.S. Considering Whether To Withdraw Haitian Regime's Recognition

UNITED NATIONS, May 15, (AP)—Haiti avoided a possible loss of its U.N. voting rights on Tuesday by staying away from the opening session of the Special General Assembly on finances.

The strife-torn Caribbean country is the only U.N. member more than two years behind in its regular assessments, making it subject to loss of voting rights under provision of the U.N. Charter.

Actually no record vote was taken by the Assembly which admitted oil-rich Kuwait as its 111th member and tossed to its Budgetary Committee the problem of how to finance U.N. peace-keeping operations.

The last session of the General Assembly approved a world court advisory opinion that the peace-keeping costs should be in the same category as regular assessments.

If the non-paying countries including the Soviet Union and France maintain their present attitude they would be subject to loss of voting rights in any Assembly that meets after January 1, 1964.

The Assembly was called for the purpose of working out a formula for paying for peace-keeping operations which threaten to bankrupt the United Nations.

After the usual Assembly moment of silent prayer or meditation, Zafulla Khan who has been elected to preside over the special session, named nine countries to a Credentials Committee.

Speaking for regions or other groups of countries delegates of Afghanistan, India, Algeria, Japan, Liberia, Britain, Hungary, United States, Israel, Cameroon, and Colombia praised the election.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, speaking for the United States, said his country felt that it was time Kuwait received full membership and it applauded the unanimous election.

The President attended a luncheon at the Kabul Hotel given in his honor by the Indians residing in Kabul. Others who attended the function included the Afghan Ambassador in Delhi and Indian Ambassador in Kabul.

Dr. Radhakrishnan also visited the "Hind Emporium" in the morning. Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul called upon Dr. Radhakrishnan in the evening at Chilstoon Palace to pay him a tribute on behalf of the citizens of Kabul who were to meet the Indian leader at a civic reception not held due to bad weather.

Presumably the earliest possible launching time would be the

## JULY 5 DATE OF SINO-SOVIET PARTIES TALKS

TOKYO, May 15, (AP)—The Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China on Tuesday agreed to hold high-level talks in Moscow starting July 5 to discuss ideological differences between the two countries, the New China News Agency reported.

NCNA said the agreement was reached between Mr. Yang Shang-Kun, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party, and Soviet Ambassador to Peking, Mr. Chervonenko in the Chinese capital.

The note date for beginning the talks was proposed by the Soviet Union, NCNA said. Earlier the Soviet Union had asked for a meeting starting at mid-May but the Chinese last Thursday asked for a chance to mid-June.

Two high Communist Party officials earlier were named to attend the Moscow meeting, but their departure date has not been set. They are Mr. Teng Hsiang-Ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Mr. Peng Chen, influential member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The four-paragraph report still did not comment on a Soviet invitation to Mao to visit Moscow. Soviet Premier Khrushchev in his latest letter to the Chinese leader turned down an invitation to visit Peking and suggested that either Mao or a representative visit Moscow.

Gen. Mobutu, who took over the Congo in September 1960, with an almost single-handed coup d'etat, was invited by General Earle Wheeler, U.S. Army Chief of Staff. His visit follows a Congolese request to the United States for help in retraining its army.

Congolese sources said Gen. Mobutu would leave here on Thursday. It was also understood Gen. Mobutu is planning visits to Canada and Belgium, two other nations involved in the Congolese army retraining plan.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, May 15, (AP)—A project mercury official reported on Tuesday night that a radar problem at the Bermuda Tracking Station had been corrected and U.S. Astronaut Gordon Cooper's 22-orbit space flight was definitely on the schedule on Wednesday morning.

Li. Col. John Powers reported that everything was in "go" condition for another attempt on Wednesday. The flight postponed on Tuesday after the countdown had progressed to within 13 minutes of liftoff.

The stumbling block was a system which interprets data from a vital tracking radar at the Bermuda tracking site. Col. Powers said the trouble had been repaired.

Presumably the earliest possible launching time would be the

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE, starring: Ronald Shiner and Catherine Boyle.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. English film; TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. American film; NOB THE MOON BY NIGHT.

ZAINER CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Russian film; GREY HAIRED KHATAB with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 15.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates in Afghani:  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 116414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 101214 per French Franc  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee

(cash)  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee

Selling Rates in Afghani:

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 126625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 117922 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 102530 per New French Franc

(cheque)  
Af. 800 per Indian Rupee

(cash)  
Af. 800 per Indian Rupee

## MOBUTU TO VISIT U.S.A.

EOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, May 15, (AP)—Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, Congolese Army Commander, will pay a two-week visit to the United States as guest of the U.S. Army, it was announced on Tuesday.

Gen. Mobutu, who took over the Congo in September 1960, with an almost single-handed coup d'etat, was invited by General Earle Wheeler, U.S. Army Chief of Staff. His visit follows a Congolese request to the United States for help in retraining its army.

Congolese sources said Gen. Mobutu would leave here on Thursday. It was also understood Gen. Mobutu is planning visits to Canada and Belgium, two other nations involved in the Congolese army retraining plan.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Institute of Theatrical Arts Presents  
Eugene O'Neill's  
Desire Under the Elm  
Directed By:  
Fakh M. Khairzade  
At Kabul Nandary  
Curtain at 5:30 p.m.

Celebrate the New Sports Season with cheer and beer at the INTERNATIONAL CLUB Big Ball. Live music free to members. Thursday May 16th at 8:30 p.m. Plenty of Beer available.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. 11°C.  
Min. 4°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:53 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:51 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Slightly Cloudy.  
Forecast by Air Authority

YOMIA NO 65 A TA

## AFGHANISTAN & INDIA REAFFIRM POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

### DR. RADHAKRISHNAN LEAVES FOR TEHERAN AFTER 5 DAY VISIT

KABUL, May 16.—Afghanistan and India have reaffirmed their countries' policy of non-involvement in military blocs and their faith in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Bandung and Belgrade Conferences.

The text of a communique issued at the conclusion of a state visit by President Dr. Radhakrishnan of India to Afghanistan is as follows: "On the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, His Excellency Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Republic of India, paid an official visit to Afghanistan from May 11 to 15, 1963."

Throughout his stay in Afghanistan, the President of India was received with warmth and cordiality, in keeping with the time honored and traditional relations between the people of Afghanistan and the people of India. The President had talks with His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, the Prime Minister, other members of the Government and prominent personalities in Afghanistan.

The President had the opportunity to visit some development projects and construction sites around Kabul and Kandahar, and to address a gathering organized in his honor at the University of Kabul. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, the Prime Minister, other members of the Government and prominent personalities in Afghanistan.

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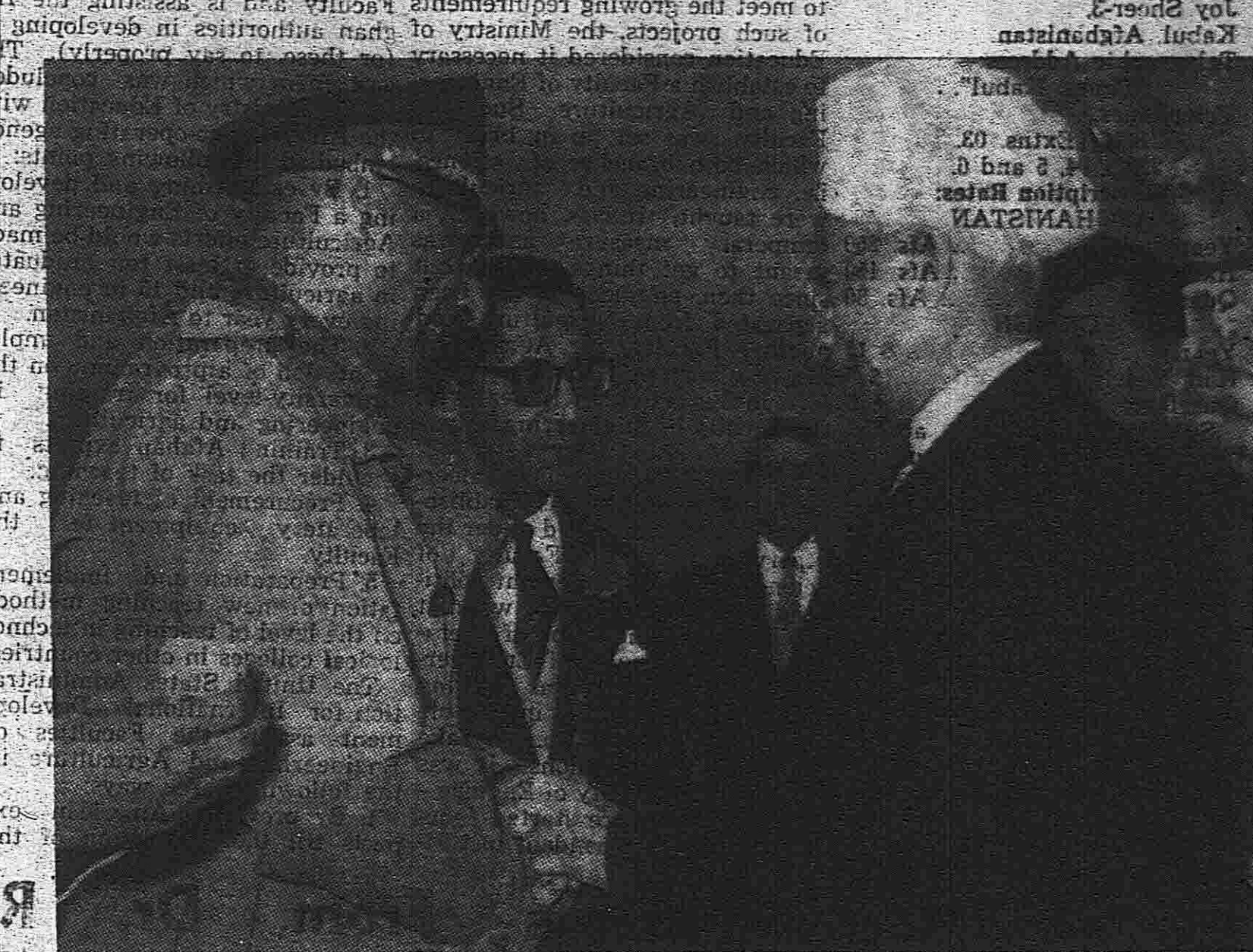
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23 NEWS STALLS  
Mosque Shar-e-Nay, Khyber  
Residential International  
Yahya, Dargah, Chishti, Near  
Arian, Chishti, Chishti  
23 NEWS STALLS

PRICE AF. 1



Dr. Radhakrishnan bidding farewell to his Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan at the Kabul International Airport, before the President's departure for India.

## Cooper Whirling Around The World: Condition Reported Excellent

### U.S. Astronaut To Try 22 Orbits

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Astronaut Gordon Cooper, who is scheduled to launch his 22-orbit mission today, is in excellent condition, it was reported today.

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 16, 1963

COMMERCIAL COURTS  
AND JUSTICE

A basic duty of the Ministry of Justice is to serve as a coordinating organ between various courts and the Government. It is to provide such conditions under which the judicial organs of the country be able to apply justice in most feasible manner. In addition to the judicial courts there are two other types of court in Afghanistan, one dealing with cases of Government officials when their official career is involved, and the other is the commercial courts. Until last year the courts trying civil servants functioned under the Prime Ministry while the commercial courts until now were part of the Ministry of Commerce. The decision to relate these two courts to the Ministry is the result of a plan to unify country's judicial system.

It should be mentioned at the outset that to carry out the projected social reforms successfully, there has to be significant changes in our judicial system. For democracy in its truest sense is the rule of law. And it is for the judiciary to have the power and capacity to make the law the real working instrument all over the country.

Commercial courts cannot remain aloof from this general principle. At one time, of course our commerce and trading activities had a very simple form. But as we are in the process of building large business enterprises, on the one hand, and increase our international trade activities, on the other, there is apt to rise complicated cases between parties concerned. Solving commercial disputes on the bases of prescribed laws and regulations will indeed help in channeling trade activities to those spheres which serve the best interest of the country, and those who invest money in public enterprises will do so with confidence. One of the main purposes of our development plans is to attract private enterprises to invest in public sectors. And if there has been a slower reaction on the part of our business

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE LANGUAGE PRESS

By: IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

## Faculty of Engineering:

Consequent to the launching of a number of plans for developing industry and agriculture and the need for engineers and technicians to meet the growing requirements of such projects, the Ministry of Education considered it necessary to establish a Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture. Such a Faculty was set up in 1955, in which both branches of science, i.e. engineering and agriculture were taught. It was, however, a temporary measure and was meant to get things going, but since then, engineering has been separated from agriculture and another Faculty, for Agriculture has now been established. Therefore, in this article I will deal with the Faculty of Engineering only.

When the Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture was established, it was at first placed under the supervision of the Faculty of Sciences. This arrangement continued until October, 1958 when it was seen that the scope of operations of the Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture was growing at a rate which made it impossible for one administration to take care of both institutions. It was then that the Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture started functioning as an independent institution.

## Quotations From Dr. Radhakrishnan

## Think For Yourself

Our real good consists in the development of our inward resources. Many of us, however, live on the surface of life, echo the sentiments which are put into our heads by the radio or the film or the newspaper. It is our duty to think for ourselves, reflect on the data supplied to us. The study of great classics gives us a proper sense of perspective. The classical spirit is a refusal to acquiesce in the immediate, a refusal to be the slaves of current fashions and tastes, a refusal to be content with the easy and the obvious. It is a determination to seek the highest even if it is difficult and remote. In this country we have always laid stress on silent thinking and meditation. We are mostly extroverts. It is said that God made women a thing of beauty and then gave her a tongue and spoiled it all! We do not withdraw into ourselves and find out what is wrong with us. A life of contemplation can be lived under almost all conceivable conditions. We can take this habit into the office or factory, shop or college. It does not preclude immediate and vital relationships. It precludes the waste and weariness of social routine.

Speech at Ethiraj College Madras

27th Jan. 1957.

## Democratic Way Of Life.

No nation need assume that it has been cast by heaven for the role of the lords of creation. If there are people who differ from us, our duty is not to fight them but to help to remake them, to open their eyes, to demonstrate to them the sterility of their programmes, to make them aware of the rich horizons of the human

While the Ministry of Justice has a great number of reforms on hand to carry in country's judicial system, it should be easier for it to bring about new life in the commercial courts of the country and make them an effective organ for mitigation of commercial cases.

tion. It must be mentioned that the United States International Co-operation Administration (now USAID), through Wyoming University, helped in establishing this Faculty and is assisting the Afghan authorities in developing it (or these, to say properly). The agreement which was concluded by the Ministry of Education with the American co-operating agency embodied the following points:

1. By establishing and developing a Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture efforts would be made to provide at least ten graduates in agriculture and 15 in engineering every year to Afghanistan.

2. The preparation and implementation of a programme on the University-level for training in engineering and agriculture.

3. Training Afghan experts to shoulder the task of teaching.

4. Procurement of teaching and laboratory equipment for the Faculty.

5. Preparation and implementation of new teaching methods on the level of teaching in technological colleges in other countries.

The United States Administration for International Development assists the Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture in the following three ways:

1. By providing American experts till the completion of the

project. By sending Afghan students to the United States and other countries for higher training. 3. By procuring teaching materials and equipment for the workshops and laboratories of these two Faculties. Teaching at the Faculty of Engineering is being conducted on the "Semester" system, each one of which lasts 18 weeks. The first Semester begins in April and ends in August; the Second Semester begins in September and ends in January. The last week of each Semester is utilized for final examinations.

The unified-Faculty launched its first or "Freshman" Class in 1956 with 46 students; a new Class was then added to the Faculty every year. The first batch of graduates (in engineering and agriculture), numbering 19 (12 in engineering and 7 in agriculture) obtained their Degree in 1959. The number of First-Year, Second-Year, Third-Year and Fourth-Year graduates in engineering during the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively were 26, 54, 68, 86, and 123. As already stated, the graduates completing the four-year course of training in engineering numbered 12 in 1959 and 10 in 1960.

But, continued the editorial, in spite of these achievements man does not consider himself happy, because side by side with political freedom there is poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. Millions of persons die every year of hunger and disease. Therefore, political freedom which has been attained after great sacrifices on the part of peoples and nations previously under domination cannot be considered complete.

It is the duty of the enlightened classes to fight these scourges of our time. His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan, in his University address yesterday, said the editorial, too considered the scientists and the educated persons' obligation as important in promoting human prosperity through the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes.

The Government of Afghanistan, continued the editorial, has always made use of every opportunity to raise its voice against the armament race and nuclear tests, which threaten humanity and has based its policy on the promotion of peace. It has always worked and wished for the eradication of hunger, illiteracy and disease from the world.

We are sure that Afghan youth are fully in favour of supporting this policy because there is no other way for human survival except working for peace, adhering to the principles of peaceful co-existence and fighting against hunger and disease. By following this policy it is possible to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the peoples and nations of the world, concluded the editorial.

Wednesday's experiment was the first of a series of four joint safety tests on Government desert property near the Nevada test site north of here. The test site is the U.S. prime nuclear test facility.

The series, scheduled to start on May 7, was delayed because of annual high spring winds ranging up to 60 miles per hour.

The Atomic Energy Commission in announcing the shot said a plutonium bearing device was blown apart by chemical explosives.

There was a local scattering of plutonium, they said, but no fission. Further details were not released.

Later experiments in the series will evaluate safety precautions for handling, storing and transporting plutonium-bearing nuclear weapons.

At A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis of yesterday carried photos, news and excerpts from the speech delivered by His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India at the Kabul University on Tuesday.

Both papers devoted their editorials to commenting upon various points the President made in his speech. Islah's editorial was entitled 'science and technology must be employed for the promotion of peace and human welfare'.

Post war years, said the editorial, have been characterized by two important developments. First there has been a political development in Asia and Africa where nations and peoples have been attaining their independence from colonialism one after another. Secondly there has been a scientific revolution. Man made great advances in the field of technology and was able to explore outer space and the depths of oceans.

But, continued the editorial, in spite of these achievements man does not consider himself happy, because side by side with political freedom there is poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. Millions of persons die every year of hunger and disease. Therefore, political freedom which has been attained after great sacrifices on the part of peoples and nations previously under domination cannot be considered complete.

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At a time when the country finds itself at the threshold of new changes, said the letter, the educated youth alone cannot possibly meet the personnel requirements. What is more, it continued, the pensioners have spent a life time in Government offices whereby they have gained experience which the younger generation can use both to their personal as well as national advantages.

## Radio Kabul Programme

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-37; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-47; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## AFRIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

## SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-40.

Dep. 11-30.

## INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul:

Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Important  
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Fire Brigade 20121-20122.

Police 20007-21122.

Traffic 20159-24041.

Airport 23218.

Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

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Rona Phone No. 22537.

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.

Itefaq Phone No. 22647.

Bakhtar Phone No. 22679.

## FRIDAY

Mahmood Phone No. 21438.

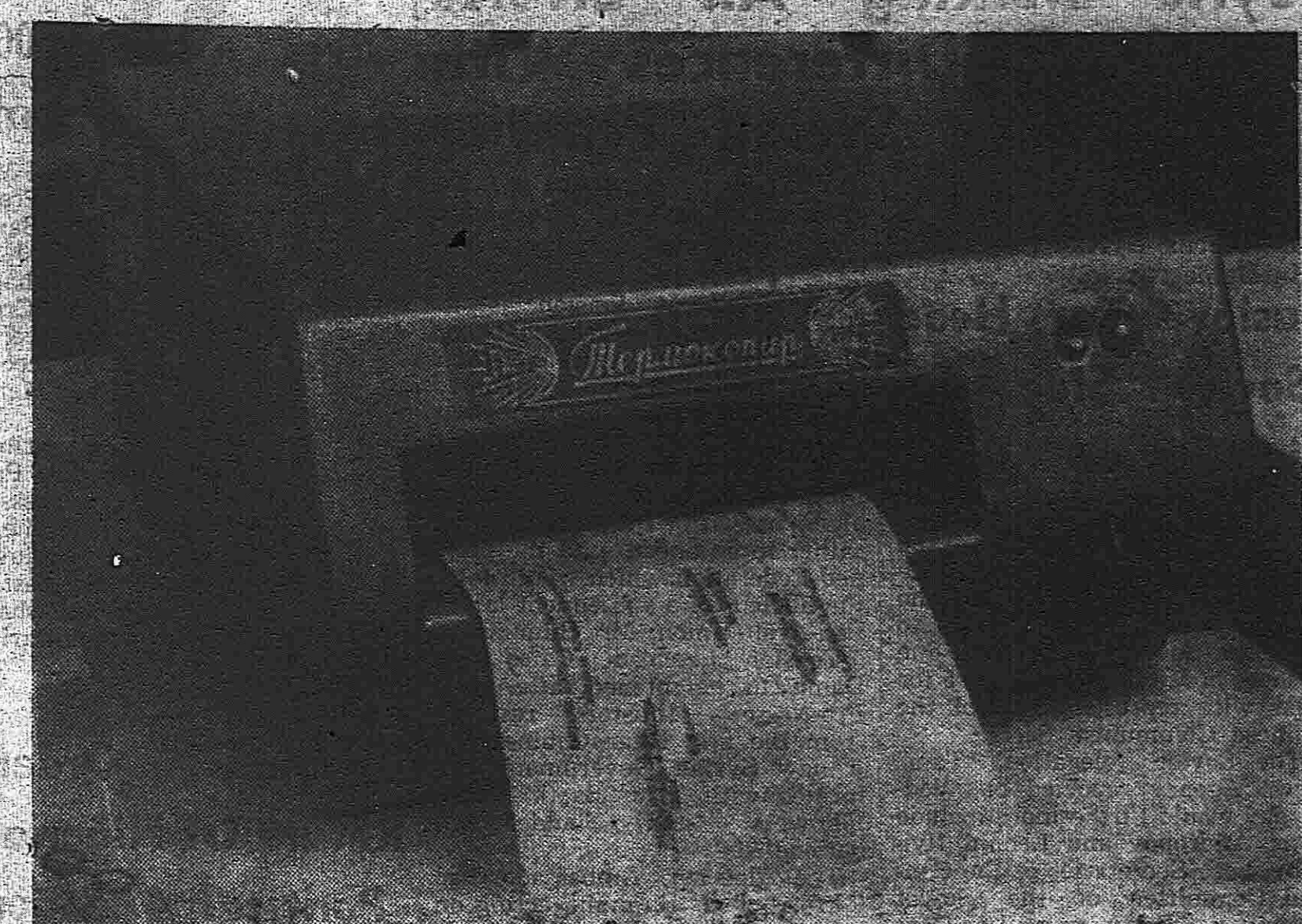
Faryabi Phone No. 20387.

Jahid Phone No. 20354.

Karte-Char Phone No. 23529.

Hashami Phone No. 20589.

Hashmi Phone No. 20589.



The Soviet-made apparatus works on the following principles: positive to positive. A leaf of special thermo-copying paper is put on the original and the two pages are fed into the intake

slit of the machine. A transport mechanism conveys them under the hot infra-red rays of the quartz lamp. Under the action of heat, a reaction takes place in the copying paper and

results in the re-production of the original's image. The speed of the conveying belt carrying the original and the copying paper can be varied from 40 to 180mm a second.

## Afghanistan Scores Impressive Progress

By: RITCHIE CALDER

Dr. Ritchie Calder who visited Afghanistan few months ago under the auspices of UNICEF have written two articles about his impression of this country. We present the highlights from his articles.

From the moment one leaves the border post at Torkham, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass, one discovers the new Afghanistan, a country which has changed more than any other I have seen in all the 25,000 miles through South East Asia. Mark you "change" is relative. The base line from which it started its progress into the twentieth century was pretty low.

Ten years ago the journey to Kabul had been, grim and, one can admit it now, sometimes terrifying. From the border to Jalalabad a dubious road had crossed a bleak, eroded desert, with occasional tent encampments of the tribesmen with their camels.

Now the road is a broad highway, smooth surfaced for long stretches by the Americans. (Other stretches have still to be paved, but that is because the border is closed and the Americans have not been able to get the surfacing materials.)

More surprising is the countryside. Where I remember deserts there are large areas of irrigated

land, new villages have sprung up, still walled with watchtowers, in districts where the tribes are still given to feuding. There are primary schools by the wayside.

At Jalalabad which I once generously described as a "green oasis" (but remember, less generously, as a place where I was eaten alive by mosquitoes) is now a prosperous and rapidly growing town.

It was in fete when we arrived. The new paved streets, and broad boulevards, were lavishly decorated and resounding with the cacophony of canned music. Electric light had arrived and enterprising new architecture was appearing.

The "oasis" is now the market town and industrial centre of a wide irrigated plain with rice fields, citrus groves and cotton and sugar plantations.

And there is more to come. Just beyond Jalalabad as we turned into the gorge of the Kabul river, we saw a new Soviet enterprise, which will dam the gorge at this point and siphon the water off by a tunnel through the mountains to irrigate another wide tract of desert.

Projects follow each other so closely that they sometimes cancel each other out. For example, part of the highway which the Americans built through the Kabul gorge will be submerged

by the dam which the Soviets are building and a new road will have to be cut through the mountains.

The Kabul river highway replaces that nightmare of my last visit, the route across the Lataband Pass. This was a shelf carved out of the mountains, crumbling at the edges and with sheer drops of thousands of feet. On that precarious track the tribal movements, like the patriarchal migrations of Biblical times, complete with camels and donkeys, herds and flocks, used to "argue the toss" (and sometimes it was a toss) with modern trucks.

Nowadays the new road is broad enough to take even passenger coaches provided by the Russians and the Americans the "kotchis", the nomads.

We spent the night in a hotel beside a great lake which did not exist ten years ago. This was the Sarobi Dam built by the Germans to provide hydroelectricity for Kabul. The hotel was full of Russian technicians engaged on the roads and irrigation projects.

The last stretch of road across the high mountains into Kabul is even more remarkable. For miles and miles it is massive masonry—walls of fortress-like proportions holding back the swirling river,

(Contd. on Page 4)

BY: GULRAZ

This small word of two letters, erect-looking and crisply pronounced, has a world of meaning in its little heart. It may be small in stature to the untrained eye, but a closer look is enough to show not only its size but also its elephantoid-ness—its, which carry a load of dynamite and others, which, uttered with a deep and sigh and a prolongation of the "f", can create a world of nostalgia among the listeners. Life itself is a big "if" and the "if" within it which permeates our spiritual and temporal affairs has turned us into underheads reaching for the moon and the galaxies, but unaware of the hell-pit close to our toes.

The possibilities of employing "if" for self-expression are limitless, depending upon one's mood and choice; the "if" in the head of a child is different from the one badgering an adult and the obsessive "if" of a philosopher is far removed from that of a peasant.

I am not a philosopher, and how can one be when he has to wallow in the mud after every five minutes of downpour and the telephone goes dead as soon as the first drop of rain falls upon the sealed connection-box or whatever it is called? The moment these thoughts passed through my head, a little forgotten "if" somewhere in the back of my mind roused itself to challenge me by saying: "But is it true? Are not incessant rain, muddy lanes, dead telephones, crowded buses and leaking roofs essential tools of philosophy?" I had to concede that perhaps they are, and even more.

I tried to dismiss the impudent little aggressor, but he persisted in his attack and before I could check the flood of re-creation, I heard my self saying:

"If political leaders in the world, instead of being blind, as most of them unfortunately are, were struck dumb; if everyone minded his own business; if racial and religious hatreds were replaced by love, as God willed us to do; if law alone could be made to guide our actions; if a person were to drop dead as soon as he became dishonest; if Afghanistan had an outlet to the sea; if there existed a one-world Government; if a fraction of the money being spent upon nuclear weapons could be diverted to pave the narrow, muddy lane on which I live; if Kabul Times had a proof-reader worth his salt; if the Municipal Corporation could and a few empty barrels to serve as dustbins; if someone could invent a water-driven motor car, and if it's and ans could be pots and pans, what would be the shape of my life and of life in our world?"

Very interesting indeed, but I think, I must go and see a psychiatrist one of these days.

Nowadays the new road is broad enough to take even passenger coaches provided by the Russians and the Americans the "kotchis", the nomads.

We spent the night in a hotel beside a great lake which did not exist ten years ago. This was the Sarobi Dam built by the Germans to provide hydroelectricity for Kabul. The hotel was full of Russian technicians engaged on the roads and irrigation projects.

The last stretch of road across the high mountains into Kabul is even more remarkable. For miles and miles it is massive masonry—walls of fortress-like proportions holding back the swirling river,

No official reaction had come from political groups supporting President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who were excluded from the new Government.

## Blondie By Chic Young



## QUIET REPORTED IN SYRIA

DAMASCUS, Syria May 16, (AP)—Quiet was reported throughout Syria on Tuesday following the formation of a new Government dominated by the Baath Socialist Party. But schools were closed to prevent demonstrations flaring in Damascus.

No official reaction had come from political groups supporting President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who were excluded from the new Government.



YESTERDAY Max. +22°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 7 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:49 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pami Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## Dr. Radhakrishnan

(Contd. from page 1)  
and Heads of the Diplomatic  
Corps at the Court of Kabul.  
His Majesty the King and his  
guests arrived at the airport at  
3:00 p.m. The President's party  
flew with the President's plane  
from the two heads of state. He  
proceeded to the special Dele-  
gation which accepted a guard of  
honour. The President then dis-  
cussed the guard of honour with  
the King and his Royal Highness  
Marshall Shah Wali Khan (Chair-  
man of the Council of Ministers).  
The President then proceeded to  
the Palace of the King. He was  
accompanied by the President of  
the National Assembly, Mr. Ali  
Mohammad, the Minister of  
Court, the Governor and the  
Mayor of Kabul.

The plane carrying Dr. Radhakrishnan landed at Kandahar  
International Airport at 4:30 p.m.  
The President and his entourage  
were received by Mr. Rishya,  
the Minister of Press and Infor-  
mation, Mr. Mohammad Omar,  
the Ambassador of India in  
Kabul, and Lieutenant General  
Mohammad Asif, the Governor of  
Kandahar. The President and his  
entourage then proceeded to the  
Kandahar Hotel. The President  
and his entourage were received  
by the Governor of Kandahar,  
Lieutenant General Mir Ghous-  
uddin, the Acting Military Com-  
mandant of Kandahar and the  
Indian Consul in Kandahar.

After the national anthems of  
the two countries were played,  
the Indian President inspected a  
guard of honour. Governor Sedik  
then delivered a speech of wel-  
come which was reciprocated  
by Dr. Radhakrishnan. The  
President and his entourage  
then proceeded to the newly com-  
pleted terminal building at the In-  
ternational Airport and then  
proceeded to the Kandahar city  
where a large number of people had  
gathered along the route. The  
President and his entourage  
gave the President a warm and  
friendly welcome. After a brief  
rest, the President visited the  
fruit preserving and export man-  
ufacture in the industrial district of  
Kandahar. Afterwards the In-  
dian leader went for a short sight  
seeing in and around the city.  
The evening Dr. Radhakrishnan  
attended a reception at the  
Indian Consulate. Later the  
President and his entourage  
participated in a reception at  
Governor Sedik's residence where  
the President and the Governor  
exchanged speeches.

Dr. Radhakrishnan left Kan-  
dahar this morning for Tehran  
where he will be staying for  
three days.

## Impressive Progress

(Contd. from page 1)  
propping up the slanting mountains  
and providing solid terraces to  
carry the route thousands of feet  
up the mountains with tunnels  
to provide short cuts.  
This road is really an interna-  
tional highway. The Germans,  
Japanese, Soviets and Americans  
have all had a part in it. The  
labour has been mainly conscript  
labour or as the Afghans will  
tell you, "serving in food  
gangs as an alternative to com-  
pulsory military service."  
Kabul, the capital of Afghanis-  
tan, has in the past few years been  
transformed out of all recogni-  
tion. It is as though some shifters  
had been busy on a stage set-  
ting a medieval city of mud  
bricks (quaint, to be sure, but  
passable) ten years ago. The  
Modern City of roads, concrete  
tall buildings, neon signs and  
electric street lighting, and traffic  
signs and signals, the modern  
city of Kabul is a complete  
transformation. The old city  
of mud bricks and narrow  
streets, the old city of Kabul  
has been replaced by an elegant edifice

Syria Making All Efforts  
To Bridge Differences With  
Soviet Syrian Premier

(DPA) — The Syrian Government is making all efforts to bridge the differences between Cairo and Damascus, Syrian Prime Minister Salah Bitar said last night in Damascus.

Suslov To Head  
Soviet Side In  
Sino-Soviet Talks

MOSCOW, May 15. — The Soviet Union is preparing to send a high-level delegation to the Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow, according to a statement by the Soviet Press.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, will be accompanied by other high-ranking officials.

The talks are expected to continue for several days.

The Soviet Union is making all efforts to bridge the differences between Cairo and Damascus.

The Syrian Government is making all efforts to bridge the differences between Cairo and Damascus.

The Syrian Prime Minister Salah Bitar said last night in Damascus.

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## FLOODS

(Contd. from page 1)  
gesture of sympathy on behalf  
of the victims of the  
Khanas flood victims.

His Royal Highness Prince  
Ahmad Shah, the Governor of  
Kandahar, yesterday  
visited the flood victims.

The Prince, accompanied by  
other officials, visited the  
flood victims.

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National Bank  
Gives Afs. 200,000  
To Flood Victims

KABUL, May 15. — Mr. Paul  
Mohammad Khan Zada, Vice Pres-  
ident of the Afghan National Bank,  
presented yesterday a 200,000 af-  
ghanis cheque on behalf of share-  
holders to the Afghan National Bank  
operations following the recent  
floods in Lag Lag Khana of Herat  
in western Afghanistan.

His Royal Highness Prince  
Ahmad Shah, the Honorary Pres-  
ident of the National Bank, expressed  
satisfaction at the sympathetic  
feelings of the Afghan National  
Bank and also in the past.

The Prince praised the share-  
holders for their humanitarian  
sentiments.

Tension between Cairo and  
Damascus heightened after six  
Pro-Nasser Ministers resigned  
from the first Biter Cabinet and  
a new Syrian Government was  
formed with only "Baath" Party  
followers and independent  
nationalists.

The Algerian Ambassador in  
Cairo, Achbar Ibrahim, acting on  
behalf of his Government, is  
currently seeking to mediate be-  
tween Cairo on the one hand and  
Damascus and Baghdad on the  
other.

Following earlier meetings with  
leading members of the Syrian  
Government and the National Re-  
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AT THE  
CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian  
film: "KOTYKOV" with translation  
in Persian.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film:  
"BAROOD" starring: Sheikh  
Mukhtar, Kuma Kum and Hiral.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American  
film: "NOR THE MOON" BY  
NIGHT.

ZAINEER CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film:  
"MITI ME SONA" starring: Man  
Sinha, Pradeep Kumar and Nazir  
Hussain.

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INDIAN PRESIDENT THANKS  
HIS MAJESTY FOR WARM  
HOSPITALITY AND WELCOME

KABUL, May 18. — Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of  
India and his entourage left Kandahar for Teheran at 8-40 on  
Thursday morning.

They were seen off at the airport  
by Mr. Rishya, the Minister of  
Press and Information, Mr.  
Mohammad Sedik, the Governor  
of Kandahar, Mr. Mohammad  
Omar, the Afghan Ambassador to  
India, Major General Mohammad  
Asif, Major General Mir Ghous-  
uddin, the Garrison Commander  
of Kandahar, the Mayor of Kan-  
dahar, high ranking Afghan civil  
and military officials and promi-  
nent citizens, the Indian Ambas-  
sador and the Indian Consul to-  
gether with officials of the Indian  
Consulate in Kandahar, and mem-  
bers of the Indian community.

National anthems of the two  
countries were played and the  
President inspected a guard of  
honour, after which he bade fare-  
well to those present.

Mr. Rishya presented to him  
and his companions albums con-  
taining photographs of President's  
visit to Afghanistan.

At a civic reception given to His  
Excellency by the citizens of Kan-  
dahar at the Military Club on  
Wednesday evening, Mr. Moham-  
mad Sedik, the Governor of Kan-  
dahar in a speech said that the  
friendly relations based upon his-  
torical and cultural ties, existing  
between Afghanistan and India  
have been further strengthened  
throughout the centuries on the  
basis of goodwill mutual respect  
and positive co-operation in var-  
ious fields between the two Gov-  
ernments; this, he said, was a  
source of pleasure.

He expressed hope that the  
President's visit would exert a  
lasting and desirable influence  
upon consolidating these ties of  
cordiality between the two friend-  
ly countries.

Dr. Radhakrishnan replying to  
the address, expressed delight at  
what he had observed during his  
5-day visit to Kabul and Kan-  
dahar. He said the developments in  
Afghanistan's moral and material  
affairs were a source of pleasure  
to him; especially the sight of the  
large number of boys and girls  
lining his route to the city be-  
tween a bright future for Kan-  
dahar and the whole of Afghanistan.  
He said the ties of friendship ex-  
isting between India and Afghani-  
stan, based as they are upon  
historic foundations, will be fur-  
ther strengthened due to the simi-  
larity between social conditions  
in the two countries and the close  
resemblance between the political  
stand of the two Governments.

In a message from the airplane  
while crossing the Afghan border  
His Excellency Dr. Radhakrish-  
nan thanked His Majesty the King  
and the Government and people  
of Afghanistan for the "warmest  
hospitality, kindness and courtesy  
which you extended to me and the  
members of my party during our  
stay in your country."

"I have seen something of the  
progress and development which  
Afghanistan is making under your  
Majesty's wise leadership and  
have been most impressed by all  
that I have seen. I have no doubt  
that glorious future that  
awaits your country and your  
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large number of boys and girls  
lining his route to the city be-  
tween a bright future for Kan-  
dahar and the whole of Afghanistan.  
He said the ties of friendship ex-  
isting between India and Afghani-  
stan, based as they are upon  
historic foundations, will be fur-  
ther strengthened due to the simi-  
larity between social conditions  
in the two countries and the close  
resemblance between the political  
stand of the two Governments.

In a message from the airplane  
while crossing the Afghan border  
His Excellency Dr. Radhakrish-  
nan thanked His Majesty the King  
and the Government and people  
of Afghanistan for the "warmest  
hospitality, kindness and courtesy  
which you extended to me and the  
members of my party during our  
stay in your country."

"I have seen something of the  
progress and development which  
Afghanistan is making under your  
Majesty's wise leadership and  
have been most impressed by all  
that I have seen. I have no doubt  
that glorious future that  
awaits your country and your  
people," said the message.

Dr. Radhakrishnan replying to  
the address, expressed delight at  
what he had observed during his  
5-day visit to Kabul and Kan-  
dahar. He said the developments in  
Afghanistan's moral and material  
affairs were a source of pleasure  
to him; especially the sight of the  
large number of boys and girls  
lining



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 18, 1963

Impressions On Indian  
President's Visit

The visit by Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India, which ended on Thursday morning brought a great deal of joy to the people in this country. The Statesman from a friendly country and a Philosopher from the East, whose views are respected both in the East and the West, in his speeches made remarks which were deep in meaning and wise in nature.

Afghanistan, in the threshold of a great national historic change, can very well appreciate the value of what Dr. Radhakrishnan said on various occasions. He praised the determination of the people in this country who are trying to democratize their social system. He said that political freedom was not an end in itself. But it should be used for meeting the demands of peoples who are ill clad, ill sheltered and ill educated. Democracy cannot prevail if basic needs of people are not met.

We certainly appreciate Dr. Radhakrishnan's views which we hope would prove a contributing factor to our efforts for improving the lot of our people both from social and economic stand point.

From this point of view and also the exchange of views he had with our leaders, Dr. Radhakrishnan's visit to Afghanistan was yet another important step in the consolidation of long-standing friendly relations between Afghanistan and India. Afghanistan and India could benefit a great deal from the experiences of each other. Both countries are going through important political and social transformation. In the international field, Afghanistan and India are among the important adherents of the policy of non-involvement in military blocs. In the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of Dr. Radhakrishnan's visit it was correctly mentioned that the pursuit countries.

## Afghanistan's Achievements

By: RITCHIE CALDER

For a time it looked as though the Soviets had accepted as their sphere of material assistance in Afghanistan the area north of the Hindu Kush, while the Americans were ready to develop the South. This recognized the formidable barrier of the Hindu Kush which divided the country laterally into two with difficult north-south connections. Now while the Americans have been mainly responsible for providing the southern roads, the Soviets are driving an all weather road and tunneling through the barrier range itself. This can change the communications picture of Afghanistan. It means that the south, mainly agricultural, will be linked with the north which is becoming rapidly industrialized. Oil, again with the help of the Soviets, has been discovered in Mazar-e-Sharif, a province which borders on the USSR. The Afghan ports of Kizil Kila and Kilifi on the Amu River (Oxus) have been modernized for trade with the Soviet Union and with the Southern border closed, this is an easier way of access to a landlocked country than from the West through Iran.

While the Food and Agriculture Organization, financed by U.N. Special Fund, is helping with soil and water surveys in the Southern provinces, Soviet Union is carrying out a similar project in the North which will mean that this region, cleared of malaria after nearly 800 years with the help of the World Health Organization and UNICEF will become a rich agricultural region. It was so before Genghis Khan and his hordes destroyed an irrigation civilization over eight centuries ago. The North is already as a result and dry has been restored to its former state.

The United States came in with a civil aviation instruction group. The Soviet Union became interested and so did the Indians. Afghanistan was becoming airborne. Landlocked Afghanistan the crossroads of the trade routes of Orient and Occident until the 15th Century, when discovery of the sea-route to India via the Cape of Good Hope, left it "high there is a blaring juke-box as a reminder."

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' PLAN  
TO MEET UN FINANCIAL CRISIS

Less developed countries were said on Thursday to have suggested that the General Assembly go back to its old system of raising money for U.N. forces in the Congo and the Middle East.

But the United States was reported to be opposed to reviving that system, which resulted in its paying almost half the total costs of the two peacekeeping operations.

Diplomatic sources said that deadlock had developed in private negotiations over how to get the 424 million dollars needed to finance those operations for the last six months of this year.

The Assembly's budgetary committee convened on Wednesday afternoon to tackle that and other financial questions. But after 46 minutes it adjourned to Monday.

of the policy of non-alignment served as a useful and effective element in promoting better understanding among nations and the cause of world peace.

Exchange of visits between leaders of nations, which have increased in recent years, is indeed an important factor in creating mutual understanding and reducing tensions. Not that important, political and social transformation. In the international field, Afghanistan and India are among the important adherents of the policy of non-involvement in military blocs. In the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of Dr. Radhakrishnan's visit it was correctly mentioned that the pursuit countries.

to get out of, or into, Afghanistan except by road. There was no air access, because there were no meteorological services and even charter lines had to suspend operations because of the mountains and the weather hazards.

Then the World Meteorological Organization was called in by the Afghan Government to provide a weather service and to train Afghans to run it. The International Civil Aviation Organization set up a small unit in the Afghan Institute of Technology to provide general instruction in the techniques of running an air service. The big expansion came in 1957 when a complete international team was brought in, including an aerodrome engineer, a communications officer, a civil aviation administration expert, a radio maintenance instructor, and others. ICAO provided the basic training as well as fellowships to send Afghans abroad to be trained "on the job".

In addition, in a country of difficult mountains, with the help of the International Telecommunications Union and bilateral aid, radio communications have been established, throughout the country and with the rest of the world. Afghanistan has made rapid material advances in a very few years. In the calendar of Afghanistan this is the year 1341 but in terms of modern achievements it is recognisably 1962.

If one were likely to forget it, Cape of Good Hope, left it "high there is a blaring juke-box as a reminder."

to allow time for behind the scenes industrialized countries agreed to go back to the old scheme, they might agree to make the assessments retroactive to June 1962.

The committee meeting was the first since the Assembly started a special session on Tuesday on the U.N. financial crisis, caused by the failure of many member countries to help pay for the peace forces. The United States favours devoting the session entirely to the problem of raising the money needed for the second half of this year. It is against paying a percentage assessment for that purpose higher than the 32.02 per cent it pays of the regular U.N. budget.

In 10-nation negotiations at Canadian delegation headquarters, industrialized countries generally have favoured a special British scheme for getting the funds, while underdeveloped countries have favoured a similar scheme of their own.

The diplomatic sources said that to get around that impasse, the underdeveloped countries on Wednesday suggested that for financing the operations during the last half of 1963, the Assembly revive the system it applied up to the end of June 1962.

That system, laid down in Assembly resolutions, took the regular budget scale of assessments as the basis for assessing the peace-keeping costs. But the assessments of countries receiving U.N. technical aid and of those paying the smallest percentages were reduced 80 per cent in some cases and 50 per cent in others, while Britain and the United States made voluntary contributions to cover the difference.

Informants said that in the negotiations the underdeveloped countries indicated that if the in-

## THE LANGUAGE

## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "peace and neutrality", it said.

Peace is mankind's most pressing need. Neutrality, it has been proved, is an effective method of safeguarding peace. The struggle carried out by the neutral nations in keeping the balance between the two blocs and maintaining world peace is a demonstration of the virtue of the policy of unalignment in military blocks.

Since a majority of people in the world are in need of better living conditions and this requires special efforts, therefore the present armament race and inability to reach an accord on banning nuclear testing are serious threats to world peace, and consequently a stumbling block on the path of the realization of peoples desire for a better life. Non-aligned nations which are ardent supporters of peace and oppose all measures hindering peace have consistently made their desire known at international gatherings such as the Bandung and the Belgrade conferences and the United Nations.

These countries as true members of the United Nations and those who faithfully adhere to its Charter have discharged their world responsibilities with sincerity and persistence. The holding of conferences and contacts between heads of State and leaders are factors, naturally, conducive to the strengthening of peace.

Meetings between leaders and statesmen at international gatherings or in one another's countries are beneficial for creating a spirit of international understanding and goodwill.

In addition to strengthening friendly relations and promoting goodwill between nations such meetings also help in creating a closer understanding between the leaders for their struggle against all those factors which threaten world peace and tranquillity.

Communique issued at the end of such meetings are documents reflecting the aspirations of the peoples of countries concerned. On this basis the state visit paid by His Excellency Dr. Radhakrishnan, the President of India as the head of a great and neutral State in the world to Afghanistan and his meeting with His Majesty the King and other Afghan personalities in addition to further strengthening the historic and friendly relations between Afghanistan and India confirms this.

Financial Question  
Most Vital U.N.  
Problem, Says Thant

NEW YORK, May 18, (DPA)—The financial question is "perhaps the most vital problem" of the United Nations, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has told the U.N. Budget Committee here.

The financial problems of the United Nations should be above all political controversies since all U.N. members agreed that the World Organization was indispensable, he stressed.

In a written report U Thant revealed that the U.N. deficit of \$84.1 million at the end of March had increased to \$93.9 million by the end of last March.

If present developments were to continue the U.N. deficit would grow to \$160 million by the end of the current year.

U Thant request that a temporary solution be found for this year's financial troubles of the United Nations and that he be authorised to continue selling U.N. Bonds until the end of this year final figures issued on Friday by the Elections Commission.

This was 30,000 votes more than were cast for him in 1959.

Tubman Receives Majority  
Vote In Liberian  
Elections

MONROVIA, May 18, (Reuter).—President William Tubman received 565,004 votes out of 570,000 cast in the Liberian presidential election on May 7, according to final figures issued on Friday by the Elections Commission.

Radio Kabul  
Programme

SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

4-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## SUNDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

## ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

## T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul

via Tehran at 12-00.

## INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 9-45 a.m.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20807-21122
Traffic	20158-24041
Post Office	22318
Airport	24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Shafa	Phone No. 20536
Bo Ali	Phone No. 23573
Zineh	Phone No. 24544
Rashan	Phone No. 22649

## WEIGHING DEW



For measuring the amount of dropped dew, meteorologists are using a special instrument which is called a dew recorder. The device, which is put

on a special metal ring placed on the soil automatically registers the quantity of dew that falls on the receiver—a cone-like vinyl plastic saucer

with an area of 78 sq. cm. The instrument is being made by one of the enterprises of the Leningrad Economic Council.

The Effects Of Pakhtu On  
Surkh Kotal Inscription

By: ABDUL HAI HABIBI

The history of the Pakhtu (Pash-to) language is clear up to the beginning of Islam. No literary work in Pakhtu has yet been discovered dating from before Islam. It is thus not yet known what was Pakhtu like prior to Islam.

The closeness and commonness of Pakhtu with such ancient languages as Sanskrit, Avesta and ancient Persian in words, names and grammatical principles creates the thought that Pakhtu might be related to these languages and that Pakhtu has retained some very historic elements.

It is intended that a document be presented in this article dating two thousands years ago which might give an idea what language was then spoken, which was the language of the court what relation did that language have with the present day Pakhtu Farsi languages.

There are historical proofs which show that two thousands years ago there existed a literary and court language in Afghanistan which was the mother of the present day Farsi and perhaps mother or sister of the present day Pakhtu. A slab of stone with inscription of this language upon it was discovered several years

ago in the Surkh Kotal, an area near Pul-i-Khumri. The discovery of this ancient document brought about a change in the linguistic studies in Afghanistan.

Some ten years ago, 15 kms. from Pul-i-Khumri a road-construction unit discovered a slab with Greek-like inscription on it. A French archeological expedition, then in Afghanistan, began excavations near the site. The expedition was headed by M. Daniel Schlumberger. The group discovered a huge place of worship as well as Koshani statues and writings there. This was a Zoroastrian place for worship with relics of the holy fire. It was estimated that this temple was burnt around 240 B.C. Thus there existed in Takharistan temples for fire worship even seven to eight centuries after Zoroaster. The Surkh Kotal temple has the special cultural, artistic and literary characteristic of the Koshani period. Inscriptions found there also showed the existence of a local language in the area.

Three copies of the same inscription have been found from the Surkh Kotal area. The first is a stone slab with 25 lines and 947 characters in a form of Greek writing. This precious document

is now preserved in Kabul Museum.

In the stone work of a well discovered on that site, 53 pieces of stone were found with similar Greek-like script. Archeologists later discovered that these writings represented the same text of the earlier discovery with minor changes. Twenty one of these form a full text in 27 lines and the remaining 32 pieces a third copy.

These script have dates also. It is believed that during Koshanids, history was begun from the coronation of the Great Koshani King Kanishka. Thus this scripture belongs to his 31st year of reign.

Orientalists say that Kanishka reigned between 125 and 152 A.D. This is verified by other scriptures discovered in India which show that Kanishka may have died in the summer of the year 151 or 152 A.D. These same orientalists place the first year of Kanishka's rule as 129 A.D. Thus the Surkh Kotal scripture may have been written in the year 160 A.D., i.e., eight years after the death of Kanishka and 1803 years ago.

There exist a number of Pakhtu words in the scripts discovered. It is also the most ancient document for ancient Farsi.

Gen. Park Promises  
Election In Korea  
This Year

South Korean military ruler Gen. Park Chung Hee on Thursday pledged that his ruling Junta would hold the "most fair and honest" election in Korean history to restore civil rule by the end of the year.

He did not specify, however, when the military regime would hold the promised election.

This was the first public statement on his plan to hold the election this year. Last Saturday he strongly indicated that the Junta would hold an election for a civilian Government this fall. He personally made the statement before a crowd of 30,000 persons at Seoul Stadium. The occasion was a mass ceremony to commemorate the second anniversary of the military coup which toppled the elected Government of ex-Premier John Chang in 1961.

In his statement, Gen. Park also said his regime would take "necessary legislative measure" to assure a fair and honest election.

Though he did not elaborate it was believed he meant revise the present election laws which his civilian opponents claim are likely to be abused by the regime in power.

Pledging to hold the election this year, Gen. Park said: "fortunately, the political tension previously created has been gradually eased through the joint efforts of the Government and the opposition. There now remains only our national task to complete the transfer of power to civil rule within this year."

Gen. Park advised civilian politicians to stop what he called their "emotional struggle" against his regime and urged them to wage a democratic competition of goodwill.

Gen. Park did not mention his own political plan contrary to general expectations. There have been many indications that Gen. Park would run for President in the coming election.

500 Million Shots  
Per Sec. With  
New Soviet Device

Five hundred million shots can be made per second with a new camera constructed by Soviet Specialist, the Soviet News Agency "TASS" has reported.

The camera makes it possible to record the discharges of the impulse sources of light, spark discharges and other process comparable only with the velocity of light, the report continued.

No film can be used in this camera, for it would have to move more than one thousand times quicker than the most modern jet planes.

The camera is based on a new principle, with special optical-lenticulations forming an important part of the camera.

They consist of several thousands of miniature lenses which so to speak "dissolve" the image of the object into minute points of different brightness and some hundredth fraction of a millimetre in diameter.

Thus, the image is transferred to a stationary photographic plate by means of a revolving mirror at speed of 15,000 metres per second. This exceeds the second cosmic velocity.

The frames obtained are then easily transferred from the plate to a conventional film, "TASS" said.

The rest of the photographic process is carried out as usual.



## UN to Adopt Action To Improve Security Measures In Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 18, (Reuters).—M. Mar Dorsinville, U.N. Chief in the Congo, said yesterday measures would be taken "in mutual accord" with the Congolese Government to improve the security position in the country.

Commenting on reports of bloodshed in Katanga, especially in Jadotville, the Haitian U.N. Chief told a press conference "we must not conclude that a situation of anarchy exists in South Katanga—far from it" everything possible was being done to correct the position.

M. Dorsinville said incidents had occurred "which we would not like to see perpetuated" but this did not indicate "a situation where public order cannot be controlled."

Questioned about reports of armed Katangese gendarmes and some mercenaries in the Diolo region of southwest Katanga on the Angolan border, he said destruction of communications had delayed a Central Government or United Nations presence there.

Commenting on the phased withdrawal of U.N. troops, M. Dorsinville said it had to be understood the "military manifestation of the United Nations cannot always be here."

He added that the Central Government could maintain order when U.N. troops finally left.

## Ben Bella Declares Algerian Support For Angola

ALGIERS, May 18, (Reuters).—Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella last night said that Algeria supported without reserve the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa "with money and arms."

The Algerian leader, speaking at a reception in honour of the executive of the International Union of Students meeting here, said: "we are going to Addis Ababa to demand unity—unity which is especially valuable where there is colonialism."

Mr. Ben Bella, who leaves for Addis Ababa via Cairo today said Algeria was training 800 Africans and had armed them.

He said he was going to ask the African Summit Conference at Addis Ababa to approve the creation of a "solidarity fund, so that all liberation movements can be assisted."

NEW DELHI, May 18, (Reuters).—Yugoslavia will supply India with 30 million rupees worth of ammunition under an agreement signed yesterday.

MOSCOW, May 18, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union on Friday sent a new note to West Germany and France on the Franco-German Treaty of friendship, informed sources said.

The Treaty was ratified by the Bundestag on Thursday.

## Africans Should Resign Commonwealth If Necessary For African Unity

### Sierra Leone Foreign Minister's Speech At African States Conference

ADDIS ABABA, May 18, (Reuters).—Dr. John Karefa-Smart, Sierra Leone Foreign Minister, on Friday suggested that Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria and Tanganyika should be prepared to sever their commonwealth links if it were necessary for African Unity, according to sources close to the African Foreign Ministers' meeting here.

## U.S.A. Investigating Shooting Down Of Its Helicopter By N. Korea

WASHINGTON, May 18, (DPA).—The U.S. Defence Department is investigating the downing of a U.S. Army helicopter which was fired on by North Korean troops while on a peaceful mission for the United Nations Command.

When asked last night about the helicopter which news despatches said was forced to land just north of 4 kilometre wide demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, a Pentagon spokesman replied:

"We have nothing more than has been reported by the wire services."

"The U.N. Command had requested that the pilot and passenger as well as the machine be returned immediately."

The Department of Defence is attempting to determine when the aircraft was fired on by North Korean troops", he added.

It was not clear whether the craft was fired in the air or after it reached the ground.

State Department Press Officer Joseph Reap, when questioned about the incident earlier, made substantially the same statement.

## Poland Establishes Diplomatic Ties With Kuwait

WARSAW, May 18, (Tass).—The Governments of Poland and Kuwait, with the object of developing the relations between the two countries, resolved to establish diplomatic relations at Embassy level, the Polish Press Agency reports.

## Social Guidance Dept. To Help Women Develop Mental Resources

KABUL, May 18.—Mrs. Nafisa Mobarez, Director of the Department for Social Guidance in the Women's Society has said in an interview that the main purpose of the Department was to help the women develop their mental resources and train them in social, legal and educational fields.

We want, she said, to assist the women in becoming good workers, teachers and active useful members of society.

She said, on the one side, we have launched a campaign against illiteracy and on the other we concentrate on developing the mental resources of women in our society.

Mrs. Mobarez pointed out that

## LOUTFI DIES OF HEART ATTACK



NEW YORK, May 18.—Mr. Loutfi, U.N. Secretary General U Thant's Political Assistant died of heart failure last night.

Mr. Loutfi was U.A.R. delegate at the United Nations before assuming the post in the U.N. Secretariat.

Mr. Loutfi had also served in such capacities as State Attorney, judge and member of U.N. mission to Libya.

Mr. Auguste said on Wednesday he expected \$22,500 from Haiti within 48 hours to pay some of his country's back assessments.

## British Trade Mission Returns From Moscow Trip

LONDON, May 18, (Reuters).—A British trade-expansion mission to Moscow returned last night and reported that as a result of their visit trade between Britain and the Soviet Union "should be doubled."

The leader of the mission of 22 industrialists from the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, Lord Ebbisham, said after the ten-day visit: "prospects are extremely bright. The Soviet Union is very interested in our capital goods, tools and sophisticated industries of every kind."

Another member of the mission, Mr. J.B. Scott, said: "it was the most successful mission that has ever been to the Soviet Union, excluding politicians, since the revolution."

## Polish Envoy Meets Home On Laos

LONDON, May 18, (Reuters).—Mr. Witold Rodzinski, the Polish Ambassador in London, and Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary on Friday conferred on Laos for some 30 minutes at the Foreign Office here.

Diplomatic quarters said the discussion came in response to comments by Lord Home in a letter to Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister who with Lord Home is co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Laos.

Lord Home complained that the Polish member of the trilateral Commission had not joined the Indian and Canadian members on the Plain of Jars in Laos to investigate causes of trouble in the Indo-China Kingdom.

This, Lord Home pointed out, was a violation of the Geneva agreement on Laos.

The Ambassador was reported to have clarified the Eastern bloc position in relation to the working of the Commission while Lord Home stressed the British Government's eagerness to see its machinery fully operational.

## AT THE CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; KOTOZOV with translation in Persian.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT, starring: Bendali.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; BANARSI THUG, starring: Radhakishan and Lalitapawar.

ZAINEB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CAPTAIN GRANT'S SONS with translation in Persian.

## Haiti Pays Enough To Keep U.N. Voting Right

UNITED NATIONS, May 18, (AP).—Haiti was reported to have paid enough back U.N. dues on Friday to keep its right to vote in the U.N. General Assembly.

Informed sources said Haitian Chief delegate Carlet Auguste turned the money in at the U.N. legal office.

Mr. Auguste said on Wednesday he expected \$22,500 from Haiti within 48 hours to pay some of his country's back assessments.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 18.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

**France**  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Institute of Theatrical Arts Presents  
Eugene O'Neill's  
Desire Under the Elm  
Directed By:  
Fais M. Khairzada  
At Kabul Nandary  
Curtain at 5-30 p.m.

WANTED  
Typist (male, female) urgently needed for the Ministry of Planning. Good prospects. Telephone: 22329.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +17°C.  
Minimum +10°C.  
Sun sets today at 7 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-49 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Auhtrouty

VOL. II, No. 67

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1963 (SOWR 28, 1342 S.H.)

## National Assembly Resumes Sessions Dr. Zahir Asks Deputies To Work For Enhancement Of Reforms Undertaken

KABUL, May 19.—The National Assembly resumed its sessions yesterday morning. This is the third year of the 11th term of the Assembly.

The session was attended by 143 representatives and presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly.

Dr. Zahir in a statement referred to the work done by the Assembly during the past two years in accordance with the progressive ideas of His Majesty, the King. He expressed the hope that this year, too, the same ideals and the needs of the Afghan nation would guide them in their work.

Referring to the recent changes in the country he said that the situation which has evolved on the basis of democracy for social change, envisages a bright future for the country but that it also places heavy duties and obligations upon the deputies requiring their greater efforts.

He declared that Afghanistan's position in the present day world together with the need for developing the country and raising the living and social standards of the people demanded more comprehensive laws conforming to the requirements of the times and compatible with the needs of the country and its people.

He said that the duty of representing the people of Afghanistan is a heavy one and carries vast obligations because it is a great national trust dealing with the destinies of the Afghan nation. He emphasized that these duties can be discharged fully if every one of the deputies did what is right in conformity with social aspirations, Afghanistan's interest and the legitimate demands of the Afghan people.

Afterwards Mr. Shaida, the First Secretary of the National Assembly submitted to discussion a number of proposals by the Secretariat. The meeting decided unanimously to hold general sessions on Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays. Seven Commissions dealing with the affairs of various Governmental departments were established. The meeting decided also unanimously that the commissions should hold their bi-weekly sessions on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries for the commissions will be elected later by the commissions themselves.

In order to control the stock of bank notes in the D'Afghanistan Bank, the National Assembly has to elect two representatives. Nine deputies made themselves candidates for this job and the voting will take place in the next general session on Monday.

Mr. Shaida stated at the general session that two Vice-Presidents and the General Secretary of the National Assembly should also be elected anew each year instead of once every three years so that all those wanting to get the posts may stand a fair chance.

## General Principles Chapter On Constitution To Be Drafted

KABUL, May 19.—The Constitutional Committee convened its seventh session yesterday under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sayed Shumsuddin Majrooh.

The meeting heard a report by the sub-committee which went into session twice during the week.

Notes prepared by the sub-committee on general principles chapter were discussed during yesterday's meeting.

The notes were referred again to the sub-committee for the preliminary draft of the chapter which will be brought again to the Constitutional Committee's consideration.

## France-German Pact Boils Down To Joint War Preparations Charges Moscow

MOSCOW, May 19, (Tass).—The Soviet Government has stated that the content of the Treaty on French-West German co-operation "boils down to the stepping up of joint war preparations, concerting of military doctrines, co-operation between General Staffs and the organization of joint manufacture of armaments."

On Friday, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister of the USSR, handed Mr. Scholl, the Charges d'Affaires ad interim of the Federal Republic of Germany in the USSR, a note of the Soviet Government, which is a reply to the FRG Government's note of March 29, 1963, concerning the Treaty on French-West German Co-operation. The Soviet note qualifies this Treaty, concluded in Paris on January 22, 1963, as "a militaristic alliance inside the military bloc of 15".

Soviet Government in its note of February 5 showed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany preferred to evade the essence of the matter. The Federal Government alleges that the Treaty on French-West German military and political co-operation has been concluded in conformity with the desire of the peoples of the two countries to finally eliminate distrust and enmity between them. "If this really was so, the Soviet Union, which persistently presses for cleansing the relations between states from vestiges of World War II, would only welcome such a step."

The Soviet Government assesses "the extension of French-West German Treaty on co-operation to West Berlin as a deliberate provocation."

It is common knowledge that West Berlin has never been and cannot be a part of the Federal Republic of Germany. "The use by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of the territory of that city, which has become a NATO base, for provocative and subversive actions against other states, reflects its desire to wreck the efforts now being taken to reach an understanding on the normalization of the situation in West Berlin on the basis of a German peace settlement."

The Soviet note points out that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany "has more than once demonstrated that it can find a common language with anyone but with the representatives of the other German State". The note emphasizes that it is precisely the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that "by its own actions frustrated the unification of Germany along peaceable and democratic lines."

The Federal Government expresses in its note a desire "for improving relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics". The Soviet Government takes note of this statement and expects that it will be manifested in specific actions by the Federal Government designed to improve Soviet-West German relations and to settle international problems on the basis of principles of peaceful co-existence.

The Soviet Government has never lacked goodwill and a desire to support any constructive action by any Government which serves the consolidation of peace.

## 3 Western Allies Reject Soviet Accusations Against NATO Multi-National Force

WASHINGTON, London, Bonn, May 19.—The U.S., Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany have rejected the accusations contained in the Soviet note of April 8 against the planned NATO nuclear force.

They said the plan was in accordance with the defence measures of the Western Alliance. The formation of the multinational force was not only not in favour of the creation of national nuclear force but would also prevent them.

The British and American Governments rejected the Soviet accusations that the surface weapons within the multinational force would operate as spy merchant ships.

The notes say that the three nations and their allies will not allow the threat to disturb them from taking all the necessary measures to guard their security. At the same time they say that they are ready to exploit every possibility of bringing about relaxation of tensions.

They say that the Atlantic Alliance has the right and the duty to uphold the freedom and independence of its member countries.

The American and British notes rejected the Soviet accusations against the Federal Republic. They say that the tensions and dangers in Europe were due to the Soviet Government's refusal to grant the German people the right of self-determination. The chief aim of the Soviet policy was to strengthen the military and political position of the Soviet Union in Europe. The notes also refer to the erection of the wall in Berlin.

The United States and Great Britain again urged the Soviet Union to conclude a nuclear test ban agreement and reaffirmed their own determination to reach agreement.

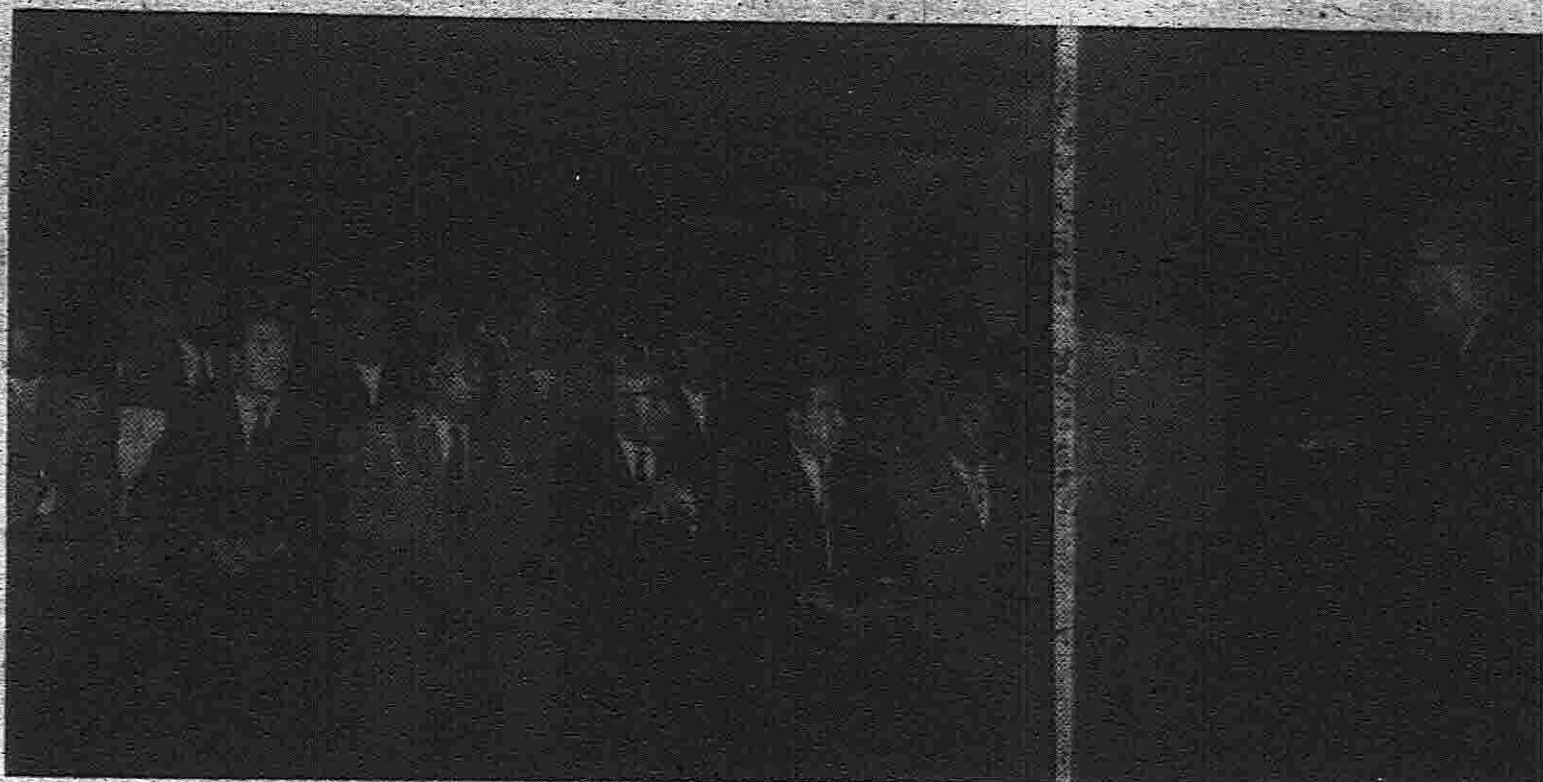
The Bonn Government emphasized that the NATO nuclear force would not be at the disposal of any single Government but would be under the joint control of NATO member countries.

It also recalled that in 1954 the Federal Government had voluntarily denounced the production of atomic, biological and chemical weapons. For this reason, it says, the attacks against the Federal Republic were beyond understanding.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1



Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly opening the new session of the Assembly yesterday.

## Dr. Yousuf's Messages Of Condolence On Mr. Loutfi's Death

KABUL, May 19.—A condolence message has been despatched on behalf of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on the death of Mr. Omar Loutfi, Political Assistant to the U.N. Secretary-General to Mr. Mahmood Fouzi the UAR Foreign Minister. Mr. Loutfi, a UAR citizen died of a heart attack in New York on Friday.

A similar message on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has been despatched to U Thant the U.N. Secretary-General.

## DR. YOUSUF HAILS COOPER'S SUCCESSFUL OUTERSPACE FLIGHT

KABUL, May 19.—A Congratulatory telegramme on the successful flight of Major Gordon Cooper, the American astronaut has been despatched on behalf of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister to President John F. Kennedy of the United States to Washington.

## This Is Afghanistan Exhibition Opens In Washington

KABUL, May 19.—Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwall, the Afghan Ambassador to the United States of America, opened an exhibition of Afghan national costumes, postage stamps and works of art in Washington last Thursday. The exhibition has been jointly sponsored by the Union of the American Friends of the Middle East and the Cultural Relations Office of the Afghan Embassy in Washington. The inaugural ceremony was attended by members of the Union and persons who are expected to visit Afghanistan under the programme of the American Peace Corps.

It also recalled that in 1954 the Federal Government had voluntarily denounced the production of atomic, biological and chemical weapons. For this reason, it says, the attacks against the Federal Republic were beyond understanding.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 19, 1963

## AFRICAN "SUMMIT"

The foreign Ministers of African States are now preparing the agenda of an African summit conference which is to open in Addis Ababa next week. The conference is the first of its kind ever held in that part of the world which only until a few years was called the "Dark Continent".

Africa, no doubt, today is in the process of a great and, indeed, a revolutionary change. Many territories of this fascinating land have gained independence, others are on the verge of doing so and there are other nations still struggling for this right.

Yet views and philosophies pursued by leaders of independent African nations in conducting the affairs of their respective countries are diverse. Some of these countries are ruled by Governments who stubbornly adhere to segregationist policies and there are others who in one way or another still try to keep their connexions with colonial powers which once ruled them. There are Governments which have adopted an independent line.

But in the midst of all these divergencies, one is right to say playing the leading role, that, excluding some governments, all African States stand for a united Africa. There are governments such as that of Dr. Verwoerd or Sir Roy Welensky, which in no sense of the word, could be called governments represented by the Africans themselves.

But one would be far too optimistic to believe that the general desire by African States to unite among themselves, could be realized in an easy manner or that a "United States of Africa" is just around the corner. Although during the past few years African States have succeeded in creating regional groupings in a more general sense, yet a common front in protecting none of these groupings have their interests. The initiators of become a workable instrument of the idea of a united Africa are as such. However, one can say doing a great service for the that each one of them has succeeded to a certain extent to wish them every success in come out with common fronts their venture.

# EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Faculty of Engineering, Courses taught at the Faculty: By: ISRAHIM SHERRIFFE, Electrical Circuit (D.C.), and English (Total weekly hours: 19-20). Laboratory Equipment: Engineering equipment and substantial quantities within and outside the laboratories. Drawing tools, tables and boards, slide rules, drawing sets and other means of instruction are available for teaching purposes. A room for engineering draughtsmanship has been set aside; it is fully equipped with all facilities. The Faculty is housed in a separate and modern building.

The teaching staff of the Faculty includes Afghans and Americans. In order to arrange for an all-Afghan teaching staff for all Faculty, two methods are being employed; one of these envisages the training of capable Afghans as "counterparts" of American experts, and the second one concerns a vast programme of training Afghan students abroad for ultimate employment as teachers in this Faculty.

After its separation from the Faculty of Agriculture, this Faculty has developed and is developing. Departments of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering with different courses of training have been developed during this period.

In an article by Mr. Pamin, yesterday's Anis also touched on the question of political parties. In a democratic system of Government, said the article, all members of the society want to participate in the administrative system of the country. This they do through their legally elected representatives. Since all people living in a society do not possess the same opinion, therefore different shades of opinion are embodied in political parties.

## NATO MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TO CONVEIN IN OTTAWA MAY 22-24

U.S. officials expect smooth sailing without surprises when the Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) convenes in Ottawa May 22-24.

This expectation, qualified sources said on Saturday, is the consequence of diplomatic spadework which resulted in a pre-conference agreement among NATO members on a formula to establish the U.S.-proposed Inter-allied Nuclear Striking Force under the command of a new deputy to General Lyman Lemnitzer, NATO's Supreme Commander.

High U.S. officials deny that French opposition was the only as regards various issues. Perhaps it would be appropriate for the African Summit Conference to see how it can patch up different views held by these groups. There are countries of northern Africa, including the United Arab Republic, the free nations of West Africa, in which Ghana is playing the leading role, and some on the threshold of freedom. Each one of these groups can have common interests and policies. Some of them have already worked out to a certain extent common policies among themselves.

The African Summit Conference, could very well create a new line of thinking on the basis of which this unity would become possible. While all African States have suffered from the colonialism, today they are all the corner. Although during the past few years African States have succeeded in creating regional groupings in a more general sense, yet a common front in protecting none of these groupings have their interests. The initiators of become a workable instrument of the idea of a united Africa are as such. However, one can say doing a great service for the that each one of them has succeeded to a certain extent to wish them every success in come out with common fronts their venture.

The Ottawa meeting's expected final blessing on this force represents only a beginning of a process, U.S. specialists stressed.

The United States, they say, did not give up its more ambitious plan to set up a multi-lateral force, a fleet of missile-bearing surface vessels manned by mixed crews.

This issue, however, is not expected to come up at Ottawa and there is no indication that any of the members would propose action on the multi-lateral concept, specialists said. Indeed, action would be premature, they added.

Another perennial question which will come up in Ottawa will be the issue of conventional forces and of NATO Strategy, officials said.

The United States, they said, will continue to urge its European partners to build up their conventional forces in the heart of the

## Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10-Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 p.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

## MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

Kandahar—Kabul

Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00

Beirut—Kabul

Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut

Dep. 11-30.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24941  
Airport 23216  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char 23829  
Afghan 22919  
Iqbal 22743  
Inayat 20960  
Nizami 22883



Culvert under construction at 15 km from Kabul

## Kabul-Kandahar Highway: To Reduce Driving Time By 17 Hours

The completion of the asphaltting work of Kabul-Kandahar highway will facilitate travel between these two points and shorten the time required to cover about 500 km in about seven hours. It will, therefore, be economical for the heavy traffic on this important highway.

Asphaltting work is continuing on this highway from both the Kandahar and the Kabul ends. The work is jointly undertaken by the U.S. Government and the Ministry of Public Works. The U.S. departments concerned consist of the surface Transportation Division, USAID and the Corps of Engineers.

The construction of 49 bridges of the highway has partly been completed. There are about 3000 small bridges to be constructed. One hundred U.S. technicians and about 1600 Afghan technicians and machine operators are busy on this highway along with several thousand workers of the Public Works Ministry's Labour Corps. Over and above these there are many other labourers and wage earners who also work on the highway.

Fully equipped big camps have been set up for preparing the asphalt at Kandahar, Kalat and Kabul. At these points also there are established huge workshops for the repair of all kinds of mechanical equipment. Laboratories have also been set up along the new road to test the soil, rock etc. Two more camps, workshops and laboratories have been foreseen for Mazar and Ghazni.

So far about 10 kilometres of the highway has been asphalted from the Kabul end. From the Kandahar end about 100 km has been tarred already.

It is quite exciting to see Afghan personnel working the various mechanical equipment quite efficiently. Bulldozers, shovels, soil pressing vehicles, very heavy rollers, all are manned by young and enthusiastic Afghans. It is even more exciting when, upon being asked, those in charge inform one that these young men have received only on-job-training and in many cases have had

Earthwork in progress at 100 km from Kandahar

seven hours. Fresh fruit can then be transported easily between Kabul and Kandahar. The depreciation on vehicles, now quite considerable, will be less conspicuous as the life of the vehicles used along this highway will be much longer.

The completion of work on Kabul-Kandahar highway is expected by July 1966.



Bridge under construction at 54 km. from Kandahar.

## Tariff Talks Must Include Agriculture Demands: Herter

GENEVA, May 19, (Reuter).—The United States said on Friday that the forthcoming "Kennedy round" on tariff cutting negotiations due to begin next year must include agricultural products.

Mr. Christian Herter, President Kennedy's Special Representative for trade negotiation, told the ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade here: "...our choice of the basis on which the reduction of tariffs is to be carried out and of the manner in which agricultural trade is to be included in the negotiations will have much to do with

the success or failure of the negotiations."

Mr. Herter urged that the ministers reach agreement that the maximum liberalisation of trade could best be achieved by a negotiation, which begins with across the board, equal percentage linear cuts, with limited and narrowly defined exceptions.

Mr. Herter referred to a GATT report saying that for certain products, for example cereals and meats, international commodity arrangements would be required, and that trade liberalisation talks should take place in the context of such negotiations.

He said the U.S. was prepared to negotiate "within the context of such agreements its production, price, export, and import policies, on a reciprocal basis."

## THE TOWN IN THE MARSH

by  
Derek Cooper

Not far from London they're building a town on what was once thought to be unusable land—it's really a number of villages each of which will be dominated by a tower thirty-one storeys high. The town will be on a soft marshland. Similar problems may exist elsewhere in the world.

I used to live in Malaya where much of the coastline is mangrove swamp. There's not much you can do with it, you can't drive roads through it and you can't build on it. In fact when they recently wanted to extend their main port on the East Coast the Malayan Government had to spend tremendous sums of money on driving piles deep into the ground. I was reminded of this problem the other day when I was driving through that part of Kent on the Thames estuary which is so low-lying that it's nearly all below the high water level. Looking at it you might think there's not much you can do with that, but a very exciting project may soon be under way in this very place. Even though the sub-soil can't take much weight and hundreds of watercourses run through the land, this is the site of a fifty million pound sterling scheme that's going to house twenty five thousand people. The name of the place is Erith. The houses are going to be built on huge concrete platforms above the marshland. The buildings themselves will be prefabricated for quick and inexpensive construction. London as you probably know has a tremendous problem, every year more and more people flock to the capital, not only from all over Britain but from the Commonwealth and the rest of the world.

The London County Council decided that they would help to relieve the overcrowding problem by building villages each of about four hundred families grouped into three village clusters—each of these villages will be dominated by a huge thirty-one storey tower full of flats.

It's been proved in England that an ideal size of community is between four hundred and twelve hundred people if there is to be any community feeling. So there'll be twenty of these small villages each with about four hundred households. Each group of villages will have its own shopping centre, social centres and school. The houses will be raised about twice the height of a man above ground. In the space left will be garages, refuse areas, pumping stations, workshops and spaces for the children to play.

To build the platforms on which the villages will be built piling will have to be sunk thirty to forty feet into the soggy marshland. The platforms will be linked together by bridges so that the villagers will be able to walk about above ground. There will be ramps for delivery vans and ambulances and so on to get up to living level and of course there'll be stairs connecting the living space with the ground and the roads beneath.

I mentioned these very tall towers just now. These towers will contain two and three-room flats. But the dwellings on the platform itself will be one to four

(Contd. on Page 4)

## Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney





## Town In Marsh

(Contd. from page 3)  
stores in height. The architects are going to produce a landscape with tree-lined watercourses, woodland and a lake. Walls, floors and windows will be prefabricated in factories and brought to the site to be assembled. In this way manpower, which is short at the moment, won't be as important as in the old traditional methods of building.

It is hoped that the whole project will be finished within ten years. As yet the project is still in the planning stage. It may even be a year before the problems of employment, industry, transport have been organized so that the council can recommend the start of building. Once under way the project will no doubt attract attention from those many parts of the world which have a soft marshy soil similar to the land at Erith in Kent. The plan will undoubtedly open up new ways in which substandard sites can be used to the best advantage.

## Tourist Bureau Chief To Take Part In Paris Meeting

KABUL, May 19.—Mr. Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Tourist Bureau left Kabul for Paris yesterday morning to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of International Union of Official Travel Organization. Mr. Tarzi is representing Afghanistan at this meeting, which will last from May 27 to 31.

Mr. Tarzi will also attend the opening ceremony of International Exhibition in Paris, in which Afghanistan is also participating. The Exhibition is to open on May 22. The Afghan stall at the exhibition contains publicity material on tourism as well as industrial products.

## Teachers' Workshop Opened In Kabul

KABUL, May 19.—Mr. Mayel Chief of the Primary Education opened a workshop for the procurement of teaching materials for women teachers at primary girls schools at the Ministry of Education's Club yesterday afternoon.

The workshop will open once a week where women teachers will be trained under the supervision of experts on how to procure teaching materials. Samples of these materials were exhibited and method of their use was demonstrated.

## Meeting Discusses Environmental Health Problem In Country

KABUL, May 19.—Talks about environmental sanitation, and also to draw the co-operation of WHO in this regard, formed the agenda of a meeting held yesterday morning at the Ministry of Public Health.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Qayum Rasoul the Deputy Minister of Public Health. Dr. Witt, WHO health engineer in South East Asia, presented a report of his ten-day observations in Afghanistan. He studied and visited many different health projects in Afghanistan.

The meeting decided that another WHO engineer should come to Kabul and after carrying out studies should present a report to the Ministry of Public Health on the application and practice of environmental sanitation in Afghanistan.

## WHOLE WORLD WATCHED U.S. RACIAL INCIDENT WITH ALARM-KENNEDY

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, May 19, (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday that negroes' rights would continue to be secured according to "equal opportunity and liberty under the law."

**Protection Of Rights**  
Making his first visit to a southern city since the racial demonstrations and riots at Birmingham and other centres in recent weeks, the President said in a prepared speech here:

"The protection of our rights can endure no longer than the performance of our responsibilities. Each can be neglected only at the peril of the other."

The President flew to Nashville to join in celebrations of the 90th anniversary of Vanderbilt University. Later, he travelled to Alabama, to salute the 30th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

### Alarm And Dismay

The President did not allude directly to the Birmingham racial incidents, but he said: "The nation—indeed the whole world—has watched recent events in the United States with alarm and dismay."

"No one can deny the complexity of the problems involved in assuring to all our citizens their full rights as Americans. But no one can gainsay the fact that the determination to secure those rights is in the highest traditions of American freedom."

The President continued: "In these moments of tragic disorder, a special burden rests on the educated man and women of our country to reject the temptations of prejudice and violence, and to reaffirm the values of freedom and law on which our society depends."

## Hungarian Communist Leader Visits Poland

WARSAW, May 19, (Tass).—First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic J. Kadar was staying in Mazury from May 16 through 18 at the invitation of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party W. Gomulka and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic J. Cyrankiewicz.

As reported by the Polish News Agency, at the talks held during Mr. Kadar's stay in Poland the question of further consolidation of the Polish-Hungarian relations, primarily economic questions, and also some aspects of the international situation of interest for both countries were discussed.

## ASTRONAUT INTO UNITED STATES: BIG WELCOME

HONOLULU May 19, (Reuter).—Astronaut Gordon Cooper made his re-entry into the United States here yesterday after his 22-orbit flight into space this week.

His wife and two daughters and a large crowd were waiting at Hickam Air Force Base as he stepped from a helicopter which had flown him from the deck of the aircraft carrier Kearsarge.

Circling over Pearl Harbour before landing, Cooper dropped a wreath over the spot where the battleship Arizona was sunk on December 7, 1941.

He landed at Hickam at 2300 GMT. The welcoming crowd carried signs saying "Aloha, Gordon"

and "welcome home to Hawaii."

Cooper was at the university here yesterday after his 22-orbit flight into space this week.

Governor John Burns of Hawaii said in a welcoming speech: "We regard you as a Kamaaina—a native son of Hawaii."

"You have travelled a greater distance than any other person in history to reach our island."

"There are cherished events in the lives of all of us."

"In your case, I am sure that two such events are linked with Hawaii: first, your marriage to your very lovely wife, here on this very base in 1947, second, your reunion today with her and your family. This is a fitting epilogue to your historic and courageous orbital flight in space."

Cooper replied: "This is all rather overwhelming. I never expected to have such a wonderful welcome."

"When I dropped the wreath at Pearl Harbour I thought how much all of us owe to the armed forces who have died to protect our democracy, which has made possible the programme such as the one I am on."

He concluded: "I thank you all very much for having us here."

Cooper was bent from the weight of flowers draped around his neck onlookers estimated them at 10 pounds, at least.

## Togo President Not To Attend African Summit Meeting

LOME, May 19, (DPA).—President Nicola Grunitzky of the Republic of Togo will refrain from going to Addis Ababa to attend the African Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government, it was officially announced here last night.

The question of whether or not a Togolese Government delegation should be admitted to the Summit Meeting was an almost permanent apple of discord at the recent African Foreign Ministers' preparatory meeting in Addis Ababa.

Nigeria and Liberia were said to have been the most permanent opponents to Togo's admission on the grounds that it would be a virtual recognition of the new Grunitzky regime.

Eventually the Foreign Ministers in the Ethiopian capital agreed to leave the final decision on the subject to the heads of state and the Government chiefs.

## African Conference Break Through

### "Charter Barrier"

ADDIS ABABA May 19, (Reuter).—African Foreign Ministers here last night broke through the "charter barrier" in preparing the programme for next week's African Summit meeting.

The agreement followed a day of squabbles about what draft charter of African unity to submit to the summit, and a speech, by Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie censuring African disunity.

Nigeria waived its objection to submitting an Ethiopian draft with a recommendation to hand it to a committee of experts for study along with existing African charters.

This was also in line with a Ghana proposal to put the whole charter question before experts. But conference sources said the conference was still divided on whether to admit a Togo delegation to the conference.

Working documents before the Foreign Ministers' Charter Committee included:

1. The Ethiopian draft charter, which is inspired by that of the Organization of American States.
2. The so-called Lagos charter.

## Pakhtunistanis To Defend Their Rights With All Means

KABUL, May 19.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that an important national jirga was recently held at Deeri Baba, in which scholars, representatives and a large number of Mamound and Utamankhail tribesmen participated.

Speeches were made by national leaders concerning national unity and defending liberty.

The jirga unanimously decided that all Bajawar tribes would struggle with full co-operation for the attainment of their independence, and would not let anyone interfere with their unity.

The jirga demanded from the Government of Pakistan to respect the rights of the Pakhtunistani people, and to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners unconditionally and as soon as possible.

The jirga also expressed concern over the ill-health of Pakhtunistani political leaders and public figures in Pakistani jails.

## Committee To Draft New Constitution For North Rhodesia

LUSAKA May 19, (Reuter).—A Northern Rhodesian Government Committee is starting work on the framework of a new constitution for the territory to be presented to the British Government by the end of this month, according to well-informed sources here.

The Committee has equal representation from both African Nationalist Parties in the ruling coalition—the United National Independence Party and the African National Congress, according to the sources.

A similar working Committee is already examining questions connected with the breakup of the Rhodesian Federation.

Both coalition Parties were agreed on the basic principle of "one man-one vote."

The National Progress Party—formerly the United Federal Party—which represents largely white settler interests, is known to hope that the new constitution will retain an upper and lower franchise, and wants to be consulted about the draft.

and "welcome home to Hawaii."

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Governor John Burns of Hawaii said in a welcoming speech: "We regard you as a Kamaaina—a native son of Hawaii."

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"In your case, I am sure that two such events are linked with Hawaii: first, your marriage to your very lovely wife, here on this very base in 1947, second, your reunion today with her and your family. This is a fitting epilogue to your historic and courageous orbital flight in space."

Cooper replied: "This is all rather overwhelming. I never expected to have such a wonderful welcome."

"When I dropped the wreath at Pearl Harbour I thought how much all of us owe to the armed forces who have died to protect our democracy, which has made possible the programme such as the one I am on."

He concluded: "I thank you all very much for having us here."

Cooper was bent from the weight of flowers draped around his neck onlookers estimated them at 10 pounds, at least.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH**, starring: Nadia Tiller and William Bendix.  
**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY**, with translation in Persian.  
**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT** starring: Bendali.  
**ZAINED CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **CAPTAIN GRANT'S SONS** with translation in Persian.

## American Armed Forces Day Celebrated By Military Attache

KABUL, May 19.—A reception was held by Military Representatives of the United States Embassy last night to celebrate the anniversary of the American Armed Forces Day.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 19.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani:**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11614 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 101214 per French Franc  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

**Selling Rates In Afghani:**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 126325 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 117928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 102530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**CLASSIFIED ADVTs.**

## INSTITUTE OF THEATRICAL ARTS PRESENTS

Eugene O'Neill's  
**Desire Under the Elm**  
Directed By:  
Fais M. Khairzada  
At Kabul Nandary  
Curtain at 5-30 p.m.

**WANTED**  
Typist (male, female) urgently needed for the Ministry of Planning. Good prospects. Telephone: 23329.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +18°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-01 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-48 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Auhitroly

VOL. II, NO. 68

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1963 (SOWR 29, 1342 S.H.)

## Kennedy Round Of Tariff Cutting Talks OPTIMISM PREVAILS IN GATT MEETING FOR ADOPTING LAWS

GENEVA, May 20, (Reuter).—Delegates to the 50-Nation GATT Conference here were on Sunday working with their experts on two proposals for the framework of the forthcoming complex and arduous "Kennedy Round" of tariff cutting negotiations.

One plan favours a single overall negotiating body, while the other, supported by the less developed countries, is for a ministerial body which would meet tri-monthly to direct and co-ordinate the work of three main committees.

Several delegates are cautiously optimistic about the successful launching of the Kennedy Round following what they consider to be constructive and flexible statements by Common Market Representatives here.

Authoritative sources say that if all goes well, the Kennedy Round may start in Geneva about next April.

The GATT Conference here, which began last Thursday, ends on Tuesday. The sources said the final communiqué would reflect all the participants' appreciation of the great effort the U.S. made in last year's trade expansion act, aimed at making possible the widest ever international trade liberalization programme.

The sources said the communiqué would also state agreement on the need to give special advantage to less-developed countries in the Kennedy Round. This shows the widespread determination that GATT should cease to be mainly a "Rich Man's Club."

Another point expected to be made in the communiqué, the sources said, was that a new form of tariff cutting technique is essential in place of the old item-by-item and country-by-country approach.

It is already clear that this Conference is unlikely to resolve basic differences of attitude on the method of tariff cutting. There is controversy over the U.S. proposal for an equal linear "across the board" cut over a wide range of tariffs.

This cut, based on reciprocal agreements, could go up to 5 per cent. But the Common Market considers this inequitable because of tariff disparities arising from the wide American range of 80 per cent to zero, and the Common Market tariffs which now cluster around 25 to 30 per cent.

The market has suggested that a working party study the rival formula, find the most suitable method and report back by August 15.

## DONATIONS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

KABUL, May 20.—The Cotton Company forwarded a 10,000 Af. cheque to the Afghan Red Crescent Society to help victims of recent floods.

Similarly, the Chambers of Commerce has donated 75,000 Af. to the Society for this purpose. Donations by individual persons are also being made. The Red Crescent Society has accepted these donations with due appreciation.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALL  
Near Shahi Pul, Rine  
Mosque Shar-e-nay, Khyber  
Restaurant, International  
Club, Pami Cinema, Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## Ariana Obtains Prices To Purchase DC-6 Airplanes

KABUL, May 20.—Mr. Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai, President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines who had gone to the United States for the purchase of additional aircrafts has returned to Kabul.

He said in an interview that he held talks with six United States' aircraft manufacturing and selling companies on the price of DC-6 planes. Two companies, submitted favourable tenders.

He said the Pan-American Company will sell the plane at \$625,000 and the Aaxico Sales Corporation at \$600,000. He said the Board of Directors as well as the Higher Authorities will be informed about these offers for final decision.

## Protest Notes From Various Parts Of Pakhtunistan

KABUL, May 20.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that protest notes have been sent to Pakistani Leaders from various parts of Pakhtunistan condemning the behaviour of the Pakistani Government against the Pakhtunistani people.

The notes demand that the Government of Pakistan should reconsider its policy and release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners without any condition.

The notes have also expressed deep anxiety as regards the deteriorating health of Khan Abdul Ghaflar Khan.

According to the daily Shahbaz of Peshawar on May 13 the number of these notes had reached 10,000 and the process was continuing.

## He Could Not Remember Where He Was After Hours Of Sound Sleep In Outerspace: Cooper Describes Experiences To Press

CAPE CARNIVAL May 20, (Reuter).—Astronaut Gordon Cooper said on Saturday he slept so soundly for a short period during his second orbit on Wednesday that when he woke up he did not know at first where he was.

Major Cooper, holding his first public press conference since his 22-orbit flight, said that even this "very brief" unscheduled nap was long enough to clear up the question whether it was possible to sleep in space.

Astronaut Cooper, with his wife Trudy and two daughters had flown into Cape Canaveral a few hours earlier from Hawaii. He was welcomed by five of his fellow Astronauts and an Air Force guard of honour before driving to "Surside Manor" the V.I.P. quarters of Patrick Air Force Base for more technical and medical "de-briefings."

Major Cooper said that, altogether, including his scheduled rest period, he slept for between five and six and half hours.

He said amid laughter: "I tried my best to remember what dreams I had, but I could not remember any of them."

When I woke up "I found my arms floating in front of me."

This was disconcerting, Cooper added, since there was the danger of accidentally pressing switches on the instrument panel.

He also recalled that he had had "some trouble" with his space suit about this time—scientists said at the time that telemetry showed the suit temperature had risen.

Speaking in a slow, Oklahoma drawl, Cooper told how, to keep his hands from brushing against the switches while asleep, he entwined his fingers and stuck his thumbs under his helmet straps.

He also said he heard on his radio what sounded like a news

broadcast in a foreign language during which he thought he heard his name mentioned. He said he could not identify the language, but thought it might have been Russian.

He said that liftoff and ascent to orbital height went very smoothly.

"I had expected a little more vibration...there was lot less than I expected," he said.

When the Booster rocket disengaged from the spacecraft, it remained for a considerable period "close enough so I could read the writing on its side of my window."

The Booster then gradually dropped away as his Capsule Faith 7 went into orbital altitude.

The Astronaut said that he had an exceptionally clear view of earth during most of his flight, and was surprised that clouds did not obscure it more than they did.

Conference sources said the resolution calls for funds and arms for "freedom fighters" and guerrilla training facilities on the territories of independent States.

M. Diallo Telli, Guinea Ambassador to the U.N. and Chairman of the Committee on Decolonization, told reporters he was very satisfied with the recommendations.

On world disarmament the draft resolution called for joint pressure on the great powers to achieve a speedy solution of the problem.

## African Foreign Ministers Vote To Adopt Nuclear Test Ban Resolution At Summit

ADDIS ABABA, May 20, (Reuter).—A committee of the African Foreign Ministers Conference here yesterday unanimously agreed to recommend the banning of nuclear tests in Africa, the elimination of foreign bases and the liquidation of blocs such as the Monrovia and Casablanca groupings, conference sources said.

## Anstalt Credit Bank Team Hold Talks With Afghans

KABUL, May 20.—The first meeting between Representatives of the Federal German Anstalt Credit bank and Afghan authorities was held at the Ministry of Planning on Saturday.

The talks which were preliminary in nature were also attended by Mr. Abdul Haye Aziz, the Minister of Planning.

The nine-man Delegation have come to Kabul to hold talks in connexion with the 200 million D mark loan to be extended by the Federal Government for the completion of certain projects during Afghanistan's Second Five-Year Plan.

The projects to be implemented with the loan include the hydro-electric plant of Mahi Par, the development of Silos and Slaughter Houses, the development of the Industrial Region in Kabul, transmitters for Radio Kabul, some projects of the Ministry of Communication and others.

The Delegation was received at the Airport by Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Osman, President of the Planning Section in the Ministry of Planning, Vice-President of D'Afghanistan Bank, Representatives of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Afghan Electric Company and members of the Federal German Embassy.

The recommendations are included in a report intended to guide the African "summit" meeting here this week in its efforts to draw up a charter for a proposed organization of all African Independent States.

Yesterday the Ministers agreed to recommend to the heads of State the adoption of an Ethiopian draft charter as a basis of the proposed all-African charter.

Committee's report, which is to be attached to the Ethiopian draft charter in the form of "guiding principles," also recommends incorporation in the new charter of the basic principles of the Monrovia charter.

These include the sovereign equality of African states, non-interference in the affairs of member states, the peaceful settlement of all disputes between member states, and the condemnation of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring or other states.

Other principles are the promotion and fostering of co-operation in the fields of economics, health, nutrition, education and culture, and dedication to the total emancipation of the remaining dependent territories of Africa.

Conference sources said they expected the heads of State to refer the Ethiopian draft charter and the "guiding principles" to a committee of experts instructed to draw up a new charter.

The Foreign Ministers yesterday also decided to recommend to the Heads of State the setting up of committees of experts to examine the practical possibilities of implementing such declared aims as the establishment of an African Common Market, the coordination of foreign policy, including joint action at the United Nations (as distinct from the Afro-Asian group) and to ensure adequate representation at the Security Council and other United Nations bodies.

Other committees, it was suggested, might deal with co-operation in the fields of education, health, social welfare and transport.

Conference sources said another committee of the Foreign Ministers' Conference on Sunday agreed on a resolution for the Heads of State dealing with decolonization, racial discrimination and world disarmament.

Conference sources said the resolution calls for funds and arms for "freedom fighters" and guerrilla training facilities on the territories of independent States.

M. Diallo Telli, Guinea Ambassador to the U.N. and Chairman of the Committee on Decolonization, told reporters he was very satisfied with the recommendations.

On world disarmament the draft resolution called for joint pressure on the great powers to achieve a speedy solution of the problem.







## Syrian Army Foils Plot 3 Days After March 8 Revolt

DAMASCUS, May 20. (Reuters)—The Syrian Army foiled a plot for an armed counter-revolt only three days after the March 8 revolution, the National Revolutionary Council said on Sunday.

It said Unionist (pro-Nasser) officers planned to shell Army Headquarters here. The Army discovered the plot only a few hours before its planned execution, and prevented a "definite armed clash."

The disclosure was made in a Council statement replying to allegations abroad that the March revolution was "stolen" from Unionist elements. The statement sought to justify recent army transfers.

The statement said certain groups "for their personal interests exploited internal Army affairs and turned the Army's reputation into an article for bargaining."

It added: "unity to us is a matter of life or death...to say that realisation of unity is dependent on individuals constitutes a betrayal of unity."

The National Revolutionary Council, set up after the March revolution, is headed by the Army Commander-in-Chief Major-General Louay Atassi. He holds almost all the powers held by the deposed President Nazim Kudi.

There is a separate Government but the Council can form cabinets and accept their resignation or dismiss them.

## June 8-15 Set As Campaign Against Smallpox Week

KABUL, May 20.—The Institute of Public Health announced yesterday that Afghanistan will henceforth observe "small-pox campaign week" every year. The week will start on June 8.

The decision was made in a meeting held yesterday at the Institute of Public Health under the Chairmanship of its President. Special programmes will be featured during the week. The Ministry of Public Health has launched an extensive campaign of inoculation against the disease. Similarly, it was decided that publicity against small-pox should be increased. Newspapers and Radio Kabul will be asked to help in this connexion.

## U.N. Troops Move To S. West Katanga Town

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 20. (Reuters)—Irish troops of the U.N. on Saturday night moved into the southwest Katanga town of Dilolo on the Angola border to "establish a presence" in the last major south Katanga town control.

A U.N. spokesman said on Sunday the troops, a company of the Irish battalion stationed at the mining town of Kolwezi, had a "cordial" reception at Dilolo. The airfield there was intact.

Dilolo, which stands on the important Elisabethville-Angola rail link, was the major South Katanga town not occupied by U.N. troops in last January's fighting.

Recent reports have suggested there are a number of former Katangese gendarmes and "mercenaries."



The team of Afghan wrestlers, returned by air to Kabul Saturday afternoon after a tour of India. Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of Afghan Olympic Federation matches, with six wins, two draws and one defeat. The team was received with great enthusiasm at the airport.

## U.S. Officials Sure Of 90 Per Cent Votes Establishment Of NATO In First Kenya Multi-National Force Ministerial Meeting On Wednesday

WASHINGTON, May 20. (Reuters)—U.S. officials said on Sunday they were confident that establishment of an Inter-allied Nuclear Force would emerge from the NATO Ministerial Conference opening in Ottawa on Wednesday.

## Nkrumah's Note To African Summit

ACCRA, May 20. (Reuters)—President Nkrumah, in a note to heads of African States due to meet in Addis Ababa this week, said the leaders and people of Africa have a duty "at this serious and critical moment in the history of Africa" to adopt concrete measures that can unite them all.

The note, according to the Ghana News Agency, said: "If we are to fulfill our purpose of achieving continental unity and avert foreign oppression, interference and intimidation, we must all work together and devise a common political framework within which the existing independent African States and others soon to become independent can find free scope for development."

"For some time now," he said, "it has been the burning desire of the leaders and people of Africa to find a way of bringing about the unity of the African Continent. Various attempts have been made recently to give expression to this great impulse."

"Thus, a Conference of Independent African States was held at Accra in April, 1958, and the African Peoples' Conference in December of the same year. In 1958, Guinea and Ghana came together and formed a union which was regarded as a nucleus for the achievement of African Unity."

"In an attempt to expand the basis of this nucleus, Guinea, Ghana and Liberia met at Saniquelle in 1959, where further advances were made in the concept of African Unity."

"Later, after the break-up of the Mali Federation, the Republic of Mali joined Guinea and Ghana to form a union, which was reconstituted into the Union of African States."

"A further step towards the consolidation of African Unity was taken when Guinea, the United Arab Republic, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Algeria and Ghana met at Casablanca in January, 1961,

They thought a formula would be found to take note of the French desire to avoid any suggestion that the force is a new entity.

Basically, the force will comprise Britain's V-Bomber squadrons and three U.S. Polaris submarines in the Mediterranean, plus tactical air forces of other allied powers capable of delivering nuclear weapons. It will be a forerunner to a NATO seaborne nuclear force.

The force will be under the overall command of General Lyman Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. But a special deputy—a European—is expected to be appointed to handle the nuclear operations.

In Paris, diplomatic sources said on Sunday that France was ready to participate in the Inter-allied Nuclear Force but was not prepared to relinquish any power of decision over the use of her own atomic weapons.

The big concern to the French was who would have the power to decide when nuclear weapons might be used, the sources said. The French fear that if there is no purely European Command for a European Force, a nuclear deterrent might be used too late to save Europe.

In Bonn, observers said the problem of steel pipeline exports to Soviet Union was likely to cloud the NATO Meeting.

NATO has recommended member Governments to ban such exports but there are prospects that a British firm will soon win a Soviet order for pipelines.

This would seriously embarrass West Germany which has imposed a ban. Her Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, warned Britain two days ago that he was prepared to raise the question at the NATO Meeting. Before leaving by air for Ottawa on Sunday, he said "we shall do our utmost to obtain a uniform view on this question."

to consider joint measures for dealing with Congo problem and other dangers which threatened the freedom and independence of Africa.

NAIROBI, May 20. (Reuters)—Kenya's first general elections on the basis of "one man, one vote," which began this week-end, produced a poll of nearly 90 per cent in at least three of the country's seven regions, elections officials reported last night.

Hundred of thousands of Kenyans flocked to some 700 polling stations throughout the country, standing in queues for as long as 12 hours as they waited to choose their representatives on the regional assemblies.

At least three babies were born while their mothers waited by at polling booths and one child was suffocated in the crush.

Voting in the nine-day elections, which will end next Sunday, was marked by huge crowds and a minor rash of attempted frauds.

Police had to fire teargas to disperse over-enthusiastic voters but the general atmosphere was described by police and voting officials as "happy and peaceful".

This week-end's elections were for the assemblies established under the country's new constitution giving Kenya's seven regions a large measure of local autonomy.

There was no voting in the north-east region.

In part of the former northern frontier district, the Somali population has declared an electoral boycott because of Britain's refusal to allow them to secede and join the neighbouring Somali Republic.

Voters this week-end were choosing 121 representatives for the six other assemblies, to which 39 candidates have already been returned unopposed. Polling ended last night.

Voting resumes on Wednesday and Thursday when members of the Senate—the Upper House of the National Assembly—will be chosen.

Finally next week-end voters will spend 48 hours choosing members of the House of Representatives.

More than 150 Orma tribesmen with bows and arrows and spears blocked a road at Harissa, in the north-east region, waiting for rival tribesmen to go to the polls. They dispersed quietly after the District Commissioner told them there would be no voting in the region because of the Somali boycott.

In the remote northern province, voting officials had to swim flooded rivers with election equipment.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BABETTE GOES TO WAR**, starring: Bardot.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER**.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **CAPTAIN GRANT'S SONS** with translation in Persian.

## Social Democrats Lead In German State Elections

HANOVER, West Germany, May 20. (Reuters)—The Social Democrats, opposition Party in the Federal Parliament, fell just short of winning an overall majority in yesterday's election for the Lower Saxony Parliament.

Election results computed by the D.P.A. News Agency showed that the Social Democrats won 73 seats, the Christian Democrats 62, and the Free Democrats 14.

Other parties contesting the election failed to win any seats. The Social Democrats, who formed the outgoing State Government in Coalition with the Free Democrats, have won 73 seats compared with the total of 76 shared by the other two parties—who form the Coalition Government at Federal level.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 20.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
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**CLASSIFIED ADVT.**  
Institute of Theatrical Arts Presents  
Eugene O'Neill's  
Desire Under the Elm  
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Faiz M. Khairzade  
At Kabul Nandary  
Curtain at 5-30 p.m.

**FOR SALE**  
Mercedes 220 Sedan 1960  
Model, Excellent Condition  
Done 10000 KMS. Only Duty  
Not Paid.  
Contact Phone: 23810

ment, while a police plane searched the desert area for a lorry which had "disappeared" with all the ballot papers.

Flooding in north-east Kenya and remote areas bordering Lake Victoria has delayed voting. Some polls will stay open all week for tribesmen going to vote on foot and by canoe across marshes and flooding rivers.

Between 50 and 60 people were arrested this week-end for intimidation, wearing political party uniforms, trying to vote with forged cards and creating minor disturbances.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +19°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-01 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-48 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Auhrotty

VOL. II, NO. 69

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 21 1963 (SOWR 30, 1342 S.H.)

## Afghan-Pakistani Ministers To Meet In Teheran For Talks On Resumption Of Relations

KABUL, May 21.—It has been agreed that Ministers of the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of Pakistan would meet in Teheran to take appropriate decisions for the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The Ministers are to arrive in Teheran May 23. The agreement has been reached on the basis of an offer of good offices by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran for the re-establishment of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. His Majesty the Shahinshah's efforts started last year when he visited Pakistan and Afghanistan and have been continuing since then through contacts between Teheran, Kabul and Karachi.

An Afghan delegation, composed of Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General and Mr. Attaullah Nasir Zia, Director of Political Relations in the Foreign Ministry, will go to Teheran for this purpose.

**1,000 Negro Pupils Expelled Or Suspended In Birmingham**  
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, May 21. (AP)—More than 1,000 negro pupils who took part in anti-segregation demonstrations were ordered expelled or suspended from school on Monday. The move threatened renewed racial unrest in this troubled southern city. The City Board of Education ordered principals at schools to immediately expel or suspend 1,081 pupils arrested in protest marches over the past several weeks.

"All negroes will boycott the schools," warned the Rev. Charles Billups, one of the lawyers in an integration drive which, landed about 2,400 negroes in jails on May 3 and May 6.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth head of the drive, said in Cincinnati that the board's action was very unlawful and would bring more demonstrations.

"This may necessitate further action on our part," Mr. Shuttlesworth said, "this means the demonstrations could start again."

About 1,300 law enforcement officers are on call in this steel city and about 3,000 Federal troops, dispatched to two Alabama bases, are again on standby for possible use in Birmingham after night bombings and rioting more than a week ago.

In another development, the supreme court struck down convictions of persons involved in lunch counter sit-ins in Alabama and three other southern states. Mr. Billups and Rev. Shuttlesworth were convicted in a Birmingham sit-in.

The Board of Education's action further threatened the already shaky bi-racial agreement. Shuttlesworth said negro leaders had been assured no action would be taken against the pupils.

He said the move might call for an emergency session with Dr. Martin Lutherking Jr., Chief of the Southern Integration Drive. Mr. King was not available for comment.

Both had said earlier they would stick with the agreement with white businessmen. The May 10 agreement called for gradual segregation of downtown store facilities—better jobs for negroes—continued efforts for dismissal use us for an example.

charges and settling of the pupil issue, and reopening of bi-racial talks.

Mr. Billups said the pupils would go on strike of their own accord as a sympathy gesture. He said most negroes boycotted schools during recent demonstrations when expulsion was threatened.

"The day they expel or suspend the first pupil, then we hope to have 34,000 pupils out of school," he said. That is the entire negro enrollment. They are not going to use us for an example.

## German Bankers To Study Mahipar Project

KABUL, May 21.—The delegation of the Anstalt Credit Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany left Kabul yesterday to survey and study the Mahi-Par and Naghlo projects.

The delegation is accompanied by representatives of the ministries of Planning, Mines and Industries and of the Kabul Electric Company.

Some members of the delegation discussed yesterday the development of the slaughter houses in Afghanistan. The Deputy Ministers of Planning and Finance, the Inspector-General of the army, and the Chief of Planning in the Ministry of Planning also participated in these talks.

Another report states that the delegation accompanied by the president of the Kabul Electric Company and the representatives of the ministries of Planning, Mines and Industries also inspected the Sarobi Hydro-Electric Plant.

## NKRUMAH ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

ADDIS ABABA, May 21. (Reuters)—President Nkrumah of Ghana, arrived here on Monday for Wednesday's African "Summit" and said "our objective is African union now."

In an airport statement he described the three-day meeting of heads of independent African States as "a most historic occasion."

He said there is no time to waste. We must unite or perish.

"I am confident that by our concerted effort and determination we shall lay the foundations for a Continental Union of African States."

## U.N. TROOPS PUT END TO LATEST TROUBLE IN CONGO

ELISABETHVILLE, May 21. (Reuters)—The Irish U.N. troops who marched into the Katangese border town of Dilolo on Saturday, have put an end to a "latest menace" to Congolese unity, the Echo Du Katanga said on Monday.

The Central Government-controlled Elisabethville Newspaper described the town, on the Angola border, as the "last enemy bastion to national unity."

The latest engagement began about noon on Monday in a continuation of operation that already has netted 90 Viet Cong were killed.

The fight was about 40 miles west of here in the Sun-Baked Plain of reeds where some of Vietnam's bloodiest engagements had been fought. Government troops reportedly suffered 3 killed and 16 wounded.

ANKARA, May 21. (AP)—A group led by an ex-Colonel attempted a coup d'etat early on Tuesday but regular Government Forces appeared to have snuffed it out quickly.

A voice over Radio Ankara announced the coup and said it was led by former Army Col. Talat Aydemir, ousted from the military service for masterminding a short-lived coup in February 1962.

But within an hour Radio Ankara announced:

"The coup was erroneous. Turkey remains attached to democracy."

Radio Ankara said Loyal Forces were rounding up participants in the abortive coup. It added:

"The legal Government (of Premier Ismetinonu) is in power. No member of the Armed Forces took part in the coup."

## U.N. Members Behind Payment For 2 Years Should Be Deprived Of Voting Right, Says Australia

UNITED NATIONS, May 21. (AP)—Australia declared on Monday that the U.N. General Assembly had no other choice than to deprive members of their vote if they fall more than two years behind in their financial obligations.

## Five Thousand Tons Cement For Kabul Corporation

KABUL, May 21.—The Jabal-us-Seraj Cement Factory has given 5,000 tons of cement free of charge and as a token of assistance to the Kabul Municipal Corporation.

In accepting the documents pertaining to the offer from Mr. Abdul Hakim Nouri President of the Factory, Mr. Mohammad Asghar the Mayor thanked Mr. Nouri on behalf of the citizens of Kabul and considered the gesture as an outstanding example of co-operation.

In reply, Mr. Nouri said that the idea behind this decision was to help in the construction of Kabul City and expressed the hope that it will prove useful for the municipal construction projects.

The Mayor said that the Corporation would use the cement in asphaltting the side walks along the roads in the Capital.

## Heavy Clashes Reported Between Rebels And Government In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, May 21. (AP)—The South Vietnamese Seventh Division forces fought a heavy clash with anti-Government guerrillas in a gruelling fight for the Mekong River Delta on Monday, and American sources said 40 of the enemy were killed.

The latest engagement began about noon on Monday in a continuation of operation that already has netted 90 Viet Cong were killed.

The fight was about 40 miles west of here in the Sun-Baked Plain of reeds where some of Vietnam's bloodiest engagements had been fought. Government troops reportedly suffered 3 killed and 16 wounded.

Under the British plan the first 10 million dollars for peace-keeping costs would be assessed on the basis of the regular U.N. scale. Above that amount the cost to the under-developed nations would be slashed 50 per cent if they paid up promptly.

The balance would be met by voluntary contributions from wealthier countries.

Under the Charter any member more than two full years in arrears faces that penalty.

Mr. Hay endorsed conditionally the stop-gap proposal put forward by Britain for financing U.N. Congo and Middle East peace-keeping operations through the end of this year. He said his country would be willing to consider the plan "if this seems to offer the best prospects for agreement. At the same time, we would also leave the door open for working out in due course longer term arrangements."

Under the British plan the first 10 million dollars for peace-keeping costs would be assessed on the basis of the regular U.N. scale. Above that amount the cost to the under-developed nations would be slashed 50 per cent if they paid up promptly.

The balance would be met by voluntary contributions from wealthier countries.

Under the Charter any member more than two full years in arrears faces that penalty.

Mr. Hay endorsed conditionally the stop-gap proposal put forward by Britain for financing U.N. Congo and Middle East peace-keeping operations through the end of this year. He said his country would be willing to consider the plan "if this seems to offer the best prospects for agreement. At the same time, we would also leave the door open for working out in due course longer term arrangements."

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## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## Wynne Submits Plea For Clemency To Brezhnev

MOSCOW, May 21. (AP)—Mr. Greville Wynne, British businessman convicted of spying against the Soviet Union, on Monday submitted a plea for clemency to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Wynne's Soviet Lawyer, Nikolai Borovica, said Mr. Wynne's 200-word plea to set aside his eight year prison sentence was forwarded from Moscow's Lubyanka Prison to the President's Office.

He said Mr. Wynne had pleaded to be permitted to go back to England and "live an honourable life and return to his family."



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 21, 1963

## TO HELP REFUGEES

The United Nations, in order to provide further help and security for refugees throughout the world, has released a record under the title of "All Star Festival" in which the voices of famous vocalists have been featured. The money obtained from the sale of these records will be used to improve the lot of several million refugees living under pathetic conditions in various parts of the world.

The problem of refugees has existed for many centuries. But after the Second World War it has become a universal one and urgent. Extensive programmes are needed to help the situation.

To go into political causes leading to such miserable conditions is not our aim here. Surely a great number of these refugees, due to unrealistic policies pursued by some powers, have been deprived of their legitimate and natural rights. But the fact is that, while we hope that these people will have a chance to regain their rights, at this juncture their life and health are in danger. And it is the duty of all nations and humanitarian organizations to help them as much as possible. The decision by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to release such a record is a commendable one and we hope that the funds obtained will contribute to eliminating the dangers threatening the unfortunate refugees.

Records of "All Star Festival" have also been presented to Afghanistan and our Government which has always supported measures aiming at helping peoples in distress, has given its blessings to this United Nations project.

But the fact remains that, while it is the duty of all human beings to help the refugees, a permanent solution store their rights. It is a fact that most of these refugees are still waiting to cases the peoples involved have seen that justice is done to them been dislocated from their own and while they appreciate territories and their properties material aid, they expect that have been taken away from their rights should be restored them. The problem has to be soon.

## Political Parties: A

By: B. YUSUFZAI

What is a political party? What is the difference between a system with one political party and a system which has more than one party? Why are we adopting a two party system? What are the advantages and disadvantages involved in each one of the system? These are topics which we would like to discuss in this article.

A political party consists of a group of people pursuing a specific thought on public policy on election of officers. Political parties can be one, two or more depending on the organization and constitution of the state. Each party has an objective. The larger the membership, the more power a party possesses.

Since the power and the authority of a ruler depends upon the opinion of the ruled, a party may enjoy power as long as it commands public trust. Support of public is the most important factor in any party system. Machiavelli argues that even dictators "while maintaining sufficient force to secure their power, should make every effort to build up a body of unconstrained opinion favourable to their rule". When a party adopts a set of rules and principles, it pledges its leaders and members to follow these rules. Failure to stand the test of time will mean loss of confidence and there by loss of Government views.

Under single party system, one party controls the affair of the state, oppositions, if any, are little by the leading party. Usually single party system tends to dictatorship. And it is in the person of the leader that the party politicians tool to power, multiple is held together, and under his party system becomes a liability, prestige, guidance, and power there is no strong leadership and party maintains its position unity of purpose in a multiple

## The Eve Of Addis Ababa Conference

Naturally this struggle of pre-26 million dollars. This is less than sent-day Africa cannot proceed a half of British industrial output quite smoothly. There are serious alone. The whole continent can't stand comparison with them, to find the right way and appropriate measures and criteria for the establishment of African unity and to counter the many complex manoeuvres and actions of neocolonialism, which are directed to the weakest and most vulnerable points of free Africa—to her immense backwardness and underdevelopment and her difficulties in economic development. The former colonial masters of Africa, who have officially left, or in some regions are still in the process of leaving, are trying hard to return in a new guise, not by the front door through which they were kicked out, but by knocking on the back door and offering their much needed economic aid under conditions of direct or indirect influence on the development of the newly freed countries.

African economic data explain the real reasons and motives for this behaviour, and the direction of the main attack of neocolonialism. The necessity of rapid economic development and building up of Africa is tremendous. African countries account for only 2 per cent of the world industrial production, although the African continent, covering a third of the world's surface, is one of the richest regions of the world in one and natural resources. The total annual value of the industrial output of Africa (the South African Union not included) amounts to

resolved in such a way as to re-has to be found for the problem. It is a fact that most of these refugees are still waiting to cases the peoples involved have seen that justice is done to them been dislocated from their own and while they appreciate territories and their properties material aid, they expect that have been taken away from their rights should be restored them. The problem has to be soon.

## Description

In its editorial yesterday the

party system. In democratic societies parties are loosely organized. They include people from various walks of life, with divergent views and party policies. The bonds which unite the membership are interests in a given economic and social system, and expectation of gaining political power. Party leaders are recruited from party members—legislative bodies, journalists, orators, business—community, professional men etc.

Theoretically political parties should be virtuous upholding public interest. In practice the utopia does not exist. Special-interests supported by groups and factions become identified with one party or the other, and vested interest assume a much more important role than competition of principles. Public policy becomes subject to whims of those holding public offices while people remain as spectators.

In party politics an important issue is raising party funds. There are public spirited bodies in many societies which offer their assistance in money and material expecting no rewards. On the other hand there are others who consider their contribution an investment demanding returns. Examples of these are business men desiring favourable treatment (such as tax concession, erection of tariff-barriers), gamblers or tax evaders. Revolutionary parties may receive funds from abroad and get involved with international politics, an issue which clashes with the very concept of party politics and national interests.

of coffee and banana taxes in a shorter period than that for which the aid is donated.

This unfavourable consequence of the policy of closed economic groupings is being felt throughout Africa. Realizing her own weaknesses inherited from colonialism, she recognizes where neocolonialism is trying to lead her, and that it is attempting to return in a new guise but in the old spirit.

Obviously the Addis Ababa conference cannot be expected to solve simultaneously all the existing problems and to achieve full African unity by some spectacular agreement or move. This will undoubtedly be a long and complex process. But the African summit in industry developed countries is sure to contribute considerably to it. It can primarily determine the minimum action programme for unity and independent development, and outline the all-African attitude in the struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism and the elimination of those barriers and impediments which are ready to be eliminated but are still preserved by various foreign influences and interests. Addis Ababa is expected to lay the foundations for a uniform African charter by synchronizing the texts of the Casablanca Charter and the Programmatic Principles of the Monrovia group of countries, and eventually to set up an organization of African countries which will co-ordinate and carry out joint actions. Questions of strengthening the non-alignment policy and of undertaking joint measures and actions in solving complex problems of African development will occupy an important place on the agenda. These include primarily the setting-up of intensive inter-African economic co-operation and the breaking down of various economic and neocolonialist pressures to which the newly freed African countries

Why is it so? asked the editorial. Answering the question it said it is because the Foodgrain Procurement Department is not marketing enough quantity of flour. There is so much rush on the Department's sales shop that people prefer to buy their flour from the free market at higher prices. There is another thing: some people who have got a keen eye for making illegal profit are able to get large quantities of flour from the free market at much higher prices in the free market. The editorial suggests that the Foodgrain Procurement Department should see that such persons are not given a chance to make illegal profit in this manner on the one hand and should open sales shops at various parts of the town and market larger quantities of flour on the other.

(Contd. on page 4)

## THE LANGUAGE

## PRESS

## AT A GLANCE

In its editorial yesterday the daily *Isiah* commented on the literary prizes which will be given away this year and said that such a step taken by the Ministry of Press and Information would certainly help in promoting writing and encouraging men of letters to produce books on all walks of life.

The editorial suggests that perhaps it would be a good thing if some of the books were printed in pocket size with attractive and durable covers. This, if done, would certainly make the job of reading easier and practicable concluded the editorial.

A new Department has been established within the framework of the Women's Society called the Department of Social Guidance for Women. Director of the Department, Mrs. Nafisa Mubarez, has written an article published in yesterday's *Isiah* in which she considers illiteracy to be the most important problem of the Afghan women.

In order to make it possible for women, said the article, to take an active part in the country's social and economic life it is encourage illiterate women to read and write. How can we achieve this goal asked Mrs. Mubarez? It would be wrong to rely only on the Ministry of Education to do this job. The enlightened and educated women should assume a responsible role in this connexion. They should consider it their social responsibility to encourage illiterate women to overcome this shortcoming on the one hand and take it upon themselves to impart literary knowledge whenever and to whoever they can. Mrs. Mubarez has pledged herself to write articles for Monday publication in *Isiah*. The articles will be intended to promote the cause of literacy among women and will furnish social guidance to the fairer sex.

Yesterday's *Anis* devoted its editorial to a discussion of the situation in the flour market. It is true, said the editorial, that the Foodgrain Procurement Department is doing its best to keep the price of flour from rising by selling the commodity in the free market at a fixed price. But, even then, the free market prices are in a constant state of fluctuation and are higher than the nominal price set by the Department; and what is more a large quantity of flour is being sold in the free market, at much higher prices.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Man who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-43-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-40-10-50 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

## KABUL-KANDAHAR

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 15-15

## KABUL-MAZAR

Dep. 2-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

## DEHLY-KABUL

Dep. 9-00 Arr. 12-40

## BEIRUT-KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

## MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

## Fire Brigade:

26121-26122

## Police:

26077-26122

## Traffic:

26123-26124

## Airport:

26125

## Ariana Book Office:

26731-26732

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20590  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Paras Phone No. 24232  
Karte Char Phone No. 23829

## A RECORD BY FAMOUS WORLD ARTISTS TO HELP REFUGEES

One of the most complex problems facing the world to-day is the International Refugee Problem. For a variety of reasons men, and children of all ages, races and classes had to leave their homes and all they had cherished in their lives. And in a matter of hours and days they were rendered homeless, shelterless, destitute and grief-stricken. The smile on their lips has vanished far into the skies and there is only hunger, poverty, and misery writ large on their foreheads.

This is no time to ask embarrassing questions why so. The need of the hour is to rush to their aid.

In order to provide bread to the hungry, medicine to the sick, roof to the homeless and help to the needy, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) came into existence on January 1, 1951. The number of refugees all over the world who come under the UNHCR is the fantastic figure of 1,350,000. The UNHCR is there to give international protection to the refugees and to promote permanent solutions to their problems.

The record of UNHCR reveals that it has handled problems like local assimilation of refugees, projects such as housing, small loans, counselling, vocational training, rehabilitation of the handicapped, aid to students, resettlement opportunities etc. Needless it is to say that that aid is rushed and that relief is provided on purely non-political but

## A refugee's child humanitarian grounds.

With such a deep desire in their hearts to help these refugees all over the world, popular artists from different parts of the globe agreed to put their hitherto unrecorded compositions of their own on one record. The "All-Star Festival" is a unique record in aid of the world's refugees.

Various record companies agreed to produce the record at cost price and to pass on to UNHCR the normal manufacturer's profits. In addition the various holders of copyright in songs and music have also waived their rights in order to increase the proceeds which will go to the assistance of the refugees.

The United Nations High Com-

missioner for Refugees, Mr. Felix Schnyder, has appealed to the governments of all countries to waive import duties and taxes in favour of the "All-Star Festival" so as to increase the net proceeds from the sale of the record. The Norwegian Government gave the lead on 19 December 1962, and agreed to refund all taxes collected from the sale of "All-Star Festival". Since then the governments of Denmark, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Iceland and others have supported the cause by waiving taxes and duties on the sale of this unique record. The Government of Afghanistan which has always supported the noble cause of humanity has generously decided to waive taxes and duties on the sale of this record, says a report from U.N. Information Office in Kabul.

## Salinger Denies Rift Between Kennedy And Macmillan

WASHINGTON, May 21, (AP).—The White House denied on Sunday that President Kennedy has snubbed British Prime Minister Macmillan and asserted that relations between the two leaders are excellent.

This came from Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger when asked to comment on a London dispatch quoting a Labour Party leader as saying President Kennedy had administered a "deliberate and monumental snub" to Mr. Macmillan in connexion with President Kennedy's June trip to Europe.

Mr. Richard Crossman, a Labour Party spokesman on welfare problems, said in London on Saturday that the Washington Correspondent of the Times of London "was summoned to the White House and given a handout (news release) so deliberately offensive to the British Premier that it could only have been issued on the President's express instructions." Mr. Crossman said the gist of the release was that President Kennedy would not consent to meet with Mr. Macmillan at any time in the near future.

Mr. Salinger said the Times Correspondent "never was summoned to the White House or given the kind of statement" described by



Yul Brynner, who presented the first album of All-Star Festival to Secretary-General U Thant on 25 February at U.N. Headquarters in New York, shown at the side of UNHCR's photo exhibit.

"Festival" in England was officially received by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II. In Norway it was officially received by H. M. King Olav V.

As a gesture to help the cause of refugees, Messrs. Hamidi Stores in Kabul have accepted to sell the "All-Star Festival" LP records without any profit. This is to appeal to all listeners and readers to buy the "All-Star Festival" LP records which have been moderately priced and help support a noble cause. We earnestly hope that you will do so.

The following is the text of a message by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees in this connexion.

"At this very moment there are millions of people in various parts of the world who need all the help we can give them. They have no home, no country, frequently no food, they are the refugees. There can be no higher purpose than to help them back to lives that are worth living.

To aid this great cause, a remarkable 12" LP record has now been produced. Entitled, "All-Star Festival", it features an unprecedented array of the world's greatest popular singers and entertainers. "All-Star Festival" is being sold at approximately half the normal price of a full-length record, and will undoubtedly be in immense demand. In the name of millions of suffering fellow men I ask you to do everything in your power to promote maximum sales of this unique record."

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## Mickey Mouse

## By Walt Disney





## Addis Ababa Conference

(Contd. from page 2)

The policy of non-alignment and active equal international co-operation has a strong influence on the strengthening of favourable trends in present-day Africa; while this development of Africa undoubtedly contributes to the reputation and influence of the non-alignment policy in general. Many African countries even today are playing significant role in the strengthening of this policy. Through the Bandung Meeting, the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, The Cairo Conference of Developing Countries and the ever broader and more significant joint actions of the non-aligned countries, the policy of active co-existence and non-commitment has become a political practice which is receiving growing international recognition. The Addis Ababa Conference will undoubtedly constitute a further affirmation of this policy.

It is exceptionally important that the Addis Ababa talks should discuss in particular questions of equal economic development and the struggle against unfavourable influences on this co-operation. Coming after the Cairo Conference of the developing countries and before the World Economic Conference on Trade and Development which is being prepared within the United Nations, it will undoubtedly be a significant addition to the conclusions of the Cairo Conference, which many African representatives attended.

With these objectives and tasks before it, and with the results it is capable of achieving, this conference of African statesmen is undoubtedly of great international significance. The finding of a common programme in questions close to all Africans, the undertaking of practical measures in carrying out inter-African policy and economic co-operation, the elimination of existing divisions, and the final liquidation of colonial remnants: all this will undoubtedly constitute not only a victory for Africa, but a victory in the world struggle for peace and progress, the affirmation of a positive policy and a sign of the progressive spirit which already dominates the vast plains of the African Continent.

(From Yugoslav International Affairs)

## American Everest Expedition Reports To Be In Good Spirit

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 21, (Reuters).—U.S. climbers who hope to scale Mount Everest by the untried west ridge route on Wednesday reported on Monday they were "in good spirits" with a windless day for a change.

Two Americans and four Sherpas fought for their lives in pitch darkness 25,000 feet up on the west ridge last Thursday when icy winds blew their tents away. Today three climbers will try to put camp five as high as possible ready for the assault which is likely to be by Thomas Hornbein and William Unsold with Sherpas.

Two other Americans, were on Monday moving up via the south col, and the south-east ridge. They will try to reach the top of the 29,002 foot peak by this route and rendezvous with the west ridgers at what the expedition's leader, Norman Dyhrenfurth, has called "a true summit meeting" on Wednesday.

Another American, James Whitaker, who reached the summit with Sherpa Nawang Gombu last May 1, radioed last night that deep snow there had prevented them from carrying out a complete search for the best of Mao Tse-tung, which Chinese climbers claimed to have left there in 1960.

## British Government Urged To Ban Arms Export To S. Africa

LONDON, May 21, (Reuters).—A move to get the British Government to ban arms exports to South Africa because of Dr. Verwoerd's policy of apartheid entered a new militant phase on Monday with a mass lobby of members of Parliament here.

South African political exiles, students from African and Asian countries in London, Labour and Liberal Party workers and Trade Unionists began gathering at the public entrance of the House of Commons in the afternoon.

Support has been whipped up during the past week by the British anti-apartheid movement, which has distributed thousands of leaflets entitled "no British arms for South Africa" and a brochure called "are we guilty?" in which the boycott campaign is explained.

In a press statement urging all Labour Organizations in London to give maximum support to yesterday's demonstrations, the movement for colonial freedom, says "the situation in South Africa continues to deteriorate fast with oppression of the freedom movements, Trade Unionists and others increasing daily."

The statement refers to artillery, jet aircraft and million pounds sterling supplied to South Africa by British arms manufacturers during the past five years as "good traffic."

The move to ban arms exports to South Africa began on March 17 with a mass rally in London when Labour Party Leader Mr.

## Saifurrahman Demands Release Of All Pakhtunistani Political Figures

KABUL, May 21.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that Arbab Saifurrahman a well-known leader of the Pakhtunistani National Front, in a statement which was sent to newspapers on May 9, demanded from the Government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani Political prisoners as soon as possible.

Arbab Saifurrahman in his statement described the ill-condition of the political prisoners, and said more than 1,200 prominent Pakhtunistani figures are in Pakistani jails under very bad conditions, of whom a number have died due to the harsh treatment by the prison authorities, and others are bedridden due to serious illness.

Arbab Saifurrahman has said that the health condition of Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan is very grave and no attention is being paid to him by the Government of Pakistan.

### SALINGER

(Contd. on page 2)

Mr. Crossman.

Mr. Salinger said the Crossman report was "based on a number of erroneous premises" and added: "The relations between the President and Prime Minister Macmillan are excellent, have been and continue to be. They are in frequent consultation, both by message and by telephone."

Asked if he would say why an appointment with Mr. Macmillan has not been listed in connexion with President Kennedy's pending trip to Italy, West Germany and Ireland, Mr. Salinger said "I'll stand on that (his statement)."

President Kennedy has declined an invitation to visit Northern Ireland in connexion with his visit to the Irish Republic. The reason given was that his schedule was too crowded to permit this added stop.

Had it been made he presumably would have met Mr. Macmillan there since northern Ireland, unlike southern Ireland, is part of the United Kingdom.

The Times of London last Tuesday published a story saying President Kennedy is cool to the idea of meeting Mr. Macmillan either in Ireland or at the NATO Conference in Ottawa when the President visits there this week.

Harold Wilson issued his call for a ban on the shipment of military aircraft, armoured cars, rifles and ammunition to the Government of Dr. Verwoerd.

At the House of Commons on Monday the demonstrators entered in small groups and asked their constituency members—particularly ministers—to give their support to the campaign for an arms ban.

The lobbyists circulated a message from the South African Nobel Peace Prize winner, Chief Albert Lutuli, who lives in restriction in South Africa.

In this Chief Lutuli says: "the forces of oppression and racial discrimination which have pressed heavily on us for so long are increasing in their viciousness, in their ruthless disregard for human values, in the ferocity of their attacks on a patient and reasonable people."

Calling for "no arms for South Africa" the Chief says: "most terrible of all, we measure the coming tide of destruction in terms of the massive build-up of military power against an unarmed people whose sole crime is their demand for the most elementary forms of human justice."

He claimed that Dr. Jagan told a meeting of the British Pilots Association here on Saturday that if the Government was overthrown, its supporters would not take it sitting down, and there would be a "bloodbath."

Mr. Ishmael said he had protested about this alleged statement to Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor, and the Police Commissioner.

## U.S.A. And Common Market Reject Compromise On World Tariff Talks

GENEVA, May 21, (AP).—The United States and the European Common Market on Monday rejected compromise moves made by each side to end their deadlock over forthcoming world tariff talks.

Conciliation efforts were continuing, but prospects of agreement at this stage was small.

Some delegates said the idea was gaining ground that only a direct understanding between President Kennedy and President de Gaulle—possibly a summit meeting between the two—could end the deadlock.

The conference of 73 nations sought to save the "Kennedy Round" of tariff talks, threatened with collapse a year before they are due to start. In practice, the United States and the European Common Market were the protagonists.

The argument was over how to negotiate tariff cuts in the Kennedy Round.

A compromise formula offered by the United States on Sunday night recognized the Common Market's position that some American tariffs were higher than European tariffs. But it rejected the demand for automatic adjustment of the disparities.

The Common Market turned this down and made a compromise suggestion of its own.

This accepted the American principle of across-the-board cuts but insisted on some mechanism for correcting inequalities.

An American delegation spokesman expressed irritation that this

## BRITISH GUIANA STRIKE GOES ON

### Food Left For 10 Days

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, May 21, (Reuters).—British Guiana had only enough food left for 10 days as a crippling general strike went into its 35th day on Monday, the Chamber of Commerce reported.

The price of petrol has more than doubled, and many businessmen are riding to their offices on horseback or bicycles.

The Governor, Sir Ralph Grey, has given the Health Ministry authority to requisition equipment and personnel to clean the city's streets, piled high with uncollected refuse.

The President of the Trades Union Council, Mr. Richard Ishmael, whose organization called the strike last month against the government's labour relations bill, has accused the Prime Minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, of a "highly irresponsible" statement over the weekend.

He claimed that Dr. Jagan told a meeting of the British Pilots Association here on Saturday that if the Government was overthrown, its supporters would not take it sitting down, and there would be a "bloodbath."

Mr. Ishmael said he had protested about this alleged statement to Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor, and the Police Commissioner.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD**, starring George Cole and Kathleen Harrison.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT**, starring: Bendall.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **SEVEN NURSES** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **MOON NIGHTS** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 21.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

Buying Rates In Afghanistan Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheque) Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12,6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,2530 per New French Franc  
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For further information please contact Transit Dept. Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

## GARDEN TEA PARTY FOR CHARITY

American Embassy Residence, Saturday, May 25, 3 to 5 p.m. Admission and Tea—Afis. 40 (Tea will be cancelled in case of rain).

establish these special rules and would also determine on what products they should be applied.

A meeting of the Common Market negotiators was called to consider the new American working draft was too vague, but a counter-proposal was drawn up for submission to the United States today.

An expert committee would

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.  
Minimum +7°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-02 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-47 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 70

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1963 (SOWR 31, 1342 S.H.)

## CONCERTED ATTACK ON WORLD TRADE BARRIERS UNITED STATES AND COMMON MARKET AGREE ON PRINCIPLES

GENEVA, May 22, (AP).—The United States and the West European Common Market agreed on Tuesday on general principles for a concerted attack on barriers to world trade.

The compromise agreement climaxed six days of tense back-and-forth bargaining in which both sides made big concessions.

A Conference source said the compromise will permit work to go ahead on preparations for next year's "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations. But, he added, the United States and the Common Market failed to settle their fundamental differences on the way the tariffs are actually to be cut.

This will have to be taken up later by a committee of experts.

"In effect," the source said, "the delegates merely postponed some of the basic decisions they came here to make."

The United States agreed that these high tariffs would have to be handled on the basis of special rules of general and automatic application. France, dominating the six Common Market countries, had pressed hard for this. It meant that the experts would have to work out a formula to deal specially with such high tariffs.

The Common Market agreed to drop the French plan for a system of "ideal tariffs" which was a means of looping off the peak American rates without equivalent European concessions.

It also accepted the American principle that most tariffs should be cut by large percentage applying equally to all industrialized countries.

The agreement provides for the bargaining to start on May 4, 1964.

In the months of preliminary talks already held, the bargaining process has been called the "Kennedy Round".

The name was given in tribute to the efforts of President Kennedy to put the trade expansion act of 1962 through the U.S. Congress.

At the base of Tuesday's agreement was a compromise between two opposing ideas of how to cut tariffs. President Kennedy had won unprecedented authority to cut nearly all tariffs by 50 per cent, provided he could get a fair deal from America's trading partners—notably the six-nation Common Market.

The French found this system placed them at a disadvantage. They worked out a formula for cutting high American tariffs more than low European tariffs.

The compromise was finally worked out along these lines: In general, tariff cuts would be made on a straight percentage basis—50 per cent if possible. This principle replaces the old, laborious method of dealing one by one with the thousands of

(Contd. on page 4)

## Press Commission Holds First Session

KABUL, May 22.—The commission for revising the press laws held its first session yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister.

The commission decided to form a sub-committee composed of lawyers and journalists to review the existing press laws. Members of the sub-committee will be announced later.

## German Financiers Hold Talks On Mahipar Project

KABUL, May 22.—The team from the Federal German Anstalt Credit Bank held a meeting yesterday morning with officials of the ministries of Mines and Industries and Planning.

The discussions were centred upon hydro-electric projects in Mahipar and the development of the industrial section of Kabul and the slaughter houses.

Those taking part in the discussions on behalf of Afghanistan included Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Osman, chief of the planning section in the Ministry of Planning and Mr. Farhang, President of Industries.

According to another report the delegation inspected the slaughter house in the capital on Monday afternoon.

## Congress Party Suffers Defeat In Two Indian By-Elections

NEW DELHI, May 22, (Reuters).—India's ruling Congress Party suffered heavy reverses in two prestige by-elections whose results were declared last night. In Amroha, 80 miles east of Delhi, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, was overwhelmingly defeated by Professor J. B. Kripalani, a former Congress Party President who stood as an independent with the support of the opposition parties.

In Farrukhabad, like Amroha in Uttar Pradesh State, socialist leader Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia won a resounding victory over a former Congress minister for information and broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar.

The nomination of Mr. Ibrahim led to widespread charges that the Congress Party was exploiting communal feelings by putting up a muslim in a constituency where muslims form a higher percentage of the electorate—30 per cent—than anywhere else in India. Mr. Ibrahim already has a seat in the Council of States (upper house).

Mr. Kripalani defeated Mr. Ibrahim by 128,724 votes to 78,729, it was announced later. Dr. Lohia defeated his Congress opponent by 57,588. Both seats were formerly held by Congress.

In a third by-election result declared last night, at Jaunpur, the Congress candidate, Raj Deo Singh, defeated Dr. Deendayal Upadhyaya, leader of the right wing Jan Sangh Party, which formerly held the seat.

The revolt was Aydemir's second unsuccessful attempt for power in less than 16 months. He led a group of eight colonels in an abortive uprising February 2, 1962.

The coup started soon after midnight on Tuesday when groups of armed cadets, headed by their officers, occupied the Radio Ankara building. Government troops were alerted and deployed over strategic points of the city.

## MEDITERRANEAN AS FREE NUCLEAR ZONE U.S.S.R.'s PROPOSAL TO U.S.A.

MOSCOW, May 22, (Reuters).—The Soviet Government in a Note to the United States has proposed that the Mediterranean be declared a nuclear-free zone. Tass, the Soviet News Agency reported.

The Note was sent to the U.S. Government in connexion with the stationing of American nuclear submarines armed with Polaris missiles in the Mediterranean," Tass said.

The Note said the Soviet Government was prepared to undertake not to station nuclear weapons and "the means of their delivery" in the Mediterranean "having in view that similar undertakings would be assumed by other states."

The Note said: "If this area is declared a nuclear-free zone then there would be liable guarantees that the area of the Mediterranean will be regarded in case of military complications as being outside the sphere of the application of nuclear arms."

The Note said that by implementing their plan to station Polaris submarines in the Mediterranean, the U.S. and some of its allies show no concern about preventing a nuclear war.

The powers heading the NATO Alliance were bringing another large area with a population of 300 million people into their orbit of nuclear war preparations.

Such actions immeasurably increased the threat that the Mediterranean and the countries bordering on it may become the theatre of destructive military operations, the Note added.

The Note said the introduction into the Mediterranean of NATO warships equipped with nuclear weapons would oblige those states whose security was threatened by the North Atlantic bloc to take effective counter-measures.

The peace-loving states will have no other choice than to keep their weapons of neutralisation at the routes of the atomic submarines and also at the coast of the NATO member states.

"The peoples of this region, contrary to their desire, may fall victim to a deadly catastrophe even in accidental circumstances."

Of all means of making war, the U.S. weapons being deployed in the Mediterranean were the least adapted for defensive purposes, the Note said.

## Alabama Governor To Ban Negroes From Entering University

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, May 22, (Reuters).—Governor George Wallace declared on Tuesday he would personally bar any negro from entering the University of Alabama, latest storm centre in the negro campaign to desegregate southern universities.

He told a Press conference in Montgomery, the State Capital and birth place of the confederacy, that he was invoking what he called the "sovereignty of the State" in this "legal resistance and legal defiance" of Federal court orders.

Earlier, in Birmingham, Federal Judge Hobart Grooms refused a request by the university's trustees to delay the admission of two negroes until the racial situation in this deep south state had quietened down.

The revolt was Aydemir's second unsuccessful attempt for power in less than 16 months. He led a group of eight colonels in an abortive uprising February 2, 1962.

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Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pami Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1



# KABUL TIMES Progressive Afghanistan As Seen By Others THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 22, 1963

### ARMS SHIPMENT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Extensive activities are currently underway in Britain demanding the Government to ban shipment of arms to South Africa. It may be recalled that of late the Government of Dr. Verwoerd has adopted a number of severe measures designed to quell all movements by the African population against apartheid policies of the Government. To do this, that Government has accelerated its purchase of arms. It is quite evident that this built-up of military power by a Government which by no sense of the world is facing any kind of external danger is to subdue an unarmed people in the country itself, whose sole crime, as Nobel Peace Prize winner Chief Albert Lutuli has said, is their demand for the most elementary forms of human justice.

The United Nations during its many sessions and through its many committees has always come out against the segregationist policies of the South African Government and asked member states to refrain from giving such aid to that Government. Several countries in Africa and Asia, including Afghanistan, have boycotted all trade relations with South Africa. The aim of these measures is to bring the South African Government down to its knees and make it abandon its apartheid policies. The South African Government is defying world public opinion and all human right conventions. And it has been agreed by most nations that one of the effective ways to end such policies would be to ban the export of goods and materials which will further aid the South African Government in its segregationist policies. But there are several European nations who have adopted a policy of non-cooperation in this respect.

With the Government of South Africa has been expelled from the Commonwealth, the British Government can help the South situation not only through political decisions but in adopting such measures as its people

Sometimes ago a Soviet delegation headed by Mr. Sidorenko, Minister of Geology and the Protection of Natural Resources of the Soviet Union paid a visit to Afghanistan. Mr. Sidorenko after a brief visit to some parts of our country returned home and published accounts of his visit in the Soviet press. In the article written by Mr. Sidorenko, under the heading of "Friendship and good-neighbourly Relations", he writes as follows:

"During our visit we had a chance to see the extent and the result of oil and gas prospecting in northern Afghanistan, carried on jointly with the aid of Soviet specialists in the area of Bamiyan and barite deposits in Ferejan. Even a brief visit to northern Afghanistan has produced a good impression of the potentialities of this area, which is extremely interesting from the geological point of view. Particularly impressive is the extent of geological prospecting in northern Afghanistan. Three or four years ago this area was absolutely unexplored in the geological study of this part of the country was made with the technical co-operation of Soviet and to some extent Czechoslovak and Rumanian specialists, they found a large number of possible oil and gas structures and discovered a gas bearing area, which prospecting for two large gas deposits will be completed in the near future."

Commenting on the educational progress of Afghanistan, Mr. Sidorenko says when touring the sources of the Soviet Union, and we are happy to note that the honourable Minister has got a good impression about our country and our friendly feelings.

## FRAUD UNDERMINES REALITY OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES-TABIBI

Mr. Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan delegation at the U.N. 88, on "Question of boundaries and the protection of the small countries" and the new countries of Latin America and Africa, an article of the type of article 7 was necessary. It was Iranian Foreign Minister and Pakistani authorities in Karachi recently it became known that Pakistan showed its readiness for normalizing this situation and for the re-establishment of diplomatic, counsellor and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

He had noted the statement in the commentary that the only instance mentioned in the books always come out against the segregationist policies of the South African Government and asked member states to refrain from giving such aid to that Government. Several countries in Africa and Asia, including Afghanistan, have boycotted all trade relations with South Africa. The aim of these measures is to bring the South African Government down to its knees and make it abandon its apartheid policies. The South African Government is defying world public opinion and all human right conventions. And it has been agreed by most nations that one of the effective ways to end such policies would be to ban the export of goods and materials which will further aid the South African Government in its segregationist policies. But there are several European nations who have adopted a policy of non-cooperation in this respect.

With the Government of South Africa has been expelled from the Commonwealth, the British Government can help the South situation not only through political decisions but in adopting such measures as its people

By: CHARDIWA

There are also iron ore, coal, great role in training national personnel for the oil and gas industries of Afghanistan.

Regarding Afghan Soviet technical co-operation Mr. Sidorenko writes that the members of our delegations were greatly impressed by the business-like and engineering, roads, buildings, power engineering, mechanical engineering, the food industry—such as some of the branches in which this co-operation is fruitful.

Our visit to a neighbouring and friendly country was not only a useful, but also pleasant. All the members of our delegation are deeply grateful to then Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, for the warm and cordial welcome he gave us. We are also grateful to the Minister of Mines and Industries, Dr. Yousuf and other high ranking persons for the great attention they gave our delegation. We were glad to see the cordiality and hospitality of the Afghan whom we met during our visit. The well-come we received was certainly indicative of the growing friendship and good-neighbourliness between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

These are the views of Mr. Sidorenko, Minister of Geology and the Protection of Natural Resources of the Soviet Union, and we are happy to note that the honourable Minister has got a good impression about our country and our friendly feelings.

## STAGE SET FOR HISTORIC AFRICAN SUMMIT TODAY

Foreign Ministers Work Out Several Proposals For Conference  
ADDIS ABABA, May 22, (AP).—Africa's Foreign Ministers ended pre-Summit Conference on Tuesday with a series of proposals to fight the remnants of colonial rule and a project for an African Unity Charter.

The Chiefs of state of the Continent's 31 independent nations will begin to act on the proposals on Wednesday at a meeting in the Ethiopian capital starting at 1300 GMT.

The heads of Morocco and Libya will not attend but will be represented. Also absent will be Togo President Nicolas Grun-tzky, whose representation is contested by most African nations.

Well informed sources indicated that at the most the chiefs of state will approve the principle of African Unity. They will leave their details to another Foreign Ministers Conference, to be held six months from now.

Twenty of the 29 expected heads of state of Government have gathered in the Ethiopian capital. The charter proposals were worked out from an Ethiopian plan for a loosely knit African federation, headed by an assembly of the Chiefs of state and collaborating in the political, economic, military and cultural matters.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis devoted its editorial to the projected Afghanistan-Pakistan talks in Teheran for the resumption of relations between the two countries.

The Government and the people of Afghanistan have been sorry about the abnormal development in relations between two countries having, historical, religious and cultural ties with one another. That is why the Government of Afghanistan made use of every opportunity to restore the situation to normal. The editorial then goes on to refer to the United States attempt for the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the fact that Mr. Merchant, President Kennedy's special envoy visited Pakistan and Afghanistan. Mr. Merchant's efforts, however, failed due to the uni-lateral outlook of the Pakistan Government.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, the editorial continued, then offered his good offices to solve the problem. Afghanistan welcomed this offer and since then it has been showing goodwill for the success of the Shahinshah's efforts.

An outstanding example of this goodwill is the fact it consented to a foreign ministers meeting between the two countries at the United Nations in New York, through the mediation of the Iranian Foreign Minister Mr. Abbas Aram. Sincere efforts were made at that meeting for finding an honourable solution for the problem, but unfortunately to no avail.

After the formation of the new Cabinet the Government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf clearly confirmed this stand in a general policy statement.

In a meeting held between the Iranian Foreign Minister and Pakistani authorities in Karachi recently it became known that Pakistan showed its readiness for normalizing this situation and for the re-establishment of diplomatic, counsellor and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In expressing our gratitude for the sincere interest taken by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and other responsible figures of the Iranian Government in this question, the editorial concluded: we hope for the success of Teheran talks not only in restoring relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan but also in creating a favourable atmosphere for solving the political difference between the two countries on the Pakhtunistan issue.

Yesterday's Anis also carried an article by Mr. Oqab entitled "what is the meaning of democracy?" The author of the article has tried to draw a parallel between house building and society's progress and prosperity by maintaining that the existing of a well drafted and comprehensive constitution is as necessary for social and economic advancement as the architectural drawing is for building a house.

The constitution alone cannot build a society the same way as the existence of a drawing does not mean that the house is built. The house requires constructional material, so does the constitution need to be observed and abided by. Just in the same way as carpenters, masons and labourers are needed to build the house, so does a constitution requires the complete support of the nation for its effectiveness.

They recommended a cable to the American South. But the tone of the recommendation was moderate and it took notice of the Federal Government's efforts aimed in that field.

The Foreign Ministers approved the principle of total disarmament and all efforts toward that

## Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

### EXTERNAL SERVICES

#### First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

#### Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

#### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

#### Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

#### Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

#### Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

#### German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

#### French Programme:

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ARRIVALS:

HERAT—KABUL

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

T.M.A.

KABUL—BEIRUT

Dep. 12-00

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Mirwais Phone No. 20563  
Barai Phone No. 20523  
Ansari Phone No. 20520

## Fourth Special Session Of The U.N. General Assembly Opens



The Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters recently convened to discuss the financial problem of the U.N. Right now the Financial

Committee of the Assembly is discussing the issue. Here is a view of the Hall during the meeting. On the presidential rostrum are (Left to Right) U.N. Secretary-General

U Thant; Assembly President Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, and C. V. Narasimhan, U.N. Under Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chief of Cabinet.

## A Story About Sultan Mahmood

By: Abdur Rahman Amiri

It is said, that Sultan Mahmood had been a loving admirer of the sister of Ayaz, one of his servants—he was sincerely attached to her, and anxious to espouse her. But it occurred to him that the Sultan might by this act, incur the reproaches of the neighbouring kings and princes, and forfeit the respect and esteem of his own servants. This apprehension he entertained for a long time.

Abu Nasr one of the Sultan's courtiers relates, "I was one night in attendance of the king, and when all the assembly was gone, he stretched out his legs and ordered me to shampoo them. I knew that he certainly intended to tell me some secret. At last he said, 'It is a maxim with wise men that there are three people from whom a secret should not be concealed, viz: a skillful physician, a kind teacher and a wise servant. I have been long greatly perplexed, but tonight I will relieve my mind and learn your opinion on the matter.' The Sultan continued, 'It has long been a secret with me, that I am desirous of espousing the sister of Ayaz. But will it not lower my prestige in the eyes of the neighbouring kings and of my own servants? I ask your advice in this matter; have you ever heard or read in any history, of kings wedding the children of their slaves?' I made obeisance and said, 'Many cases similar to this have occurred. Several kings of the Samanian dynasty married their own slave girls. This act will not seem to the world as

derogatory to the king's honour and personality. Perhaps your majesty is unaware that Kubad, at the time he went to Turkistan, took as his wife the daughter of a villager, from whom was born Naushirawan. That Bahrām Gu-marr married a washerman's daughter. 'The Sultan asked me the particulars of the story, so I said, 'I have heard that one day Bahrām Gur went out hunting, and having started a stag, followed it so far that he became separated from his train. He felt thirsty and went towards a village. He saw a washerman sitting on the edge of a pond washing clothes; his wife and daughter were sitting by him with a heap of clothes ready to be washed. Bahrām approached them and said, 'O washerman, give me some water to drink.' The washerman stood up, and having paid him the usual marks of respect, ordered his wife to fetch some water for the king. She took the cup and having washed it several times in clean water, said to her daughter, 'I am not a virgin, man's hand has touched me, but you who are an unborn pearl, should give the water to the king.' The girl took the cup and brought it to the king, who, looking at her perceived that she was uncomparably beautiful and charming and possessed of excellent disposition and manners. He then asked the washerman if he would admit him as a guest for that day, who replied that if the king could be contented with dry bread, he would spare nothing in his power. Saying this, he spread a clean cloth

on the bank, and Bahrām sat down. The washerman then took his horse and fastened it to a tree and gave his daughter a fine cloth, with which she fanned the king and protected him from the flies. He himself hastened to the village and procured food, wine, meat, in short everything on which he could lay his hand, he brought. He gave his daughter the wine and cup and ordered her to act as cup-bearer to the king. On which she cleansed the cup, and having filled it with wine, brought it to the king, who took her hand within his—she kissed them. Bahrām said, 'O girl, the lips are the place to kiss and not the hands.' The girl paid her respects and said that the time had not yet come for that.

The king was surprised at the elegance of her appearance and the eloquence of her speech. They were thus engaged when the train of Bahrām appeared in sight. He told the girl to conceal her face, on which she pulled her veil over it. He then on the spot having performed the nuptial ceremony, placed her on an elephant under a canopy, and made her father ride away with them; her mother also accompanied them."

When the emperor heard this story, he was much pleased, and bestowed presents upon me; saying, you have relieved me of this care. After two days he espoused the sister of Ayaz."

## Blondie

By Chic Young



## A Journalist's View Of South East Asia

By: R. G. SMITH

Mr. Smith is the Foreign correspondent of the Daily Examiner, Australia. He is now in Afghanistan after touring a number of countries in South East Asia. In this article he gives his impressions of the countries he has visited.

I have just completed a six month tour of eight of the countries which lie to the East of Afghanistan. These countries, with an aggregate population greater than the Soviet Union the United States and Great Britain, are all moving through a period of transition, all seeking in their varied ways to create independent, peaceful and prosperous countries. Most of them are gratefully accepting the hand of friendship extended to them by the more developed countries. This aid, coming from almost twenty different points, is being offered free from any strings or obligations. With this help, countries who but a few short years ago were almost entirely dependent on the products of the soil, with little or no industry, with meagre exports and large imports, are producing goods which had hitherto been the exclusive province of the big manufacturing nations. Countries such as Burma, Nepal and Thailand are learning more about their lands, seeking ever new ways to utilize the natural resources which they possess.

In every case, the most pressing problem was that of feeding the people. The activities of the United Nations have brought home to them the need for providing enough food to guarantee good health and with the need for gainfully employing their people so that they can contribute to the prosperity of their homeland.

And this brings me to the biggest stumbling block facing the progress of the nations of the east. They must increase the standard of education of the ordinary person, make him aware of what his country is doing, why and how, and what his contribution must be.

In India, fantastic progress has been made in the few short years since that country achieved its independence. But to the casual observer little real advancement has been made. This is because their are, we will say, 100 million actively in building a modern India, whilst the rest, the bulk of the people, do nothing towards national growth. Not that I blame the ordinary man, his prime concern is his crops or his job and his family. When a man sees his children go hungry because he cannot afford to buy food for them, grandiose schemes such as dams, new factories, roads power stations and schools seem unreal and remote. It is little use telling him that these schemes will create new jobs, new wealth and new opportunities if they don't give him food to put into the bellies of his little ones now. This ignorance and impatience causes unrest and intolerance.

But if one looks more closely at Malaya, India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal and Singapore, it becomes evident that real progress is being achieved. Slowly but surely these day by day continue to move forward. In Malaya I noticed the growth in the Kampongs (villages) of standards of public health, the new schools showing the awareness of the importance of the young, the new community halls and the general feeling that one looks for in a young and vigorous country.

I was impressed in Singapore by the fantastic growth of new housing blocks, gradually cleaning up the congested streets of the

(Contd. on page 4)



## Agreement At GATT Meeting

(Contd. from page 1)  
The United States recognizes that it has some high tariffs which hold international trade down to a small portion of what it could be. These are to be dealt with by special rules.

The United States and the Common Market are joined with 66 other countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). They were ending their Conference on Tuesday with agreement on two other major subjects:

1. To include farm products in their negotiations.

2. To do what they could to give special help to the poorer, less developed countries of the world. Trade officials from 32 countries opened another meeting in Geneva on Tuesday to prepare a United Nations Conference next year on trade and development. The eastern bloc play a big part in this meeting, and the poorer countries will make an attempt there to get advantages which GATT may not be able to give them.

The Conference agreed to create an "Action Committee" to help the poorer, less developed countries.

The poorer countries had set out an action programme that also failed to get full approval from the Common Market.

A GATT resolution summed up their reaction:

"The ministers of the less-developed countries, sponsoring and supporting the programme of action expressed disappointment with the positions set out by some industrialized countries and found them to be unhelpful."

They did not mention any country by name but the reproach appeared directed largely to the Common Market, which has special arrangements with 18 African countries—most of them former French colonies. The Common Market has concentrated its efforts on helping that group.

## Southeast Asia

(Contd. from page 3)

old city. In Burma I was impressed by the organization of the country and the determination to get somewhere. An encouraging sign anywhere.

Everywhere I travelled I saw the old giving way to the new. In the schools and the universities one becomes assured that this movement will go from strength to strength, always building, never static.

But help must continue to be given. To me these countries are like a car with a flat battery. Anyone coming across it, does not mind in the least giving it a push, moving it ever faster till with a roar it carries on by itself. If you push it however and find that the driver has not turned on the ignition, then you will certainly stop pushing and leave the car where it is. I am pleased to say that I have not seen any indications of drivers with the switch off in these countries of Asia.

I feel that I must return in a few years time, when I am sure, I will see these widely differing countries, running freely and sweetly under their own steam.

## HYDROMETRIC SURVEY OF PUNJ RIVER JOINT AFGHAN-SOVIET PLAN

KABUL, May 22.—The protocol for carrying out a series of hydro-metric survey on the Punj River in northern Afghanistan was signed between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of the U.S.S.R. on Monday afternoon.

### Kennedy Honours Newest America Spaceman

WASHINGTON, May 22. (AP). Maj. Gordon Cooper, 22-orbit spaceman, was welcomed to the White House on Tuesday by President Kennedy.

With the President was the astronaut's mother, Mrs. Tattie Cooper of Carbondale, Colorado. Mrs. Kennedy joined the group greeting Cooper as they entered the President's office.

Then the President and the Coopers, joined by others of the original astronauts, stepped outside the flower garden.

It was medal presenting time. The President asked all those who had "flown in space" to join him at the microphone and noted it was "a very small, exclusive group."

He said the significant feature of Cooper's flight was that no matter how valuable computers are, "man is still the best computer of all."

President Kennedy said Mr. Cooper proved that men still were indispensable in space flights.

"I think before the end of the 60s I will see a man on the moon, an American," President Kennedy said. He added he felt it was important to see that Americans were playing their great roles in the past. He said he felt proud that America was still producing men like Cooper.

"We want to tell you that you have given the United States a great day and a great lift," the President said.

President Kennedy read the citation on Mr. Cooper's award.

### Congolese Parliament Votes On Carving New Province Out Of Katanga

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 22. (Reuters).—The Congolese Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday overwhelmingly approved a bill to create a new province which would take in a large area of President Moise Tshombe's South Katanga, including the important mining centre of Kolwezi.

The Bill, which still needs senate approval, provides that the new province of Lualaba which would be the 23rd would take in the districts of Kolwezi, Dilolo, Sandoa and Kapanga with an estimated population of about 789,000.

Informed sources said there were strong indications that Mr. Tshombe himself, whose home town is Sandoa, might seek the presidency of the projected new province. It would take in the Lunda tribe of whose Royal Family he is a member.

Another likely candidate is Mr. Ambroise Muhunga, a national deputy who was prime mover of the bill yesterday, the sources said.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 22.—The UAR Cultural Relations Centre held a function yesterday afternoon in honour of Mr. Abdul Raof Benawa, who has been appointed as Chief of the Cultural Relations Office at the Afghan Embassy in Cairo. The function was attended by some members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Press and Information, newspaper editors and cultural attaches of various embassies.

Films on the visit paid by His Majesty the King to the United Arab Republic and life in the UAR were also shown during the function.

KABUL, May 22.—A reception was held yesterday afternoon at the U.S. Information Centre which has been newly decorated and designed.

The American Ambassador Mr. John M. Steeves in a brief speech expressed hope that the centre will contribute in further strengthening cultural relations between the United States and Afghanistan.

The function was attended by some government officials and some Americans residing in Kabul.

### Former Syrian Leaders To Go On Trial Next Month

DAMASCUS, May 22. (Reuters). Syria's former leaders—including one ex-President and three ex-Premiers—will stand trial in a series of eight public court hearings starting next month, it was announced here on Tuesday.

First to stand trial will be 14 army officers said to have launched the 1961 coup which pulled Syria out of her union with U.A.R. in the United Arab Republic.

"They will be charged with 'disrupting U.A.R. Unity, seizing military and civil powers and raising an armed mutiny against existing authorities.'"

The second case group to stand trial will include ex-President Nazem Kuds, ex-Premier Maarouf Dawalibi, ex-Commander-in-Chief Abdul Karim Zahreddin, Socialist Leader Akram Hourani, ex-Chief of Staff Afif Bizri, and three former ministers, Amin Nafouri, Khalil Kallas and Assad Mahasen.

This group will be charged with seizing political power and working for secession.

The third group includes 16 army men charged with "destruction of civil defence installations, raising terror, and violation of military instructions and orders."

In the fourth group are ex-Premiers Maamoun Kubbani, Sabri Assali and Maarouf Dawalibi, and eight deputies and civil servants. They are charged with "plotting against the country's safety and instigating armed mutiny."

The four other trials will concern 41 people charged with "high treason and spying for Israel."



**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **KING AND FOUR QUEENS** starring: Clark Gable and Eleanor Parker.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **KOTOZUV** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **MOON NIGHTS** with translation in Persian.

### Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 22.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates in Afghanis**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

(cash)

### Selling Rates in Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheques)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### FIGHTING BREAKS BETWEEN PATHET LAO AND NEUTRALISTS

VIENTIANE, May 22. (Reuters).—Violent fighting has broken out on the Plain of Jars between Pathet Lao troops and Neutralist forces of General Kong Lae, a Government communique said here on Tuesday.

The communique said battle had been raging for two days.

The Pathet Lao have been reinforced by two battalions brought into action in a 50 lorry convoy.

Neutralist positions were under fire from 105-millimetre guns, the communique claimed.

### CLASSIFIED ADVT.

**GARDEN TEA PARTY FOR CHARITY**  
American Embassy Residence  
Saturday, May 25, 3 to 5 p.m.  
Admission and Tea—Af. 40  
(Tea will be cancelled in case of rain)

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +24°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-02 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-47 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 71

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1963 (JAWZA 1, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Afghan-Pakistan Talks On Resumption Of Relations Delegation Leaves For Teheran

KABUL, May 23.—An Afghan delegation left for Teheran this afternoon to take appropriate decision with Pakistan on the resumption of diplomatic, consular, and trade relations between the two countries.

The delegation is composed of Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Etemadi, the Secretary General and Mr. Attallah Nasir Zia, Director of Political Relations in the Foreign Ministry.

Prior to departure, Mr. Rishya told a Bakhtar reporter he hoped the Afghan and Pakistan delegations would come to an agreement on the question of re-establishing relations between the two Muslim countries.

In answer to a question he said the purpose of the Teheran gathering was only to decide the question of re-establishing diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, that is the re-establishment of normal situation which existed prior to the severance of relations.

He added: "we go to Teheran with complete goodwill and if the same attitude prevails at the opposite side, it is hoped that the issue may be solved in a friendly atmosphere."

He expressed appreciation for the good offices of His Majesty the Shahinshah and the attention paid in this connexion by the responsible authorities of the Imperial Government of Iran.

Mr. Zolfaghari, the Iranian Ambassador in Kabul also left with the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, some Cabinet members, high ranking officials and members of the Iranian Embassy.

### USSR Launched Cosmos 17 Space Satellite

MOSCOW, May 23. (Reuters).—The Soviet Union on Wednesday launched the Cosmos 17 space satellite, Tass reported.

The Soviet News Agency said Cosmos 17 carried scientific equipment to continue the study of outer space.

Cosmos 17 is the latest in a series of unmanned satellites believed to be preparing a path for man's journey to the moon.

The previous satellite in the series was launched on April 28. Tass said Cosmos 17 would orbit the earth at a height between 788 and 260 kilometres (about 490 to 161 miles).

Tass said the satellites instruments were functioning normally. The co-ordinating and computing centre is processing the information being received from the radio-telemetry system.

It is the fifth Cosmos shot this year.

### Assembly Body Hears Witness On Labour Regulations

KABUL, May 23.—Two commissions of the National Assembly held their sessions yesterday. The Foreign Affairs Commission summoned Mr. Ghulam Ali President of the Department of Mines and Mr. Hafizullah, Director of the Labour Office, in the Ministry of Mines and Industries to answer questions on International Labour Organization's regulations. Afghanistan is a member of ILO.

In answer to questions forwarded to them by Mr. Ghulam Sakhi Popal of Hazrat-i-Imam, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, they said that Afghanistan has been a member of the ILO for the past 19 years. The country, they said, is paying \$15,000 annually as membership fee to the Organization.

The ILO has been granting a number of scholarships to various Afghan Organizations which have always been made use of.

Similarly, the Commission on Law and Petitions held its meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdullah Rahmani of Chakhansur. It considered a proposal by the Ministry of Interior on the establishment of a local administration in Chak-i-Wardak.

The Commission decided to summon the deputy from the area for information. The establishment of such an administration has already been approved by the Cabinet. Under the new administration three districts with a total population of more than 12,000 will be incorporated.

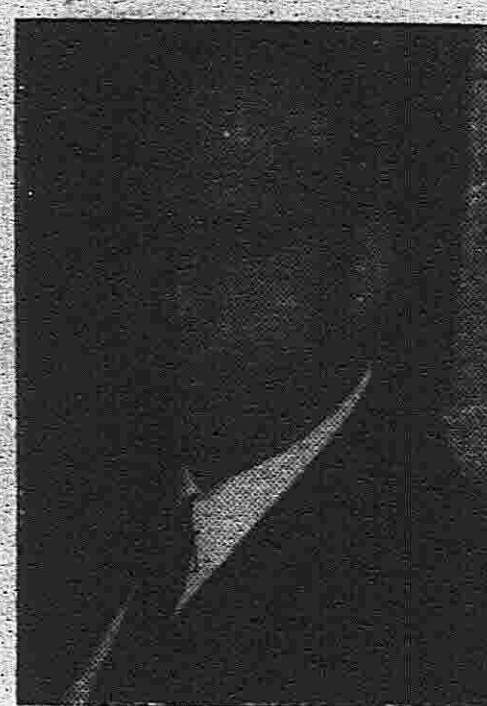
### Pakhtunistani Leaders Urge Khatak's Release

KABUL, May 23.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that four prominent men of letters of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, Mr. Mohammad Ayyoub, Mr. Sardar Khan Fana, Mr. Ashraaf Hussain Ahmad and Mrs. Bashary Begum Kakakhail have asked the Government of Pakistan to release, without delay, Mr. Ajmal Khatak in view of his serious illness.

In their statements, they have expressed upon the Government of Pakistan the gravity of the issue and have invited immediate attention to it.

Mrs. Bashary Kakakhail, in an article on this subject, has urged the people of Pakhtunistan to start an agitation to release this famous Pakhtunistani figure.

### Dr. Kayeum New Minister Of Interior



KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister has accepted the resignation of Mr. Sayed Abdullah as Minister of Interior and on the basis of the Prime Minister's proposal to His Majesty the King, Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Communication has been appointed as the new Interior Minister.

Mr. Sayed Abdullah has resigned due to personal reasons. Dr. Abdul Kayeum served as the Chief Commissioner of Grishk before joining Dr. Yousuf's Cabinet two and a half months ago.

### Keshawarz Visits Shiberghan Agricultural Farm

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, the acting Minister of Agriculture accompanied by a group of irrigation engineers arrived in Shiberghan yesterday.

Dr. Keshawarz visited the agricultural experimental farm, the nursery, and the Char-Joy and Shash-Joy weirs.

Dr. Keshawarz told a Bakhtar correspondent that with the completion of these weirs an area of over 35,000 acres in Shiberghan would be irrigated.

He described these weirs as "important" projects. Dr. Keshawarz returned to Mazari-Sharif today enroute to Kabul.

### African Summit Should Make Solid Accomplishments Ethiopian Emperor Opens Historic African Gathering In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, May 23.—The Conference of Heads of States and Governments of African Nations began here yesterday. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was elected the Honorary Chairman of the historic gathering.

The Emperor in a speech said: "Let us here and now agree upon the basic instrument which will constitute the foundation for the future growth in peace and harmony and oneness of this continent."

He rejected the failure of the foreign ministers which preceded the summit to reach agreement on an African Charter.

"Let our meetings henceforth proceed from solid accomplishment."

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Panir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## U.S. TO PUSH HARD FOR TEST BAN PACT IN 2 MONTHS, SAYS KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, May 23. (AP).—President Kennedy said on Wednesday the United States will push very hard over the next two months in every possible form to get a nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union by mid-summer.

### German Bankers Visit Central Silo

KABUL, May 23.—The delegation from the Anstalt Credit Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Osman, Chief of Planning in the Ministry of this name, visited the Central Silo yesterday morning.

They met with Major General Mohammad Asif, Chief of Food-grain Procurement and the Central Silo, to discuss projects designed to increase the number of silos in Afghanistan.

After hearing General Asif's report, the German delegation expressed the hope that German credits would facilitate the building of one silo each in Kandahar and Herat provinces.

The talks lasted nearly 5 hours. Mr. Osman told a Bakhtar reporter that in addition to food-grain storage depots, which would be built in various parts of the country during the Second Five Year Plan, two silos, one in Kandahar and the other in Herat are expected to be completed during the remaining four years of the Second Plan.

A later report said that the Delegation visited the industrial area in Kabul yesterday afternoon.

On other foreign policy questions: "The President expressed hope that he will be able to meet Pope John XXIII in June when he makes a visit to Europe. The President made no reference to reports of the Pope's illness but said that he had plans to see the Pontiff and 'we are hopeful that we will.'"

2. Asked about reports that the brother of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Viet Nam had suggested a withdrawal of one half of the U.S. Military Advisers and Technicians in that country, President Kennedy said that American Forces would be on their way home immediately after any such request came from the South Viet Nam Government. In any case, he said he was hopeful that the situation would permit the withdrawal of some American Forces by the end of this year. But the deteriorating situation in Laos inevitably will have an effect on South Viet Nam, so President Kennedy said the United States would have to "see what happens."

3. On military assistance to India, President Kennedy said "we will be giving further assistance," but he mentioned no amount. Indian officials sources have said that India will require \$1.5 billion over the next three years but there was no indication the United States has agreed to this amount. President Kennedy said that last December at the Nassau Conference Britain and the United States agreed to "proceed ahead with the programme of assistance." He said the Indian Minister of Defence and Economic Co-ordination is now going to Britain and the United States and will be in consultation with the

### FOUR DAILY'S PRINT SUSPENDED IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, May 23. (AP).—Turkey's military commanders on Wednesday ordered publication of four Istanbul daily papers suspended for three days for defying a ban on coverage of Tuesday's abortive coup d'etat.

Martial Law authorities had notified the nation's papers to carry only Government approved stories and pictures and to avoid what authorities termed "sensational news and photo spreads."

The four dailies ordered shut were Milliyet, Hurriyet, Huzam and Tzreuman.

On other foreign policy questions: "The President expressed hope that he will be able to meet Pope John XXIII in June when he makes a visit to Europe. The President made no reference to reports of the Pope's illness but said that he had plans to see the Pontiff and 'we are hopeful that we will.'"

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(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 23, 1963

## NEW PRESS LAWS

The Press Commission, under the Chairmanship of the Second Deputy Prime Minister, held its first session on Tuesday and decided to establish a sub-committee of lawyers and journalists.

The fact that parallel to the task of revising the Constitution, it has been deemed essential that new laws should be prescribed for the press illustrates the important role which the fourth organ has to play in the society. The present Afghan Constitution has guaranteed freedom of the press and on its basis some thirteen years ago a press law was enacted. But the fact is that as the nation is moving towards further liberalization of its social system, the press has to discharge a historic and responsible mission during the transitional period, orienting the public for the adoption of changes. It is indeed essential that under the new spirit the rights and duties of the press should be defined anew.

Freedom of the press is essential to political liberty. Where men cannot freely convey their thoughts to one another, no freedom is secure. Thus free expression is unique among liberties: it promotes and guarantees the rest. A civilized society is essentially a working system of ideas. Therefore, it must make sure that as many as possible ideas which its members have, are available for its examination. This basic philosophy for the freedom of press and the man who publishes ideas requires special protections. A press law, in the light of such a concept, should provide for conditions protecting professional freedom of those engaged in the business.

On the other side of the picture, the moral right of free expression is not unconditional. Since the claim of the right is based on the duty of a man to the common good, the ground of the claim disappears when this duty is ignored or rejected; or in other words, when freedom is abused. When

## The Influence Of Pakhtu In The Inscriptions Discovered At Surkh-Kotal In Baghlan

By A. H. Habibi

The inscribed slab found at Baghlan shows that in the Takhar dialect certain nouns having a vowel at the end change form under certain circumstances; this peculiarity of the Takharian dialect is also found in the Pakhtu language, but not in Persian. For example the Pakhtu word "Kahol" ("Arwashed" in Pakhtu), "Duh" changes into "Kahala", i.e. the vowel 'o' is transformed into 'a'. The people of Peshawar pronounce "Cinema" as "Cineme", when they say: "He went to the cinema" not "Cinema". Here, too, the vowel 'a' changes into 'e'. In the inscription found at Baghlan also the name "Kanishka" has taken the two forms of "Kanishko" and "Kanishki" and yet another particular noun "Nokonzik" has been turned into "Nokonzik".

The Possessive and Adjective forms found in the inscription at Baghlan also resemble those of Pakhtu, such as in "Kuzgashki-pur", "Kuzgashki-pur" (meaning "Divine Commandant"), "Kharguman", "Ayman-Nowbakht" and "Bak-sha" (meaning the Great Shah).

In the Persian language, words and later Sanskrit languages of the Vedas, now never begin with a silent letter, but in Pakhtu and other Aryan languages this is possible, such as in "Stoury" (Stars), "Lemar" (Sun), "Vlar" (Went) and so on. In the Takharian language, too, and especially in the inscription at Baghlan many examples of this are found, such as in the word "Stad" (in Persian "Estad", meaning "stood up") and "Faroman" (in Persian "Firman").

From the previous arguments in this regard, it is apparent that from the viewpoint of morphology and phonology Pakhtu and Takharian languages have much in common. In the inscription

## USSR TO RAISE WESTERN BAN ON TRADE WITH EASTERN BLOC AT WORLD TRADE MEETING

The Soviet Union gave notice on Tuesday in Geneva that it will use next year's historic United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a broad front attack on the Western embargo against the export of strategic materials to the Eastern Bloc.

Trade officials from 32 nations opened the second session of the conference preparatory committee under the chairmanship of A. Rosenstand Hansen of Denmark. Agreement on the agenda, site and opening date of the conference is the main task of the preparatory committee's month-long session.

Soviet Delegate Sergei Borisov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, circulated to the delegates the Soviet idea of what items should figure on the conference agenda. Mr. Borisov's draft agenda included a review of principles governing international trade relations, particularly "the question of eliminating artificial barriers and discrimination in world trade."

Mr. Borisov also proposed a debate on the probable effects of disarmament treaty on international trade and economic development. Another item in the Soviet draft suggested helping tourist traffic to the underdeveloped countries by reducing air and ocean fares.

The United States has not yet submitted its proposals for the conference agenda. The U.S. delegation on the committee was headed by Isaiah Frank, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Mr. Hansen told the opening meeting the conference will be here especially to convey it.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested that all ministries should have their spokesmen, so that the organization may reach the public easily and without delay. It is needless to say that people are very interested in what is going on at the Governmental departments, what is being done and what is their future plans? In the past various Governmental departments were reluctant to release any news about their activities and even about their achievements. This attitude is gradually changing now and one can see that news agency reports are ever increasing. The present method of getting the bulk of the news is for reporters to go and visit responsible persons in the ministries and often this is not very convenient. Therefore, concluded the editorial, it would be a good idea if each ministry appointed a spokesman, who among other things would be responsible to inform news agencies and newspapers about various phases of his ministry's activities.

Yesterday's Anis also carried an article by Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi, a professor at the law college, entitled "Basic principles of social justice". The article, after classifying thinkers into two groups one believing that man is good by nature until circumstances force him to become evil and other holding that the opposite is true, maintains that historic law shows that man has always preferred his own interests to that of the community and the dominating force. Social justice would be maintained if this is checked through the enforcement of law so that private interests may not be allowed to over rule collective interests.

The article then goes on to say that the question of checking is important also among the three branches of Government—legislature, judiciary and executive. That is why it is necessary to separate power in these three branches, so that each may be able to check the other. The public opinion will then check all the three and individuals will be checked by the proper enforcement of the law.

In connexion with the topic put to public discussion by the daily Anis on what can be done with the public opinion, the paper published an article by Mr. Abdul Wasay Latifi yesterday. The author of the article maintained that the most important thing to be done in this regard is to safeguard the public opinion against frustration and indecision.

This can be done by publicising its causes and dangers on the one hand and by taking practical measures for eliminating the material causes leading to frustration. Giving examples the author says houses situated in the flood path cannot but be the scene of frustrated and worried residents during the rainy seasons. While it is important to enlighten the people not to build houses in such places it would do a great deal of good to the people already living in such houses if some arrangements were made for the diversion of possible floods.

One of the letters to the editor suggested that kindergartens should be established in the old city of Kabul as well because there children can often be seen playing on the streets which are far from being considered sanitary and as such their health is in danger.

## Radio Kabul Programme

THURSDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES  
First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. three times a week 6-00-6-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

### AFGHAN AIRLINES

#### FRIDAY

DEPARTURE:  
KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00

#### SATURDAY

DEPARTURES:  
KABUL—KANDAHAR  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL—DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

INDIAN AIRLINES  
DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL  
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

## Important Telephones

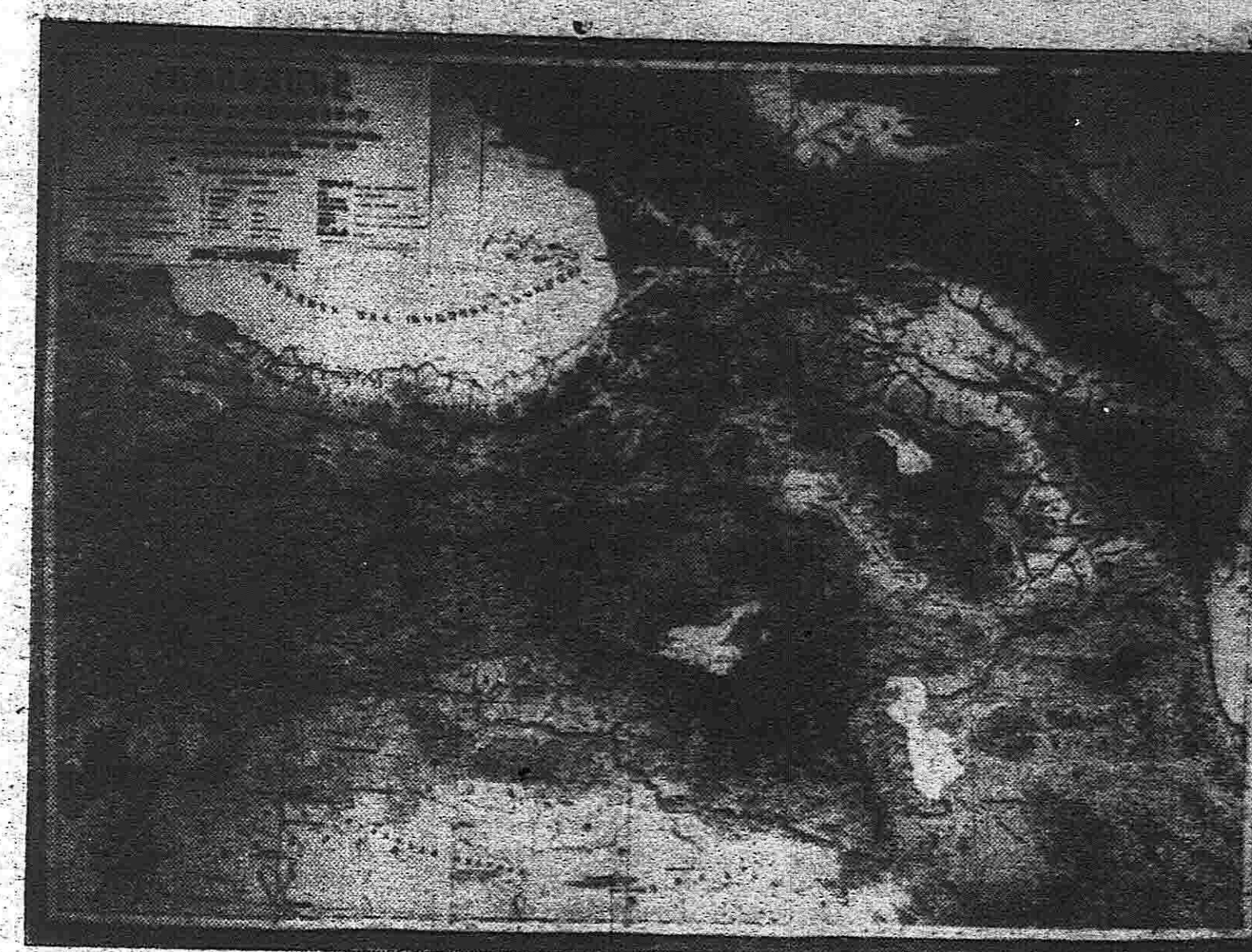
Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Humayoun 20524  
Haider 20295  
Pesarlai 22619

FRIDAY  
Karte-Char 20200  
Rona 22537  
Ifetiq 22641

## 7TH CENTURY MAP OF ARMENIA



Armenian scientist Prof. Suren Eremyan has restored an ancient map of Transcaucasia, which was lost a thousand years ago. The map made in the 7th century and among 15 others was composing "Armenian Geography". History has kept just comments

to this work. During many years Suren Eremyan was deciphering the comments carefully collating them with historians' data. Restored work contains rich information on Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Iran. As to exactness and authenticity

of towns, seas, rivers and mountains names and marking them on the map, this work surpasses the famous map by Ptolome. Prof. Eremyan (Suren) is going to restore the rest Ancient-Armenian atlas maps.

## AMIR ALI SHER GREAT AFGHAN NAWAI: THINKER

The prosperous land of Herat, situated in the western part of Afghanistan, enjoys a glorious history, for it is a living witness to the glory of Islamic world.

The monarchs were great patrons of art, literature and sculpture. Not only the sovereigns but also their ministers devoted themselves to the encouragement of fine arts.

The most illustrious minister of the fifteenth century Herat is the renowned vizir, Amir Ali Sher, who was the Chief Minister of Sultan Hussein Bayekra, the ruler of Khorasan.

Amir Ali Sher, the enlightened Minister of Sultan Hussein Bayekra, the illustrious Temuride king of Herat, was born in 1441 A.D. He belonged to a distinguished family of the Chaghatai tribe. His father Bahadur, who was a man of deep learning and science, and whose chief pride was to give a finished education to his children, held one of the principal offices of government, during the reign of Sultan Abdul Kasim Babur, son of Temurlane, and Amir Ali Sher himself employed at court. He gained favour of the monarch by means of literary accomplishment and especially by the display of his talent as a

writer of Persian verses. When Abdul Kasim died, Amir Ali Sher, returned to Meshed, and subsequently to Samarkand where he devoted himself to study.

Sometime afterward, Sultan Hussein Bayekra, having made himself master of Khorasan, invited Amir Ali Sher, with whom he had been educated, and for whom he entertained a great affection, to assign him the administration of the Government.

Upon assuming the office, Amir Ali Sher, devoted his attention to the welfare of his countrymen. A large number of mosques, madrasahs (religious schools), caravan sarais, hospitals, and public libraries, were built under his initiative. After being employed in the capacity of minister for some times, love for study induced him to resign. But the Sultan prevailed upon him to accept the Government of Astesabad. From this post also, which was too much time consuming for him, he resigned after a short period and bidding a final adieu to public life, passed the remainder of his days in writing the Persian and Turkish. Although Amir Ali Sher himself was an ambitious author, he was far from being jealous of the accomplishments of others.

Amir Ali Sher died at 1500 A.D. five years before his royal friend and master Sultan Hussein passed away and was buried in the city of Herat.

## The Energy Of The Living Cell

The white spots on a world map are nothing in comparison with the spot concealing the basis of all living processes which take place in the biological cell. We have only had an insight into the simplest and crudest processes in the cell, and it practically remains outside the scientist's knowledge and control.

If the scientist could control the cell, he would become the complete master of Nature and could tackle all problems, that of immortality included. But the road to that goal is long and thorny.

Here is one of the paths that promise to lead to that goal. It is extremely important for scientists in the field of medicine, microbiology and biophysics, to whom the mystery of the living cell is the principal target of their endeavour, to devise techniques which would provide close watch on all stages in the cell's development. One such method is supplied by adenosine triphosphate (ATP for short)—a specific constituent of the cell.

ATP plays in the inexhaustible diversity of nature the role of a universal energy accumulator and converter. Any energy fed into the human body, say the energy generated by the oxidation of food and even the "evasive" energy of light, is accumulated in the body in a new state—the energy of the so-called macroergic bonds of ATP.

It is only in this form, biologically assimilable, that the energy can be used by the body to perform any work involved in its activity. It is released when the water, always present in any living body and, naturally, in any of its cells, acts on the macroergic bonds of the ATP.

By virtue of its biological universality, ATP holds out great promise for those who are delving the secrets of the cell.

Of course, approximate quantitative measurements would not yield the desired results. For this reason, the Institute of Radiation and Physico-chemical Biology of the USSR Academy of Sciences has developed an extremely sensitive method for the determination of ATP in the living cell—a bioluminescent analysis based on the literally vanishing quantities of photons.

Bioluminescence—the luminescence of living organisms and tissues—is phenomenon widely occurring in nature. Luminescent species account for at least one-third of all living creatures, from bacteria to fish and insects. Their radiant energy was regarded as mystery but a few years ago. Engineers were astonished by its efficiency—unattainable in engineering. As striking was considered the luminescence of huge bodies of seawater, brought about by the tiniest of the sea inhabitants.

It is interesting to note that among amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, luminescent species are non-existent. The energy given up by living organism as light is supplied by oxidation reactions. In the majority of living creatures these reactions release heat, and not light. For an organism to be luminescent, there must be a reaction of oxygen with a specific substance known as luciferine. This is an enzymic reaction which can only proceed in the presence of luciferase which acts as a biological catalyst, also present in phosphorescent species. This is a very complex protein consisting of up to a thousand aminoacids. It may only be present in organisms capable of luminescence. But luciferine will not combine with oxygen even in the presence of luciferase.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney





## KENNEDY

(Contd. from page 1)  
Commonwealth on the question.  
4. On Cuba President Kennedy said "we have no evidence that there is an increasing military build-up." He added there has not been a satisfactory withdrawal as yet of Soviet troops on the island, "but we have no evidence that there is a number coming in larger than going out." President Kennedy also scoffed at speculation which he said was politically motivated that the United States is considering abandoning Guantanamo Naval Base.  
5. On GATT talks in Geneva, President Kennedy said that a compromise agreement was reached because there was "a common realization by both the Europeans and ourselves...that the West cannot possibly afford to have a breakdown in trade relations." He said there was a situation where there are different tariff structures in many different countries "contrasting economic interests not only between the United States and the Common Market but between newly emerging countries as well as those depending completely on agriculture." He called the compromise a satisfactory settlement but said there will be a long road to travel "but one I think that we can and should and must travel."

## New Wave Of Arrests Begin In Syria

30 Civilians Imprisoned  
BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 23 (AP)—Tension returned to Syria on Tuesday as the Government cracked down with a new wave of arrests against leading supporters of the United Arab Republic's President Nasser.

Pro-Nasser sources said that in the past 24 hours, 30 civilians and 25 active army officers were rounded up.

Heading the list were Ratib Husami, a leader of Syria's pro-Nasser United Arab Front, and Hussein Hallak of the Socialist Unionist movement.

The same sources said army troops had made several raids on the house of Hani Hindi, Minister of Planning until a few weeks ago, but that Hindi evaded arrest.

Mr. Husami, Mr. Hallak and Mr. Hindi signed their names to a statement published in Cairo on Monday, charging Prime Minister Salah Bitar's ruling Baath Party with dominating Syria, shooting at demonstrators, suppressing freedom and discharging Army Officers.

## SARANDOIY CELEBRATES SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

KABUL, May 23.—The Seventh Anniversary of the founding of Afghan Sarandoiy (Scouts) was celebrated yesterday afternoon in a function which was attended by high ranking officials of the Ministries of Education and Press and Information, the parents of boy and girls scouts and Dr. Banaye member of the World Committee of the International Boy Scouts Office and Commissioner of the Iranian Boy Scouts Association. Some members of the Imperial Embassy of Iran were also present.

Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the President of Afghan Sarandoiy while describing the achievements of the Organization said that the real basis for its success was the keen interest by His Majesty the King and the Government in the development of Sarandoiy. Right now 2,400 scouts are enrolled in the Sarandoiy.

Dr. Wardak thanked all the institutions and parents who have co-operated with the Sarandoiy.

## Souvanna Phouma Again Invites Pathet Lao Leader For Peace Talks

VIENTIANE, May 23, (AP).—Coalition Premier Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma said on Wednesday night he has proposed to his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, to resume their suspended peace talks at Muong Phan, 12 kilometres west of the troubled Plaine des Jarres.

Referring to his efforts to break the stalemated crisis, Prince Souvanna told reporters at a Yugoslav Embassy reception, "I consider I can fly one hour from Vientiane to Muong Phan. They (Pathet Lao) can travel 10 minutes in helicopter" from the Pathet Lao Headquarters of Khang Khay where the Pathet Lao leaders are staying to Muong Phan.

But he added if the Pathet Lao refuse Muong Phan as the new site for the talks the "situation will remain as it is now and it would be up to the great powers to do something" to break the present deadlocked crisis.

Prince Souvanna, looking depressed, declared: "in total disregard to my dignity, to my position as Head of the Government and as elder brother (to Souphanouvong) I went several times to Khang Khay. I consider I cannot do anything more."

Speaking about the worsening military situation in the Plaine des Jarres, Prince Souvanna said that last week-end two Pathet Lao companies launched a thrust against General Kong Lae's Neutralist positions in Lathouac area—approximately 15 kilometres north-east of the Plaine. He said the Pathet Lao attack was beaten back.

He said the Pathet Lao attempted to cite Kong Lae's armoured forces stationed in the Lathouac area from the Neutralist's infantry.

Prince Souvanna also said in a speech on Wednesday broadcast by Vientiane Radio that he is facing difficulties in solving the present crisis.

He said the political situation is responsible for the deterioration of the Laotian Economy. He urged the peoples to go back to their fields and produce more rice and vegetables.

KABUL, May 23.—Mr. Georges Cattand, the French Ambassador at the court of Kabul paid a courtesy call on Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information at his office yesterday morning.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education while describing the achievements of the Organization said that the real basis for its success was the keen interest by His Majesty the King and the Government in the development of Sarandoiy. Right now 2,400 scouts are enrolled in the Sarandoiy.

Dr. Banaye also spoke about the scouts movement in various parts of the world and conveyed the greetings of the Iranian Scouts Association to the Afghan Sarandoiy.

Dr. Banaye also spoke about the scouts movement in various parts of the world and conveyed the greetings of the Iranian Scouts Association to the Afghan Sarandoiy.

## Pope John Reported To Be Ill

VATICAN, City, May 23, (AP).—Pope John XXIII, who has suffered a severe relapse in his illness, received a blood transfusion, Vatican sources reported on Wednesday.

The 81-year-old Pontiff cancelled his regular weekly audience on doctor's orders, but appeared at his window during the day to bless thousands of people in St. Peter's square below.

Later it was reported the Pope had napped in the afternoon and was feeling well by evening.

One source said the blood transfusion given to the Pope was the largest he has had since he was stricken with anemia and a stomach disorder last November. Transfusions are reported necessary for his anemia.

There was no opposing voice during the morning session when Ministers of Britain, Germany, Canada, Turkey, the Netherlands, and of the United States spelled out their Governments' thinking on what specialists now cautiously call the integrated application of nuclear forces at the disposal of the Alliance.

Approval, however, does not mean a commitment to join, spokesmen of the U.S. delegation cautioned. Although it was expected that representatives of the five European nations who took the floor on Wednesday will side with the U.S. concept aimed at producing greater political-military-psycho-social harmony in NATO, progress has obviously pleased the American delegation and some officials now believe that the Council will be able to wind up its work by Friday noon.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defence Secretary Robert McNamara addressed the mid-morning closed session which followed the formal opening in Canada's Parliament Building.

The delegates got down to business after hearing Canada's Prime Minister Lester Pearson call for equal partnership between North America and Europe in the direction and guidance of NATO.

Dr. Banaye also spoke about the scouts movement in various parts of the world and conveyed the greetings of the Iranian Scouts Association to the Afghan Sarandoiy.

## African Summit

(Contd. from page 1)  
only then, we will have justified our presence here." The speech was a sharp challenge to those states now grouped into the French speaking Brazzaville bloc, the Monrovia group and the Casablanca powers, which include both African and Arab states.

He called for the abolition of such groupings, adding: "What we require is single African organization."

It must include, he added, a permanent headquarters, a permanent secretariat to carry on continual work and specialized agencies for such things as economic questions.

Concern for Unity  
"Unity is our goal," the Emperor said. We must not be concerned that the complete union is not attained from one day to the next. The union which we seek can only come gradually.

"The task on which we have embarked is the making of Africa," he said. "Africa's victory, though proclaimed, is not yet total."

There was no doubt that the Emperor's speech largely reflected the views of the leaders whose four day session here is the first at which all of independent Africa has been represented.

He called for an end to colonialism, an end to racial segregation, an end to the world arms race and an end to nuclear testing, particularly on the African continent.

He strongly supported the principle of collective security and the United Nations.

"It would be foolhardy indeed to abandon the principle which has stood the test of time," he said. "It would be worse than folly to weaken the one effective world organization which exists today and to which each of us owes so much."

Common Defence  
He also called for a common defence policy for the continent and added "permanent arrangements must be agreed upon to assist in the peaceful settlement of disputes" on the continent itself.

The Emperor cited the ties binding Africa to Asians and mentioned the goals of the previous Afro Asian conference at Bandung.

"We hope that the leaders of India and China, in the spirit of Bandung, will find a way to the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two countries," he said.

President William Tubman of Liberia followed the Emperor and extended Ethiopia the congratulations of the assembled chiefs of state for arranging the conference.

President Abboud of the Sudan also voiced an appeal for African unity.

However, he said, "we must construct an African edifice which properly reflects our economic and political differences and which would contribute to world peace."

"Unity is an imperative necessity for Africa today," But he added: "The choice of words in drafting some charters is meaningless without a dedicated spirit."

Kenedy's Message  
President Kennedy yesterday sent a personal message to the conference of African leaders in Addis Ababa hailing Africa's march towards independence as "a vital part of man's historic struggle for human dignity and self-realization."

The message, released by the White House, said the meeting of Heads of State in the Ethiopian capital provided a dramatic illustration of African prominence in world affairs.

Khrushchev's Message  
Premier Khrushchev told the

## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT**, starring: Belinda Lee and Anna Gaylor.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **APLAM CHAPLAM**, starring: Manju and Kum Kum.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **BANARSI THUG**, starring: Radakishan and Lalita Powar.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **JAB PIAR KISI SE HOTA HAI**, starring: Ashaperkh, Devanand and Pran.

## Living Cell

(Contd. from page 3)

sence of luciferase, if there is no ATP present in the cells. On the other hand, the reaction starts as soon as any ATP is added.

The bioluminescent analysis technique uses the luciferin-luciferase system extracted from the luminiferous organs of glow-worms. The content of ATP in the tissues and cells under investigation is accurately determined by the intensity of the resultant luminescence.

Of course, it is impossible to evaluate the level of luminescence "by eye," though the human eye is a very sensitive nature-made instrument. Our Institute has devised an instrument, called the ATP-metre. It uses photo cells as sensing elements and sophisticated amplifiers.

The ATP-metre can detect and accurately measure the weakest radiated fluxes of the order of a few ten photons per second. The metre can measure ATP contents minus 9 gram. The instrument is down to 10 to the power 4 ment is very reliable and can be easily calibrated by means of a known concentration of pure ATP. Investigations into energy production by living organisms by means of the ATP-metre is facilitated by the fact that the luciferin-luciferase system does not react with any constituents, except adenosinetriphosphate, on ATP.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 23.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates in Afghanis:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

leaders of Africa in a message on Wednesday that the Soviet Union seeks only the most honourable objectives in Africa.

The message pledged that the peoples of Africa will get not only sympathy but also friendly support from the Soviet Union.

"The convocation of such a representative conference is a convincing result of the triumphant march of national-liberation revolutions that sweep off from the earth the remnants of the shameful system of colonialism and open for the peoples the road to freedom, peace and progress," it continued.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +25°C.  
Minimum +9°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-03 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-46 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 72

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1963 (JOWZA 3, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## U.S.S.R. And U.S.A. Reach Accord On Joint Plan To Map Earth's Magnetic Field

GENEVA, May 25, (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached full agreement on Friday on a joint programme for mapping the earth's magnetic field with artificial satellites to be launched by both nations.

The agreement was reached at the end of a series of private meetings between Mr. Hugh Dryden, Deputy Director of the National Aeronautic and Space Agency, and Soviet Academician Anatoly Blagoravov.

Mr. Dryden told a news conference the two Governments agreed to exchange information on the earth's field obtained with specially equipped satellites. Each country is planning to launch one satellite specially for this programme in 1965 but most of the information will be obtained from satellite intended mainly for weather forecasting and communications purposes.

The whole programme is part of the international year of the quiet sun beginning next year. Mr. Dryden, made it clear that the agreement did not call for American-Soviet co-operation in the actual launching or guiding of the satellites.

## Kennedy To Speak In FAO Meeting June Four

WASHINGTON, May 25, (AP).—President Kennedy will make a major speech here June 4 at the opening of the World Food Congress (W.F.C.) of more than 1,000 delegates from about 100 countries; U.S. officials disclosed on Friday.

President S. Radhakrishnan of India, who will be here on a state visit at that time, also will address the opening session of the Conference which has been called to study and propose ways of raising worldwide food production faster than world population is expanding.

"The purpose of the Congress," Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland told newsmen, "is to gather together the wisest people on this subject that there are in the world and to take inventory on what needs to be done."

He said the Congress will make recommendations for action to Governments, to the United Nations and to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Experts said that an estimated 300 million to 500 million people in the world today are living on starvation diets and 1,500,000,000—about half the total population of the world—are undernourished.

Experts also reported that world population and world food production are each expanding at the rate of about 3 per cent per year which means that unless the increase in food output is increased, the number of persons over the world actually starving will steadily increase.

The delegates Mr. Cleveland said, will not be official representatives.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Afghan-Pakistan Talks

Delegation Arrives In Teheran

KABUL, May 25.—The Afghan delegation to the talks for the restoration of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan arrived in Teheran at 7 p.m. (AST) on Thursday.

They were received at the airport by Mr. Abbas Azaam, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Jehangir Taffazuli, the Minister of State and Chief of Press and Broadcasting, high-ranking officials of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Press and Broadcasting Department, together with the Afghan Ambassador in Teheran.

## Pakistan Arrests Several Nationalists Of Pakhtunistan

KABUL, May 25.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Mohammad Amin, Mr. Sher Mohammad and Mr. Ghulam Mohammad of Bada-Bera, and Mr. Abdul Rashid of Topi in Sawabi District; they are charged with taking part in the freedom movement.

Another report says that Mr. Ajmal Khattak, despite his serious illness, has been removed from Dera Ismail Khan jail to the Central Jail in Peshawar, but he has not been placed under treatment under the pretext that no bed was available in the hospital. The report adds that Mr. Ajmal Khattak's condition is fast deteriorating.

## Fifteen Dialects Collected For Linguistic Atlas

KABUL, ay 25.—Members of the Institute of Philology have depicted 15 dialects spoken in this country for the purpose of preparing a linguistic atlas.

Mr. Nour Ahmad Shaker, Chief of the Institute said certain material essential for the compilation of the atlas, such as writings in phonetics, tape recordings, and photos of articles popular in various localities have been obtained by members of the Institute from Charikar, Doshi, Andarab, Pul-i-Khumri, Kunduz, Khanabad, Mazar, Shiberghon and Maimana.

Mr. Shaker said Pakhtu dialects from Dargam, Marki Khail have been recorded in Ander and Bud Khak. One expert has been assigned, he said, to collect the dialects in various parts of Badkhashan. Delegates will be sent on a similar mission to other provinces, he said.



Afghan delegation to Tehran pictured with Mr. Zolfaghari the Iranian Ambassador in Kabul before departure on Thursday. From left to right are Mr. Etemadi, Mr. Zolfaghari, Mr. Rishya, and Mr. Nasir Zia.

## U.S.S.R. TO DEFEND CUBA IN CASE IT IS ATTACKED JOINT SOVIET-CUBAN STATEMENT KHRUSHCHEV TO VISIT CUBA

MOSCOW May 25, (Tass).—During the talks between Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and Fidel Castro the Soviet side confirmed that "if an attack is made on Cuba in violation of the commitments undertaken by the United States President not to invade Cuba, the Soviet Union will fulfill its international duty to render it the necessary help for the defence of the freedom and independence of the Republic of Cuba with all the means at its disposal."

This is said in a joint Soviet-Cuban statement signed by Mr. Khrushchev and Dr. Castro on Thursday.

Dr. Fidel Castro invited Mr. Nikita Khrushchev to come on a friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba.

This invitation was accepted by Mr. Khrushchev with gratitude.

The statement points out that an all-round and frank exchange of opinion on questions of the further strengthening and development of relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and the Republic of Cuba, as well as on international problems of mutual interest, took place in the talks between Dr. Fidel Castro and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, in which Soviet and Cuban statesmen took part. Pressing issues of the international workers movement were also discussed.

Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma did not issue a communique on the military situation, indicating there was little to say. Instead, his office disclosed that he and his half-brother Prince Souphanouvong remained deadlocked on where to meet to begin talking peace again. There was still no reply from Britain and the Soviet Union—co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference which led to formation of the coalition Government here—to a request to appeal for a cease-fire.

The three-nation International Control Commission (ICC) unanimously sent the appeal on Thursday. It was endorsed by Polish delegate Marek Thee before he left on Thursday afternoon for consultations in Warsaw.

It was the first time that Mr. Thee had joined with his Indian and Canadian co-members' since the ICC set up a truce team on the neutralist side of the Plain of Jars late last month.

(Contd. on page 2)

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul, Blue Mosque Shar-e-naw, Khyber Restaurant, International Club, Pamir Cinema, Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, ay 25.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week which ended on May 23.

General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence; Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishya, the Minister to Press and Information; Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; General Faiz Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Paktia Province; Mr. Mohammad Ali, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat; Major General Abdul Karim Mustaghani; Mr. Ghulam Faruk Etemadi, Professor at the College of Letters; Mr. Abdul Kadir, Commissioner of Khogyani, in Nangarhar Province and Mr. Zia Humayoon, graduate of economics from the University of California.

## Congratulatory Messages By His Majesty

KABUL, May 25.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Jose Maria Guido, the President of Argentina, congratulating him on the occasion of Argentina's National Day.

A similar telegram has been sent to His Majesty King Hussain of Jordan congratulating him on Jordan's National Day.

Another message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the President of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia congratulating him on his 71st birthday anniversary.

## Warsamy New Greek Envoy In Kabul

KABUL, May 25.—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Mr. George Warsamy as the Greek Ambassador at the court of Kabul. Mr. Warsamy will represent his country in New Delhi and Kabul simultaneously.

## Dr. BANAYE LEAVES FOR TEHERAN

KABUL, ay 25.—Dr. Hussein Banaye, member of the World Committee of International Boy Scout Office and Commissioner of the Iranian Boy Scouts Association left Kabul for Teheran on Thursday.

He had come to Kabul to participate in various gatherings of Afghan Sarandoiy. He also visited Kandahar. Dr. Banaye took part in the Seventh Anniversary of Afghan Sarandoiy which was celebrated last Wednesday.

He praised in an interview at the airport the advances made by the Afghan Sarandoiy and hoped for its further success.

Before leaving Dr. Banaye, while accompanied by the President and Teachers of the Sarandoiy placed a wreath of flowers on the Tomb of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.



# KABUL TIMES The Future Of S.W. Africa THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 25, 1963

### Anniversary Of Sarandoy

The Afghan Sarandoy celebrated its seventh anniversary last Thursday. Although Scouts movement in Afghanistan began some thirty years ago, it gained momentum recently when the organization was re-vitalized. Two years ago the Sarandoy was expanded to include girl scouts as well as the boys. Today the total enrolment of the Afghan Sarandoy is round 25,000.

The basic purpose of scouts organizations is to train boys and girls in the essentials of good citizenship. The boy scouts began in England some 55 years ago and girl scouts was founded in 1912. The scouts movement is to promote active self-expression and the desire to learn among the younger generation, rather than encourage passive reception of instructions. The movement's scope is not limited by class, creed, colour or political distinctions. It is non-military, non-political, non-class and inter-denominational. Honours is made the ideal for the girls and boys. The scout law, on which the movement hinges, is binding on every scout. Every member on joining the movement makes a promise on his honour to do his best in discharging his duty to God and his country, to help other people at all times and to obey the scout law.

It will be a good thing for the Afghan Sarandoy to expand as fast as it can and thus to be-and Cuba, the support to Cuba come an influential institution from all peace-loving states avert in bringing up a responsible generation—a generation dedicated to serve the country and its people.

Last year during the Sarandoy Jamboree, the Minister of Education, who is also the Chief Commissioner of the Afghan Sarandoy, called upon the girl and boy scouts to take an active interest in the motion of the scouts movement may be helpful to their in Afghanistan. He also invited parents, neighbours, fellow countrymen and humanity as a development of Sarandoy and whole; this is essentially the share the financial burden of spirit of Sarandoy. Well-to-do this organization the sole purpose of which is to bring up the young generation in such a in Afghanistan.

In the seventeen years since the end of the Second World War and the establishment of the United Nations the world has witnessed changes that were not even imagined in 1945. The Cold War has been the most prominent issue of that decade and a half, but the emergence of the formerly colonial masses into their rightful place on the world stage is what will have the most far reaching consequences in world history for decades to come.

Among the young nations of the world new African states are struggling with crucial social, economic, educational and political problems—most of them the residue of colonialism. Despite the presence of myriad internal problems African states realize that the African liberatory movement must take priority if real African independence is to be achieved. We shall see more and more changes on the African continent as Africa struggles to free itself completely from every last one of the vestiges of European domination.

Many of the changes which have occurred have been accomplished under the aegis of the United Nations and in most cases the United Nations has achieved its purposes. A significant case in which the United Nations is about to achieve its objective is the perennial question of South West Africa. South West Africa is the only remaining International Territory, administered by the South African Government, not yet placed under the United Nations with an internationally supervised programme or target date for self-Government and independence.

The question of South West Africa is a major problem. Recent events in the United Nations have established that fact beyond a doubt. At its seventeenth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 1805 (XVII) by a vote of 98 to none, with 1 abstention against South Africa. At the International Court of Justice, the Court decided by 8 to 7 on the basis of the litigations filed by Liberia and Ethiopia against the South African Government that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of case on South West Africa. This preliminary judgement established the basis of the victory of the peoples of South West Africa against South Africa. Hence, it is now clear that this problem has become of vital significance to all Africans in Southern Africa.

The gulf between the privileged Europeans and the oppressed African peoples widens and the many implications of this grow more serious by the hour. On the other hand, it is quite obvious that African people will not reconcile themselves with their poverty and oppression. And what is more, they are now determined to end the injustice of South Africa in the country of their birth. Many Europeans have failed to recognize the clear facts of this reality and those who do have been very ineffective politically. Means of communication and exchange of ideas between the groups are systematically blocked. There is noed by Mr. Eric Louw as a moral and take on the part of the Euro-

peans, and the African people are determined to take measures to change the situation. The status quo cannot be maintained, and means that in the near future we shall witness an inevitable political re-adjustment to these facts in South West Africa.

The most practicable path towards a solution of this problem has been in the direction of a compulsory judgment of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 7 of the Mandate Treaty for South West Africa, assumed by the South African Government on the 17th December, 1920. It is against the background of the preliminary judgment of the International Court of Justice that we should attempt to prognosticate the future of South West Africa viz-a-viz the weakened position of the South African Government. Article 7 of the Mandate reads thus: "The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of the present Mandate. The Mandatory agrees that, if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the Mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

It must be clarified that with regard to the preliminary judgment on the jurisdiction of the Court over the issue, the Government of South Africa has suffered a crushing defeat. An analysis of the close margin now being claimed evidence of an attitude of "give victory shows that in effect only peans, and the African people are determined to take measures to change the situation. The status quo cannot be maintained, and means that in the near future we shall witness an inevitable political re-adjustment to these facts in South West Africa.

Hence, the moral victory being claimed by Mr. Louw is inconsequential. (To be concluded)

market, the Soviet Government proposed to alter the existing agreement in 1963 so as to bring this price in line with the level of world prices.

The Soviet Government proceeded from the fact that the production of sugar is one of the stable branches of Cuba's economy and that an increase of prices on sugar would play an effective role in strengthening the economic situation in the Cuban Republic.

This proposal was accepted by Cuba. The sides noted with complete unanimity that in the present conditions the struggle for peace is the most important task of mankind and it is the duty of all peace-loving forces to prevent an unleashing of a nuclear-missile war, which would have the gravest consequences for mankind.

There is no fatal inevitability of World War in our time, the statement says.

The Cuban side expressed conviction that a speediest implementation of a German peace settlement is necessary for easing international tensions and consolidation peace in the world.

The sides emphatically spoke in favour of a speedy and complete implementation of the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The sides spoke in favour of the most extensive development of international trade and economic co-operation on the basis of the principles of mutuality, equality and impermissibility of discrimination and interference into the domestic affairs of states.

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The sides noted with complete unanimity that in the present conditions the struggle for peace is the most important task of mankind and it is the duty of all peace-loving forces to prevent an unleashing of a nuclear-missile war, which would have the gravest consequences for mankind.

There is no fatal inevitability of World War in our time, the statement says.

The Cuban side expressed conviction that a speediest implementation of a German peace settlement is necessary for easing international tensions and consolidation peace in the world.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

### EXTERNAL SERVICES

#### First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

#### Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

#### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

#### Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

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#### Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

#### Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

#### German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

#### French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

#### Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

SUNDAY

Kabul-Herat: Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat-Kabul: Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi-Kabul: Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Delhi: Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul: Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

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## Pharmacies

Jahid ..... Phone No. 20534  
Mahmood ..... Phone No. 21438  
Fayyazi ..... Phone No. 20867  
Parwan ..... Phone No. 20867  
Kabul ..... Phone No. 20563

## SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SARANDOIY THE WEATHER AND ATOMS



A scene from the ceremony performed by Sarandoy during the Seventh Anniversary of that Organization on Thursday.

## An Average Afghan House-Wife

By PROF. MOHAMMAD ALI

The majestic view of the snow-covered Hindu Kush mountains, the lush green valleys, and the carefree life of the Kochis furnish a vivid picture of the country, but it is not complete. What is more important, and completes the picture, is the people; the way they live and the things they do.

The people of Afghanistan are generally religious-minded, hardy and industrious. A small farmer with a tiny patch of land ploughs the soil with utmost care, grows different crops for his own use, and never grumbles as to his meagre results. The Afghan women, and even the children, are characterised by the same qualities.

An average Afghan housewife usually begins her day by preparing tea with a samovar or large kettle. The samovars are generally heated by charcoal or wood-cuts, and placed either in the kitchen or in the courtyard. After the water is boiled, some green or black tea is put into the tea-pots washed with water, and then the pots are filled and placed on glowing charcoal to boil again.

Green tea is very popular in the countryside, while black tea is drunk cup after cup in the towns. The store-keepers are especially great tea-addicts.

After tea is prepared, the housewife wakes the children up, puts their beddings in the closets, and spreads the table-cloth dotted with slices of naan (bread), cups of tea, and occasionally pots of milk or plates of cheese. Since the average Afghan cannot afford to have separate bed-rooms, the spreading and collecting of beddings is a tedious task for the housewife, which cannot be realised by her counterpart in the United States or Europe.

The child-care takes a lot of time and energy of an Afghan housewife, and for most of the families, having more than five children, it is extremely difficult to cope with all the questions arising now and then, especially

the matter of preventing the kids from going to the streets and mixing with naughty children there.

The final thing to do for a housewife is to prepare the dinner and serve it to the members of the family squatting on the floor, with the husband or his father sitting higher. Of course, the plates and bowls are to be washed before bed time.

Tea is to be served again, along with some fruits depending upon the season, and then the beddings are spread for the members of the family, especially the numerous children.

In most cases, the girls help their mothers in serving the meals, washing the dishes, or cleaning the house, but the most arduous task, that is the washing of the clothes in a trough, is carried on by the lady of the house herself, because she wants to do it perfectly.

## 2 U.S. Conquerors Of Everest Suffer From Frostbite

KATMANDU, May 25. (Reuters)—A helicopter will attempt to land on Everest, perhaps as high as 14,000 feet, to take off two of the American conquerors of the Peak who have frostbite and are in danger of losing their toes, it was disclosed on Friday.

All four lost their way in darkness after their climb two days ago and had to spend a night in the open at 28,000 feet without protection against the cold.

A radio message from the Base Camp said on Friday.

By Chi Young



The behaviour of radioactive substances in the atmosphere is studied by nuclear meteorology. This science is a joint product of several important divisions of knowledge: radioactivity and cosmic rays theories, radiogeology, atmosphere physics and radiochemistry. Nuclear meteorology, therefore, is in a position to study and evaluate phenomena from different angles and from most unexpected aspects.

At the turn of our century it was established that chains of decaying radioactive elements found in the earth's crust and soils (uranium, thorium, actinouranium) produce, at one of the disintegration stages, a gas which was called emanation. When the soil "breathes," this gaseous emanation, owing to diffusion, is released into the atmosphere. Since the processes of decay and "breathing" of the soil are never interrupted, emanation gets continuously into the atmosphere.

We know three kinds of emanation produced by radium, thorium and actinium. These are respectively radon, thoron and actinon. They are unstable and of the decaying type. The half-life period, that is to say, the time required for the half of the substance to become disintegrated, is close to 4 days in radon, averages about 55 seconds in thoron and amounts to some 4 seconds in actinon. While decaying, the gases form radioactive isotopes of bismuth, lead and polonium and eventually become stable lead. The atoms of hard radioactive substances float in the air and get deposited on ultra-microscopic dust particles.

The dust raised from the earth by the wind contains radioactive atoms of uranium, thorium, actinium, potassium and other elements. These finely divided dust particles measuring fractions of a micron stay for a long time (usually, years) in the atmosphere, thus contributing to atmospheric radioactivity.

Radioactive atoms of stable elements have also been detected in the atmosphere. These are tritium (the radioactive atom of hydrogen), carbon with an atomic weight of 14, beryllium 7 and 10; sodium 22, silicon 22, phosphorus 32 and 33, sulphur 35, chlorine 36 and 39.

The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences has advanced and substantiated a hypothesis about the natural birth of radioactive argon-41 in the atmosphere. The half life of these substances in terms of geological time is very small—from 35 minutes to 2.7 million years. It is plain, therefore, that they could not have arisen in those remote times when the Earth was formed, because in such a case all of them would have disintegrated a long time ago. Therefore, we have to admit their production in our time.

This phenomenon has been discovered and examined during the past two decades. The investigation of elements has revealed that they are born in the atmosphere under the action of cosmic rays—particles arriving from outer space and possessing colossal energies.

The positively charged particles—components of atomic nuclei (protons) or the nuclei of lighter elements, while travelling in cosmic expanses, get into regions with acting electric and magnetic forces. In the course of many millions of years they are accelerated to terrifyingly high velocities. Similar fast particles can arise in the interior of the stars. Rushing into our atmosphere, these ultra-fast particles can penetrate into the nuclei of atoms composing the air and thus form new elements.



## FAO Meeting

(Contd. from page 1)  
tatives of their Governments and their recommendations will not be in any sense binding on Governments. U.S. and FAO officials believe, however, that the recommendations will command wide attention and may be successful in starting new programmes of action to overcome starvation and malnutrition.

Mr. Cleveland said that the Soviet Union had been invited to send a delegation but so far as he knew had not accepted. But he said he does expect delegates from Rumania, Poland and Yugoslavia.

**U.N. Troops Attempt To Disarm Tshombe's Personal Guard**

ELISABETHVILLE, May 25. (Reuter).—Armed United Nations and Congolese troops on Friday entered the grounds of President Moise Tshombe's Palace to disarm his personal guard.

Four hundred soldiers surrounded the Palace in a pre-dawn manoeuvre. At 4.30 a.m. they sent a message to President Tshombe to surrender his guard and their weapons peacefully.

Seven hours later the force was withdrawn after the President had handed over the guards' weapons. But he refused to surrender the guards on duty at the Palace.

In a separate manoeuvre before dawn 74 members of President Tshombe's guard were taken at their camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville and about 300 rifles were seized.

## Boundary Dispute Between Ethiopia And Somalia

## Crops-Up At African Summit

## Call For Freedom Of African Nations

ADDIS ABABA, May 25, (Reuter).—The African Summit Conference ran into its first major public dispute on Friday when a bitter wrangle over frontier questions broke out between Ethiopia, the host country, and Somalia.

Ignoring advice by earlier speakers that boundary questions should be left alone, Somalia's President Aden Abdullah Osman went to the rostrum and accused Ethiopia, Britain and France of annexing Somali territory in the 19th century.

The cordial, friendly atmosphere between African leaders which had prevailed here gave way to tension as President Osman demanded that the Somali populations in Kenya's northern frontier district, French Somaliland and Ethiopia be allowed self-determination to decide if they wished to unite with Somali.

Emperor Haile Selassie, host to the Conference and its Honourary President, became visibly agitated as the Somali President spoke. President Osman said:

"We have seen our society torn apart to serve the selfish interests of others," he declared. "A new attempt must be made to adjust existing boundaries and alleviate the present grave situation."

"It would imply a lack of courage to settle African problems and would show a short-sightedness that African unity can be obtained by side-stepping the realities of the African scene," he declared.

Mr. Habte Wold, Prime Minister of Ethiopia had difficulty in masking his anger when he demanded the right of reply and mounted the rostrum. The hall was hushed as he waved a finger

## NATO Ministerial Council Approves Joint Striking Force

OTTAWA, May 25, (Reuter).—The NATO Ministerial Council on Friday gave final approval to a NATO nuclear striking force which will have assigned to it Britain's V-Bomber Force and three United States polaris sub-marines.

The strike force is also expected to include the tactical air forces of eight European countries, though only the British and U.S. contributions were specifically mentioned in a communique issued at the end of the three-day Council meeting.

The strike force will be headed by a special Deputy Supreme Commander, to be nominated by one of the European nations.

Only the British and U.S. contributions were specifically mentioned in Friday's communique. The NATO Council "noted with regret that the Soviet Union had so far shown little interest in seeking equitable solutions for outstanding problems."

The communique said the West remained faced with a continuing threat.

The NATO ministers said the situation in Cuba still gave cause for concern. They expressed their disquiet over recent events in Laos, and stressed the importance of sustained effort to secure respect for the Geneva agreement.

The NATO Alliance constituted a basic guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

The communique said NATO ministers re-affirmed the importance of progress towards general and complete disarmament by stages and under effective international control.

"They expressed the hope that the Soviet Union's attitude would

system and common African citizenship.

President Nkrumah said a United Africa would provide a stable field of foreign investment, which would be encouraged "as long as it does not behave inimically to our African interests."

He called for an end to frontier disputes between African neighbours and said Africa should be declared a nuclear-free zone and freed from cold war exigencies.

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Nigerian Federal Prime Minister, said unity could not be achieved as long as "some African countries continue their subversive activities in other African countries."

He was greeted with thunderous applause as he added: "it is essential when we meet that we should speak the utter truth."

African countries should respect one another and accept the equality of all states—big and small. They should accept the existing boundaries between states.

Sir Abubakar said "only a very small minority" at the conference, wanted a political union. Roads and telecommunications should come first.

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic called for a total boycott against racial discrimination "by all ways and means," a charter for all African and periodic meeting of African Heads of State.

M. Ahmed Ben Bella, the Algerian Prime Minister, said Africa could not tolerate some 10 million Portuguese continuing to insult with impunity more than 300 million Africans. He urged that if the Portuguese bombed Senegal, Guinea or any other African country, they should find all the African States "facing them in battle."

He said over 10,000 experienced Algerian volunteers were waiting in Algeria for a chance to fight for the liberation of Angola, one of Portugal's African colonies.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 25.—Mr. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul met with His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society on Thursday noon and exchanged views with him on the activities of the Red Crescent Society in Kabul.

KABUL, May 25.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Niaz, a professor of economics left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany to receive higher training in monetary and banking affairs under the affiliation agreement between Kabul University and the University of Bonn.

KABUL, May 25.—Mr. Mohammad Afzal Paktiani, a counter part in the Institute of Education who had gone to the United States under a USAID scholarship programme to study sociology has returned to Kabul.

KABUL, May 25.—The National Labour Exchange, during the month of May, found employment for 91 persons. Fifty percent of the applicants are under twenty years of age and received primary education.

## Kabul Sports Round Up

KABUL, May 25.—Following is the result of Ministry of Education's spring tournament games played on the Habibia grounds on Thursday.

**Hockey:** Khushal Khan beat Nejat 2-0 and Rahman Baba beat Ghazi 5-0.

**Volleyball:** School of Physical Education beat Nejat and School of Agriculture beat Isteglal.

**Table Tennis:** School of Physical Education beat Isteglal.

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## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film: KOTOZOV with translation in Persian.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT, starring: Blendali.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: BURNING HEART with translation in Persian.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: MOON NIGHT with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 25.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank buying rates in Afghanistan:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.

Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.

Af. 11.8414 per Swiss Franc.

Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee.

(cheque)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee.

(cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Per unit of foreign currency:

Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling.

Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark.

Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc.

Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc.

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee.

(cheques)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee.

(cash)

## "Grave Challenge" To U.N. By Soviet Refusal To Pay Costs—Says Stevenson

## U.S.A.'s Refusal Of Ceylonese Plan

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 25, (Reuter).—The United States on Friday appealed for Afro-Asian support to meet the "grave challenge" to the United Nations posed by the Soviet refusal to pay U.N. peace-keeping costs.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Chief American delegate, appeared before the 55-Nation Group at a private meeting to give the U.S. views on the problem.

He said the United States' position on financing was not inflexible and Washington would be willing to consider any reasonable suggestions for finding a financial formula for peace-keeping, U.S. sources said.

Mr. Stevenson appeared before the Group at the invitation of Chief Adebbo and other leading Afro-Asians, the sources said. On Thursday, Mr. Stevenson appealed for support from the Latin American delegates at a private meeting held at U.S. initiative.

Yesterday's meeting was "very cordial", informants said. None of the Afro-Asians took issue with Mr. Stevenson, though many members of the powerful group do not agree with U.S. moves to deprive Soviet Union of its Assembly vote in 1964 because of its financial arrears.

Asked by reporters after the meeting whether he felt the situation could break up the U.N., Mr. Stevenson said:

"There have been a good many challenges to the United Nations through the years, but none have succeeded."

He said the possibility of finding a long-term formula to finance peace-keeping appeared to be fading but every effort must be made to finance the Congo and Middle East U.N. Forces for the last six months of 1963.

**Ceylonese Plan**  
A United States spokesman on Friday poured cold water on suggestions by Ceylon that America and Soviet Union should get together to try to solve the U.N.'s financial crisis and that the Congo operation for the remainder of the year be financed by a World Bank loan.

The spokesman said that while the United States had always been ready to meet the Soviet Union, there had been no move from the Soviet side to engage in direct talks on the problems. Nor did he expect any such move.

The American informant also criticized the World Bank loan suggestion as "piling loan upon loan and debt upon debt."

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +26° C.  
Minimum. +7° C.  
Sun sets today at 7-03 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-46 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 73

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1963 (JOWZA 4, 1342 S.H.)

## AFRICAN SUMMIT SETS UNITY ORGANIZATION Healing-Up Of Split Between Casablanca And Monrovia Groups

ADDIS ABABA, May 26, (Reuter).—A blueprint for a United Africa was published here on Saturday at the end of 31-nation African "Summit" Conference.

The "all-African charter" agreed to by the Heads of State or Prime Ministers of the independent African States sets up an "Organization of African Unity" as an organization for the entire continent, for Madagascar and the neighbouring islands.

**Institutions**  
The Organization will have the following principal institutions:

1. An Assembly of Heads of State and Government (the supreme organ), to meet at least once a year.

2. A Council of Ministers, comprising the Foreign Ministers or other designated Ministers of member states, meeting at least twice a year.

3. A General Secretariat, with a Secretary-General, and one or more assistants.

4. A Commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration, to which all disputes between member states would be referred.

All member states pledge themselves to settle their differences by peaceful means. They condemn political assassination in all its forms, and subversive activities by neighbouring states or any other states.

The new Organization appears to have succeeded in healing the split between the two main rival African groups—the "Casablanca" and "Monrovia" powers.

The "Casablanca Group" comprised Ghana, Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic and Morocco. The "Monrovia Group" included Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and almost all the French-speaking states.

Original title suggested for the new organization was the Organization of African States.

To avoid the initials O.A.S. also of the French Secret Army Organization which fought against Algerian independence—the Heads of State made a last-minute minor amendment, by calling it "the Organization of African Unity (OAU)."

**Aims**  
Aims of the new organization include: The eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa; Co-ordination and harmonization of general policies of member states, including, diplomatic, educational, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation.

Member states:—  
Affirm a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs.

Dedicate themselves to the total emancipation of still dependent African territories.

Pledge non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Promise to settle disputes peacefully and to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states.

Reaffirm adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The charter will enter into force after ratification by two-thirds of the signatory states.

The African Heads of State at their final session on Saturday

(Contd. on page 4)

Shah Of Iran Receives Afghan & Pakistani Delegates

TEHERAN, May 26.—Afghan and Pakistani delegations now here to hold talks and take appropriate decision on the resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries, were received in audience by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran yesterday.

Similarly Radio Tehran said last night that Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishiya, the Afghan Minister of Press and Information had an hour-long meeting with Dr. Jehangir Tafazzoli, the Iranian Minister of State and Chief of Information and Broadcasting.

**Omar Testifies On Afghan-India Trade Relation**

KABUL, May 26.—Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, attended a session of the National Assembly's Commission on Trade, Finance and Budget, to furnish explanation on the trade arrangements between Afghanistan and India during the current year.

The commission convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Aman Anwarzada.

Mr. Omar said that during 1963, the volume of trade between Afghanistan and India is expected to be equivalent to 49,600,000 Indian rupees.

He said there had been a fifty per cent increase in the number of Afghan merchants engaged in business with Indian firms.

**ALDO MORO TO FORM ITALIAN CABINET**

Rome, May 26, (AP).—President Antonio Segni on Saturday designated Christian Democrat leader Mr. Aldo Moro Italy's next Premier. He said he would try to form a centre-left Government "faithful to the Atlantic Alliance."

Mr. Moro did not accept the premiership. His reservation was that Premier-designate initially always hold off acceptance until they see whether they can form a Government. Mr. Moro said he would start talks on Monday with other party leaders on a coalition.

He said his coalition would be based on his Christian Democrat party and the Democratic Socialist, Republican and Marxist Socialist parties.

**BENEWA LEAVES FOR HIS NEW POST**

KABUL, May 26.—Mr. Abdul Raouf Benewa, the new Chief of Information in the Afghan Embassy in Cairo, left for the UAR yesterday.

Newspaper editors, some officials of the Ministry of Press and Information, Charge D'Affairs and some members of the UAR Embassy in Kabul bade him farewell at the airport.

**Severe Restrictions On Bajawar People's Movements**

KABUL, May 26.—A report from Peshawar Central occupied Pakhtunistan states that the Government of Pakistan is keeping strict watch on the people of Occupied Pakhtunistan; during last week a number of them were arrested and imprisoned.

The report says that the Government of Pakistan has warned the people of Occupied Pakhtunistan not to provide shelter for the Bajawri people, and if they do so they will receive heavy punishment.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul, Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-naw, Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pami Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## IRAQI GOVERNMENT FOILS ATTEMPTED COUP

## Civilian And Army Personnel Arrested

BAGHDAD, May 26, (Reuter).—The Iraqi authorities have foiled an attempted coup, Baghdad Radio reported last night.

The Radio said a number of plotters had been arrested and would be tried in public.

Military revolutionaries seized power in Iraq in a coup d'etat on February 8, killing General Abdel Karim Kassem, the Prime Minister. Colonel Abdul Salam Arif who had been imprisoned, and then freed by General Kassem became President.

Baghdad Radio gave no indication of the number of conspirators or when the plot was to have taken place but indicated that those arrested are civilians and army personnel.

AP adds: The Radio did not say how far the planned coup d'etat had progressed before it was caught.

Travellers from Baghdad reported only three days ago that the air of tension in Iraq, where the ruling Baath Socialist Party was cracking down on supporters of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, was almost as grim as that in the February 8 revolt.

Travellers quoted diplomats as estimating that the Iraqi regime has arrested about 14,000 political prisoners during its three months power. They said the Baath Party was entrenching itself in the civil service and the army over the objections of pro-Nasser groups.

Twelve days ago Iraqi Premier Brigadier Ahmad Hassan al Bakr formed a new Government that eliminated the only two outright supporters of President Nasser from the Cabinet.

The moves left the Baath in Iraq and Syria facing Nasser in the United Arab Republic as the three countries talked of joining together in a Federal Union in September.

**De Murville Confers With Kennedy**

WASHINGTON, May 26, (Reuter).—President Kennedy and M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, met at the White House on Saturday to discuss Franco-American policy differences and the NATO Ministerial Council meeting which ended in Ottawa on Friday.

M. Couve de Murville flew here with Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, on Friday from the Canadian Capital, where the NATO Council approved the creation of a so-called inter-allied nuclear force, the first step towards integration of western nuclear forces.

The White House meeting lasted an hour. M. Couve de Murville told reporters he had "a very pleasant, interesting and useful talk" with Mr. Kennedy.

They discussed questions concerning Franco-American relations, and the world situation in general. He said specific topics were developments in European policy, the Common Market, nuclear policy, and the recent preliminary tariff negotiations between the U.S. and the Common Market countries.

Asked about Franco-American relations, M. Couve de Murville said: "I think they are always the same—relations are very good substantially, but of course there are always problems one has to deal with, and you must not exaggerate them."

**United Nations Mission Arrives In Cairo To Examine Aden Situation**

CAIRO, May 26, (Reuter).—A crowd of 50 to 60 students with anti-British banners shouted "we want independence" as a United Nations Mission arrived by air on Saturday to examine the situation in Aden.

The banners bore slogans denouncing Britain's refusal to allow the Sub-Committee to enter Aden. Other slogans



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 25, 1963

## Co-operation In Outerspace

A faint ray of light has pierced the cold war clouds as the result of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the basis of which the two major powers are to launch a joint programme for mapping the earth's magnetic field with artificial satellites. Agreement on the principles of this programme was reached last December, as an aftermath of the lull created in East-West relations following the Cuban crisis.

The present agreement, reached after a series of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva, comes at a time when the Geneva Conference on Disarmament is completely deadlocked and East and West have exchanged bitter notes accusing each other for the race in armaments, which unfortunately is getting an ever-increasing momentum.

While our earth is being dominated by the destructive armament race, it is still time to save the outerspace from this deadly competition. The two powers, which, to a certain extent, have been successful in exploring the mysteries of outerspace, are the Soviet Union and the United States. And it is our hope that the agreement reached between them on launching a joint programme for mapping earth's magnetic field will serve as an introduction to greater competition and joint action in exploring the outerspace and preventing it from being used for military purposes. The agreement is a practical demonstration showing that the two nations, despite their political differences, can co-operate in a highly important field of human endeavour.

At the same time, research in outerspace is a very costly venture and both the Soviet Union and the United States are spending exorbitant amounts of money and resources for conquering it. It would

## The Future Of S.W. Africa

## PART II

The question now arises as to what lies ahead for South Africa at the threshold of a serious international crisis and it is within where Britain and the United States stand on the side of the Afro-Asians, but at the International Court of Justice. The opinion of a prominent member of the Bench, the late Judge Sir Arnold McNair, will throw light on this issue. Referring to the Compulsory Jurisdiction under article 7 of the Mandate for South West Africa, the honourable judge had the following to say:

"Although there is no longer any League of Nations to supervise the exercise of the Mandate, it would be an error to think that there is no control over the Mandate. Every State which was a member of the League of Nations at the time of its dissolution still has a legal interest in the proper exercise of the Mandate. The Mandate provides two kinds of machinery for its supervision—judicial by means of the right of any member of the League of Nations under Article 7 of the Mandate to bring the Mandatory compulsorily before the Permanent Court of Justice, and administrative by means of annual reports and their examination by the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations."

"That the Mandate, which embodies international obligations belongs to the category of treaty or convention; in the judgment of the Permanent Court in the Mavromatis Palestine Concessions (Jurisdiction case, Series A, No. 2, page 35), the Palestine Mandate was referred to as an international agreement; and I (Judge McNair) have endeavoured to show that the agreement between the Mandatory and other members of the League of Nations embodied in the Mandate is still in force."

It is significant to remember that South Africa today stands Africa decided to participate in

MAULANA 'JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI:  
Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

By: MOHAMMAD ALI

Jalal-ud Din Mohammad, better known as Maulavi or Maulana Balkhi or Maulana-i-Rum is without doubt the greatest Sufi poet of his age. His father, Mohammad bin Husain al-Khatibi, popularly known as Shaikh Baha-ud Din, was also a man of deep learning and a Sufi of considerable fame, who had inherited in an ample measure the traditions of his father in the realm of knowledge and spiritual eminence, and bore the title of "Sultan-ul-Ulama", the king of Scholars. From his father's side, Maulana set claim to the First Caliph of Islam, Abu Bakr Siddiq, while on his mother's side he was descended from the famous saint Sultan Ibrahim Adham. His grandfather, Hassan Ibn Ahmad al-Khatibi, was also an acknowledged spiritual leader and had married, Malak-i-Jahan, a princess of Khwarizm Shahi dynasty. Maulana Jalal-ud Din Balkhi was born at Balkh (northern height of his popularity. He was

be indeed a great relief for both sides to share the costs. The benefits from such a joint venture are unlimited and the world wants to see major agreements in this respect.

Moreover, the Statute of the International Court of Justice empowers it to call from parties for 'any document' of 'any explanation' (Article 49), and to entrust any individual, body, Bureau, commission or other organization that it may select, with the task of carrying out an inquiry (Article 50). Article 94 of the Charter of the United Nations empowers the Security Council to 'make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment of the Court', in the event of a party to a case failing to carry out the Court's judgment."

According to Article 53 of the Statute of the Court, if the Government of South Africa refuses or failed to accept the judgment of the International Court of Justice, on the ground that in her opinion the Mandate has ceased to exist with the demise of the League of Nations or declines to even plead before the International Court of Justice, the Court can give an *ex parte* judgment having satisfied itself that first it had jurisdiction in accordance with Article 36 and 37 and that the claim is well founded in fact and in law. The United Nations Charter provides for the enforcement of the judgment of the Court in case of non-compliance by a Member State. Paragraph 2 of Article 94 authorises recourse to the Security Council by the parties affected. Hence, we can understand why South

the second phase of the proceedings now before the International Court of Justice. Faced with this threat of such far reaching consequences the Government of South Africa may wish to occupy South West Africa by military force should the final judgment go against it, but this will only mean the beginning of the end of South Africa.

(To be Concluded)

MAULANA 'JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI:  
Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

By: MOHAMMAD ALI

Afghanistan) on September 30, 1207 A.D. (6th of Rabia' Awal, 604 A.H.). At the time of his birth, his father Baha-ud Din was an old man of 59, and was at the destined to live another 25 years, to see his son, to whom he was greatly attached, brought up in the true traditions of his family. His influence on the development of his son's personality was certainly very deep and lasting.

Maulana was only a child when the jealousies of 'Mohammad Khwarizmshah and his courtiers compelled Baha-ud Din, to bid good-bye to his motherland and proceed westward with all the members of his family. It is related that the popularity of Maulana's father, Baha, had reached such a stage that the King of Khwarizm thought that he had a design on his throne. Growing suspicious of his growing power, he sent him the keys of his treasury. Baha answered that he was not after worldly glory and was quite prepared to leave his heart and home to remove all misgivings from the King's mind.

Leaving Balkh in an atmosphere surcharged with deep intrigues and jealousies, the party came to Nishapur, where young Maulana met Farid-ud Din Attar, another Sufi poet of great fame.

On the other hand, it is worthwhile to recall that the year 1963 will be a year of great decisions in South West Africa. Over a period of many years many of our people have cautioned the South West African Europeans not to rely on the temporary comfort and protection of the South African Government in our country, that in the long run we shall reach a point of no return and no compromise with anyone no matter how honest his intentions may be. On the other hand, our people have also made it very clear that we regard the presence of the European community in our country as not constituting an insoluble problem. We are convinced that Free Namib will have neither privileged nor unprivileged citizens. The Namib Republic will make no distinction due to race, tribe, religion or sex among all our people who opt to its citizenship.

We know that the freedom of Namib, like that of other African countries is inevitable. Yesterday, Europeans persecuted and castigated us because we have called upon the United Nations presence in South West Africa. Tomorrow, they will call upon the United Nations presence with all their hearts, for it is the only machinery capable to help us in our country to reconcile ourselves with one another, by freeing us from racial hatred, fear, insecurity and bigotry. It is up to the South West Europeans to heed to the lonely voices of Adv. Niehaus and Goldblatt.

The editorial, in conclusion, called on the postal authorities to organize a reliable system of communication by post, which could gain people confidence by delivering ordinary mail safely and at the shortest possible time. Yesterday's *Islah* also carried an interview with Mrs. Saliba Amin Etemadi, editor of the *Mermon "Woman"* Magazine published by the Women's Society. The main question put forward to her was does she think the import of de luxe items would harm the country's economy and if so what should be done to cut down the import of such items?

(To be Concluded)

MAULANA 'JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI:  
Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

By: MOHAMMAD ALI

It is said that having discerned the foreboding of the boy shah 604 A.H.). At the time of his birth, his father Baha-ud Din was an old man of 59, and was at the destined to live another 25 years, to see his son, to whom he was greatly attached, brought up in the true traditions of his family. His influence on the development of his son's personality was certainly very deep and lasting.

From Nishapur, Baha with his family, went to Baghdad, the metropolis of Islam, where he was warmly received by the well-known Sufi dignitary, Shaikh Shab-ud Din Suharwardy. The Caliph, with a view to win his favour, sent him a purse of money, which Baha declining politely said that he was not going to accept money, unlawfully acquired. He even refused to meet the Caliph, but agreed to give a sermon in the great mosque, where the Caliph himself was present. In his speech Baha reproached the Caliph at his face for leading a life of pleasure, warning him at the same time of the approaching danger of the Mongolian hordes. Baha was still at Baghdad when the news came to him that Balkh, his native town, had fallen into the hands of ruthless barbarians and was entirely wiped out (1220).

(to be concluded)

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* devoted its editorial to welcoming the step by the Ministry of Communications in arranging for post boxes at various localities in the capital; these boxes accept only mail destined to anywhere inside Afghanistan, but not to foreign countries. In announcing this the Ministry of Communications had said that pretty soon arrangements would be made under which post boxes will also accept mail addressed to anywhere in the world.

After referring to the importance of postal communication in the present day world, the editorial said, the more this communication is cheaper, quicker and safer the better.

All these factors are important in gaining the confidence of people in postal communication. Unfortunately, continued the editorial, in our country while the history of postal services goes back a long way our postal authorities have been unable to gain the people's confidence in this respect. That is why those who want to communicate by post prefer to register their mail. If this tendency prevails then the new post boxes are not likely to serve their purpose. People will still prefer to communicate by any other means except through ordinary mail and if they have to write letters that they will register which means scanty communications even at the best of times.

The editorial, in conclusion, called on the postal authorities to organize a reliable system of communication by post, which could gain people confidence by delivering ordinary mail safely and at the shortest possible time. Yesterday's *Islah* also carried an interview with Mrs. Saliba Amin Etemadi, editor of the *Mermon "Woman"* Magazine published by the Women's Society. The main question put forward to her was does she think the import of de luxe items would harm the country's economy and if so what should be done to cut down the import of such items?

Mrs. Etemadi has been quoted as saying that since the main consumer of de luxe items are women, therefore first of all they should be convinced that a lavish indulgence in clothes, ornaments, cosmetics and perfumes etc. in addition to spoiling real beauty is harmful for the national economy. Afterwards the concerned authorities should ban the import of some and lay heavy duties on other items generally referred to as de luxe.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial stressed the need for taking precautionary measures against food poisoning. It said, only on Thursday there was news that a six-member family suffered from food poisoning; one of them is reported dead. This is not the only case and there are several others. No one knows anything about this. This is not a very healthy state of affairs and should be rectified jointly by the shop keepers by obtaining better storing facilities and for the Municipal and the Public Health Authorities by examining food which are on sale.

The editorial suggests that a meeting should be held between Municipal and Public Health representatives to see what practical steps they can take in banning the sale of poisoned food and also probe into the possibilities of producing pasteurized food; foreign investment should be sought in this field if need be.

## Radio Kabul Programme

## SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-47; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40  
ARRIVALS:  
Mazar—Kabul  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00  
Kandahar—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00  
Beirut—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

## T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut  
Dep. 11-30.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20697-21122  
Traffic 20159-24044  
Airport 22818  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Hashmi Phone No. 20589  
Shafa Phone No. 20536  
Boo Ali Phone No. 23973  
Zienseh Phone No. 24544  
Roashan Phone No. 22649

## TO HELP FLOOD VICTIMS



In order to help the flood victims in Afghanistan, the wives of Ambassadors at the Court of Kabul held a fund raising function in the residence of American Ambassador in which Afghan women also participated. A small exhibition was also

arranged in which American, Turkish, Austrian, Japanese, Indonesian, German, Polish, French, British, Italian, Indian and Iranian handi-crafts and goods were put on sale. The admission fee (Af. 40) and the money obtained from the sale of

the exhibits amounted to over Af. 31,000. The money will be handed over to the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Photo shows a number of ladies purchasing entrance tickets.

## USEFUL OCCUPATION FOR SERVING JAIL TERMS

For more than twenty years now the Ministry of Interior has planned to introduce various professions among the inmates of prisons. The plan has proved successful in so far as it has turned out free citizens who have taken up useful professions and have become a credit to society rather than a burden and an object of scorn or fear.

The plan still goes strong and the results achieved continue to be useful.

Our report here concerns one of these houses of detention, namely the one at Herat. There are thirty units of carpet making at each of which five people carry out one weaving design. The carpets used to be of Iranian pattern at first, but then the market for that pattern dwindled and was therefore, replaced by the original Herati design and proved successful in the northern provinces. Last year these units produced 5,000 sq. ft. of carpets. An additional twenty people are employed in spinning wool yarn and in dyeing wool.

Other useful employments include rug weaving, textile weaving and carpentry. A considerable sum of money acquiring from the sale of commodities produced by the inmates is given to them to send to relatives or else to be kept by them to start an industry with when they leave the prison. This is over and above their salaries (for inmates occupied in useful professions are also given special salaries).

It can thus be seen that the comparatively few inmates of Af-

ghanistan's prisons are occupied usefully while serving their terms, and when they are released, they

## BAMIYAN IS RICH IN SHRINES

By A. A. KOHZAD

Abul Fazl has written in his famous historical work, called *Ayene Akbari*, that there are about 12,000 caves in Bamiyan. This figure might seem exaggerated at first but a visit to the upper and lower Bamiyan Valleys and other adjacent valleys such as Folangi, Kakrak, Somara, Ahangaran, Shaidan, Surkh, Kallow and others soon satisfies one about the truth of Abdul Fazl's statements. At a time when the Buddhist religion was at its zenith, there certainly were many thousands of caves in all parts of Bamiyan.

All these caves were not alike. Some were attached to monasteries; others served as residences. The greater concentration of these caves in the main Bamiyan valley is between the Ahangaran and Tay-baty villages. This distance is about 8 km. The most important worshipping caves were situated between the two huge statues of Bamiyan within a distance of 300 metres. There are also remnants of three sitting Buddhas in this distance. Thus it was around the two huge standing Buddhas where the many caves serving as places of worship were situated. Other caves on the two flanks of the two Buddhas were mainly residences.

This same pattern had been followed in other valleys too, i.e.,

invariably find occupations for themselves in the trades they learn in the prisons.

Immediately adjacent to the big statue of Buddha there existed caves for worship and beyond these caves there were residential caves. In this case it is believed that the caves nearer the statues were occupied by monks and other religious people.

There is a 10 metre high statue in the Kakrak Valley, east of Bamiyan. From caves around this statue, Professor Hockin found a number of very significant beautiful painted frescoes. These frescoes are now preserved in the Kabul Museum. They had apparently belonged to some cave especially meant for worship near the statue.

The above theory holds true also with regard to the Folangi Valley with the difference that as this valley was the chief entrance to the Buddhist centre of Bamiyan, there were many thousands of caves situated in rows on top of one another. About three kilometres further in the valley there is yet another collection of caves which still retain some of the original paintings on their walls. The Folangi Valley does not show signs of the presence of a big statue of Buddha, but it can readily be deduced from the arrangements of caves in the other valleys that there must have also been a statue around which caves for worship and residential purposes were dug out.

The continued inflow of radioactive substances into the atmosphere would have long overbrimmed it, had it not been for a reverse process of purification or decontamination. The experience of sixty years (the radioactivity of the atmosphere was discovered at the beginning of our century) has convinced scientists that the concentration of radioactive substances in the air is more or less constant, and consequently, the process of decontamination is intensive enough. The radioactivity of the atmosphere can be reduced by means of radioactive decay. Yet if we make estimates of the intensity of decay, we can easily see that the existing level of air radioactivity cannot be explained by this alone. As research shows, in addition to decay, radioactive particles are washed away by the falling precipitation or deposited with dust. And lastly, a small amount of radioactivity can probably leave the earth by being dissipated into outer space.

Following an atomic blast, a hot ball of gases, where the hardest and most refractory substances boil up and evaporate, rises above and gradually cools off. Its condensation produces ultra-microscopic particles measuring from microns down to fractions of a micron and possessing very high radioactivity. These particles have been called "hot" particles. The radioactivity of one such "hot" particle may sometimes reach that of hundreds of cubic metres of the air. Usually, "hot" particles emit beta and gamma rays. Of late, Lithuanian scientists have found "hot" rays emitting alpha particles.

There is a state close to balance between the processes of pollution and decontamination of the atmosphere.

There is a state close to balance between the processes of pollution and decontamination of the atmosphere.

## THE WEATHER AND ATOMS

## PART II

The isotopic and chemical composition of our planet's atmosphere is being constantly changed. And what if some day the intensity of cosmic rays changes and consequently the rate of transformation of the air components is changed too? Will it not affect the composition of the atmosphere? Scientists are now elucidating this problem.

An important source of radioactive pollution of the atmosphere is the human activities. While with the peaceful uses of atomic energy the degree of atmospheric pollution is small, with the testing of atomic weapons hundreds of radioisotopes are introduced into the atmosphere, giving rise to a multitude of new substances. What gets into the atmosphere includes both short-life substances which soon decay and substances capable of emitting gamma and beta rays over scores of years.

And lastly, radioactive substances find their way into the atmosphere together with cosmic dust or meteoric matter. Radioactive substances which are present in the atmosphere are mainly hard particles suspended in the air and forming a kind of fog. Conventionally, they are referred to as aerosol. Specially staged experiments have shown that the carriers of atmospheric radioactivity are ultra-microscopic particles the size of a micron fraction. Evidently, there is some relationship between radioactive atoms of certain substances and the dimensions of dust particles. Lithuanian scientists have ascertained that decay products of radon, for instance, cling to smaller particles, as distinct from thoron products.

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## Mickey Mouse



## By Walt Disney





## African Summit

(Contd. from page 1)  
called on all African countries to sever diplomatic and consular relations with South Africa and Portugal Conference sources said. They appealed to all Governments to break off diplomatic and economic relations with South Africa "and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid."  
The appeals were made in a resolution on "decolonization" calling for an effective boycott of South African and Portuguese foreign trade, including the closing of ports and airports to their ships and aircrafts and banning overflights by their planes.  
The Heads of State also decided to promote a volunteer corps in each of their countries to aid "African National Liberation Movements" according to Conference sources.

The sources said they promised to train African Nationalists "in all sectors" to create special funds to assist them and facilitate the transit of equipment for them.

The sources said the Heads of State also decided to set up a Committee to co-ordinate aid from African States to National Liberation Movements.

The Committee of nine—Ethiopia, Algeria, the U.A.R., Uganda, Tanganyika, Guinea, Congo (Leopoldville), Senegal and Nigeria—would meet within two weeks, the sources said. Its Headquarters would be in Dar el Salaam.

May 25 was fixed as an annual "African Solidarity Day", when collections for "liberation movements" would be taken throughout independent Africa.

Sources said other points in the "decolonization" resolution included:  
1. An invitation to Colonial Powers, particularly the United Kingdom in regard to Southern Rhodesia, not to transfer sovereignty to "foreign minority Governments."

2. A promise of "effective and practical support to any legitimate measures" which African Nationalist Leaders in Southern Rhodesia might take to overthrow an independent white minority Government.

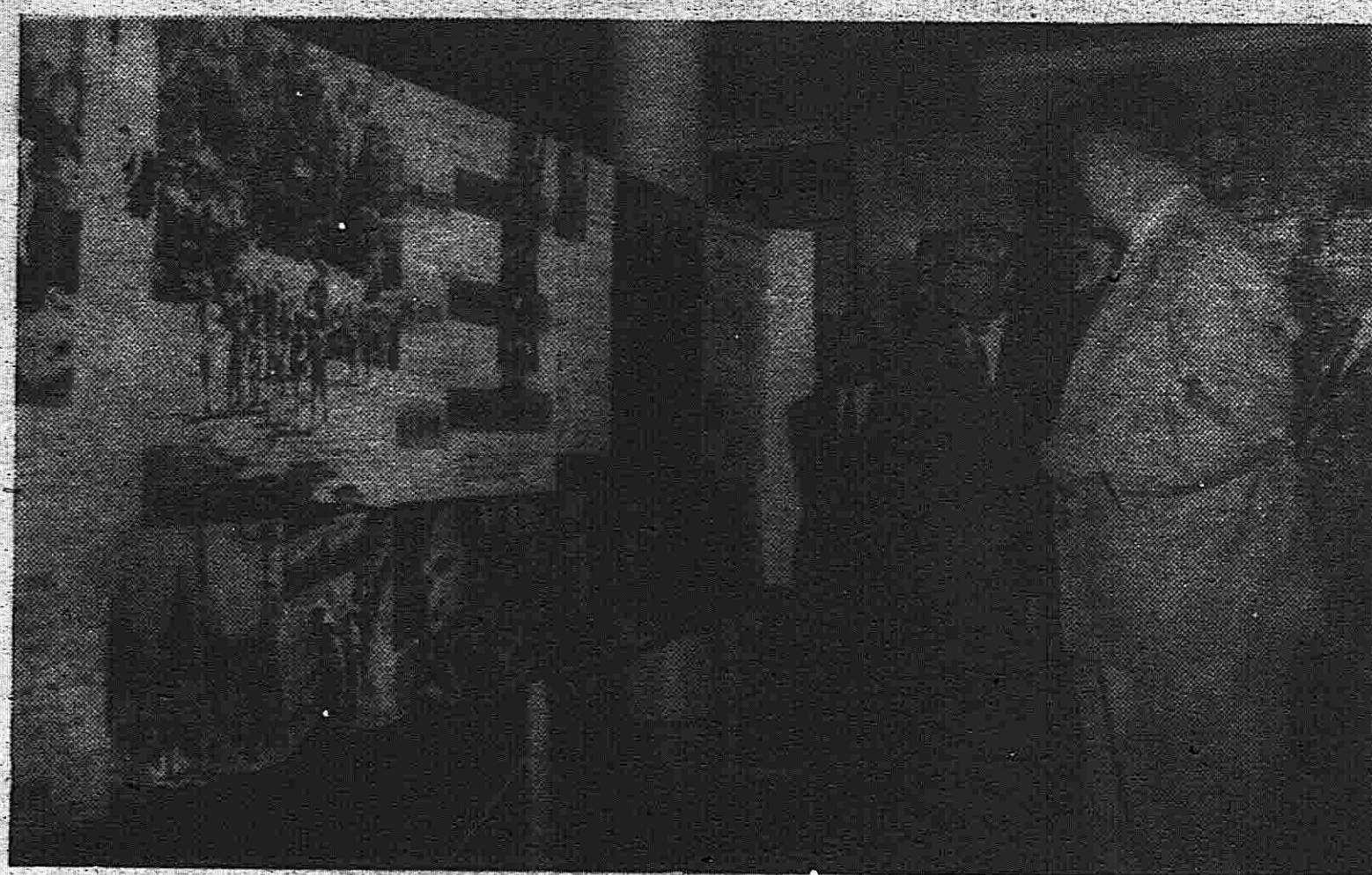
3. A warning that any attempt by "South Africa" to "annex" South-West Africa would be regarded as an act of aggression.

4. A call to the great powers to stop supporting "Colonialist Governments," particularly Portugal. The resolution "informs Allies of Colonial Powers that they must choose between their friendship for African peoples and their support of powers that oppress African peoples."

5. A decision to send a Foreign Ministers' Delegation to speak on behalf of all African States at the U.N. Security Council Meeting examining a committee report on African territories under Portuguese domination.

## Brezhnev To Visit Iran

MOSCOW, May 26, (Reuter).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will go to Iran on November 16 on an official visit, returning a visit to Soviet Union by the Shah, the Soviet News Agency Tass said last night.



Mr. M. K. Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, Dr. Mohammad Anas, Deputy Minister of Education and Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador, watching the Soviet photo and paintings exhibition, opened in the Library of the Ministry of Education yesterday.

## SOUTH AFRICA RAPIDLY BECOMING POLICE STATE

NEW YORK, May 26, (Reuter).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions yesterday described South Africa as a nation "rapidly becoming a police state" and called on U.N. members nations to break off diplomatic and trade relations with the Republic.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 26.—A reception was given in honour of Mr. Gruber, Press Attache of the Yugoslavian Embassy in Kabul at 3 yesterday afternoon, at Khyber Restaurant by the Ministry of Press and Information. The Deputy Minister of the Press and Information and various editors attended the reception.

The Yugoslav Ambassador also held a reception in honour of Mr. Gruber yesterday.

KABUL, May 26.—Mr. Paindah Mohammad, Director General of Agricultural Farms in the Helmand Valley and Arghandab left Kabul for USA yesterday, for further studies in agronomy. He has been awarded a scholarship by the USAID.

KABUL, May 26.—General Sayed Hassan, His Majesty's Ambassador in Ankara presented his letter of credence to President Cemal Gursel, of Turkey on May 22.

KABUL, May 26.—Mr. John M. Steeves, the American Ambassador at the court of Kabul met yesterday with Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly.

**Amer To Visit USSR**  
CAIRO, May 26, (Reuter).—Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Deputy Supreme Commander of the United Arab Republic Forces, will visit the Soviet Union on June 7, the Middle East News Agency reported on Saturday.

## Soviet Photo And Painting Exhibition Opened In Kabul

KABUL, May 26.—An exhibition of photos depicting educational activities in the Soviet Union and prints from famous paintings in the USSR was opened at the Ministry of Education's Library by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education yesterday afternoon. The exhibition will be open for a week from 2 to 5 p.m. daily.

Dr. Anas in a speech explained how the Soviet Union had been able to tackle some of the educational problems. He said that the Soviets had worked out the problem of teachers shortage and have been successful in establishing a link between the classroom and the general environment of the students.

He considered the holding of this exhibition as a step forward in the further consolidation of cultural relations between the two neighbouring and friendly countries.

Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador, while speaking about Afghan-Soviet cultural relations, said the 1963 Cultural Programme signed between the two countries has provided a solid foundation for the expansion of cultural contacts between the two countries.

More than 100 photos and 70 paintings are being displayed at the exhibition. Those attending the ceremony included Mr. Alkozai, the Administrative Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Roashan the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, high ranking officials of various ministries, some members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul.

of a meeting of representatives of the communist and workers' parties of all countries."

Peking announced May 15 the Soviet Union and China agreed to hold high-level talks in Moscow starting July 5 to discuss ideological differences between the two countries.

The Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of New Zealand hold that the internationalist unity of the communist and workers' parties of all countries should be built on the principles of independence, equality and the attainment of unanimity through consultation," the joint statement said.

The statement also said "both parties hope that the forthcoming talks between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will contribute to the convening

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **TREAD STRANGER** SOFTLY.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT** starring: Blendali.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **MOON NIGHTS** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 26.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7923 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

(cheques)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee

**Argentine Communist Party Outlawed**

BUENOS AIRES, May 26, (Reuter).—The Argentine Government yesterday banned the Communist Party and allied organizations in a move designed to prevent communist participation in the general election on July 7.

A Government decree published early yesterday ordered the party to be "disbanded and liquidated" and established severe penalties for its members.

It excludes party members from the civil service, educational jobs, labour committee, or professional associations and deprives them of the right to vote or be elected.

Foreign communists—apart from diplomats—are banned from the country and penalties of up to six years in jail are provided for anyone distributing propaganda.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

**FOR SALE**  
"For Sale—Volkswagen Sedan 1955—Excellent Condition Price \$1,200.00 contact Miss McKnight CAAG Office 20197."

## CORRECTION

We regret a typographical error in yesterday's editorial. The number of scouts in Afghanistan Sarandoy was erroneously stated 25,000 which should be corrected to 2,500.

## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +27°C.  
Minimum +8°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-05 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-44 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Cloudy and Rain.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 74

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1963 (JOWZA 5, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## ASSEMBLY CHANGES RULE VICE-PRESIDENTS & SECRETARIES TO BE ELECTED ANNUALLY

KABUL, May 27.—The National Assembly in a plenary session yesterday voted to change one of its longstanding rules concerning the election of its Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The tradition in the Assembly so far had been to elect the Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries for a full term of three years. According to the new procedure adopted yesterday these officials will be elected each year in the beginning of the session.

The proposal to change the rule was earlier made by Mr. Shaida, the First Secretary of the Assembly.

Before voting on the issue several deputies commented on Mr. Shaida's proposal. Mr. Ghulam Ghaus Salim Aalam (Ghazi) welcomed the proposal.

Mr. Jehandarsah (Deh Sabz) said that the proposal should first be forwarded to the Law Commission of the Assembly and then brought up for the plenary session's consideration.

Mr. Mohammad Aman Anwarzada (Khanabad) said since all members of the Law Commission were present at the plenary session therefore a decision adopted by it would automatically prevail over any ruling by the Law Commission.

Mr. Wali Mohammad Rahimi, the Second Vice-President of the Assembly, said that the Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries were elected in the beginning of the 11th term, and on the basis of a longstanding rule existing in this regard elections for these offices should be held every three years.

He said if the rule is being amended it should first go through legal channels.  
Mr. Abdul Rashid (Moosa Kala) said that in the first and second articles of rules concerning the duties of the Assembly no mention has been made about the term of office for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. It is, therefore, essential, he said, to make an interpretation of those two articles.  
Mr. Gul Mohammad the Second Secretary of the Assembly said that since there was no clear cut provision in the two articles about this issue, therefore, it shows that the election of these officials has taken place on the basis of tradition and thus the Assembly had the right to change this tradition.

Mr. Abdul Rashid (Pul-i-Khumri) also said that the Assembly had the right to change the rule.

Dr. Hashmatullah (Kabul City) said we have committed ourselves to take all our decisions on the basis of national interests and in such a way as to improve our method of work in the Assembly.

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor (Spinboldak) said since already one month had elapsed from the third session of the Eleventh Term it would be better if the old procedure is observed throughout the session.

Mr. Shaida said that he was extremely happy that his proposal based on the spirit of reforms which are to take place in our country was receiving the general approval of the deputies.

Summing up the debate the President of the National Assembly Dr. Abdul Zahir said that

## Reception In Honour Of Afghan And Pakistani Delegations By Mr. Aram

TEHERAN, May 27.—A reception was held in honour of the Afghan and Pakistani delegations now in the Iranian Capital to take appropriate decision on the resumption of diplomatic consular and trade relations between the two countries, by Mr. Abbas Aram, the Foreign Minister of Iran at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The function was also attended by Mr. Assadullah Alam, the Prime Minister, some Cabinet Ministers and high ranking officials of the Iranian Government and Head of the Diplomatic Corps in Teheran.

**Maxican Ambassador Arrives In Kabul**

KABUL, May 27.—Mr. Octavid Paz Mexican Ambassador in Delhi who has also to serve as Mexican Ambassador in the court of Kabul arrived by car on Saturday evening. He is to present his credentials to His Majesty the King.

Mr. Amin Etemadi Deputy Chief of the Protocol Department in Foreign Ministry met Mr. Paz at Kabul Hotel yesterday and welcomed him as the new Ambassador of Mexico at the court of Kabul.

## Dr. Popal Meets Prince Ahmad Shah

KABUL, May 27.—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah at the Red Crescent Society and discussed matters of interest to the Ministry of Education and the Society.

Dr. Popal promised every co-operation specially in the development of the youth gathering in the Society which is particularly related to the Ministry of Education.

## TSHOMBE DEFIES PLAN FOR PARTITION OF KATANGA

ELISABETHVILLE, Congo, May 27, (AP).—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga strongly rejected partition of his province. He told 8,000 Africans in a sport stadium here on Saturday night.

"I am neither President of Northern Katanga nor Southern Katanga nor any other part of Katanga. I was elected and remain President of all Katanga. I will never take part in the Government of a mere district, for that is what people want to reduce our country to."

The Congolese House of Representatives on Tuesday voted for the creation of a new (Lualaba) Province which would cut Katanga in two.

"We must obtain a Federal Constitution and a fair share of our income. Trust those who always trusted you and I promise you your efforts will not be in vain," said Tshombe.

"A wind of madness is blowing now among some politicians or amateur politicians. We are watching the creation of new parties which only represent the writers of manifestos. New provinces are created which only satisfy those who hope to become ministers."

Until last January, Katanga had been prosperous and peaceful, now it was experiencing economic difficulties, he said.

## African Summit Ends New O.A.U. Charter Provides For Annual Meeting Of African Heads

ADDIS ABABA, May 27, (DPA).—The African Summit Conference came to a successful end when Heads of State or Government in the final session here early Sunday morning signed the new Charter for an "Organization of Africa Unity".

Premier Milton Obote of Uganda emphasized that with the signing of the new Charter the former Charters of the Monrovia and Casablanca Groups ceased to exist.

The Charter provided for at least one annual meeting of African Heads of State or Government in an African Assembly.

The "Organization of African Unity" will consist of a Ministerial Council, a General Secretariat, a Court of Arbitration, a Defence Council, and various commissions dealing with decolonization, economic co-operation, and other African problems.

In accordance with the desire of the great majority of the African Nations the sovereignty of the members of the new organization will remain undiminished.

It was not yet decided whether Togo would be admitted to join the All-African Organization.

(Due to strong resistance, mainly by Nigeria and Guinea, Togolese Representatives were not allowed to participate in the Addis Ababa Conference).

An additional resolution brought original harsh demands, like that of Algeria for the establishment of an all-African Corps of Volunteers for the liberation of dependent African territories, into a milder form.

The resolution merely recommended that each independent African Nation should form volunteer groups for various areas with the aims of "supporting existing African Freedom Movements".

The resolution furthermore repeated the demand for a complete boycott of Portugal and South Africa in the fields of economy and traffic and for a rupture of diplomatic relations between the African Nations and these two countries.

An "anti-apartheid" resolution even requested that all nations break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The Summit Conference also stressed that the economy of all African Nations was based on the export of raw materials and that the African countries in consequence suffered severely from the constant drop in raw material prices.

The Conference requested joint action to achieve considerably higher prices for raw materials. Such price increases could also reduce the necessity for foreign aid.

Suitable steps would include the operation of free trade zones between African countries as well as the establishment of a joint external tariff and of joint transport companies.

The project of a Common African Market was not mentioned in the Conference resolution.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Bina  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 27, 1963

## OUR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

Tomorrow Afghanistan observes the 45th anniversary of its independence. In 1919, after our fathers gained the freedom of this country, a series of reforms aimed at providing better social conditions for our people and patching together the nation, which through century-long struggle against colonialism had suffered a great deal, were launched. Our people started reconstruction work, but unfortunately a reactionary uprising upset the whole structure once again. The hero of the War of Independence, His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, led the nation and quelled the uprising. Thirty four years have passed since then. Now that we are marking another anniversary of the regaining of our independence, for the first time we find ourselves at the threshold of major social changes. Independence was a first step towards this goal. It indeed took this much time to prepare ourselves for such an occasion.

Freedom by itself is not an end. Under the blessings of freedom peoples and nations are able to strive for the most cherished ideals and goals which have given distinction to man from the rest of the universe. And on the eve of the 45th anniversary of our independence, it is indeed a moment of great joy for all of us that we have embarked on the kind of reforms the real aim of which is to provide every member of our society with the dignity and prestige which man is meant to possess. On this great historic occasion we deem it to be our duty to offer our homage to His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir the hero of independence and those who sacrificed their lives for that sacred cause. Under the guidance of His Majesty the King we are sure to reach the goal of social and economic progress in much the same spirit as we regained our freedom from colonialism.

As Afghanistan has been a country which for the first time against colonialism and de-

## May 28 in The Afghan History THE LANGUAGE

By CHARDIWAJ

An account of operations in the 3rd Afghanistan war has just been published under the title of "Afghanistan in 1919". The book is published by Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, London and New York. The author of the book is Lt. Gen. G. N. Molesworth. The author who was a subaltern during the Third Afghan War, also served as Quartermaster General of the Indian army and Deputy Chief of the General staff.

The General says in his book that during the First World War a party was established in Kabul which included Nasrullah Khan the Amir's brother, Amanullah Khan Amir's son and General Nader Khan Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army but, says the author, the real brain behind it was Nader Khan, an able soldier and strategist. General Molesworth adds that in the First and Second Anglo-Afghan Wars the British were on the offensive but during the Third Afghan War the Afghans were in offensive position and the British forces were compelled to fight a defensive war. The author says that the Third Afghan War was the result of the two previous wars creating a sense of revenge in the minds of Afghans. And this was the reason that General Nader Khan selected the same route for his offensive which was selected by General Roberts during the Second Afghan War.

General Molesworth says that British War Office put into the field an army commanded by 73 Generals of the British army. The "ration strength" reached 750,000 British and Indian, the animals involved 450,000. Beside this one division of the British army was stationed at Mashad to attack Herat in case of necessity. General Molesworth who was serving on the Khyber front says that this flank of the Afghan line was very weak and after three battles in Khyber area the British

## U.N. Statistical Publications On Industrial And Agricultural Progression

The United Nations published on Sunday a 688-page volume of statistics on the industrial and agricultural progression from 1948 through 1961.

Figures from official sources in 135 countries plus some estimates make up the tables, in many cases incomplete.

Mr. Patrick Loftus, Chief of the Statistical Services, said the trends in the broad picture generally still hold good.

The tables indicate that through 1961, the United States held first place in at least 93 fields of human endeavour to the Soviet Union's 27. Where some other country outdistanced them both, the United States was still ahead of the Soviet Union 26-18.

The Soviet Union had no data reported in at least 50 tables. Some show the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries behind the West but gain-

feated it, we have persistently since then supported the right of other nations to freedom and self-determination. On this honourable moment we cannot ignore the bitter fact that the right of our Pakhtunistani brethren to self-determination still is being trampled. The people of Pakhtunistan stood with us together when we fought the British colonialism, we cannot remain aloof now when they are struggling for their rights.

Its reader ratio is higher than the Soviet Unions, although Britain's 506 readers per 1,000 popu-

lary occupied the Afghan posts at Dacca in the Afghan territory. Here the British army received the orders to march towards Jalalabad for the occupation of Kabul. But in the meantime the news of the offensive by General Nader Khan disturbed the peace of mind of the British General Staff and to avoid the encirclement of the British army the British troops in Dacca were ordered to abandon their march towards Jalalabad and to retreat towards Peshawar.

It was May 23 that Nader Khan left Matun, in Khrst, 30 miles west of Thal and marched eastwards down the course of the Kaitu River. This caused considerable interest to the Wazirs of the Tochi valley. It appeared that he might be moving on Spinwam and Shewa, which were 15 miles south of Thal, on the road between Thal and Miranshah. Accordingly, the small garrisons of these posts were withdrawn southwards. These posts were situated in an open plain and two squadrons of 31st lancers were sent up from Miranshah to assist the Militia to withdraw. It seems that this measure was only taken in time for, as each post was evacuated, it was occupied by Afghan regulars, accompanied by large bodies of Wazirs. These followed up the Militia and captured 18 men. The remainder, however, reached Idak, in the Tochi valley, on the evening of 25th May. In the meantime other small posts in the Tochi valley, west of Miranshah, were also evacuated.

After occupying Spinwam and Shewa posts, Nader Khan now had available for other projects: 3,000 Afghan regular infantry, two 10 cm. Krupp Howitzers, seven 7.5 cm Krupp Mountain Guns, and a large tribal gathering. His main body was some 20 miles south-west of Thal and the same distance from Miranshah in the Tochi valley. He had a choice of moving against either, if he took the latter course, he

Thus the 28th of May holds an important place in the Afghan history and will be remembered and respected by the coming generations. On this occasion we pray for the soul of His late Majesty the King Mohammad Nadir Shah and other martyrs of Third Afghan War called by Afghans, The Holy War of Independence.

The Caliph thanked God saying so long as people thought that way no harm could come to them. Similarly, said the article, one day Caliph Omar needed some money and he wrote a letter to his treasurer asking for his month's salary in advance; whereupon the treasurer brought the letter with the keys to the treasury saying O, Caliph of Islam, you have asked for a month's advance while you are not certain whether you can live for another month. The Caliph replied by saying that the treasurer was right and refused to draw the money.

Among the classifications where other countries outdistanced both the Soviet Union and the United States were Peoples Republic of China's rice output, India's peanuts and tea production, Brazil's coffee growing, Southern Africa's output of gold, chrome and vanadium ore.

Mexico produced the most silver, Canada led in asbestos, newsprint and tourists. The Congo had the highest cobalt and diamond production. Malaya was highest in natural rubber and tin concentrates.

Jamaica produced the most bauxite, East Germany the most lignite.

Japan produced the most full length films, launched the most merchant vessels. Had the highest fish catch and did the most whaling. It also showed one dollar in wages production three dollars worth of product.

Australia led the world in sheep, wool and lead ore, and Italy produced the most wine and olive oil.

The year book says the estimated world population at the end of 1961 was 3,069 billion, increasing at the rate of 1.8 per cent or more than 55 million a year.

The author said this means that the factory has been able to save up approximately 1000 tons of cement annually since its establishment barely five years ago to serve a noble purpose. In encouraging other organizations to take similar steps in assisting welfare institutions the author thanks, in his capacity as an ordinary citizen, the workers and officials of the factory for their sentiments and wished them success.

The article quotes the first Caliph Abu Baker as saying: O, the nation of Islam! Although I am your Amir, yet in no way am I better than you. My duty is to do justice among you and to safeguard the weak against the strong and conduct the nation's affairs through consultation.

The second Caliph Hazrat-e-Omar Farouq used to consult with a group of select and learned figures on some issues and with the widest possible majority on others.

The article quotes him as telling his people one day: "O, Muslims, if your Caliph deviates from the principles laid down by Islam then what sort of treatment would you give him? One of the audience rose in reply with an open sword in his hand and said "we will put him on the right tract with this (pointing to the sword)".

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## AT A GLANCE

## AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an article by Mr. Abdul Rahim Mujahidzade entitled "Islam and democracy". In this article the author has pointed out that Islam as an institution is very democratic at its tenets and that the system of administration was most democratic until the last of the four Caliphs who ruled after Prophet Mohammad died.

Giving an example of the sort of democracy practiced then the article said that consulting the widest majority of the people on issues of national importance has been incorporated explicitly in the principles of Islam. Freedom of expression—another essential pillar of democracy—was practiced to the fullest during the reign of the Caliphs.

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The Caliph thanked God saying so long as people thought that way no harm could come to them.

Similarly, said the article, one day Caliph Omar needed some money and he wrote a letter to his treasurer asking for his month's salary in advance; whereupon the treasurer brought the letter with the keys to the treasury saying O, Caliph of Islam, you have asked for a month's advance while you are not certain whether you can live for another month. The Caliph replied by saying that the treasurer was right and refused to draw the money.

All these examples, continued the article, point out that Islam if adhered to fully permits the widest margin of freedom for self expression and consultation becomes necessary, in the executive.

In another article published in yesterday's *Islah* Mr. R. Ghafouri has welcomed the step taken by the Jabal-e-Sera Cement Factory to donate some 5000 tons of cement to the Kabul Municipal Corporation for the enhancement and reconstruction of the capital city.

The author said this means that the factory has been able to save up approximately 1000 tons of cement annually since its establishment barely five years ago to serve a noble purpose. In encouraging other organizations to take similar steps in assisting welfare institutions the author thanks, in his capacity as an ordinary citizen, the workers and officials of the factory for their sentiments and wished them success.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music: 5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30  
KABUL—DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40  
KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

## ARRIVALS:

KANDAHAR—KABUL  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

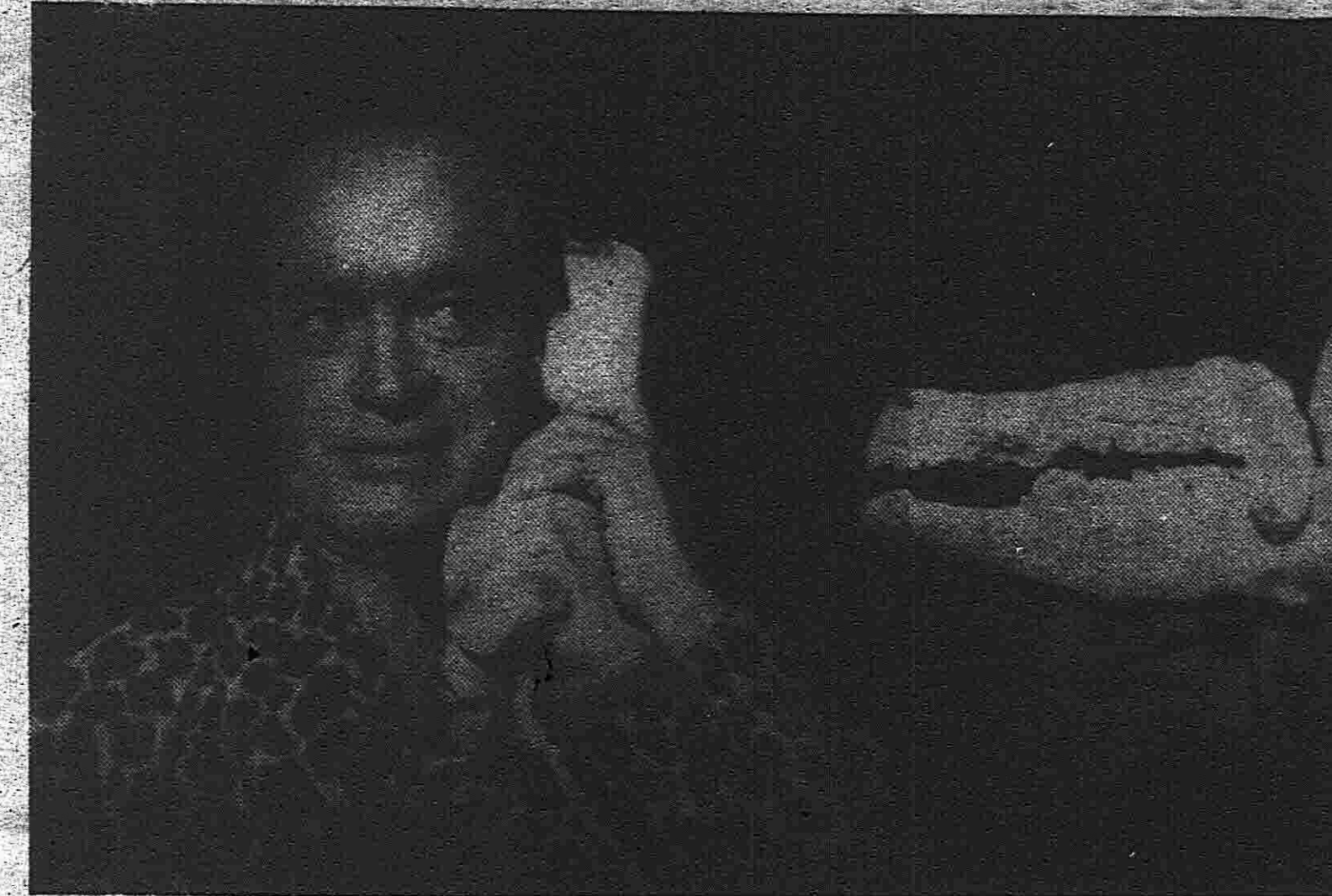
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20097-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22018

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829  
Afghan Phone No. 22019  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743  
Inayat Phone No. 20060  
Nizami Phone No. 22803

## Another One Of Bob Hope's Jokes



Matt Merriwether (BOB HOPE) calls the operator from a phone built into a giant thigh bone resting on an animal's skull, which forms the base in his jungle decorated hut apartment in New York.

CALL ME BWANA, directed by Gordon Douglas in Eastman Colour stars BOB HOPE and ANITA EKBERG with co-stars EDIE ADAMS and

LIONEL JEFFRIES. Produced by A. R. Broccoli for Eon Productions Ltd. the film will be released in the Eastern Hemisphere by the Rank Organization.

## MAULANA JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI: Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

PART II

From Baghdad Baha came to Mecca. After performing the pilgrimage, he went to Zinjan, where the ruler of the place Fakhrud Din Bahramshah, a great patron of learning, accorded him a most enthusiastic reception. From Zinjan the party went to Lorinda and settled down to a life of comparative peace. Maulana, who was now eighteen years old, married a lady named Gohar Khatun, daughter of Khwaja Sharafud Din Samargandi. This lady bore him three sons: Alaud Din, Baha-ud Din Sultan, and Muzafarud Din. After the death of his wife, who died quite young, Maulana married a second wife, Kara Khatun, from whom he had a son and a daughter.

It was at the invitation of Alaud Din Kaikubad, the Seljuk king of Asia Minor, that the family moved to Konya (Iconium), the capital of the Empire, and decided to settle there permanently. It was from now onwards that Maulana got the title of Rumi.

Maulana was a young man of twenty-two when he came to Konya, and except for his travels in pursuit of knowledge to foreign lands, he lived there for the rest of his life. He died in 1273 A.D. (672 A.H.), and was buried in the same city where his mausoleum stands to this day.

On the death of his father in 1231 A.D., young Maulana who was hardly twenty-four, took the professional chair and was to hold aloft the banner of spiritualism. Maulana had acquired various subjects: theology, logic, metaphysics, philosophy and mathematics—from his father, who was keenly devoted to his son and was sincerely anxious to impart him the best education that was possible in those days. He also appointed his trusted and able disciple, Burhan-ud Din Muhaqqiq Tirmizi, as a tutor charged with the responsibility of Maulana's education, who frequently acknowledged his debt to his renowned scholar. When Baha died, Burhan was not in Konya. He arrived there one year after the death of his Master and spiritual leader, and made up his mind to bequeath to his pupil the spiritual treasure which he had inherited from his father Baha. This period of intensive training lasted for about nine years. After that Maulana went to Syria and studied at Halab (Aleppo) and Damascus, which were then the most important centres of Islamic learning. The duration of his stay in these two cities was probably seven years.

Maulana, on his return to Konya, was an acknowledged teacher and a great leader of thought. Well-versed in religious sciences, philosophy, jurisprudence and morals, he now embarked on the career of imparting his knowledge to others, which was destined to exert a powerful influence on the Muslim world for centuries. This profession of a teacher soon won for him a great fame, but he had yet to attain immortality by writing his great Mathnavi—the Quran in Pahlavi.

As a teacher, he was busy imparting religious knowledge, giving fatwas (legal opinions on matters of law) having discussion with Ulama. In the midst of these activities suddenly a great change came over Maulana, which made him to leave his academic career and become a mystic, and this at a time when all over the world people had learnt to respect him for his vast knowledge and sound philosophy. Every one who came into contact with him found himself spell-bound by his personality. So great was his prestige that kings and princes came to him from far and wide and considered it a great honour to sit at his feet and listen to his discourses. It was at such a time that his life underwent a sudden and revolutionary change, and his career as a professor came to an abrupt end.

In our age of automation and cybernetics, a special part is to be played by automation as applied to measurements and observations. This line will also be pursued in investigating atmospheric radioactivity. Already a number of convenient filter and electric filter designs have been suggested.

In Vilnius a station has been set up, which will hunt for, disclose and investigate relations existing between weather phenomena and the concentration of radioactive substances in the air and in rainfall. (APN)

## Pathet Lao Repulses Right-Wing Attack, Says NCNA

TOKYO, May 27, (AP)—The New China News Agency (NCNA) said on Saturday the Pathet Lao claims it repulsed attacks by Laotian rightwing and neutralist troops in Xieng Khouang, Lak Houang and Dong Dan. NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said "they made a fierce onslaught on the city of Xieng Khouang on May 13 but were turned back."

NCNA, quoting the leftist voice of Laos, said "from May 19th to 21st, covered by heavy gunfire, they made a second massive attack on Xieng Khouang." "At the same time, they attacked the forces of Major Thiep of the genuine neutralist faction stationed at Nong Nam, Dong Dan, and Lak San and were badly mauled," it said.

## Blondie

## By Chic Young





## Senator Suggests U.S. Withdrawal From NATO If Costs Are Not Shared

WASHINGTON, May 27, (AP)—Senator Wayne Morse suggested on Sunday that the United States get out of NATO unless its Allies are "willing to pay their full share" in the defense of Europe.

But Mr. William Tyler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, said the United States can not leave NATO because "the Security of Europe is vital to our own security today, as it was 12 years ago."

Both men gave their views in a pre-recorded television interview.

Mr. Morse, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "we have had very little evidence, particularly from France" that the Western European Nations are willing to contribute their full shares to European defence.

Questioning whether NATO is needed any longer, Mr. Morse continued:

"Europe no longer is threatened by Soviet Union to any such degree as she was in 1949... if war breaks out, it probably will be over the heads of Europe—it will be nuclear war between Soviet Union and the United States and therefore the time has come to find out whether Europe is going to stand with us or stand on the sidelines."

"In my opinion, they'll stand on the sidelines."

Defending the NATO nuclear arrangements made at Ottawa last week, Mr. Tyler said they mean "the nuclear forces will be more living and more real to our NATO Allies than our nuclear defence establishment had been before."

On the question of whether the United States should remain in NATO, Mr. Tyler said:

The thing to remember (is) that we're not in NATO because Europe expects us to be in NATO. We're not in Europe to please our European Allies... (but) because the security of Europe is vital to our own security today, as it was 12 years ago."

## Pope John Suffers New Internal Bleeding Attack

VATICAN CITY, May 27, (AP). Ailing Pope John XXII, seriously weakened by a new attack of internal bleeding, was bedridden Monday under strictest medical watch.

His Chief Rome Physician, Doctor Piero Mazzoni, stayed close to the bedside of the 81-year-old Pontiff for the sixth overnight vigil in a row.

Pope John's personal physician, Dr. Antonio Gasbarrini, summoned urgently from his home in Bologna, was on alert for immediate call should the Pope's condition take another grave turn for the worse.

It was possibly the Pope's worst relapse since he was first stricken by his stomach ailment last November.

Both Dr. Gasbarrini and Dr. Mazzoni reported Sunday night that the weakened Roman Catholic Ruler was showing some slight improvement.

But their reports did little to allay the deepening sense of gloom at the Vatican.

The Pope was said to be taking only liquid nourishment. Reports had circulated that Pope John had received the last rites. But Vatican sources denied this, saying that communion had been brought to him in his bed because he was not allowed to rise and go to his private Chapel to say mass.

## Hakimi Returns From WHO General Assembly

KABUL, May 27.—Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, Chief of the Public Health Department in the Ministry of Public Health, returned to Kabul after taking part in the General Assembly of the WHO at Geneva. Representatives from one hundred and eighteen member countries attended the Assembly which lasted for three weeks. Dr. Hakimi said the resolutions adopted at the Assembly were primarily aimed at helping the developing nations.

He said it was decided by the assembly that nations confronted with Malaria problem should set funds in which voluntary contributions should be invited.

## Apridis to Continue Struggle For National Rights

KABUL, May 27.—A report from Teera, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that a grand jirga was held at Tora Wiala on May 22.

The jirga was presided over by Alhaj Mohammad Nadir Khan Zekha Khail Apridi. Scholars, national leaders and thousands of Apridi tribesmen participated in the jirga.

National leaders delivered speeches on the necessity of political unity. Their speeches were

## Eleven People Executed In Iraq For Resisting February Eight Revolution

BAGHDAD, May 27, (Reuters).—Eleven men alleged to have resisted the February 8 revolt which overthrew Iraq's Kassem regime were executed by firing squad on Saturday, it was announced here on Sunday.

The Military Governor-General said in a statement that the men, 10 of whom were Army Captains, had been sentenced by an Army Court.

The statement came only a few hours after Baghdad Radio announced that a number of people, including civilians, had been arrested in connexion with a planned coup against the Government. The Radio said they would stand trial in public.

The Middle East News Agency in Cairo said 60 officers and 120 civilians had been arrested and charged with taking part in the plot. It said they included the leaders of the Arab Nationalist Movement, the Arab Socialist Party and the National Front.

President Abdul Salam Arif drove through the streets of Baghdad on Saturday night following news of the foiled coup. The Prime Minister, Major-General Ahmed Hassan Bakr, mingled with holiday making crowds jamming the streets on the muslim new year.

The capital returned to work on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Military Governor has ordered the impounding of property of a number of Senior Army Officers, Lawyers and a Former Minister in the Prime Minister Hassan Bakr's Cabinet. The Minister is Abdul Sattar Ali Alhussein, Housing Chief until last week's reshuffle. No reason



In order to contribute to the new building for the WHO Regional Office for South East Asia recently constructed in New Delhi, the Ministry of Public Health presented to that Organization, through the Afghan Ambassador in Delhi (right) is seen with regional Director of WHO.

The tables are considered to be among the finest stonework performed in Afghanistan. One of the tables carry floral and the other fish designs in mosaic. The Afghan Ambassador in Delhi (right) is seen with regional Director of WHO.

applauded warmly, the report adds. The jirga decided that all Apridi tribe will continue their struggle until the Pakhtunistan nation attained its right to self-determination. The jirga also said that they will not spare any sacrifice in this regard.

The jirga expressed concern over the illness of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other political prisoners of Pakhtunistan in Pakistani jails and demanded from the Government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners as soon as possible.

Observers said the thwarting of an alleged anti-Government plot in Iraq appeared to have strengthened support for the Baath Party which dominates the political scene both in Iraq and Syria.

An appendix to the Iraqi Penal Code approved by the Cabinet and made public on Sunday provides for severe penalties—including the death sentence—against political or religious trouble-makers.

## Soviet Union And Britain Discuss Cease-Fire Appeal To All Parties In Laos

LONDON, May 27, (Reuters).—Britain and the Soviet Union have discussed the question of a cease-fire appeal to all Parties in Laos, an authoritative source said here on Sunday.

This discussion arose out of the latest communication from the International Control Commission in Laos, which has asked Britain and the Soviet Union to make an appeal for a cease-fire and the carrying out in full of the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, the sources added.

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-Chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference which agreed that Laos should be independent, unified and neutral.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said here that Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, the British Ambassador in Moscow, on Saturday called on Mr. Sergei Lapin, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister,

## Situation In Iraq "Extremely Good," Reports Arif

DAMASCUS, May 27, (Reuters).—The Syrian Prime Minister, Mr. Salah Bitar, told reporters that President Abdul Salam Arif of Iraq had assured him by telephone yesterday that the situation in Iraq was "extremely good."

Observers said the thwarting of an alleged anti-Government plot in Iraq appeared to have strengthened support for the Baath Party which dominates the political scene both in Iraq and Syria.

Almost all Syrian army commands and units have already pledged all-out support for both revolutionary regimes to "crush" "opportunistic agents."

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film: DUEL with translation in Persian.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT, starring: Belendali.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY with translation in Persian.

**ZAINEB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: MOON NIGHTS with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 27.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates In Afghanis:  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 116414 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 101214 per French Franc.  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cheque).  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cash).

## More Than 100 Political Prisoners In Aden

CAIRO, May 27, (Reuters).—Mr. Ahmed Nasser, a Representative of the Aden Peoples Socialist Party, told a United Nations inquiry here on Sunday that there were more than 100 political detainees in Aden.

He produced a photograph which was said to show the effects of torture which he claimed had been inflicted on people in Aden.

Mr. Nasser, addressing a United Nations sub-committee which arrived here on Saturday to examine the Adeni situation, said the people of Aden wanted independence and union with Yemen, and were against autonomy.

## CORRECTION

The garden tea held Saturday, May 25, at the American Embassy residence was sponsored by the American Women's Association and not by the wives of Ambassadors at the Court of Kabul, as reported in the May 26 issue of the Kabul Times. The money obtained will go to the American Women's Charity Fund, which goes to various Afghan charities. "A benefit garden party sponsored by the Diplomatic Wives Organization of Kabul, will be held at 4 p.m. June 5 at the Kabul Hotel garden."

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**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
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—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 75

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1963 (JOWZA 7, 1342 S.H.)

## Nation Celebrates Independence Anniversary Functions Held By Afghan Missions In Foreign Countries

KABUL, May 29.—The 45th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence was observed with special ceremonies yesterday.

From nine in the morning until 11 a.m., His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Afghan National Assembly, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials, Members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama and the High Court, the Governor of Kabul, and the Mayor of Kabul signed the Special Book at Delkushah Palace. The Heads of Diplomatic Corps signed the book from 11 in the morning till mid-day.

Mr. Hao-Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was granted audience by His Majesty the King yesterday. Ambassador Hao-Ting presented to His Majesty the felicitations of the Diplomatic Corps on the 45th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

The 45th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence was also celebrated by Afghan missions in various friendly countries. Radio stations and the Press in most countries have presented special programmes and articles on this national and historical day of Afghanistan.

In Moscow, Mr. Shah Aalami, the Afghan Ambassador gave a reception yesterday at which the First Deputy Prime Minister and other prominent Soviet figures as well as the Diplomatic Corps in Moscow were present. The daily Pravda published an article on the very close and amicable relations between the two neighbouring countries and expressed satisfaction at the manner in which these relations are being further strengthened on the basis of good neighbourliness and mutual respect.

A similar function was held at the Afghan Embassy in Peking in which Mr. Chou en Lai, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chen-Yi, the Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and prominent personalities of the People's Republic of China as well as the Diplomatic Corps were present.

Mr. Miskinyar, the Afghan Ambassador and Mr. Chen Yi, delivered speeches at the function. Mr. Miskinyar referred in his speech to the close ties existing between Afghanistan and China over the centuries, adding that Afghanistan had always followed a policy of non-alignment with free judgment and wants all international differences to be settled peacefully. Afghanistan, he said, has warmly supported the right of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

He is Mr. Vassilievitch Zavadovsky, who told home service listeners he knew other cosmonauts listed in the press reports "very well." One of them had just become a father, and another lived in the Ukraine, he said.

The New York Journal-American last week named three Soviet cosmonauts whom it said had been launched into space and then lost.

Mr. Zavadovsky said his own name and picture had appeared in the Soviet press because of his work as a tester of aviation instruments.

(Contd. on page 4)

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul, Hite  
Mosque Shar-e-naw, Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Fami Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1



His Majesty the King received on Thursday the Wrestling Team which recently returned from a tour of India. Mr. Mohammad Farouk Sera, the President of the Olympic Federation and the Soviet coach were also present. His Majesty expressed satisfaction at the fact that the team had been successful in their contests. Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim the famous Afghan Wrestler received special Royal cognisance. Mr. Sera thanked His Majesty for his interest in the development of national sports in the country.

## AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN AGREE TO RESUME RELATIONS COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED TODAY

TEHRAN, May 29.—Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed yesterday to resume diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Mr. Sayed Kassim Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information and on behalf of Pakistan by Mr. Zulfikar Bhutto, the Pakistani Foreign Minister.

A communique on the subject is to be issued later today simultaneously in Kabul, Tehran and Rawalpindi. Relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were severed in September 1961.

According to another item from Tehran a dinner was given on Thursday night in honour of Mr. Rishitya and other members of the Afghan delegation at Tehran's Hilton Hotel, by the Press and Publications Minister of Iran.

The guests included Iranian Cabinet Ministers, scholars, authors, and editors. Artistic shows were performed by a group of Iranian artists at the function.

KABUL, May 29.—Dr. Abdul Hafiz, Regional Advisor to the FAO on cultivation and improvement of wheat and barley left for Cairo yesterday. He had come to Afghanistan to study the mode of cultivation of wheat and barley.

Mr. Hafiz said during departure that he believed a sound basis had been laid for the improvement of wheat and barley crops in Afghanistan.

As Afghanistan is one of the main centres of the cultivation of wheat and barley in the Middle East, he said, possibilities of improved and increased crops of these cereals are greater in this country.

## President Kennedy's Personal Message To His Majesty

KABUL, May 29.—In order to present a personal message from His Excellency the President of the United States to His Majesty the King, Mr. John Milton Steeves, the US Ambassador in Kabul was granted a Royal Audience yesterday, the Department of Royal Protocol announced.

## Soviet Engineer Receives Stair Medal

KABUL, May 29.—A Stair Medal awarded by His Majesty the King to Mr. Tomanov, Chief Soviet Engineer at Jangalak Factories was presented to him in a special function by Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Thursday night. The Medal has been awarded to Mr. Tomanov as a token of appreciation for his services in the development of the Jangalak Factories. In receiving the medal Mr. Tomanov expressed gratitude for His Majesty's kindness.

## U.A.R. And Algeria To Continue Struggle For Palestine Arab's Right

ALGIERS, May 29, (Reuters).—Algerian Prime Minister Ahmed Ben Bella and President Nasser of the U.A.R. joined on Tuesday in re-affirming their determination to continue the struggle for the liberation of Arab Palestine.

A joint communique, stating that this was issued following talks between the two leaders in Cairo. Mr. Ben Bella returned to Algiers earlier Tuesday.

The communique said the two leaders discussed African problems and expressed their "total satisfaction concerning the results obtained" at the (Addis Ababa) Conference of Heads of State of independent African countries.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 29, 1963

## CHANGE OF RULE

The National Assembly in a plenary session on Sunday voted to change the rule regarding the election of its Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. It approved a measure which will cut down the office term of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to one year instead of the full three years.

While the Assembly has adopted the measure regarding the term of office for the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, it is expected that it should also define whether a deputy can stand for re-election to these posts and if he can, for how many terms? It should also be explained as to whether these posts are to be honorary posts in the future or would they become effective and instrumental organs in conducting the day to day affairs of the Assembly and also in outlining long-term policies. It should be noted that while short-term election to these offices provides for a more democratic system within the Assembly, at the same time, if these posts are to be honorary posts in the future or would they become effective and instrumental organs in conducting the day to day affairs of the Assembly and also in outlining long-term policies. It should be noted that while short-term election to these offices provides for a more democratic system within the Assembly, at the same time, if these posts are to be honorary posts in the future or would they become effective and instrumental organs in conducting the day to day affairs of the Assembly and also in outlining long-term policies.

In the light of this brief analysis, we hope that the measure adopted would bring an improvement in the method of work in the National Assembly. The role of this National Assembly, at a time when a number of social reforms have been projected, is indeed highly important and it is our earnest hope that, as pointed out by several deputies during the debate last Sunday, the change of rule itself, would serve as a demonstration of the fact that measures discussed or adopted by the Assembly are done in such a way as to serve the highest interest of the country and enhance the successful execution of the reforms which we have all agreed will benefit all members of our society and that our esteemed deputies are well aware of the significance of their duties at this juncture.

The role of this particular session is indeed important of our national development.

## A Problem Of Administration THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By: R. YUSUFZAI

"Of all men that distinguish themselves by memorable achievements the first place of honour seems due to legislators and founders of state who transmit a system of laws and institutions to secure the peace, happiness and liberty of future generations".

David Hume  
We are pledging ourselves to principles basic to human dignity and to laws and rules which are undeniable human rights. Our determined effort to establish a system where each and every member of this society, regardless of birth, colour, or creed can enjoy and use his rights as a human is a progress, difficult to assess in figures, but surpasses any other achievement we have made so far. Economic progress important as it is, can only be attained and maintained if these very basic rights are guaranteed. That is the citizens of this country can think, act, and talk freely and can demand justice whenever their rights are violated.

We should not belittle or minimize the importance of this undertaking, nor should we take lightly the responsibilities associated or generated by this venture. The vanguards and initiators of democracy, who deserve full credit for the bold steps

taken, responsibilities assumed and accomplishments made cannot give away democracy in packages. It is the enlightened who should take the initiative in learning, practicing and teaching democratic principles. The educated, the administrator, and the man entrusted with a duty small or big, imposing or unnoticeable has a function and a part to play. True, that we have few people who are familiar with and experienced in the complexities and difficulties of the work which lies ahead. However the position does not change. We have pledged ourselves to a titanic task which must be done. Its good or bad consequences are directed at us. We ourselves are donors and receivers at the same time. It is up to us, as an intrinsic part of this scheme, to give full support actively to the present Government who is doing its best.

Desire for personal advancement and power is an intrinsic human characteristic, but to make struggle for power one's sole objective, and that also irrespective of means utilized, is contradictory to the very basic concept for which we are struggling. We should not allow that life.

## The Future Of S.W. Africa

The time has come for a serious reconsideration of the past and for the reconstruction of a hopeful and tranquil future in our country. There must be a start to improve relations among our people irrespective of their racial differences. Such a new era must be based on the principle of complete mutual trust, equality and confidence. This will require mutual reliability on the part of all concerned—a confidence which must transcend the narrow barriers of racism and bigotry.

I believe that as we engage in the struggle of national unification of all our people for the realization of our collective objective, and as we struggle to break away from the colonial rule of South Africa and its past, its psychological and political injustice, South West African militant nationalism faces the crucial challenges of the tension that are inherent with the problems of creating trust, confidence and mutual respect which give birth to a genuine collective national leadership and productive political co-operation among the people of our country where apartheid has torn asunder and shattered the development of normal political transition into nationhood.

The challenge now before us is to free our country from South African colonialism and to build an independent democratic Namib State with fundamental constitutional guarantees for all so that all citizens of our country may participate in the total life of the nation irrespective of race, ethnic origin, tribe, colour, nation and sex. The restoration of our sovereignty and national independence must be achieved in unity, peace and tranquillity. The African political power must be reflected through a super non-tribal democratic party. This emphasis of freedom and independence in unity, peace and tranquillity, is neither a chivalrous choice nor one determined by

than ever before, and we know that our esteemed deputies are well aware of the significance of their duties at this juncture.

narrow tribal or racial considerations. It is a choice determined by the reality of our situation. The time has come for us to face the future in unity and with the pride of all South West African Africans.

## POLAND CHARGES U.S.A. AND RIGHT WING TENSION IN LAOS SPLIT BETWEEN ICC MEMBERS

WARSAW, Poland, May 29, (AP)—Poland charged on Tuesday night that Laotian Right Wing elements and the United States are to blame for increased tension in Laos.

A Government statement denied in the statement. Western charges that Poland was declared that "an increase of obstructing efforts of the International Control Commission to maintain the peace in Laos. The statement, circulated by the official Polish Press Agency, in effect defended the actions of Mr. Marek Thee, Polish Armistice Commissioner recalled from Laos to Warsaw last week-end for consultations.

"Attempts of certain Western circles to blame the Polish representative for the existing situation in Laos, which are rooted in the actions of Rightist Lao groupings and their Western protectors," the statement charged by reactionary imperialist circles. "The machinations of the Right Wing Laotian circles, supported by the bases of the Geneva agreements."

Right Wing faction. Leader Phoumi Nosavan's staff "with American help, has not ceased bers of the Government." The statement declared it was training and arming subversive groups acting behind the Pathet Lao," the statement said. "Transfers of battalions of General Nosavan into the Plain of Jars are also taking place."

The statement will appear in Wednesday Polish newspapers and marks the first time the public has been told of Mr. Thee's split with the Indian and Canadian members of the International Commission in Laos. The United States, which reportedly has been exerting pressure on the Poles to co-operate in the same direction," the statement Laos was mentioned several times

Yesterday's *Islah* and *Anis* carried leading articles on the 45th anniversary of the Afghan day of independence. They also carried photos of His Majesty the King and His Majesty late Mohammad Nadir Shah, the hero of the Independence War.

*Islah's* editorial was entitled sixth of Jowza. It said freedom is man's natural right; whenever he finds that his freedom is being threatened he comes out in its defence. In the course of history, it has been proved beyond any doubt that the right of the subjugated peoples and nations have always been trampled.

Sixth of Jowza, continued the editorial, is the day on which Afghanistan succeeded in regaining its independence some 45 years ago; the nation as a whole has been trying since then to complete this independence.

The present generation has a responsibility no less heavier and in fact far more significant than its fore-runners towards the completion of our national independence. This country has to catch up with the fast-moving caravan of civilization and in order to reach this goal it requires unreserved efforts of the entire nation.

In conclusion the editorial said it is gratifying that now as a result of His Majesty's wish and foresight the country finds itself at the threshold of social changes, making the task of national progress and prosperity less severe than it would otherwise be.

Thursday's *Islah* welcomed editorially the inauguration of debate forums in the Kabul University which would take place some time during the current month. It said the projected social changes require above all the sincere co-operation of the elite and enlightened classes; which makes the role of the university students all the more important.

These forums should provide that additional knowledge needed by the students to give them a broader outlook on life. In conclusion the editorial urged that these debates should be conducted without any prejudices and with an open mind from an objective point of view.

The paper also carried an article by Mrs. Mubarez entitled "The role of woman in social changes". After touching briefly to the importance of the role of women as mothers producing children who above all will make or break the society, the author said our women can and should play an active part in the social and economic development of the country. This necessitates that the illiterates should begin to read and write; the literates in addition to helping men in their work should take it upon themselves that they have a duty in educating illiterates.

Commenting on the recent African summit in Addis Ababa, Thursday's *Anis* said this and other African gatherings in the past have shown that while there is an overall drive towards African unity there appear to be three different tendencies: A tendency to form a North African Union, an all African Union and a third one with leanings towards France.

## Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-30-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 4-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band. Western Music: 5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

DEPARTURE:

KABUL—HERAT  
Dep. 7:30 am. Arr. 11:50

ARRIVALS:  
HERAT—KABUL  
Dep. 12:40 am. Arr. 16:30

T.M.A.  
KABUL—BRISTOL  
Dep. 12:00

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
TEHRAN—KABUL  
Dep. 5 am. Arr. 12:00 noon

KABUL—TEHRAN  
Dep. 1:00 pm. Arr. 12:15

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 30121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

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Naway Phone No. 20537  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufzaida Phone No. 23826  
Parsa Phone No. 24322  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

## New Graduates From Nursing School



Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis distributed certificates among the graduates from the Nursing School for women on Thursday afternoon. In a function held at the Women's Hospital, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and officials of other Health Institutions participated. Picture shows Her Royal Highness pinning the nursing medal on the uniform of one of the graduates.

## MAULANA JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI: Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

This was the beginning of his spiritual mission and of writing great Mathnawi. There are different versions as to how this change was brought about. Of these the following story has assumed much currency. It is said that one day (26th of Jamadul Akhir, 642 A.H. (1246 A.D.), when Maulana was busy with his lecture and having his books piled before him, there came "a weird figure warped in coarse black felt". After proper greetings, he took his seat in a corner. Maulana who was busy with his discourse, did not like this interruption. The visitor, observing this, went forward to the heap of books and said: "What is this?" Maulana, already annoyed by his intrusion, said shortly: "You don't know." Then he tried to continue his lecture, when all of a sudden he found his books catching fire. Greatly bewildered by this untoward happening, Maulana turned to the new comer and asked: "What is this?" The stranger repeated: Maulana's own words: "You don't know". Saying this he quietly went out of the lecture room. Maulana, leaving his books and audience, went after him.

This incident resulted in Maulana's rapid abandonment of the garb and status of professor. He quickly succumbed to the spiritual influence of Shams, who was to him Insani-Kamil—the Perfect Man. Maulana in his Rubayats (quatrains) refers to the effect Shams had on him:

"I was a devout man, you made me a singer of song; You converted me into a wine-bibber, a drunkard and a set."

I was a grave man of prayer, you made me the sport of boys in the street."

There is some controversy as to the immediate cause of this conversion. All agree that the meeting was sudden and unexpected. The difference lies mostly in respect of questions and answers. The results in all cases appears to be the same. The learned and respected professor gave up lecturing and became a rapturous devotee of Shams. This naturally aroused the hatred and jealousies of Maulana's townsmen, students and admirers, who were also shocked to see their leader flouting religious dogmas and conventions, which he had hitherto fervently preached and adhered to. A person who was once considered to be an authority on all religious matters and looked down upon music as irreligious, now for the first time became a great lover of it. For hours he would listen to music and dance in ecstasy. His affected heart and soul would find solace and composure in music alone. Maulana's disciples and pupils ascribed all this to the 'evil influence' of the newcomer and looked upon Shams as the sole cause of his change. Shams, seeing this, decided to leave, but Maulana would not agree and entreated him thus: "You are the light of my house, don't leave me alone. I have heard you intend going away; don't do it. You want to bestow your love and favours on a new friend and rival, for God's sake don't do it."

All these remonstrances and requests were of no avail, and Shams took refuge in flight. For

some time his whereabouts were not known to Maulana, but then he got a letter of his Master from Damascus. Maulana wrote several letters and odes requesting him to come back to Konya. When these were of no avail he sent Sultan Walad, his son, to Syria to prevail upon Shams to return. Sultan Walad was successful in his mission and in 1241 Shams came back with him. Maulana's disciples, who were responsible for driving out Shams in the vain hope of curing their Teacher, now repenting their folly, assured him of their wholehearted loyalty and co-operation. They said:

"We repent our folly, forgive us. If we repeat it then curse us."

## LAOS

(Contd. from page 2)

It also declared that "Poland is determined to co-operate further with all interested parties towards restoring peace and ensuring its (Laos) neutrality, independence and unity."

"This requires, however, co-operation from all interested Governments and Laotian groups on the basis of the decisions of the Geneva agreements."

Poland, the statement said, feels that the Geneva agreement calls for internal disputes in Laos to be solved by the Laotians. "It is the task of the Commission mainly to protect Laos neutrality from outside interference. The Commission cannot, however, be an organ to control the Government of national unity nor can it replace the Government in solving the country's internal problems."

Reaching the region of the Moon, the crew of the ship will switch on the retro-engine and land on the lunar surface. After completing the research programme the explorers will return to the orbit of the intermediate station near the Earth. In this case, without doubt, it is much easier to fly to the Moon and back, but still it is very difficult to land on the Moon—a ship with a weight of the order of a thousand tons.

For this reason it will be best for spaceships to start towards the Moon from a lunar orbit. This can be arranged as follows: After starting from an orbital station near the Earth, one or several orbital ships carrying expedition ships approach the Moon. At an altitude of, let us say, 200 km. above its surface they limit their speed to about 1,600 metres per second, which is necessary for orbital motion around the Moon.

After a number of revolutions around the Moon, during which the site of the landing is chosen, several expedition ships dive towards the surface. Having spent some time on the Moon, the explorers rejoin the expedition station on the lunar orbit, upon which the expedition sets out on a homeward journey. It first moves to the orbital station, and then from there the members of the expedition are delivered by special rocket planes to the Earth.

Calculations show that such a flight will require ships weighing only several dozen tons. It is not only much easier to build them but also to land them on the Moon. All these examples show that artificial satellites of the Earth and the Moon should be used as starting platforms for flights to the Moon and back.

As is known, three Soviet space vehicles have already successfully launched from heavy artificial satellites of the Earth. This experience will certainly be useful in launching spaceships from lunar orbits. It should be borne in mind that takeoffs from such orbits can be accomplished both during the flight to the Moon and the return to the Earth.

Let us examine the conditions

(Contd. on page 4)

## Mickey Mouse



## By Walt Disney





## Independence

(Contd. from page 1)

He said Afghanistan also supported the struggle carried on by nations to win the right of self-determination and independence.

Mr. Chen-Yi, referring to the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, signed in 1960 stated that in pursuance to that treaty the two neighbouring countries would soon begin talks for official delimitation of the boundary between them.

In another function, which was held in the Afghan Embassy at London, the Earl of Dundee, a Minister of State in Foreign Office, prominent personalities and members of the Diplomatic Corps took part.

In the Afghan Embassy in Tokyo, too, a Garden Party and a Reception were held on this occasion, at which high ranking Government officials, and the Diplomatic Corps were present.

Radio Tokyo broadcast a special programme on this occasion.

All India Radio also broadcast a special programme on Thursday evening and Indian newspapers yesterday published articles on Afghanistan.

Radio Indonesia, in a special programme on Thursday night, broadcast a speech by Mr. Abdul Hameed Aziz, the Afghan Ambassador in Jakarta and Afghan recorded music.

### Soviet-Cuban Accord To Carry Research In Several Fields

MOSCOW, May 29, (Tass).—Soviet and Cuban scientists will hold joint studies in the field of physics, geography, geology, oceanography, history, anthropology and ethnography.

An agreement and plan of scientific co-operation between the academies of sciences of the two countries was signed on Tuesday in the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The agreement envisages co-ordination of research, trips of scientists, exchange of literature.

The agreement and plan were signed by the Presidents of the Academies Metislav Keldysh and Antonio Nunes Jimenez.

Academician Keldysh said that this agreement was a contribution to the common cause, the cause of all socialist countries.

Friendly mutual understanding immediately formed between Cuban and Soviet scientists, Mr. Keldysh added.

Doctor Antonio Nunes Jimenez stressed that the agreement, that has been concluded, is proof of the development and consolidation of fraternal friendship between the scientists of the USSR and Cuba.

## Joint Anglo-American Note To Be Dispatched To Khrushchev On Test Ban

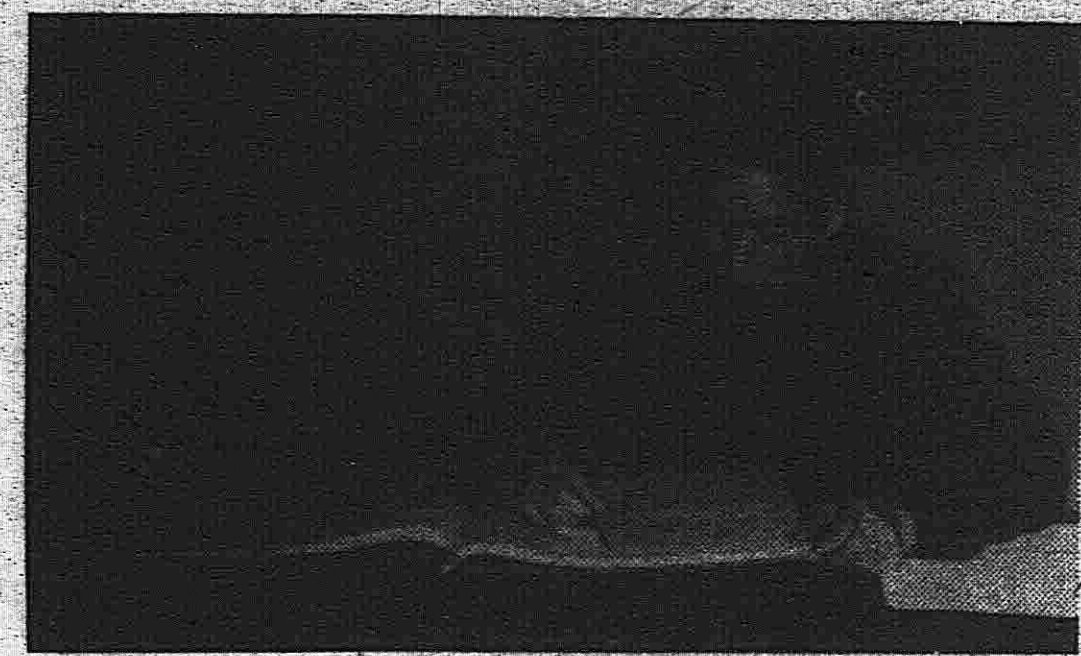
LONDON, May 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, said here on Tuesday that in a day or two he hoped to agree with President Kennedy upon the reply they were to make to Mr. Khrushchev on the nuclear test ban problem.

Mr. Macmillan, answering parliamentary questions, said: "I think it would be better to leave it there for the moment".

President Kennedy and the British Prime Minister originally sent a joint letter to Mr. Khrushchev on April 24.

It was aimed at trying to break the current deadlock in the vital nuclear test ban negotiations at the 17-power Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Mr. Khrushchev replied to this point two weeks ago but none of the correspondence has been published.



Mr. Hao-Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul signed the Special

book at Dilkushah Palace yesterday on the occasion of the regaining of Afghan independence (story on page 1).

## Interior Ministry To Revise Internal Make Up Of Provincial Governments

KABUL, May 29.—Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Popal, the Deputy Minister of Interior appeared on Thursday before the Law Commission of the National Assembly to give further details on the Chak-e-Wardak District Government which the Ministry intends to establish.

## India's Protest To China Against Territory Violation

NEW DELHI, May 29, (Reuter).—India has protested to China against an "unwarranted violation" of Indian territories by 20 blue uniformed Chinese who she said had penetrated South of Longju in the Northeast frontier on April 26.

An Indian note dated May 27 and published yesterday said this exposed the hollowiness of Chinese claims that Chinese army personnel had completed their planned 20 kilometre withdrawal from the frontier.

It added that the "intrusion" was patently contrary to China's professed aims of finding a peaceful solution to Sino-Indian differences and was designed purely to foment tension between the two countries.

Longju is in the disputed area in the central sector of the Northeast Frontier Agency near the McMahon Line where the Indians and Chinese first clashed four years ago.

The Commission had convened under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rahmani. Mr. Aminullah Haidary of Wardak inquired about those villages which are located far away from the projected District Government. The Deputy Minister took note of the question to prepare a written reply.

Mr. Mirza Mohammad, the Vice Chairman of the Commission asked whether the new Government is being established on the basis of people's request or the Government wanting to do so?

Mr. Popal said that it was a Government plan. He said that the Ministry of Interior intended to bring about changes in the internal make up of all provinces; so that the people may have easy access to the Government.

Similarly Mr. Zulmai Mahmood Ghazi, the Director General of the United Nations and International Affairs and Mr. Ali Mohammad Zikria in charge of specialized agencies in the Foreign Ministry appeared before the Commission for Foreign Affairs to testify on an amendment in the Constitution of International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mr. Ghazi said that on the basis of the amendment members of the Board of Governors of this International Organization would be raised up from 23 to 25. The elected members of the Board would be increased from 10 to 12; he added. Middle East and African countries would be represented by three instead of one representative.

Afghanistan became a member of the Organization in 1957 and pays an annual membership fee of \$3,500. It receives equivalent of \$30,000 in the form of equipment and personnel training. He hopes that the amendments would make it possible for the Middle East and African countries to receive greater aid from the Organization.

## Khrushchev Repeats Support For Atom-Free Zone In Balkans

MOSCOW, May 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev on Tuesday repeated Soviet Union's support for an atom-free zone in the Balkans and Adriatic.

In a message to a Bucharest Conference of "representatives of National Committees for Balkan Co-operation" he said Soviet Union was prepared to join other big powers in guaranteeing the security and independence of countries in the zone.

The message, quoted by the Soviet News Agency, Tass, recalled and repeated the Soviet suggestions because it said they were urgent now when "international aggressive circles are trying to use this area and the Mediterranean basin as their atomic-rocket beachhead."

The US is dismantling land rocket sites in Italy and Turkey in favour of nuclear submarines patrolling the Mediterranean area with Polaris atomic missiles.

Realization of the Soviet proposal would "constitute a substantial contribution to the cause of easing international tensions, would increase the chances of reaching agreement on the questions of general and complete disarmament," Mr. Khrushchev concluded.

### LUNAR ORBIT (Contd. from Page 3)

and peculiarities of such flights. Before starting towards the Moon, the expedition ship carried by the lunar orbital mother-ship must detach itself gently from it and enter an independent orbit. Otherwise the powerful stream of gases from the expedition ship's retro-engine may slow down the speed and change the orbit of the mother-ship.

Following this manoeuvre, it is necessary to orient the ship strictly with regard to the Moon and stabilise its position in space. Its retro-engine will slow down the velocity of its circular movement and enable it to enter the trajectory of landing. As it begins its movement towards the lunar surface, its vertical speed must be slowed down gradually to ensure soft landing.

This is not an easy task, for it involves not only very accurate regulation of the thrust of the retro-engine, but also constant determination of the distance between the ship and the Moon.

In addition to fuel economy, the start from the lunar orbit has other important advantages. As is known, the speed of the second Soviet space rocket at impact with the Moon was 3.3 km per second. It is much more difficult to slow down this speed than to retard the ship's vertical descent after decreasing the orbital speed. Besides, the start from the lunar orbit makes possible landing in any area of the lunar surface. This is explained by the fact that at the cost of a very small fuel expenditure it is possible to change the place of the lunar ship's movement, choosing the most suitable conditions for landing.

During the return to the Earth, the start of the orbital lunar ship must be accomplished tangentially to the orbit, in the direction of the movement around the Moon. In this case the additional speed necessary for the flight to the Earth is superimposed on the orbital speed. The moment of the start should be chosen so that at the end of the acceleration period, at the given duty of the engines, the ship should have strictly definite speed and direction of the flight.

Thus, takeoffs of interplanetary ships from orbits around the Earth and the Moon have undoubtedly advantages over starts from the surface of the heavenly bodies. (From Soviet Sources)



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT**, starring: Belinda Lee and Anna Gaylor.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **MITI MEN SONA**, starring: Mala Sinha and Pradeep Kumar.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE**. ZAINEB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **JAB PIAR KISI SE HOTA HAI**, starring: Ashaferkh, Devanand Pran and Mubarrikh.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 29.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**: Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar; Af. 140 per Pound Sterling; Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark; Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc; Af. 10.1214 per French Franc; Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee.

(cheque) Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghani**

Per unit of foreign currency: Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar; Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling; Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark; Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc; Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc.

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

### NOTICE TO MERCHANTS

Payment of freight charges to P.T. Bank for all cargoes shipped under the combined sea-land traffic via USSR covers the expenses from free on board stowed West European harbours up to free Afghan entrance point only. This F.O.B. stowed clause covers no storage, warehousing or additional transport expenses within the ports. Therefore all Afghan merchants, Embassies and foreign agencies are kindly requested to accept purchase contracts on F.O.B. stowed basis only, not general F.O.B.

For further information please contact Transit Dept. Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

**INTERNATIONAL CLUB THE POOL IS OPEN DANCE WITH LIVE MUSIC THURSDAY MAY 30TH AT 9-30 P.M. FREE TO MEMBERS**

**WANTED** German or English translator and typist (male or female) for office work for full day or half day service, good salary. Apply Mercedes-Benz General Agency Shahabudin Maidan, Shahrpoor Kabul; Telephone number 24477.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30°C. Minimum +11°C. Sun sets today at 7-07 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4-42 a.m. **TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:** Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 76

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1963 (JOWZA 8, 1342 S. H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Resumption Of Ties Between Pakistan And Afghanistan

### TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

The following is the text of a communique issued in Kabul, Tehran and Rawalpindi yesterday about the Tehran talks which were held between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries:

Both Parties agree that in accordance with the Communique dated May 28, 1963 of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah on the re-establishment of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Embassies of both Governments in Afghanistan and Pakistan will be established as soon as possible, and also the Afghan Consulates at Peshawar and Quetta.

Pakistan reserves the right to establish Consulates at Kandahar and Jalalabad if and when found necessary by the Government of Pakistan.

Afghan Trade Agencies will be established at Peshawar and Chaman for a temporary duration until the projected railway lines from Chaman and Landikotal are extended into Afghanistan. These Agencies will cease to function as soon as the aforesaid extensions in Afghanistan have been completed.

Should more Trade Agencies be needed, this will form the subject matter of discussions between the two Governments.

With regard to transit and trade arrangements, both Parties agree, after the re-establishment of relations and the flow of transit goods, to regularize these arrangements, taking into account the 1958 Transit Agreement.

Both Parties agree that the duties and conduct of their representatives will be in accordance with the recognized principles of International Law, usage and practice and will be limited and confined to the discharge of official functions.

Both Parties further agree that they will make their best efforts to create an atmosphere of good understanding, friendship and mutual trust.

Both Parties express their pleasure at the results of the Tehran meeting and express their deepest gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah whose good offices made it possible for relations to be re-established between the two Moslem countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

KABUL, May 30.—The Ministry of Press and Information gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. David Hannay, the outgoing Third Secretary of the British Embassy at Khyber Restaurant yesterday which was attended by Mr. Rooshan, the Deputy Minister and some members of the Ministry of Press and Information and newspaper editors.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## RISHTYA HOPES TEHRAN ACCORD LEAD TO SOLVING POLITICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN

TEHRAN, May 30.—Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information in a press conference in Tehran attended by newspaper representatives and foreign reporters yesterday expressed appreciation on behalf of the Afghan Government for the good offices of His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran as a result of which Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed to the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. Rishtya said that the Tehran gathering between the Afghan and Pakistan representatives was confined only to the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations. He added that although to us normal relations and the political difference between the two countries are two separate questions, still Afghanistan's stand on the political difference was explained once again.

Mr. Rishtya said taking into consideration the fact that talks between the two delegations took place in an atmosphere of good

understanding we hope that this understanding would guide future relations between the two countries and create such an atmosphere between the two Moslem countries as to pave the way for the solution of the political difference between them as well. Mr. Rishtya said that the understanding reached in Tehran would not change in any way Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment and friendship with all nations.

According to DPA: He said that the re-establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan would not endanger the Iran transit route. Mr. Rishtya said that Afghanistan's foreign trade was constantly increasing and the transit traffic would be enough to use the transit route through Pakistan, as well as Iran.



Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information in a press conference in Tehran attended by newspaper representatives and foreign reporters yesterday expressed appreciation on behalf of the Afghan Government for the good offices of His Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran as a result of which Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed to the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries.

## Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, May 30.—Further congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the regaining of Afghan Independence have arrived in the name of His Majesty the King. They are by King Hassan II of Morocco, H.M. Paul I of Greece; H.M. Mahendra of Nepal; H.E. President Kennedy of the United States; H.E. Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic; H.E. Joseph Broz Tito of Yugoslavia; H.E. Antonio Segni of Italy; H.E. Abdul Salam Mohammad Arif of Iraq; H.E. Joao Goulart of Brazil; H.E. Urho Kekkonen of Finland; H.E. Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan; H.E. Osvaldo Dorticos of Cuba; H.E. Francisco Franco of Spain; H.E. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia; H.E. Jose Maria Guido of Argentina; H.E. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus; H.E. Abdullah as-Salih as-Sahab of Kuwait; and H.E. J. Samku of Mongolia.

## Pope John Making Progress Against Stomach Tumour

VATICAN CITY, May 30, (Reuter).—Pope John, gravely ill with a stomach tumour on Wednesday showed "a net improvement in his general condition," it was announced here.

Vatican sources said he had "a heart like a horse" and he might be able to resist for a month. But they did not hold out hope of ultimate recovery.

A communique in the Vatican newspaper *Observatore Romano* said the Pontiff, who is 81, spent a restful night. The statement said the Pope took comfort from the flood of prayers and good wishes for his recovery which have been coming in from all parts of the world. It added that, contrary to some reports, the Pope was in full possession of his faculties and conversed amiably with those around him.

## U.S.A. Again Proposes To Soviet Union Ban On Atmospheric Tests-Rusk

WASHINGTON, May 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, said on Wednesday that the U.S. had again proposed to the Soviet Union a ban on all atmospheric nuclear testing.

## FRENCH LAWYER INTRODUCED TO MR. MAJROOH

KABUL, May 30.—The French Ambassador Mr. Georges Cattand introduced the French lawyer Mr. Louis Sougere to Mr. Majrooh, Chairman of the Committee yesterday morning.

While introducing the lawyer who is here for consultations with the Constitutional Committee, Ambassador Cattand said his Government was extremely happy to have found an opportunity for extending its co-operation to the Committee in such an important matter.

In reply Mr. Majrooh referred to the friendly relations between Afghanistan and France and expressed appreciation for this co-operation of the French Government.

Others present on this occasion included Mr. Hamidullah a member and Mr. Moosa Shafiq the Secretary of the Committee.

It is learnt that Mr. Sougere will start work with Committee, and he will be consulted from time to time on various questions.

KABUL, May 30.—A reception was held by the West German Ambassador in Kabul Dr. Schmidt Horix, whose term of office in Afghanistan has ended, in his residence yesterday evening which was attended by some Cabinet Ministers high ranking officials of various ministries and members of the diplomatic corps.

## HIS MAJESTY SHAHINSHAH'S MESSAGE

TEHRAN, May 30.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran has issued the following communique on the successful conclusion of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Tehran:

I announce with great pleasure that as a result of my endeavours to bring about the re-establishment of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the representatives of both Governments who were invited to Tehran for discussions, have announced at the end of their deliberations their agreements to re-establish diplomatic, consular and trade relations.

As a friend and well-wisher of both these friendly Moslem countries, it is for me a source of extreme satisfaction that the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan have arrived at such a decision.

It is my ardent hope that the sincerity and spirit of co-operation which was demonstrated in the Tehran meeting will serve to consolidate the future friendly relations of our two neighbours. Kakhe Marmar, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, May 28, 1963.

## MR. ARAM HONOURS AFGHAN & PAKISTANI DELEGATIONS

TEHRAN, May 30.—Mr. Abbas Aram the Iranian Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister held a reception on Tuesday night in honour of the Afghan and Pakistani delegations which was also attended by Cabinet Members and heads of the Diplomatic Corps in Tehran.

## Reception In Afghan Embassies Honouring Independence Day

KABUL, May 30.—A reception was held on Tuesday night at the Afghanistan Embassy in Tehran to mark the 45th anniversary of the regaining of Afghan Independence. The function was attended by Mr. Aram, the Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister and members of the Iranian Cabinet; Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information and members of the Afghan Delegation and Mr. Bhutu the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and members of the Pakistan delegation, high ranking officials of the Iranian Government and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Tehran.

A similar function was held in Washington by Ambassador Mawdwal which was attended by high ranking White House officials, Assistant Secretaries of State and congressmen, Senators and newspaper representatives. A large number of Afghanistan's friends have sent telegrams and flowers to Afghanistan's Embassy in Washington.

In a similar reception by the Afghan Ambassador in Poland distinguished Polish personalities participated.

In Cairo also a function was held at the Afghan Embassy.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MAY 30, 1963

## The Laotian Dialogue

The Laotian dialogue—a dialogue which is increasingly causing headaches for the world—is being again prolonged, perhaps unnecessarily. It is unnecessary because to us and all those nations which analyse the issue from an objective point of view, the Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma should be supported by all parties and countries concerned. The fighting in the Plain of Jars seem to be the spotlight of the news; but the fact is that there should be a thorough and objective investigation as to which side has violated the 1962 Geneva Accord on the basis of which a neutral and free Laos was proclaimed. This should make all the news.

Western powers have accused the Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese in trying to break down the coalition Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma. On the other hand the Pathet Lao, the North Vietnamese and the People's Republic of China are accusing the Right Wing elements and some Neutral factions in Laos and also the United States of trying to overthrow the present Government. Both sides are charging each other with opposing the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

On the other hand, a split between the three members of the International Control Commission in Laos has made it impossible for the three members of this body to carry out jointly their duties as they are expected to. Poland has charged the United States and Right Wing elements for the present tension in that country. The letter sent by the co-Chairmen of the Geneva conference on Laos, the Soviet Union and Britain, to the Prime Minister of Laos is indeed giving rise to some hope. For they have reiterated their support for the Prince Souvanna Phouma's Government.

In any country there has to be an authority respected by all and that authority is the legitimate Government. It is necessary that right is restored.

# The Newly Born Organization Of African Unity

The historic African Summit meeting which ended last week, laid down the foundation of a new organization of African Unity, which as envisaged in the Charter of the "Organization of African Unity," could create perhaps one of the biggest forces in the world. The adoption of the charter was an important step towards the even-actual pooling of the resources of 32 cumulative machinery and establish nations representing more than steel works, iron foundries and 200 million people. For the first time it has become possible that various states of our continent the two major groupings divided by patched, their differences. Leaders of "Casablanca" and "Monrovia" groupings have both subscribed to Charter of "Organization of African Unity."

## The Big Question

The big question in the mind of every political observer now is to what extent this newly born organization will be able to play the role entrusted upon it. It has committed itself for the pooling-up of the resources of this rich and vast continent. It has pledged itself to follow a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs. It will be dedicated to the total emancipation of still dependent African territories. The Organization will work for non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. It will settle disputes peacefully and will ask member states to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states. Above all the OAU will fight for the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa. It will co-ordinate and harmonize general policies of

## AN EYE WITNESS REPORT ON THE AFGHAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

By: RITCHIE CALDER

The unveiling of the women of Afghanistan dates from August 1959, when a royal pronouncement allowed, but did not command, the woman to discard their shrouds. "And what did you do?" I asked the vivacious Massuma Kazemi, a medical undergraduate at Kabul University. "My sister and I made a bonfire and burned our Chadaris," she said. They vowed that never again would they wear the cloak and hood of purdah.

Massuma and her sister Feroza, daughters of a banker, will be women doctors in 1965. The first batch of ten women medical students will qualify in 1964, at the end of a seven years' course. One confidently says "will qualify" on the authority of the Dean of the Medical College who has no doubt that they will make the grade. There are 55 women students out of the 500 taking the courses. But the first 5 or 6 best students in every class are women. Today there is co-education in the university where girl students used to arrive in their chadaris and had to study separately from the men. Now they mingle on the campus as they would in any university in the world.

All university training for men or for women is free. The Government provides books, clothes and meals and pays for all tuition.

Massuma wants to be a surgeon. Her sister Feroza wants to go into surgery that the parties and nations concerned should make a quick and objective investigation as to which side is responsible for the present tension in Laos and then it should be and that authority is the legitimate Government. It is necessary that right is restored.

By WAKIBEEN  
The President of Ghana Mr. Nkrumah, a leading exponent of a United Africa vision, called for an effective boycott of South Africa and Portuguese foreign trade, including the closing of ports and airports to ships and aircrafts from these countries and banning overflights by their planes. They have decided to form a volunteer corps in each of their countries to aid African national liberation movements and promised to train African nationalists. They invited colonial powers, particularly Great Britain, in regard to Southern Rhodesia, not to transfer sovereignty to minority governments.

## Outside Help

The forces that will bring the African nations together are fear of colonialism which is still bickering them and the need for better standard of living for all the African population, the majority of which are still underdeveloped and faced with mounting economic problems.

Not that Africa alone by itself will be able to bring about the kind of Africa which is envisioned in the Charter. They indeed should receive moral and material support from their friends outside the continent. The path towards which Africans are moving is a correct one and it will truly contribute towards world peace and understanding, if the promises are carried through.

## THE AFGHAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Yesterday's Islah also carried an article by its woman columnist, Mrs. Rooh Afza in which she advises mothers to pay greater attention to their children. Children, she said, are lonely creatures; have their lectures translated into Persian, not by ordinary interpreters but by Afghan co-professors. Difficulties arise also with the provision of books.

The Ministry of Education in Afghanistan has taken a very intelligent view of these problems and has asked UNESCO to provide a team of top-level educationalists who will examine the primary middle school, high school and university education systems with the idea not of adopting one or other of the western systems but of evolving an Afghan system.

## Soviet Commander Accuses U.S. Spying On Rocket Tests

MOSCOW, May 30, (AP).—A Soviet Commander accused the United States on Wednesday of spying on tests of 1963-model Soviet rockets fired 8,000 miles into a Pacific target area May 18 and 25.

The official News Agency Tass quoted the Soviet Commander as saying the Pacific in target area as saying U.S. planes circled over Soviet ships in the test area and a U.S. coast guard cutter appeared.

The United States has charged Soviet trawlers with spying on American rocket tests in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Tass said the Pacific south of the Hawaiian Islands is once again safe for shipping.

## THE LANGUAGE AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Islah devoted its editorial to the new African Charter signed by the African heads of state in a recent meeting in Addis Ababa.

Before the conference was convened, said the editorial, not very much optimism could have been expressed for its success; this was so due to the political and ideological differences existing between various groups attending the conference.

But later when the conference was actually opened it became obvious that the common problems and hardships such as poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment and common aspirations such as the desire to fight colonialism existing among the participants overruled their differences.

All Africans consider it an insult for them to see that some parts of their continent are still being threatened by colonialism. That is why the Charter has laid particular stress on the eradication of colonialism from the African continent. The African summit and what it succeeded to achieve, said the editorial, was in fact a warning to all the colonial powers still dominating certain parts of that continent.

The editorial, in conclusion, suggests that in the light of such a resolute determination of the African countries and the popular support they enjoy throughout the world, foreign interests in Africa should realise the folly of their attempt to perpetuate domination of African territories.

Children are very curious about this strange world of ours. It is the duty of a mother to give that kind of kindness and understanding to her children and try to be patient against their inquisitive minds.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested the establishment of an office within the framework of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers to be entrusted mainly with the task of collecting all the suggestions and ideas forwarded in the newspapers and presenting them to the Cabinet for action if necessary.

It is gratifying to note that the Constitutional Committee has adopted a similar step for accepting suggestions and ideas in its work of revising the constitution; but there should be a similar office to refer other suggestions and ideas to for immediate action; such an office is the Secretariat in the Cabinet.

At times, said the editorial, newspapers publish ideas requiring greater study by experts before they could be adopted; such a body of experts should be formed to study new ideas and suggestions.

This step, if taken, would encourage new ideas to emerge on the one hand and would make various governmental departments more vigilant on the other, concluding the editorial.

## Radio Kabul Programme

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.T.S. 10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
310 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
313-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
320-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
and light music, alternating  
weeks.

## Air Services

FRIDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

## ARRIVALS:

MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00

## SATURDAY

## DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL—DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

## INDIAN AIRLINES

DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL.  
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122.  
Police 20097-21122.  
Traffic 20150-24041.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.  
Airport 22919.

## Pharmacies

Humayoun Phone No. 20524  
Haider Phone No. 22945  
Pesarlai Phone No. 22819

## FRIDAY

Karte-Char Phone No. 23629  
Rona Phone No. 22637  
Befaq Phone No. 22647

## Desire Under The Elms

By Our Drama Critic  
The Institute of Theatrical Arts has produced another Western drama with taste and sensitivity. The Persian translation of Eugene O'Neill's tragedy rings with the simplicity of the original.

Except for the omission of the incest theme (Abbie marries Eben, not his father), the Persian version remains substantially the same as O'Neill wrote it. A Westerner with any comprehension of Persian can easily follow the action.

Mr. Faiz Mohammad Khairzade, Director of the Institute of Theatrical Arts, is to be congratulated on his translation, direction settings and lighting effects. He chose to keep the harsh New England locale rather than transpose the play to an Afghan environment. Probably, he was wise in his decision, because Afghan theatre-goers might have objected to the raw passions of the drama if they had been forced to identify themselves and their culture with the players and the actions. As it is, the audience can identify in a remote way without inner disturbances.

The cast proved very effective in their portrayals, although excessive gesturing (common among beginning actors) sometimes marred the action. Anshan Atil (Eben) and Zarghona (Abbie) exhibited great sensitivity in their roles as the ill-fated lovers.

Some may question Mr. Khairzade's selections for the IFA productions, but none can deny the sincerity and artistry with which his company approaches drama in Kabul.

The play will continue at Kabul Nandari for at least another week. Curtain time 5-30 p.m.

## U THANT TO VISIT BUDAPEST IN JULY

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 30, (DPA).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant will visit Budapest in July, a U.N. spokesman announced late last night.

No exact date for the visit was mentioned, but the spokesman added that U Thant would combine the trip to Hungary with the opening of the summer session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva on July first.

U Thant last night met with Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, Nicolai Federenko, to discuss the situation in the Yemen and the proposed United Nations measures there.

He also received the Ambassadors from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic.

A United Nations spokesman said last night that U Thant so far has not decided when he will send an observers team to the Yemen.

The Soviet Union is expected to request a Security Council session on the proposed observers team action.

Financing of the measure will present a problem as so far only Saudi Arabia has offered to contribute to the costs, while the United Arab Republic has not at all commented on the problem.

## Soviet Fighter Flies Near American Plane In Berlin, Charges U.S.

BERLIN, (Western), May 30, (Reuters).—A Soviet fighter on Wednesday flew within 200 feet of an American aircraft in the Berlin Control Zone, an American spokesman said last night.

"A protest is being made to the Soviet controller in the Berlin Air Safety Centre," the spokesman said.



A scene from "Desire Under the Elms" now staged at Kabul Nandari

## MAULANA JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI:

## Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

## PART IV

But shortly afterwards the fickle-minded people, forgetting their pledges, grew jealous of Shams. It hurt the people to see that their learned teacher had gone mad under the charms of Shams. So they conspired against him. Maulana's own son, Alaud Din Mohammad, is said to have taken an active part in this conspiracy. The result was that Shams disappeared mysteriously from the scene. Some say that he was stabbed to death (1248 A.D.). Maulana for some time would not believe that his great Master had passed away. In one of his odes he gives expression to his sentiments thus:

"Who says that that everlasting man has passed away?  
Who says that the Sun of my hope has eclipsed?  
That enemy of the Sun appeared on the roof,  
Shutting his two eyes, he exclaimed:  
"The Sun has set."

This state of unrest lasted for sometime (until 1250) before he could sit and write his great works. It is related that one day while Maulana was dancing in one of the streets of Konya, his attention was suddenly arrested by a musical sound coming from a corner. It was the rhythmic beat of a goldsmith's hammer. Salah-ud Din Zarkob was busy making silver leaves. Maulana was completely enthralled by this music. The goldsmith, seeing this, continued using his hammer. Thereby he won the friendship of Maulana, which lasted for nine years. He not only gave him

his confidence but loved him to the extent of adoration.

The clouds of disappointment disappeared after meeting this man and Maulana once more began to sing. We hear him bursting into lyrics—the Dewan, which he dedicated to his lost Teacher, Shams-i-Tabrizi, Salah-ud Din Zarkob died in 1261. His death, too, was great shock to Maulana.

From 1261 onwards Maulana sat down to write his voluminous Mathnavi, and this lasted until his death in 1273. Maulana was thirty-five when he met Shams. Until then he did not write a single verse. Then came a stage in his life when he could no longer help writing poetry. The Mathnavi is a thing of very sublime order and rich in spiritual allegory. It has been called the "Quran in Persian", wherein its author tries to expound the in most sense of the prophetic revelation. Any one looking through the work cannot help admiring its lucidity and imaginative range. Its diction is at once choice and simple, and its metaphors illustrations—embody sound moral teaching. Whereas in his odes he often writes from the standpoint of the mystic, who sees nothing but God, the Mathnavi shows him an eloquent and enthusiastic teacher explaining the way of God for the benefit of those who have entered upon it. A mere rendering of a few lines of the Mathnavi will illustrate this point. Our Balkhi poet symbolizes the reed-flute with the soul

of a man—man in love with the Truth, and sings in the name of flute, which has been cut from the field, and is being used by a player. The keynote is stuck in the opening lines, when the reed-flute represents soul separated from God:

Hark, how the Reed with shrill sad strain,  
Of lover's parting doth complain:  
"From the reed-bed since I was born,  
My songs make men and women mourn,  
Lover's pain and passion to impart,  
I want a sympathizing heart.  
He pines, the wretch who far must roam,  
For his old happiness and home."

Again he sings in the same strain:  
Since, I, the flute, has been cut from my parents tree,  
I wail and sing to the four winds,

Of separation from that of which I am a part.  
Like unto that Flute we are,  
Like unto it we have two mouths;  
One end is the mouth of the Creator,  
The other blows the songs,  
Towards the children of men;  
Of love and warning I sing,  
Says the Flute  
And I put the world into ecstasy,  
Into the ecstasy of a mystic song.

## Blondie

## By Chic Young





**THE LANGUAGE PRESS**





## Kennedy Celebrates 46th Birthday: "Excellent" Health

WASHINGTON, May 30, (Reuter).—President Kennedy—in "excellent" health—celebrated his 46th birthday yesterday with two parties and the usual round of conferences with visitors and staff advisers.

The President, now in his third year of office, was given a party by his staff yesterday afternoon after the last of his appointments.

The second party was a private family affair being given at the White House last night by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

Despite chronic back trouble, a recent skin ailment and lingering effects of wartime malaria, the President has been absent from his duties only two days for health reasons.

## Ghana Operating Total Trade Boycott With South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, May 30, (Reuter).—Ghana yesterday claimed she was operating a total trade and diplomatic boycott of South Africa, the effectiveness of which she said was proved by Ghanaian trade statistics.

The West African state sent a note to Secretary General U Thant, stating: "At the United Nations and at other international organizations, Ghana has played a leading role in opposing the policies of apartheid of the South African Government."

Ghana is the third African state recently to pledge its full support for last November's General Assembly resolution calling on member states to break off diplomatic and trade links with Pretoria. The others were Algeria and Nigeria.

Ghana said she was actually applying these measures before the resolution was passed.

## Fedorenko Confers With Thant On Yemen Situation

UNITED NATIONS, May 30, (AP).—Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko conferred on Wednesday with Secretary-General U Thant on the situation in Yemen, where the United Nations plans to put a 200-man peace observation team.

U Thant issued a report to the Security Council on Tuesday saying an advance party could be there "within a few days." A U.N. spokesman said on Wednesday Thant has made no decision as to the exact day of arrival.

U Thant conferred separately also with Ambassador Mahmood Riad of the United Arab Republic and Ambassador Jamil Baroudy of Saudi Arabia. The two Arab countries are expected to share part of the cost of the U.N. mission to Yemen, estimated at one million dollars.

Reports persisted that the Soviet Union might seek a Security Council session on Yemen.

Both the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia have agreed to withdraw their forces from Yemen where a revolt overthrew the royalist regime last September. The U.A.R. is supporting the new republican regime, Saudi Arabia aids the royalists' trying for a comeback.



Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany exchanged on May 14, 1963 instruments of ratification for the Cultural Agreement sign-

ed between the two countries on April 18, 1961.

The exchange took place in Bonn between Dr. Ghulam Farouk, Afghanistan's Ambas-

sador and Mr. Lahr, Secretary of State in the Federal German, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

## Aden Nationalists Leaders Determined To Merge Their Territory With Yemen

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 30, (AP).—Aden's Nationalist Leaders Wednesday told a visiting United Nations Sub-committee they were determined to merge this British-protectorate with Republican Yemen.

San'a Radio, monitored here, said the Aden Nationalists hold out no hope of a peaceful understanding with Britain. It quoted them as saying "people in Aden find no other alternative than to rise in arms to realize their national aspiration in union."

The Leaders also demanded UN support for self-determination in Aden. The Radio added that the Aden Nationalists sought UN intervention to "ensure public freedoms and political rights."

The Radio said these demands were made by Mr. Abdulla al Asnag, Leader of Aden's Socialist People's Party and Secretary General of its Trade Unions Congress, and several tribal delegates including Sheikh Ahmad al Sakkaf.

They were testifying before a five man Fact Finding Sub-committee delegated by the UN Special Committee on Colonialism to examine the situation in Aden.

The group was denied entry into Aden and the British-protected South Arabian Federation. It arrived in San'a Tuesday night after a two-day visit to Cairo.

As the Sub-committee went into conference with Adeni representatives, Yemeni students paraded through San'a streets shouting support for the Union of Aden with Yemen, the radio said.

When demonstrators reached the conference building, al Asnag appeared on a balcony and spoke of his Party's adherence to "the peoples will for merging with Yemen which soon will become a member of the Federation of U.A.R., Syria and Iraq."

Asnag was further quoted as telling the Sub-committee that British authorities have recently rejected the idea of union of Yemen with Aden.

DACCA, East Pakistan, May 30, (AP).—The death toll in a Cyclone which hit Chittagong and Offshore Islands in the bay of Bengal reached 123 Thursday morning, officials reported.

But they said reports are still coming in from distant points and the number might go higher.

## UN Sub-Committee On Science-Technic Ends Session

GENEVA, May 30, (Tass).—The second session of the Scientific-Technical sub-committee of the United Nations' Committee for Space ended at the palace of nations yesterday. The session which was attended by a Soviet delegation led by Academician Anatoly Blagonravov considered a number of problems involved in developing international co-operation in the field of exploration and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes, and also adopted recommendations on the use of earth satellites for the weather service and for super long-distance communications to be carried out within the framework of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Union of Electrical Communications. Much attention was paid during the session to the problem of ending harmful experiments in space such as the recent launching by the United States of four hundred million copper needles into space—an act unanimously condemned by the entire world public opinion.

At India's suggestion the session formulated a resolution by which the sub-committee recommends states to address themselves to the consultative group of the International Committee for Space Exploration (COSPAR) in the case if certain countries plan to conduct experiments that might adversely affect peaceful outer space research or cause undesirable phenomena in the earth's space environment.

Following the instructions of his government, the United States representative opposed these agreed recommendations concerning potentially harmful space experiments. The statement of the American representative produced a most negative impression on all the delegates.

## De Gaulle To Visit Washington At Appropriate Time

PARIS, May 30, (Reuter).—General de Gaulle intends to visit Washington "at the appropriate time" Information Minister, M. Alain Peyrefitte told reporters after a cabinet meeting here on Wednesday.

He did not elaborate on "the appropriate time."

According to a Reuter dispatch from Washington President Kennedy "certainly hopes" that President de Gaulle will be able to visit the United States some time in the future. Mr. Pierre Salinger, the White House spokesman, said on Wednesday.

He was commenting on a statement in Paris by the French Information Minister, M. Alain Peyrefitte, that General de Gaulle believed he should be the one to make the next state visit between the two countries, at some "appropriate time" in the future.

But Administration officials said no discussions had been held with the French Government on a future visit by General de Gaulle.

## BEN BELLA RETURNS FROM ADDIS ABABA SUMMIT

ALGIER, May 30, (AP).—The African Countries are expecting a great many things from us, "Premier Ahmed Ben Bella was quoted as telling the Government News Agency on returning from the Addis Ababa African Summit Meeting.

"We cannot deceive them," he said on Wednesday. At Addis Ababa, I deeply felt our African responsibility, our very great responsibility. We must think through our African strategy again."

Premier, who visited Cairo on his return trip, said the base for Arab Unity should be a solid Unity.

"It must be emphasized that the development of UAR was realized thanks to socialism—workers forming management committees," he said. "It is a land of hope, and we must take it into account."

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **OUR GIRL FRIDAY**, starring; Joan Collins and George Cole.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **NOR THE MOON BY NIGHT** starring, Pelinda Lee and Anna Gaylor.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **MOON NIGHTS** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 30.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB  
THE POOL IS OPEN  
DANCE  
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THURSDAY MAY 30TH  
AT 8-30 P.M.  
FREE TO MEMBERS

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German or English translator and typist (male or female) for office work for full day or half day service, good salary. Apply Mercedes-Benz General Agency Shahabudin Maidan, Shairpour Kabul; Telephone number 24477.

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### FOR SALE

Sealed tenders invited for sale Dodge Kingsway car model 1957 and Willy's Station Wagon model 1960 in good running condition. Vehicles open for inspection from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Fridays. For further particular please contact Embassy of India, Kabul (telephone 20557).



JUNIE



YESTERDAY Max +23°C.  
Minimum +12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:10 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:39 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

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KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1963 (JOWZA 10, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## RISHTYA TERMS TEHRAN TALKS SUCCESSFUL

One And Only Political Difference Between Afghanistan And Pakistan Must Also Be Solved, Rishtya Hopes

KABUL, June 1.—The Afghan delegation, which had gone to Tehran last week to take decision on the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, returned to Kabul on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Rishtya the Minister of Press and Information said to newsmen at the airport that the Tehran meeting between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan during the past week, in which Mr. Abbas Aram, Foreign Minister of the Imperial Government of Iran also participated, was successful.

Mr. Rishtya added: "As you know, in accordance with the communique, which was published, agreement was reached to re-establish diplomatic, consular and trade relations".

Replying to a question, Mr. Rishtya stated that contacts between the delegations of the two countries took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and goodwill.

He expressed the hope that this spirit would guide future relations between the two countries.

### Pakhtunistan Issue

Answering another question as to whether the subject of Pakhtunistan also came up for discussion during the meeting between the two delegations, Mr. Rishtya explained that the subject of discussions at Tehran, as previously announced, was mainly the restoration of relations.

Even then it was stressed that Afghanistan reserved its position regarding the political difference existing over the question of Pakhtunistan.

To another question, Mr. Rishtya replied: "We hope that the restoration of relations would help in creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill between the two Moslem countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan and prove effective for paving the way for settling the one and only political difference between the two countries".

Replying to a question asked by a reporter, Mr. Rishtya declared that the question of traffic by the nomadic tribes was not raised at the Tehran Talks, but that this traffic is a traditional right of the people of Afghanistan.

Mr. Rishtya concluded by expressing his appreciation of and esteem for the good offices of His Majesty the Shahinshah and the attention devoted by the authorities of the Imperial Government in this regard, as also for the warm and friendly hospitality and reception accorded to the Afghan delegation during its week-long stay in Tehran.

He described these as "a mark of close and cordial ties existing between the two fraternal countries". Mr. Rishtya, and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Secretary-General, and Mr. Nasser Zia, the

Director of the Department of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were received at Kabul Airport by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, certain other Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Press and Information, and a number of Heads of Diplomatic Missions.

### HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES

### TEHRAN DELEGATION

KABUL, June 1.—The Royal Protocol office announces that Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were granted an audience by His Majesty the King at 7:30 on Thursday

## AFGHANISTAN TO REMAIN NON ALIGNED FURTHER DETAILS OF RISHTYA'S TEHRAN PRESS CONFERENCE

KABUL, June 1.—A brief account of Mr. Rishtya's press conference with foreign reporters in Tehran was presented on Thursday.

Another portion of the interview relating to Tehran gathering and Afghanistan's foreign policy is being presented now:

Question.—Did Afghan and Pakistan delegations discuss any other question except the re-establishment of relations?

Ans.—The talks were limited, as previously declared, to the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations which were successfully concluded.

Question.—What is your comment about the remarks made by Pakistani Foreign Minister that the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan was very well delimited?

Ans.—The so-called Durand Line has never been accepted by Afghanistan as a boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Question.—Will the resumption of relations with Pakistan affect Afghanistan's foreign policy?

Ans.—The re-establishment of normal relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan is not affecting in any way our foreign policy.

The policy of Afghanistan is based on neutrality, non-alignment as well as the promotion of friendship, better understanding and mutual respect with all nations. This will be the guiding

Mr. Rishtya, Minister of Press and Information (centre) with Mr. Abbas Aram, the Foreign Minister (right) and Dr. Tafazzuli the

Minister of Information of Iran during Mr. Rishtya's departure from Tehran after the conclusion of talks.

## U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS Pazhwak Proposes Thant's Action To Iron Out Soviet-U.S. Discord On U.N. Financial Situation

UNITED NATIONS, June 1, (AP).—A proposal for third-man negotiations by Secretary-General U Thant to iron out U.S.-Soviet political differences affecting the U.N. financial situation was advanced Friday before the General Assembly's Budget Committee.

night to report on the proceedings of Tehran gathering on resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The proposal by Afghanistan's Abdul Rahman Pazhwak was an elaboration on a Ceylon proposal earlier that the United States and the Soviet Union hold high level private talks to deal with measures that would wipe out the U.N. deficit. Most of it is caused by the Soviet bloc's refusal to pay for Congo and Middle East peacekeeping costs.

The 111-Nation Committee is groping for some way to get deficit paid, insure continuation of the \$10 million monthly Congo operation for the remainder of the year and adopt principles guiding U.N. payment for future peacekeeping costs.

A group of 10 countries is expected to introduce regulations Monday or Tuesday aimed at some short term solution and leave the long term problem to the next General Assembly opening in September.

Mr. Pazhwak praised the Ceylonese idea of U.S.-Soviet talks and proposed that action on any resolution be held off until U Thant could try to get some U.S.-Soviet deal arranged.

There was no reaction to the idea from other Committee members who planned to continue their debate next Monday afternoon.

Mr. Daniel Schweitzer of Chile told the Committee that the Soviet position has been shown to be unalterable. There has been no thawing out. We also trust that the U.S. statement—that it will not pay any more than its 32.02 per cent assessment from now on—is not final.

Mr. Schweitzer supported a set of principles advanced by developing countries that call for all countries to share in paying but putting the heaviest burden on the richer countries. He said he hoped that U Thant could confer with countries in arrears on their U.N. payments and arrange instal-

(Contd. on page 4)

## Royal Audience

KABUL, June 1.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week which ended May 30:

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; Mr. Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice; Mr. Mohammad Omar, Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi; Mr. Ghulam Yahya Tarzi, former Afghan Ambassador in Ankara; General Faiz Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Paktia; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Lieutenant General Mohammad Sayed, Military Commandant of Kandahar; Mr. Habibullah Mali Achakzai, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank; Mr. Abdul Raof Benewa, Chief of the Information Bureau at the Royal Afghan Embassy in Cairo; Dr. Nour Ali, the President of Chambers of Commerce; Mr. Mohammad Ullah Kazimi, President of Government Monopolies; Mr. Janat Khan Gharwal, the President of the Pakhtanay Tejaraty Bank; Mr. Abdul Rashid the Mayor of Aqcha and Mr. Sher Bahadur, a graduate of economics from the University of Indiana, USA.

## Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, June 1.—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and President Adolfo Lopez Mateos Mexico have sent congratulatory telegrams to His Majesty the King on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the regaining of Afghan Independence.

## Dr. Yousuf Having Pleurisy

KABUL, June 1.—The Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf who is in bed with pleurisy is being treated at home. Pleurisy is the inflammation of pleura, accompanied with fever, difficult respiration and cough. A medical bulletin issued said that general medical check up on the Prime Minister is also continuing.

## Pakhtun Author Severely Ill In Pakistani Jail

KABUL, June 1.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Kousar, famous author and philosopher of Pakhtunistan, is suffering from a severe heart ailment in Pakistan jail.

He was transferred from Dera Ismail Khan to Peshawar jail on this account but so far no steps have been taken for his treatment.

He is serving a ten year imprisonment term with hard labour.

KABUL, June 1.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suliman, Afghan Ambassador in Cairo, presented his credential to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the U.A.R. on Thursday.



## KABUL TIMES

## Education In Afghanistan

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

The Faculty of Agriculture:

As I stated in the previous two articles, this Faculty formed a part of the Faculty of Engineering and Agriculture, when it was established in 1955. The main cause of this "integration" was the lack of facilities and space, teachers, and most important of all, students. It is obvious that a separate College with its own building, laboratories and teaching as well as administrative staff could not be established to cater to the needs of a few students. It may be noted that in 1956 when this Faculty launched its First Year or Freshman Class, the students enrolled numbered only 20.

The Faculty of Agriculture became an independent institution in April this year. It has its own Dean and administrative staff and employs nearly 20 Professors of whom 6 are foreign experts. This Faculty also receives assistance from the United States Agency for International Development via Wyoming University. It has made considerable progress during the past 8 years and the rate of expansion is satisfactorily maintained.

**Courses taught at the Faculty:** In this Faculty, too, tuition is conducted on the Semester system, each of 18 week's duration. The First Semester begins in April and ends in August; the Second Semester begins in September and ends in January. Training in the Faculty covers a period of four years. Here are details of the syllabus:

**First Year (First Semester):** English, General Chemistry, General Animal Products, Agronomy (Cereals), Fundamentals of Agriculture. Total weekly hours: 17.

**First Year (Second Semester):** English, General Chemistry, Agronomy (Cereals), Agricultural Mathematics, Fundamentals of Agriculture. Total weekly hours: 17.

**Second Year (First Semester):** English, General Botany, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Poultry Keeping. Total weekly hours: 17.

**Second Year (Second Semester):** English, Zoology, Agricultural Economics, Animal Products, Milk Products. Total weekly hours: 17.

**Third Year (First Semester):** English, Elementary Knowledge of Soils, General Bacteriology, Genetics, Cultivation of Vegetables, General Forestry. Total weekly hours: 20.

**Third Year (Second Semester):** Soils, Agricultural Expansion, Organic Chemistry, Animal Feeding, Fruits, Fundamentals of Statistics. Total weekly hours: 18-19.

**Fourth Year (First Semester):** Grazing Lands, Agronomy (Plant Pathology), Entomology, Rural Sociology, Techniques of Marketing Agricultural Products, Food grains. Total weekly hours: 18.

**Fourth Year (First Semester):** Milk Products, Plant Physiology, Plant Propagation, Teaching Principles of Agriculture, Research Techniques and Agriculture, Fundamentals of Veterinary Science. Total hours (weekly): 18.

This Faculty is being steadily developed and has Departments of Zoology, Botany, Agricultural Development and Research. A substantial number of graduates of this Faculty have been sent abroad for higher training.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies Thursday played up the news of the agreement reached between Afghanistan and Pakistani delegations in Tehran for the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries. Text of the communique issued at the end of the talks also appeared in all the dailies.

Thursday's Anis in its editorial complained about the unsatisfactory market condition as regards dairy products. It said, when suggestions are made that people should incorporate milk as a regular diet and enjoy its full benefits, the question as to where to get good milk from arises almost invariably. Milk which is available in the market, said the editorial, resembles water with white colouring and as such unhealthy and useless.

The editorial then goes on to suggest that both the Ministry of Agriculture as well as individual traders should make arrangements to first of all produce good milk in abundance and then bring the commodity to towns and cities. The editorial also pointed out that the best method of ensuring sanitary milk supply is to pasteurize it. Therefore, equipment necessary for this purpose should also be imported and made use of.

The same issue of the paper also carried an article by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi on democracy. After expressing delight at the latest developments initiated by His Majesty the King to introduce social reforms in the country the article maintains that the success of any democracy depends on how far the individuals understand their social responsibilities and what is more execute these responsibilities.

Any law or constitution will remain a written document unless the people respect its contents. Democracy requires a general discipline for its success, concluded the article. This discipline is necessary not only among the ruled but also among the Government officials or the rulers. Dr. Tabibi has promised another article for publication in the daily Anis on how to train the public for the acceptance of democracy and how social and economic justice could be maintained.

Thursday's Islah in its editorial discussed the financial problems facing the United Nations. There are two basic international problems which are more significant among others, said the editorial. First the problem of cold war between the East and the West and second the problem of whether the United Nations can survive as an institute dedicated for the safeguard of peace in the world. As a first step, continued the editorial the United Nations is facing financial difficulties. The editorial then goes on to refer to the extra burden on the United Nations budget owing to its peace keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East pointing out the efforts of the Secretary-General to find a way out through issuing bonds.

This step while providing a temporary way out did not solve the problem and unless all members pay their contribution the problem remains unsolved. Certain countries do not pay their share of the extra UN budget on the grounds that countries directly responsible for crisis in that country should carry all the financial burden. Any way, concluded the editorial, the financial position of the world body is not satisfactory and unless something is done it cannot be expected to discharge its duties effectively.

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 1, 1963

## TEHRAN AGREEMENT

The agreement reached between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations serves yet as another clear demonstration of the fact that disputes can be solved through peaceful means, a principle which Afghanistan has adhered to consistently.

The agreement signed in Tehran on Tuesday brings to an end a bitter chapter in the history of relations between these two Moslem countries who have many historical ties.

Now that the two countries have agreed to restore normal relations, we do not see why there should not be further improvement in relations between them. Tehran talks, as pointed out by the leader of Afghan delegation, were concerned with the issue of restoration of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan which were severed off in September 1961.

But we think that the understanding which prevailed during these talks should be further exploited with a view to solving the one and only political dispute between our two countries. The existence of any tension of this nature is not in the interest of any of the two countries and nor is it in the interest of peace in this region or that in the world. We have always hoped to have seen the problem solved on just and amicable basis.

It is indeed a good thing that Afghanistan and Pakistan have agreed to resume relations. This will surely pave the way for the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual trust which is in our opinion a pre-requisite for the solution of all differences.

At this juncture we want to hail the efforts of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. Afghanistan and Iran are two friendly and neighbouring countries whose relations date back to many centuries. The successful efforts of His Majesty the Shahinshah have indeed served as yet another step forward in the development of such amicable ties between our two countries.

## AN EYE WITNESS REPORT ON THE AFGHAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

By RITCHIE CALDER

On an average one new school a week is being opened in Afghanistan. The schools for girls are multiplying fast but architecturally attractive village schools are being built even in the out-of-the-way places.

The basic problem is the lack of teachers and many of the schools are working in at least two shifts. There is also the gratifying complication that there is a clamor by adults for literacy so that in some of the villages the schools are working night shifts as well.

It was very touching to see educated women of the better off families giving their time to the teaching of the village housewives who, only a few years ago, were cloistered behind the purdah screens and who, now unveiled, are attending classes. They are learning home economics, handicrafts, better cooking, better care of children, but they are also getting their first access to books.

With Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, the wife of a professor at the University, and now the Vice-President of the Women's Welfare Societies, I met a group of the women's leaders from all parts of Afghanistan. They were in Kabul for a refresher course and to share their experiences in the still novel enterprise of broadening the vision of the women of Afghanistan which was until recently limited to a visor, six inches by three, in the hoods of their chadars.

These women, apart from being community leaders, included poets, authors and broadcasters. It has been one of the highlights of my visit here to see those twelve women who, apart from being community leaders, included poets, authors and broadcasters. It has been one of the highlights of my visit here to see those twelve women who, apart from being community leaders, included poets, authors and broadcasters.

The Canadian request is for a scrutiny of the northwest corner of Laos where China and Thailand are about 75 miles apart. Rumours of Chinese troops there have been current here for about three months. The Canadian application is understood to have the approval of India, a fellow member of the "Watchdog" Commission. The third member, Poland, has been abstaining recently but the Commission has been carrying on a majority basis.

After Commission approval, the application must be passed to the Laotian Government. But western sources say any action must be taken after that is doubtful since all

men walk unveiled into a public restaurant in Kabul to hold their reunion dinner. That would have been inconceivable three years ago.

The community development affects every phase of rural life including the building, by volunteer labour not only of community centres but, under the directions of architects and experts, village houses.

This time it was completely different. In the "Green Room" I and other male members of the party, met the women announcers, women story tellers and women with their own programmes.

There are regular broadcasts to women in the home, by women. These are not just "home-hints".

Through this kind of work village programmes. One broadcast which I had translated for me was a fetid squalor into sanitary common-sense call to women to insist on cleanliness. The filth which was upon taking their full share in taken for granted is now disappearing the building of their country and peering, and with it the plagues in the social changes, the marked of flies. Malaria is practically eliminated of which is the new role of women. The villages have dug in the affairs of Afghanistan.

## Canada Demands

## Investigation Of Chinese Troops' Presence In Laos

VIENTIANE, June 1. (Reuter). Canadian members of the International Control Commission in Laos have asked for an investigation into the reported presence of Chinese troops on roads linking China with Thailand.

The Canadian request is for a scrutiny of the northwest corner of Laos where China and Thailand are about 75 miles apart. Rumours of Chinese troops there have been current here for about three months.

The Canadian application is understood to have the approval of India, a fellow member of the "Watchdog" Commission. The third member, Poland, has been abstaining recently but the Commission has been carrying on a majority basis.

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## Turkey Receives Jet

## Fighters Squadron From U.S.A

WASHINGTON, June 1. (Reuter).—Turkey has received its first squadron of tactical Lockheed F-104 star fighters, a Turkish Embassy spokesman said here on Friday.

He said the aircraft flew in the Turkish port of Izmir two weeks ago.

American-built F-104's are already in use by a number of other N.A.T.O. countries.

It was believed here the arrival of the F-104's would pave the way for Turkey to participate in the recently established N.A.T.O. Inter-allied Nuclear Force.

three warring factions in the Government—neutralists, communists and rightwing—must all approve.

## Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

**Second English Programme:** On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

**Urdu Programme:** 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

**Russian Programme:** 10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

**Arabic Programme:** 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

**German Programme:** 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

**French Programme:** 11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

**Western Music:** 5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

SUNDAY

Kabul—Herat: Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.  
**ARRIVALS:** Dep. 11-50; Arr. 7-30.

Herat—Kabul: Dep. 12-15; Arr. 4-30.  
Delhi—Kabul: Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

**T.M.A.**  
From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi: Dep. 9-45 a.m.  
**IRANIAN AIRLINES**

Tehran—Kabul: Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m. Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m. Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318.

## Pharmacies

Jahid Mahmood Phone No. 20534  
Faryabi Phone No. 21438  
Parwan Phone No. 20887  
Kabul Phone No. 20887  
Kabul Phone No. 20563

## Progressive Afghanistan



Mrs. Masuda Azizi, Assistant Director of the Midwifery Institute in Kabul and herself a graduate of the Institute,

teaches students how to take blood pressure of one another. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the

World Health Organization (WHO) are assisting the Afghan Government in the training of midwives and nurses.

## MAULANA JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI: Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

PART V

Maulana knows no religion but the religion of love, which he thinks transcends all barriers of caste, creed and colour. In one of his poems he gives expressions to his feelings thus:

O Moslems, how is it that I don't know myself, I am neither a Christian, nor a Jew, nor a Zoroastrian, nor a Moslem; I am neither from the East, nor from the West, Nor of the land, nor of the ocean, I am not from a natural mine, nor a part of whirling heaven.

I am not from India, China, Bulgaria or Sogdeen, My place is placeless and my trace is traceless. I have neither body nor soul, for I belong to the Soul of the Beloved.

He thinks rites and creeds count little with God, who

dwells neither in mosque nor church nor temple, but in the pure heart. The essential thing to him is a complete moral transformation, only to be sought by ardent faith and humble prayer:

He says: Fools laud and magnify the mosque, While they survive to oppress holy men of heart. But the former is mere form, the latter spirit and truth. The only true mosque is that in the heart of saints. Is the place of worship for all, God dwells there.

The moral purpose by which the Mathnawi is inspired asserts itself even in philosophical passages describing the emanation of the One Being through every grade of existence. This process is epitomized in the evolution of the soul which as the form of universal reason descends to the material world, passes through

the mineral, vegetative, and animal kingdoms, attains to rationality in man, suffers probation, undergoes retribution, ascends to the sphere of the angels, and continuing its spiritual development till it is reunited with the Infinite One, of which it is mirror. It then realizes that all its experience of separation was only a dream. Hereafter Maulana's own line:

First he appeared in the realm inanimate; Thence came into the world of plants and lived; The plant life many a year, nor called to mind; What he had been; then took the onward way; To animal existence, and once more; Remembers naught of that life vegetative, Save when he feels himself moved with desire; Towards it in the season of

## U.S. Scientists

## Bounce Off Signals

## From Mercury

U.S. scientists reported on Wednesday they have bounced radar signals off mercury, the smallest and hottest planet in the sky.

The signals were sent from the 85-foot diameter transmitter-receiver at the Goldstone tracking station north of Bagsow, California, by scientists of California Institute for Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Travelling at high speed, the signals took 11 minutes to make the 121-million-mile round trip.

Mr. Robertson Stevens and Mr. Walter Victor, co-Directors of the experiment, said first contact was made with the planet in May 6.

Preliminary analysis of echo patterns indicates mercury has a rougher surface than either Venus or Mars. It appears to have a surface reflectivity that is about the same as that both earth and moon.

By computing the time it took the signals to return to earth, it was possible to determine the distance to Mercury within 100 miles. Mercury is available for radar experiments once every four months.

sweet flowers; As babes that seek the breast and know not why. Again the wise Creator whom thou knowest; Uplifted him from animality. To man's estate; and so from realm to realm; Advancing, he became intelligent; Cunning and keen of wit, as he is now. No memory of his past abides with him; And from his present soul he shall be changed. Though he is fallen asleep, God will not leave him; In this forgetfulness. Awakened, he; Will laugh to think what troublesome dreams he had; And wonder how his happy state of being; He could forget and not perceive that all; Those pains and sorrows were the effect of sleep; And guile and vain illusion. So the world; Seems lasting, though 'tis but the sleeper's dream; Who, when the appointed Day shall dawn, escapes; From dark imaginings that haunted him; And turns with laughter on his phantom griefs; When he beholds an everlasting home; Be sure, the Day of Judgement will draw out; What good or ill soever thou hast done; In this life, and interpret all thy dream. O tyrant, who didst tear the innocent; Thou from this heavy slumber shall arise; A wolf, thy wicked passion one by one; Made howling wolves to rend thee limb by limb.

Space forbids further quotations from this great and many-sided poem, which expresses the spirit of Afghan mysticism with a power and insight which have never been equalled.

(To be continued)

## Mickey Mouse

## By Walt Disney





## New Building For Central Health Laboratory Opens

KABUL, June 1.—The new building for the central Health Laboratory was opened next to Avicenna Hospital on Thursday afternoon by Mr. Abdul Haya Aziz, the Minister of Planning. The Laboratory itself was functioning ever since 1961. It is serving also as a training centre for technicians and laboratory assistants. In a speech Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Minister of Public Health said that the new Laboratory has cost Af. 2,000,000 and it is equipped with up to date facilities for bio-chemistry, bacteriology, hematology histology, cytology etc.

During the opening ceremony, officials of the Ministry of Public Health, Rector of Kabul University, foreign experts and physicians were also present.

### U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS (Contd. from page 1)

Delegates of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia echoed the Soviet stand that the Congo and Middle East operations are illegal because they were not approved in all aspects by the Security Council, and therefore they will not pay anything toward them. Mongolia specified that it would also not pay for U.N. Korean and Palestinian programmes or for interest and amortization of the \$200 million U.N. bond issue.

## CYCLONIC STORM KILLS 3,000 IN EAST PAKISTAN

DACCA, East Pakistan, June 1, (AP).—At least 3,000 people perished in Tuesday's cyclonic storm that ravaged the Chittagong area of East Pakistan, it was officially announced on Friday night.

### Reception Honouring

#### French Lawyer

KABUL, June 1.—In honour of Mr. Louis Fougere, the French Lawyer who has come to Kabul for consultation with the Constitutional Committee, a reception was given by the Committee at the Spozmai Restaurant which was attended by Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information and Vice-President of the Committee; Mr. Abdul Haya Aziz, the Minister of Planning; Mr. Moosa Shafiq, Chief of the Committee's Secretariat; other members of the Committee and M. Georges Cattand the French Ambassador at the court of Kabul.

According to another item, M. Fougere met Mr. Rishitya yesterday at the Ministry of Press and Information.

Note.—We regret that owing to typographical error Mr. Fougere's name was mis-spelt in the previous issue.

## USSR URGES UNANIMITY ON ICC DECISIONS; UK REBUKES SUGGESTION

MOSCOW, June 1, (Tass).—The Soviet side considers that the Chairman of the International Commission in Laos and its members must be strictly guided by the Geneva accords of 1962 defining the Commission's role and functions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in a draft message of the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to the Commission Chairman handed on Tuesday to the British Ambassador in Moscow Sir Humphrey Trevelyan lists the violations of the main provisions of the protocol attached to the declaration of the neutral Laos, the Commission's role and activity.

These breaches which took place of late were reported by the Chief Polish delegate in the International Commission.

The Polish Representative reported, message says, that the main principles of the Commission's activities are being violated. Representatives of India and Canada in Laos are trying to settle questions of major importance by simple majority, disregarding the opinion of the third Commission member.

Against the objections of the Polish representative, on April 28 the two Commission members sent a so-called "permanent group" to the Plain of Jars also violating article sixteen of the protocol which requires the consent of the Coalition Government of Laos to that.

Without the consent of one Commission member and without consulting the co-Chairmen, the Commission discussed questions involving major additional financial expenditures.

The Soviet draft message says further: "the co-Chairmen hope that the Commission and all of its members would act in conformity with the principles of unanimity and agreed co-operation, as envisaged by the Geneva accords. The co-Chairmen would like to

receive information from the International Commission concerning measures that would be taken in conformity with the present recommendations."

### British Reply

Britain yesterday described a draft message which the Soviet Union wanted the two countries to send to the International Commission in Laos as an "unconvincing attempt" at justifying the non-co-operation of the Polish Commissioner.

A Foreign Office statement said the draft message had been published in yesterday's Soviet newspaper Izvestia before Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-Chairmen of the Geneva Laos conference, were able to discuss it.

The draft Soviet message repeats a number of Polish allegations that India and Canada—the other two members of the I.C.C. had acted in contravention of the Geneva agreement making Laos a neutral state.

The Soviet draft was "an unconvincing attempt to justify the non-co-operation of the Polish Commissioner in carrying out these provisions."

"It has been published before the co-Chairmen could consider the comments on the Polish allegations which are on the way to them from the Indian and Canadian Commissioners."

Earlier this week, the co-Chairmen had acted on a unanimous request by the ICC for the issue of an immediate cease-fire appeal to the warring factions in Laos.

Three other reports by the Commission, however, which were received at the same time, were not unanimous and the Polish Commissioner has submitted a minority opinion.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 1.—A volley ball game was played between the Afghan team of 'Itfaq' and a team composed of Soviet citizens residing in Kabul on Thursday at the Soviet Embassy. The game ended in favour of the Soviet team. Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Farouk Seraj, President of the Olympic Federation and some officials of various ministries were among the spectators.

### GERMAN FINANCIERS LEAVE KABUL

KABUL, June 1.—The delegation from the West German Credit-Anstalt for re-construction left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany on Thursday.

The delegation during its two-week visit in Kabul held talks with Afghan authorities on the implementation of projects which are to be finished from the 200,000,000 D Mark credit from West Germany to Afghanistan.

The projects include construction of a power house in Mahipar, the development of Silos in various parts of Afghanistan, building of a Slaughter House either in Kandahar or in Herat to provide meat for Kabul during the winter season.

Mr. Mohammad Ishaq, Osman President of Planning who was at the airport to see the delegation off, said that agreement had been reached in principle on the construction of Mahipar project adding that work on the project might start soon providing advanced credit for surveying is obtained.

He said as regards the Kabul Industrial Area the Ministry of Mines and Industries would carry a series of preliminary survey from the viewpoint of cartography, road construction, drainage and power supply. The results of these survey would then be forwarded to the Federal Government for the finalization of the credit transaction.

A German Expert will arrive in Kabul to carry survey work on the Kabul city's water supply system, Mr. Osman said.

## West Should Still Remain Vigil, Says Rusk

WASHINGTON, June 1, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk again warns that the West has no reason to relax because of differences between Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

On the contrary, he said, the Sino-Soviet dispute "may even have the effect of deepening, rather than moderating the cold war."

"We need to be more than ever on guard," Mr. Rusk declared.

On the whole, however, Mr. Rusk was optimistic in assessing Western strength, and he listed four developments as being to the long-run advantage of the West:

1. The trend toward unity in Western Europe.
2. The rejection of communism by new nations.
3. The growing Sino-Soviet conflict.
4. The readiness of a growing number of countries to negotiate settlement of problems.

Mr. Rusk said that the "disappointment of British hopes" of joining the Common Market does not change the basic fact that Europe is moving toward unity.

## Indonesian And Malayan Leaders' Talks Making Good Progress Tanku Rahman Pleased With Meeting

TOKYO, June 1, (AP).—The Tokyo talks of Indonesian President Sukarno and Malaya Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman on Malaysia appeared Saturday to be headed for the coal participants said was intended: agreement to try and agree.

Premier Abdul Rahman and Dr. Sukarno set their second meeting on Saturday after an opening session on Friday produced what the Tunku Abdul Rahman termed a "very, very amiable" exchange.

The Malaya Leader called a news conference to discuss Malaysia and his meeting with Dr. Sukarno. He said he was pleased with the opening meeting, but added there had been no change in his determination to bring the Federation of Malaysia into being on August 31 as scheduled.

Dr. Sukarno was not talking publicly after the first meeting, but he is the chief opponent of the Tunku's Malaysia concept and gave no indication he was backing away from that stand.

Malaysia would unite Malaya, Singapore and the British Borneo territories. Dr. Sukarno has maintained the proposed Federation would be a threat to his island nation.

Tunku Abdul Rahman said publicly and Indonesian informants said privately the purpose of the meetings in the Japanese capital was to give the two Southeast Asia leaders a chance to explain to each other their positions on Malaysia.

They have traded harsh words in the past, and informants said it was believed a face-to-face meeting might ease the ill feeling and smooth the road for later talks. A foreign Minister level

Indications were that they would agree in Tokyo that more talks should be held in an effort to reach an agreement.

## POPE REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS

VATICAN CITY, June 1, (Reuter).—Pope John, whose life was earlier reported to be "hanging on a thread," dramatically regained consciousness early today—and blessed everyone keeping the death vigil around his bed.

As the announcement of the latest development in the Pontiff's fight for life was read out to reporters in the press room there were cries of "miracolo".

Mr. Khrushchev has cabled Pope John that the news of the worsening of his health "has seriously disturbed us," the Soviet News Agency Tass reported on Friday.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

PIANO CONCERT Eugene Istomin, the famous American pianist Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p.m., U.S. Cultural Centre, Kabul Tickets at Af. 50 available U.S. Library.

FOR SALE Sealed tenders invited for sale Dodge Kingsway car model 1957 and Willy's Station Wagon model 1960 in good running condition. Vehicles open for inspection from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Fridays. For further particular please contact Embassy of India, Kabul (telephone 26557).

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +28°C Minimum +13°C Sun sets today at 7:11 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4:38 a.m. TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK: Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 78

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1963 (JOWZA 12, 1342 S.H.)

# KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF. 1

## All Public Meetings In British Guiana Banned Country In Grip Of General Strike

GEORGETOWN, June 3, (Reuter).—The Governor of British Guiana, Sir Ralph Grey, has banned public meetings in Georgetown and its suburbs, where hostile crowds threw stones at the Prime Minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, on Thursday.

The country is in the grip of a six-week-old general strike called to protest Government labour legislation.

About 50 people were injured and 20 arrested in Thursday's incidents which followed a funeral for the Home Affairs Minister, Mr. Claude Christian. Hostile crowds gathered near the church and threw stones at Government Ministers and attacked Indians.

Police arrested about 10 persons for various offences on Friday night.

## Anwari Hopes For Rapid Progress Of College Of Science

KABUL, June 3.—Professor Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, President of Kabul University inspected on Saturday the new laboratories of zoology, geology and parasitology as well as the zoological museum of the College of Science of Kabul University.

Professor Anwari expressed hope that the College of Science and its different departments would make rapid headway.

Professor Kakar, the Dean of the College in an interview told a Bakhtar correspondent that the laboratory of zoology has been patterned after its counterpart in Bonn University and it was completed last week with the help of the team of professors serving in the Faculty under the provisions of the affiliation between this College and that of the Natural Science and Mathematics of Bonn University.

Describing the assistance given by Bonn University under this agreement during 1963, Professor Kakar said that grants amounting to DM 114,000 have been made for the Departments of zoology, chemistry and palaeontology.

It is learnt that tuition has already begun in these newly established laboratories.

## French Socialists Reject Alliance With Communists

PARIS, June 3, (Reuter).—The French Socialist Party on Saturday night rejected any alliance with the communists after a heart-searching National Congress which sought a means of effective opposition to the Gaullist regime.

In a policy resolution the Party took a step towards co-operation with the communists by "not excluding" common defensive tactics with them in the face of specific peril.

The socialists also decided not to vote for ratification of the Franco-German Co-operation Treaty when it comes before Parliament soon.

## U.S.S.R. To Help Surveying New Road In North

KABUL, June 3.—Representatives of the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet Techno-export signed on Saturday a contract for surveying the Pul-i-Khumri, Mazar-Sharif Shibeighan highway; the contract was signed at the Ministry of Public Works in Kabul.

It provides for surveying and carrying out preliminary studies about the 360 km. long highway; the task is expected to be completed within the next 16 months.

The contract was signed by Mr. Abdul Aziz Attaye, Chief of the Administrative Department for the Ministry of Public Works, and by Mr. Yakuchev, Vice Economic Counsellor to the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on behalf of Technoexport.

## WALLACE NOT TO ATTEND PERSONALLY FEDERAL COURT

NEW YORK, June 3, (AP).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace said Sunday he would be represented by Attorneys in Federal Court Monday in answer to a US Justice Department subpoena "but there is no need for my physical presence."

He was served the subpoena earlier Sunday before leaving Birmingham. It ordered him to appear before US District Judge Seybourne Lynne in Birmingham to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued to prevent him from interfering with Federal Court-ordered integration at the University of Alabama.

Mr. Wallace, appearing on the "meet the press" television programme, said he opposed the enrollment of two negro students at the University of Alabama on June 10 and would attempt to block the move by the tactic of interposition—placing himself between the State of Alabama and the United States.

## CHINESE FREIGHTER MAY 1 HITS ROCK AND SINKS, REPORTS NCNA

PEKING, June 3, (Reuter).—Chinese investigations have disclosed that the 9,642 freighter Yue Jin, which sank off South Korea on May 1, went down after striking a rock, the New China News Agency reported on Sunday.

The Chinese freighter's crew, all 55 of whom were rescued by a Japanese fishing boat, claimed that she had been torpedoed. The News Agency said it had been authorised to state that the Ministry of Communications sent an operations fleet to find the exact cause of the disaster. The Chinese Navy also took part in the search.

They located the sunken freighter off South Korea after a 15-day search among known rocks in the area.

"Careful investigation established that the sinking of the freighter Yue Jin was due to its



Mr. Rishitya, Minister of Press and Information being welcomed by Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador at a function held in the Embassy yesterday on the occasion of the Italian National Day.

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## His Majesty Greets President Segni On Italian National Day

KABUL, June 3.—A telegraphic message has been despatched in behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency President Antonio Segni of Italy congratulating him on the Italian National Day.

A reception was held at the Italian Embassy last evening on this occasion which was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abdullah Malik-yar; some members of the Cabinet; the Minister of Court; high-ranking officials members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul and newspapers editors.

## MEDAL FOR ATHLETICS CONFERRED ON SERAJ

### BY U.A.R.

KABUL, June 3.—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic has conferred the Medal for Athletics, First Class, upon Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation. Report of this investiture has been published in the daily Al-Ahram of Cairo.

## HRH Ahmad Shah Attends Muharram Memorial Services

KABUL, June 3.—The 10th of Muharram, coinciding with the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, was observed yesterday.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, His Majesty's eldest son, accompanied by Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, took part in the memorial services and prayers yesterday morning.

His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul also took part in the Fateha ceremony.

## Heavy Casualties On Infiltrators, Claims Radio Sana's

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 3, (AP).—Heavy casualties were inflicted on "Saudi infiltrators" in northeast Yemen, a Sana's Radio broadcast said Sunday.

Yemen accused Saudi Arabia of continuing operations on the Yemeni border in support of the deposed Imam Mohammed el Badr. All the infiltrators were driven back by UAB and Yemeni troops, the Radio said.

Earlier reports spoke of attempt by the Imam to move 3,000 Saudi trained Yemeni warriors into positions in northern Yemen before UN observers arrive.

The group has also urged the Government of Pakistan to release him without delay.

In another literary meeting held at Charsada under the chairmanship of Mirza Taj Mohammad Khamoshi, a resolution was unanimously passed demanding the immediate release of Mr. Khat-tak.

The meeting declared that the behaviour of the Government of Pakistan towards Pakhtunistani men of letters has deeply grieved the people of Pakhtunistan.

## Their Majesties The King & Shahinshah Exchange Messages

KABUL, June 3.—Friendly messages have been exchanged between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran on the successful conclusion of talks between the Afghan and Pakistani delegations which resulted in the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries.

His Majesty the King has thanked His Majesty the Shahinshah for his good offices in this connection and His Majesty the Shahinshah has congratulated His Majesty the King on the attainment of the agreement.

## His Majesty Receives German Ambassador

KABUL, June 3.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol said that His Majesty the King received Dr. Schmidt Horix, the outgoing Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, at Gulistan Palace at 7:00 p.m. Saturday. Dr. Horix's tenure of office as FRG Ambassador to Afghanistan has come to an end.

## Rishitya And Etemadi Report To Cabinet On Tehran Meeting

KABUL, June 3.—At a Cabinet meeting on Saturday Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented their report about the Tehran Gathering, which led to the resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

## Grave Concern Over Deteriorating Health Of Ajmal Khatak

KABUL, June 3.—Grave concern is being expressed in Pakhtunistan over the deteriorating health and continued incarceration of Mr. Ajmal Khatak.

A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a group of prominent literary figures of Kohat District, in a recently issued joint statement, have expressed deep anxiety about this famous nationalist and writer's health in a Pakistani prison.

The group has also urged the Government of Pakistan to release him without delay.

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 3, 1963

## SUKARNO AND TUNKU RAHMAN'S MEETING

The "heart-to-heart" talks, between President Sukarno of Indonesia and Tunku Abdul Rahman, of Malaya on the proposed Federation of Malaysia, of which the Tunku is chief architect, has ended with success in Tokyo. Success in the sense that the two leaders of Southeast Asia have agreed to abide by the pact of friendship which was signed between them in 1959.

The understanding reached between the two comes just before a meeting which is to take place between the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines to discuss the discord of their countries on the proposed Federation which is to come into being this August. Indonesia has opposed the Federation on the grounds that it will be a threat to its territory; it has supported the right of the people of Brunei to self-determination. Brunei is to be a part of the Malaysian Federation. The Philippines, on the other hand, is interested in the issue because it borders on the area concerned and because it has made a claim of its own to British North Borneo.

The understanding reached at the Tokyo "Summit" should make the task of the foreign ministers of the three countries who are to meet June 7 in Manila easier.

It will be a very difficult thing to speculate at this juncture as to what position exactly the Philippines and Indonesia would adopt about the proposed Federation after these series of talks are ended. The Federation of Malaysia is to make free several territories which are now under British administration. This would be a progress towards the fulfillment of national aspirations of the peoples of these territories. However, it should be recalled that the people of Brunei have demanded self-determination in their case. There are many cases around the world where after a colonial power has left a territory, problems of the kind now in the making in Brunei have come about. The

## UN FINANCIAL CRISIS THE LANGUAGE OF PRESS AT A GLANCE

Permanent Solution Should Be Found

By KHATAK

The additional financial burden imposed on the United Nations Council and the General Assembly to its peacekeeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East is getting more and more serious.

Mr. Pazhwak, Afghanistan's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, has proposed that Secretary-General U Thant should mediate to iron out Soviet-U.S. differences affecting the financial situation of the United Nations, adding that action on any resolution should be held off until the Secretary-General get some Soviet-U.S. deal arranged.

It may be recalled that the Soviet Union and a number of other countries refused to pay their share of the additional share of the extra financial burden imposed on the world body to maintain peace and also to help the Government of the Congo, among other things, to maintain the territorial integrity and the political independence of the republic of the Congo, to prevent the occurrence of civil war and to keep law and order in that country, on the grounds that the Security Council should have made a decision on the issue and the countries directly responsible for creating the problem should shoulder all the costs.

U Thant has said that in essence the problem is a political one which reflects on the one hand the dissatisfaction of some member states with the basic objectives of these peace-keeping operations or with the manner in which the problem is being handled.

One of the favourable trends that might lead to an eventual solution of this problem is the fact that the General Assembly decided last December to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice saying that expenditures authorised for the United Nations peace-keeping operations constitute expenses of the organization within the means.

While this critical situation is a matter of concern to all, there is every hope to see that positive measures are being suggested by members with full sincerity to find an eventual solution to the problem.

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ing of the United Nations Charter.

Minor groups within the United Nations are trying to suggest ways and means of temporarily solving the problem leaving the long term solution to the next general assembly opening in September; this approach is another factor towards minimising the gravity of the problem.

There is also a determined effort to collect contributions and to sell additional United Nations bonds up to the limit of \$200 million.

The United Nations will have less expenditure now that the main target of maintaining peace in the Congo has been achieved.

While there are all these arguments in favour of a likelihood for finding a solution to the present financial crisis in the United Nations, one must not forget that a permanent solution has to be agreed upon because both in the Congo and the Middle East the United Nations has to continue spending money for some time; and what is more, similar problems might crop up in the future in other parts of the world.

In addition to, the good-will existing all round for the UN survival as the only instrument for maintaining international peace, it is necessary for the two big powers to pay greater attention towards the strengthening of the United Nations and try to iron out their differences affecting the world body financially.

Italy has been able to reconstruct a great number of buildings and other property demolished during the Second World War.

Relations between Afghanistan and Italy, concluded the paper, go a long way back in the history. These relations, fortunately, have been constantly developing on the basis of mutual respect and co-operation.

While congratulating the people of Italy on the advent of their National Day Islam hoped for the greater success of the country and strengthening of relations between Afghanistan and Italy.

Thursday's Anis editorially welcomed the step taken by the National Assembly to amend one of its longstanding and traditional rules by which Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to the Assembly were being elected for a full term of three years. Under the new arrangement they will be elected for only one year.

This arrangement should make it possible for a greater number of deputies to hold these important posts in the National Assembly. The paper said similar difficulties were also present in other departments and organizations as easily as the National Assembly which itself is the legislative body. Therefore, suggested the editorial all these departments should at least outline the solution of which requires new legislation so that they could be taken up as soon as the new constitution has been passed and put into effect.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30

KABUL—DELHI

Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

ARRIVALS:

KANDAHAR—KABUL

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 26121-26122  
Police 26607-21122  
Traffic 26229-24044  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 26019

## Pharmacies

Karte Char Phone No. 23839  
Afghan Phone No. 22919  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743  
Inayat Phone No. 20909  
Nizami Phone No. 22593

## Co-Education In Afghanistan



Co-education is becoming a popular feature in Afghanistan's drive towards progress.

Boys and girls attend joint classes in Malaya Girl School. Picture shows Mrs. Saleha

Farouk, Etimadi, Principal of the School among junior boys and girls attending in school.

## MAULANA JALAL-UD DIN BALKHI: Great Sufi Poet And Philosopher

PART VI

Maulana in his Mathnavi tries to drive home a subtle point by means of analogies, and this is one of the chief causes that has led to the popularity of his work. Here is an interesting example where in "Maulana" wants to impress upon people the importance of eloquence and good voice for a preacher. He says there was Muezzan (one who calls men to prayer), who had an extremely unpleasant voice. The people in order to get rid of him persuaded him to go to pilgrimage, and even contributed large sums of money for his journey. On the way to Mecca, the Muezzan called men to prayer. Shortly afterwards a Zoroastrian came there offering a dish of sweets to the Muezzan. All were surprised to see and could not make out the reason. So they approached the Zoroastrian himself to solve the riddle. He said that he had a young beautiful daughter, who was much inclined to Islam. He did what he could to dissuade her from her intention, but she persisted in her view. Fortunately, the voice of the Muezzan came to his help. The girl, listening to it, had totally changed her mind. This made him to appreciate the services of the Muezzan.

Simple, sincere, and selfless, Maulana was respected by all, for he, too, respected them. Being broad-minded, he stood for tolerance and co-existence. It was through his spirit of tolerance and love that he won the unflinching admiration and respect of all those who came into contact with him. It is said that after his death, when his remains

were being carried to the graveyard, mourners of all creeds followed the funeral. A Christian was asked what made him weep over the death of a Muslim. He replied: "We esteemed him for his knowledge and tolerance. To us he was the Moses, the David, and the Christ of the time, and we all are his disciples." There could be no better tribute to the memory of this great man who had nothing but love for humanity irrespective of caste, creed and country. According to him love is the motive force that makes everything travel restlessly towards its origin. It is love that animates music and gives beauty to life. Love and love alone can solve most of our complicated problems with which we are faced today. And love is not logic; it is understood best by experience and practice. In Maulana's own words:

Through love bitter things become sweet,  
Through love bits of copper turn to gold,  
Through love thorns become roses, and  
Through love vinegar tastes sweet wine.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

manned by experts. The Council for National Guidance should then draft a systematic programme for the enlightenment of the people along democratic principles. This it could do through the press; the school teachers could be asked to incorporate such a training as an integral part of their teaching programme; the religious leaders and mullahs could be persuaded to help in this connexion and the university colleges as well as the military establishments could be used as forums where teachers and even the ministers could lecture about law, discipline and the responsibilities of the individual. The Economic Council likewise can draw long term economic policies based on scientific investigations.

## SUKARNO ARRIVES IN VIENNA ON VACATION

VIENNA, June 3, (AP).—Indonesian President Sukarno flew into Vienna Sunday for what was officially described as a vacation. Rumours, however, said Sukarno would meet with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in the Austrian capital. The reports were not confirmed by the Dutch Embassy here, but an Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman had indicated earlier that plans were being made through "private friends" to hold such meeting.

The 61-year-old President arrived here in a chartered plane from Tokyo. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, Trade Minister Suharto and other high-ranking officials. Dr. Sukarno, who has been a regular visitor in Vienna in the past years, is expected to stay until June 10. His vacation tour will also take him to Rome and Belgrade.

## How Constant Are Nature's Constants?

Everybody knows the law of gravitation discovered more than 250 years ago by Isaac Newton. It dwells with the so-called gravitational attraction of bodies and includes a quantity called the constant of gravitation. Further progress of science and in particular Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity refined that great law which operates in every part of the universe accessible to man's observation. But was it always so? Perhaps, the constants are not constant and other physical laws were true many billions of billions of years ago? Recent findings of physics indicate that it is so.

It is common knowledge that electric charges interact according to a law which is close in form to the law of gravitation. Processes taking place in elementary particles and connected with a electromagnetic interaction are characterised by a certain time. On the other hand, we can roughly estimate quite a different time—the age of our section of the universe. It has been proved that the characteristic time of elementary particles is as many times smaller than the age of the universe as gravitational interaction is weaker than electromagnetic. This striking coincidence has led the British physicist P. Dirac to propose in 1937 that the value of gravitational interaction changes with time at the expense of change of the constant of gravitation. In early years of formation of our section of the universe the electromagnetic and gravitational interactions were the same in quantity. In the course of time as the universe "grew old", the gravitational interaction weakened and is still in the process of weakening. The constant of gravitation has also diminished during that time. Naturally, this change is a very slow one from our point of view. In the time interval embracing man's history the constant of gravitation has changed by a negligibly small magnitude. Moreover, scientists being convinced of the infallibility of the law of gravitation made no serious attempts to detect this change.

However, all laws in physics are interconnected and one of them cannot be revised at will. It can easily be proved that if the change in time of the constant of gravitation alone be accepted this would lead to a violation of the law of conservation of energy. Recently the Soviet scientist Kirill Stanukovich advanced a hypothesis firmly based on the idea of the change in time of other physical constants characterising natural processes. He believes that it is possible to go a way further than Dirac and suppose that not only the constant of gravitation but other constants as well (for example, the charge of an electron) can change in time. We just need to proceed from a premise that the energy and the full charge of the universe are preserved. Such conception brings us to far-reaching conclusions. Processes in space (for example, the cosmic constant characterising the expanding universe) appear to be closely connected with processes taking place in elementary particles (for instance, the mass of a proton) inasmuch as all cosmic and nuclear constants change with world time, being mutually dependent on one another.

It has been established in  
(Contd. on page 4)

## Blondie By Chic Young





## NATURE'S CONSTANTS

(Contd. from page 3)

agreement with the general theory of relativity that any material bodies in motion emanate gravitational waves connected with the field of gravitation similarly to the emanation of electromagnetic waves during the motion of charges. Elementary particles emit gravitational waves. Any wave carries energy, therefore such radiation reduces the energy of elementary particles. However, the relativity theory says that energy is inseparably linked with rest mass. Therefore, the mass of the elementary particles must substantially decrease along with gravitational emission. It can be presumed that matter, and the elementary particles in particular, expend part of their energy to set up the gravitational field.

The logical result of the Stanovich theory is an interesting hypothesis about the formation of all celestial bodies of the universe. We are led to suppose that some time in the past (about 16 billion years) there was a collision between two, so-called ultrarelativistic particles moving at velocities close to the speed of light, which gave birth to a multitude of new particles, and the process is still going on. The particles, themselves, grow old, but their number is growing. Gravitational particles—gravitons, that have appeared earlier, give rise to pairs of new particles. It is a process, as it were, of an uninterrupted creation of matter out of the gravitational field.

Further research will show in what degree is this bold hypothesis correct.

## Israel Criticizes Arms Shipment To U.A.R.

JERUSALEM, Israel Section, June 3, (AP).—Israel's reply to the Soviet Union on turning the Mediterranean into a nuclear Free Zone declares sympathy with the Soviet bid but adds that peace is no less endangered by the mounting arms flow to the U.A.R.

The note, approved by the Israel Government Sunday, reportedly says the creation of a nuclear free zone would only work within a global settlement.

The newspaper Jerusalem Post, which often reflects Foreign Ministry's views, said the Soviet Union had suggested Israel should protest about polaris submarines in the Mediterranean, ignoring the threat to Israel by the Soviet-backed UAR heavy bombers and rockets.

Israel would be more interested to hear what Soviet Leaders thought of Prime Minister Ben Gurion's suggestion for American and Soviet Union to jointly pledge an intention to preserve peace in the Middle East the note said.

STOCKHOLM, June 3, (Reuter).—About 500 Swedish ban-the-bomb marchers completed a 25-mile protest march into Stockholm on Sunday with a rally, attending by about 2,000 people, in a Central Park. Speakers urged a ban on all nuclear weapons and tests.

## POPE SURVIVES ANOTHER DAY BUT HIS CONDITION DESCRIBED VERY GRAVE

VATICAN, City, June 3, (AP).—Pope John XXIII survived a sunset collapse Sunday night and stayed off death to another day.

## Samadi Returns From Educational Meeting

KABUL, June 3.—Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, Chief of Vocational and Technical Education in the Ministry of Education, returned to Kabul Saturday after attending a UNESCO-sponsored Conference on Teacher-training in Manila.

The Conference, which lasted from May 21 to 25, discussed teacher-training programmes from the qualitative and quantitative points of view.

Dr. Samadi said at the airport that the training programme of the UNESCO Teacher-Training Centre at Manila also came up for discussion and the viewpoints as well as recommendations of experts employed in the Centre were taken into consideration and certain decisions were also passed.

This Centre was opened by UNESCO last year to enhance the qualification of teachers in Asian countries.

## IF WELENSKY PERSISTS ON HIS VIEWS, AFRICANS TO DESTROY BRIDGE ON VICTORIA FALLS

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, June 3, (AP).—African Nationalist Leaders threatened Sunday to tear down the rail and road bridge across the Victoria Falls and bar Central African Federation Premier Sir Roy Welensky from the country when the Federation is dissolved.

Harry Nkumbula, President of the African National Congress joint leader of the Coalition Government, accused Sir Roy of causing chaos in the Rhodesias. If he persisted in his attitude, Mr. Nkumbula said, Northern Rhodesians would dismantle the bridge and sever communications with Southern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia depends on Southern Rhodesia's railroads system. It would stockpile its 120-million-pound (\$336 million) a year copper production until a new outlet could be found.

Mr. Mainze Chona, Secretary of the United National Independence Party, said Sir Roy would be declared a prohibited immigrant in Northern Rhodesia after the Federation's dissolution. It was in Northern Rhodesia that Sir Roy began his political career after giving up driving railroad locomotives.

The attack on Sir Roy came after Federal Immigration Officers had tried to arrest Mr. Zola Ngaba, Leader of a Political

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 1.—Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Afghan National Assembly in his office on Saturday morning.

KABUL June 3.—A seminar on introducing the new system of accounting was launched at the Ministry of Finance on Saturday; those attending this Seminar include 25 directors and deputy directors of accounting from provincial revenue departments.

The Seminar will be conducted by experts in two hourly sessions over a period of fifteen days.

KABUL, June 3.—Dr. Shaw, Professor of Surgery serving at Ibn-i-Sina Hospital left Kabul for the United States on Saturday at the termination of his term of service.

Dr. Shaw was sent to Afghanistan by MEDICO 13 months ago to help the Ministry of Public Health.

Without telling the public that the collapse had occurred, the Vatican Press Office announced at 1930 a one word Italian communiqué:

"Very grave."

The Vatican Radio went on the air with a brief communique, repeated in European languages:

"The Pope is very grave. All faithful in the world are asked to pray."

KABUL, June 3.—The Law Commission of the National Assembly on Saturday resumed discussion of amendments to Article 26 of the Telegraph Act and Article 6 of the Postal Revenue Act; these two subjects were under the Commission's consideration since last year.

Answers to questions in this regard will be provided by a representative of the Ministry of Communication at the Commission's next meeting.

Similarly, the Finance and Commerce Commission discussed the Trade Agreement between Afghanistan and India.

Clarifications in this regard were provided by the Chief of Marketing and Chief of Trade of the Ministry of Commerce.

KABUL, June 3.—A number of Government officials left Kabul on Saturday for training abroad.

Mr. Janbaz, Technical Assistant to the Airport Administration in Kabul left for the United States under a USAID grant for training in Civil Airport Administration.

Mr. Aminulla Faizi, an official of the Department of Petroleum Prospecting left for Tehran for training in drilling operations; he has been awarded a UN Technical Assistance Fellowship.

Mr. Sher Aga Koshawar, Director of the Department of Demography in the Ministry of Planning left for Bangkok for training in economic and statistical planning; he has been given a scholarship by ECAFE.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA: At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH**, starring: Nadja Tiller and Tony Britton.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **BURNING HEART**.

ZABINEH CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **SEAVENGALL**.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 3.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

**Buying Rates In Afghanistan**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)

**Selling Rates In Afghanistan**

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.42 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7923 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

(cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Kabul Sports Round-Up

KABUL, June 3.—These are the results of Thursday's events in the capital:

**Hockey:** Nedjat and Nadiriya teams, draw; Rahman Baba School won by one goal to nil from the School of Commerce.

**Handball:** The School of Physical Education beat Khushal Khan School by 7-0.

**Football:** Afghan Institute of Technology beat Khushal Khan School by 2-1; the School of Commerce beat Ibn-i-Sina School by 4-1.

**Volleyball:** Nedjat School and Rahman Baba School beat Navy Kabul and the School of Agriculture respectively.

**Basketball:** Rahman Baba School beat the Teacher-Training School and Ghazi School, beat Estekial School by 43-9 and 26-8 points respectively.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

## FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-storey house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartawall.

All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 22745.

## PIANO CONCERT

Eugene Istomin, the famous American pianist Tuesday, June 4, at 8 p.m., U.S. Cultural Centre, Kabul Tickets at Af. 50 available U.S. Library.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30 C.  
Minimum +10 C.  
Sun sets today at 7-12 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-38 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 79

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1963 (JOWZA 13, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## POPE JOHN DIES AFTER 4 DAYS OF AGONY

"A Most Noble Life Has Come To An End": Thant's Tribute

VATICAN, City, June 4, (Reuter).—Pope John XXIII died here last night, aged 81.

He died on the fourth day of a dramatic fight against the disease from which he had suffered for more than a year—a stomach tumour, complicated since Friday by peritonitis.

He died the day after Whitsun, feast of Pentecost, an occasion which was always very dear to him.

The Pope had reigned for four years seven months and six days.

The Pope passed away on his simple brass bed in his corner room on the top floor of the Vatican Palace.

High church dignitaries and his sister and three brothers—peasant folk from northern Italy—were in the Palace when he died.

In the square outside Romans and visitors from many lands prayed for the man who had done more than any before him to restore the unity of the Christian world.

Pope John was elected on October 28, 1958, and crowned seven days later.

Assumed by many to have been chosen as a "caretaker" Pope, his reign was revolutionary.

This "Pope of the people" summoned an historic Ecumenical Council—now automatically suspended by his death—to seek greater Christian unity and to reform the church to reflect 20th century conditions.

He issued great encyclicals proclaiming the ideals of social justice and calling for peace and the end of the arms race.

He sought improved relations with the eastern bloc and warned Catholics not to detest individual communists because they detested their ideology.

Throughout his reign the Pope's simplicity, sense of humour, and disregard for outworn protocol won him the respect and affection of millions of non-Catholics and non-Christians as he created a new image of the papacy in the modern world.

The struggle with death lasted more than 80 hours. The first official news that he was ill with a stomach complaint was issued by the Vatican last November 29.

First indication that something might be seriously wrong came on May 22 when the Pope cancelled a scheduled general audience and appeared pale-faced at the window of his study, instead of blessing crowds in Saint Peter's Square.

**Kennedy's Words**  
President Kennedy said yesterday the wisdom, compassion and kindly strength of Pope John "have bequeathed humanity a new legacy of purpose and courage for the future."

In a statement on the death of the Pontiff the President said Pope John "brought compassion and an understanding drawn from wide experience to the most decisive problems of a tumultuous age."

Mr. Kennedy, the first Roman Catholic President of the U.S. said that the Pope had the "almost unique gift" of enriching

(Contd. on page 4)

## KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul: Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

## His Majesty Receives Kandahar Elders

KABUL, June 4.—A number of elders of Kandahar Province accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Sidik, the Governor of Kandahar were received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace at midday yesterday.

The visitors, seated at the Royal table, His Majesty spoke to the Kandahar elders on the progress being made through the application of development plans. Haji Gul Mohammad, speaking for the people of Kandahar, thanked His Majesty for his benevolence and assured him of the readiness of the people of Kandahar to co-operate with the Government in the advancement of the development plans.

Another report says that the elders of Kandahar placed a flower wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah yesterday afternoon.

## USSR TO DONATE DRUGS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

KABUL, June 4.—Mr. Azimov, First Secretary and Mr. Fedorov, the Consul at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul visited the office of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, yesterday to convey the deep grief of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on the recent floods in Afghanistan.

They said that medicines worth twenty five thousand Afghani would soon be placed at the disposal of the Afghan Red Crescent for the use of the flood victims.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent expressed the Society's thanks for this gesture of sympathy.

approval of the Duvalier regime's unconstitutional retention of power.

## U.S.A. Resumes Relations With Haiti

WASHINGTON, June 4, (Reuter).—The U.S. announced yesterday that it was resuming normal diplomatic relations with Haiti, but the State Department said no decision had been made on the return of the U.S. Ambassador to Port-au-Prince.

State Department officials said the decision did not reflect approval of the Duvalier regime's unconstitutional retention of power.

## POPULATION EXPLOSION IN FAR EAST TO BECOME GRAVE BY 1980; FAO CONGRESS OPENS TODAY

WASHINGTON, June 4, (AP).—A high-ranking United Nations official predicted on Monday that the population explosion in the Far East and in Southeast Asia will produce serious shortages and even famine by 1980.

The picture is only slightly better in the developing regions of Latin America, Africa, and the near east, Dr. Ranjan Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said in a speech prepared for delivery at the National Press Club.

The world food congress, sponsored by FAO as an integral part of its freedom from hunger campaign (FHC), opens here on Tuesday.

Despite progress in agricultural technique, and despite the vast surplus stocks, especially in the United States, hunger continues to grow, mainly because of the rate of population growth, Mr. Sen said.

"Never before has it been possible to produce more food on an acre of land, yet never before have the victims of hunger been more numerous in the world," he said.

In North America and in Europe, food production exceeds the rate of population growth,

## U.N. Financing Negotiation Run Into Difficulties FOUR RESOLUTIONS PREPARED BUT NON FINALIZED YET

UNITED NATION, June 4, (AP).—Negotiations on financing U.N. peacekeeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East ran into difficulties Monday.

It appeared that no formal resolutions will be presented to the Budgetary Committee of the special U.N. General Assembly on finances until next week.

No agreement was reached at private meetings here of both the Asian-African and Latin American groups. Some delegates requested time for additional instructions from their Governments.

The four resolutions, acceptable to the United States as a package deal, would:

1. Request Secretary-General U Thant to enter into negotiations with member states in a rear with the idea of bringing them up to date as quickly as possible. He would report to the General Assembly on his efforts.

2. Set forth a general declaration of principles, including one that peacekeeping operations are the collective responsibility of all U.N. members. It would take note that the developing countries are not able to contribute as much as the wealthier U.N. members.

Special consideration would be given to member states which suffered from actions taken on their territory, such as the United Arab Republic in the Middle East and the Republic of the Congo in Africa.

The third and fourth resolutions would deal specially with the Middle East and Congo operations for the last six months of this year, estimated to cost 425 million dollars.

## Italiaander Says Africa Moving Towards Unity

Author On Africa In Kabul

KABUL, June 4.—Professor Rolf Italiaander delivered a lecture on "The Situation in Africa During the Past 40 Years" at the auditorium of the College of Science on Monday afternoon. He is on a visit to Kabul during a tour of Asian countries.

Professor Italiaander, presently employed in Michigan University in the United States, is originally a Dutch citizen and has established contacts with institutions in the German Federal Republic.

He is a member of a number of organizations interested in African problems and has authored 20 books about Africa. While speaking on the rapid development of Africa and the unity of African nations, Professor Italiaander said that although Africa has not yet attained this unity, yet it is progressing toward this goal.

Speaking about the rapidly-spreading Islamic faith in Africa, he declared that during the last forty years Islam has quickly spread in northern, north-eastern, south-eastern and the Sahara regions of the continent. Professor Italiaander's lecture lasted ninety minutes and a number of coloured movie films on Africa were also shown.

Those present at the conference included the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Deans and Professors of the Science and Economics colleges, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of students from Kabul University.

Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abavi, Director of Foreign Cultural Relations of Kabul University thanked Professor Italiaander for his learned discourse.

"In theory, yes," Mr. Sen said that the current level of aid to the developing countries, now around 9 billion dollars a year, "will need to be substantially raised."

But the FAO official was pessimistic.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 4, 1963

## POPE'S DEATH

The death of Pope John XXIII is a matter of sorrow and grief. Not only he was the spiritual leader of more than 500 million Catholics of the world, but his untiring efforts for the cause of world peace and order earned him affection in the hearts of men all around the world. Perhaps he occupied one of the best positions from where his call for peace could very well be heard by all peoples around the world.

Pope John could be considered the most popular Pope of modern times. He introduced warmth, simplicity and charm to the Catholic Church. He was the one who for the first time attempted to abolish the wall that separated the two main Christian denominations—Catholicism and Protestantism—calling the Protestants the "separated brethren". He revealed a deep seated new spirit in Catholicism crying out for change and rejuvenation and shattered the view held by Protestants that Catholic Church was a monolithic and absolutist system. The Ecumenical Council which was opened by Pope John last year has not ended. This is considered to be the major undertaking of his reign. One of his successor's major decisions will be whether or not to continue the Council. It was scheduled to resume its session this September. The Council's main task was to abolish the rift which has persisted within Christianity for almost 400 years.

Now that this great man of Christain world is dead, what the whole world should remember and learn is to abide by the ideals and principles which he advocated during his lifetime—an untiring effort for the promotion of the cause of world peace. Those who, like Pope John XXIII are in a position of influence, and have worked for a noble cause, the most important of which is the cause of world peace, are respected work and ideas. The coming by humanity at large. The fact generations have to look with that today the whole world is saddened by the death of this and see that they are impleman, itself illustrates the ideamented.

## PLANNING AND FREE ENTERPRISE THE LANGUAGE

By B. YUSUFZAI

Monopolistic concessions and special privileges granted to import export companies and windfall profits of the Second World War has created certain confusions in the minds of some of our business men about the concept of free enterprise. Laissez faire is branded with unlimited, uncontrolled profit making. The two very important prerequisite of this system that is law abidance and free competition have never appeared on the scene. Some tendency prevails even today in some circles. Free enterprise is associated with monopolies granted and protected by government, foreign exchange privileges, soft loans of unlimited duration, free land for industry, cheap power, variety of tax concessions, and a host of other privileges which should be made available to an enterpriser. Recently I have had the occasion to listen to an argument where laborious efforts were made to disguise this mentality by decorating it with economic terminology. More over in the course of this discourse planning was dragged in the discussion. And it was hinted that planning interferes with the normal flow of free enterprise. In this article I shall discuss some of the academic criticism directed both at planning and free enterprise. This treatment of the subject I believe should cast sufficient light on the drawbacks of both systems and should provide the necessary background for making a judgement whether planning interferes with normal functioning of market economy.

Principal reasons against planning, in its strict form, are: Planned economies must regularise all its productive efforts, which means it must plan also for consumption. Since a plan for production is a plan for consumption, production plan in its totality is impractical and even impossible. For example, Major criticism directed at laissez faire are: Income distribution is not on fair basis, under free enterprise which means that less enterpriser goods are produced for wealthy people, while the poor lack education housing and ordinary comforts. Price mechanism rewards people in accordance with the scarcity of resources, but it does not have any mechanism to equalize distribution of scarce resources. Employment and to a certain extent wages are determined by employers. Remuneration of workers are not proportional to their contribution since seeking is not free enterprise.

Planning in Afghanistan, although at its infant stage, has many points in its favour which are obvious and visible. For this reason it is adopted as an instrument of economic development and will remain so. The confusion that planning interferes with the normal functioning of free enterprise stems from lack of knowledge in principles and problems of both systems. Unlimited, uncontrolled profit seeking is not free enterprise.

## REALIZATION OF "TRADE NOT AID" EEC Agricultural Policy Should Not Hamper Trade With Developing Nations

If the developing countries' desire for "trade, not aid" is to come true, the authorities of the European Economic Community have to see to it that its agricultural policy does not destroy the chances of a sound trade with the developing countries, executives of the West German chemical industry have told COMPACT.

A similar danger exists as regards a possible discrimination of overseas developing countries against the states associated with the Common Market like the associated African states, for example. Apart from the general aspects of development aid, the chemical industry has a few special requests. To comply with the requests would be in the own interest of the developing countries, the executives said. In detail, they listed the following requests:

- (1) West German foreign aid contributions should be tied as far as possible to the supply of chemical products, especially as far as the supply to finishing and manufacturing plants is concerned.

PROMOTING HANDICRAFTS  
The developing countries are particularly interested in promoting small and medium-sized trades. Handicraft experts from many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have already visited West Germany to collect information on Western German handicraft enterprises.

The advancement of handicrafts in developing countries has played a special role at the Munich Handicrafts Fair, the largest handicrafts fair of the world. Twenty leading experts from six

## AT A GLANCE

workers do not possess production means. Free market economy causes economic instability, cycles and unemployment. Useful resources of the country become subject to whims and moods of securities markets. Too much of the resources of the country is wasted on excessive diversification of products and sales promotion. Market economy is ineffective in coping with and in changing resources in accordance with the needs of the economy. Its methods are too slow, scarcities are not eliminated quickly with the result that a few people are rewarded abnormally large incomes. Finally market economy depends on the existence of free competition and perfect competition is rare. These are academic reasoning brought forth. However it is obvious that neither planning in all its entirety nor free enterprise in its full sense is practiced. Direction and guidance of economic affairs by the state is unanimously adopted by all nations. Monetary and fiscal policies are all instruments of economic development practiced in free market systems. Planning has proved its value in all developing nations. To argue on theoretical basis and try to establish superiority of one system over the other is a stimulating mental exercise but of little value for practical purposes.

People living in the vicinity of the crossroad cannot hold any parties in their houses neither can they be healthy; death rate in the area is constantly increasing due to extra flies bred; people suffering from this state of affairs want to sell their houses but the customers on finding out the locality of the house with respect to the vast open air sewage either refuse to talk further about purchasing or else they suggest ridiculous prices at least fifty or seventy per cent below the actual price of the house.

The article then points out that the Municipal authorities, in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, the Red Crescent and other concerned organizations should take the necessary steps for doing away with this unhealthy situation.

Another article published in the same issue of the paper, after complaining that we are moving far too slowly and clumsily to fulfill the national and social targets we have set before us, suggests that the Government should do the following without any delay:

- (1) Intensive training of African experts for vocational education. This is to be done with the help of West German specialists.
- (2) The African experts will use the German regulations for the training and for the conduct of examinations for their future work.
- (3) The younger generation of skilled workers in developing countries is not being trained primarily in schools—as it is now—but the young workers are to get more training in the enterprises themselves. Grown-up workers are to be given the opportunity to continue their education in evening schools and courses.
- (4) Courses are to be organized also for African designers to enable them to revive the traditional manual trades of their countries (the wood-carving and weaving, for example) with their old forms and methods. At the same time, it appears to women should help in this connection, concluded the editorial.

Every organization should consider its duty to employ a proportionate number of blind, lame and crippled persons so that this group may not become a social liability.

All officials and workers should be allowed to break off two hours earlier on Thursday.

Married women who work should be granted one day each month to stay off duty and see to their domestic obligations.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested the establishment of greater number of kindergartens not only for children above three or four but also for the newly borns and infants. Most mothers cannot go to work and thus raise their living standards because they have to stay home and look after their babies. The present number of kindergartens is not at all enough for all to make use of them. The editorial invites the attention of not only the Kindergarten Association but also of the Red Crescent Society and the Municipal Corporation for the establishment of such kindergartens and methods. At the same time, it appears to women should help in this connection, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's Islah after welcoming editorially the opening of the new building for the Central Public Health Laboratory and explaining the importance and necessity of such laboratories in the diagnosis of disease and as such in the promotion of public health suggested that similar institutions should be opened in other provinces as well.

A letter to the editor published in yesterday's Islah, it has been complained that the system of open sewage in Karte-Char was tolerable at least until one of the Governmental organizations decided to build on one of the main cross roads in that part of the city the biggest open air lavatory. These places are daily used by hundreds of people who live in the premises and as such a very unhealthy and dangerous atmosphere has been created around the place.

People living in the vicinity of the crossroad cannot hold any parties in their houses neither can they be healthy; death rate in the area is constantly increasing due to extra flies bred; people suffering from this state of affairs want to sell their houses but the customers on finding out the locality of the house with respect to the vast open air sewage either refuse to talk further about purchasing or else they suggest ridiculous prices at least fifty or seventy per cent below the actual price of the house.

## Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-42; Music 6-42-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme: 11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music: 5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

## RIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

KABUL-KANDAHAR

Dep. 13-40 Arr. 15-15

KABUL-MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

ELHI-KABUL

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40

ELHUT-KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

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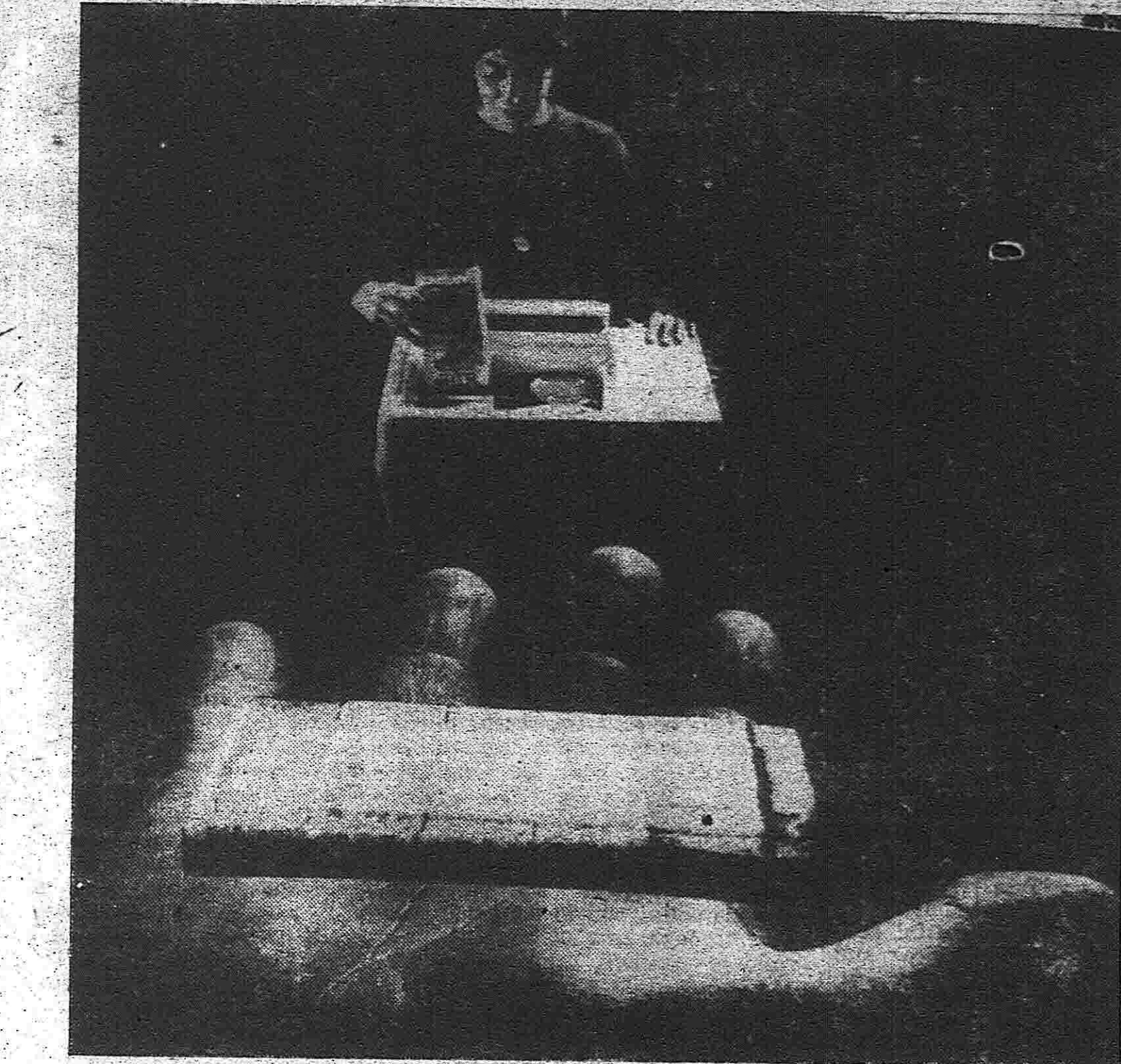
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Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

MAZAR-KABUL



## THE KANDAHAR CHARITY HOME

The institution charged with aiding the poor residents of Kandahar, has undertaken steps which ensure aid to the needy as well as further financial stability for the organization itself.

The Kandahar House of Charity was established in 1951 and began active work in 1952. Its funds were raised by the merchants of Kandahar. Today this self-imposed fund raising has become an established fact. All Kandahari merchants pay one per cent of the proceeds from their exports and imports to the Charity House. Part of the sums thus raised have been used in erecting some buildings which have now become profitable institutions.

The money is used in aiding the really needy people, in running a poor-house, an orphanage, a lunatic asylum and a house for the blind (who learn the Holy Koran by heart for further self-support).

It has also got a health centre with ten beds for in-patients. Ever since its establishment the Charity House health centre has treated 3,313 outpatients. Seventeen persons have been cured at lunatic asylum run by the Charity House.

At the orphanage tailoring, masonry, shoe-making and lapidary are taught the inmates in order to make them self-supporting useful citizens. Taking into consideration their skill and the

age at which they are considered able to support themselves, so far 39 young persons have left the orphanage and taken fruitful occupation in the city.

The Charity House also runs a dormitory offered free of charge to labourers who visit Kandahar in the winter and who have no homes of their own.

The activities of the Charity House can be classified as follows:

- (a) From inception to 1962.
- (b) From 1962 onwards.

During the first ten years, the poor house, orphanage, lunatic asylum, blind's house, dormitory were opened. There were also created facilities for the study of the Islamic teachings and a department for the repair of sacred shrines, included also in this decade was the building of several places for the purposes of a stable income. The first such structure cost the Charity House 2,951,796

Afghanis. It consists of 24 shops and ten apartments. The annual income of these shops and apartments is 217,000 Afghanis.

Two other structures have since been built with a cost of 6,975,788 Afghanis. The Charity House has spent 2,141,513 Afghanis in its various sections and for the repair of mosques and shrines.

The second phase, i.e., from 1962 onwards, includes the building of a permanent headquarters on a 10-acre plot of land and the starting of a weaving plant. Work on both these plans has already started.

The Kandahar Charity House envisages a bright future for its activities and hopes, soon, to be able to furnish enough relief and job opportunity to the poor which will rid city of Kandahar of all aspects of poverty and all this by self-help and the benevolence of the citizens themselves.

## Developing Nations

(Contd. from page 2)

be necessary to find ways for exports of such products.

- (5) Advisory centres (for technical operation and management) for small and medium enterprises are to be set up with German assistance. The form and operation of such centres will be fixed later.
- (6) Credit co-operatives, loan banks and guarantee co-operatives for credits needed to build up trades in Africa are to be established.
- (7) Technical and managerial problems in the field of handicrafts and manual trades in Africa are to be investigated by a German research institute.

## Thermoelectric Refrigerator

The frost-coated module in foreground is the entire cooling unit for this thermoelectric refrigerator. Small enough to be held in a man's hand, it is made up of copper strapping separated by a "semiconductor." Scientists explain that the phenomenon was discovered over a century ago that when two different electrically conductive materials are joined and an electric current is sent through them, one junction between the two conductors absorbs heat while the other rejects it. Good conductors of electricity also have been good conductors of heat. Recent research in transistors and new materials has produced semiconductors which transmit electricity and at the same time are reasonably good insulators of heat. This has increased the cooling efficiency of the process and has made possible its application in small refrigerators. In operation, the module is plugged into an ordinary electrical outlet and within minutes the temperature of its head-absorbing face drops markedly. An inexpensive fan, the only moving part in the thermoelectric refrigerator, is used to remove the heated air from the opposite face. Small versions of the refrigerator are already on the market and U.S. manufacturers are conducting research on a variety of larger sizes. Used with long-life batteries, the devices are expected to make possible efficient refrigeration on long field trips.

## Herat New Hotel

The spacious new hotel built in Herat, with a capacity of 40 bed rooms at present, is to be ready for service by the end of the year. The three-storey hotel, as well as 16 smaller structures for the staff and overseas occupies an area of 42,000 sq. metres. Work was begun in November 1962.

This hotel and another at Farah Rode are both included in the general agreement for the construction of the concrete highway Torghundi-Kandahar. Herat was chosen more on account of its historic relics and tourist attractions.

The basement of the concrete structure consists of various deep-freeze compartments, store-rooms, rooms for the preservation of fresh fruits and other food-stuff.

The ground floor has a spacious salon with an added attraction in the form of a 14 square-metre wide fountain, sports rooms, barber shops, post office, administration, communication's office, and a dining hall for 120 persons.

The first and second storey contain's bedrooms and bath-rooms for guests.

The entire hotel will be served by an airconditioning unit. A water tank with a capacity of 25 cubic metres has been foreseen for the year-round water needed from a 37-metre deep well. The water will be heated by means of heat from the sun in summer and by electricity in winter.

The electricity supply is procured from two diesel generators. The hotel grounds will consist of a swimming pool, and a tennis court.

The Farah Rode hotel will be built on a site of 125,000 square metres in much the same pattern as the Herat hotel. At the Farah Rode site there will be built a complete workshop for motor vehicles. It is expected that the Farah Rode hotel, started early this year, will be completed in 1964.

## Mickey Mouse

## By Walt Disney



## Pharmacies

Haiwand Phone No. 20580.  
Jaway Phone No. 20587.  
Vatan Phone No. 21026.  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826.  
Parsa Phone No. 24222.  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.



## RADHAKRISHNAN ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Kennedy on Monday welcomed Dr. Radhakrishnan of India as the head of the world's largest democracy and a country that had exerted strong moral leadership in the difficult days at the end of World War Two. Dr. Radhakrishnan arrived for an official visit of the United States.

The President said he was also personally glad to welcome Dr. Radhakrishnan "because of your own kindness" to the U.S. first lady, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, during her visit to India last year.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, declaring the relations between India and the United States as very close, thanked President Kennedy for American military assistance to meet "this challenge from China" which brought hostilities to India's northern borders last autumn.

Dr. Radhakrishnan also thanked the U.S. President and the American people for the economic assistance given to India to "help build democracy in our country."

A tropical storm delivered a steady morning downpour not unlike India's monsoons. It washed out plans for a 21-gun salute and formal arrival ceremonies on the south lawn of the White House. It also delayed the arrival of the Indian Chief by helicopter from Williamsburg, Virginia, where he spent Sunday night.

After receiving traditional ruffles and flourishes and hearing the national anthems of both countries played by the U.S. army band, President Kennedy and Dr. Radhakrishnan reviewed selected troops of the U.S. Army, Marines, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard who stood at attention along the White House oval driveway.

On hand to witness the 15-minute welcoming ceremony were Messrs. Rusk, Taylor, Galbraith and his wife, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, India's Minister for External Affairs and India's Ambassador.

President Kennedy noted in his welcoming remarks that Dr. Radhakrishnan is a Philosopher. He said the President of India had sagely commented "you cannot always control the weather but we can always control our attitude."

After the White House ceremony there was a receiving life inside the White House for distinguished guests. The parade through downtown Washington was re-scheduled for Tuesday. Dr. Radhakrishnan received the keys to the city in a ceremony at Blair House, U.S. Presidential Guest House, and then attended a State luncheon hosted by Mr. Rusk.

KABUL, June 4.—At the 4th session of the Afghan National Assembly, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Assembly, yesterday morning, the House unanimously approved the election of the chairman, Vice-chairmen and Secretaries of the Law, Defence, Press, Education and Public Health Commissions; elections to these posts were made by members of the respective commissions.

## Death Toll Of East Pakistan Cyclone: 16,000

KARACHI, Pakistan, June 4. (AP).—The official death toll from the May 28 cyclone in East Pakistan stood Monday 16,000, but unofficial estimates put it much higher—probably between 25,000 and 50,000.

President Ayub Khan flew low over the affected areas and described the disaster as "a great national calamity."

The real killer, he said, was the tidal wave which followed the cyclone and swept over the low-level islands in the Bay of Bengal. Central Minister Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, who also made an aerial survey of the area, said bodies were still floating in inaccessible areas.

### Pope John

(Contd. from page 1) and enlarging the tradition of protecting and carrying on the deepest spiritual heritage of the human race.

Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister has expressed his profound condolences on the death of Pope John, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

"We retain good memories of John XXIII, whose fruitful activities for the maintenance and strengthening of peace have earned wide recognition and won him the respect of peace-loving peoples," the Soviet Premier said in a telegram.

UN Secretary General, U Thant, said that with the death of Pope John "a most noble life has come to an end and a spirit of the highest human qualities is no longer with us."

In a statement U Thant said the Pope's death "is deeply felt by men everywhere who saw in him a symbol of universality, peace and harmony."

U Thant said the Pope's recent encyclical "Peace on Earth" was an "ecumenical message of far-sighted significance," adding "history offers few examples where the affection and respect of mankind have been so overwhelmingly centred on one single human being as in the case of His Holiness Pope John XXIII."

His thinking and actions had been guided "by a full measure of confidence in the potentialities of mankind."

U.N. delegates representative of all religions, observed a minute's silence as a tribute to the Pope when the Budgetary Committee resumed meeting yesterday.

Then the committee adjourned immediately as a mark of respect to the Pope.

The Secretary-General ordered the U.N. flag flown at half-mast on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the late Pope John.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 4.—Mr. Masjidi and Mr. Sayyed Karim, two technicians of the Technical Department of Kabul Radio left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany on Monday for practical training in radio-technology.

Their trip has been financed under the German Federal Republic's Technical Assistance Programme.

KABUL, June 4.—A village school for boys was opened by the Directorate of Education of Taluqan at Bad-Guzar village in Ishkamish District on Saturday.

GARDEZ, June 4.—Third-Year students of the College of Agriculture returned to Kabul on Sunday. They had been on an educational tour of forests in Khost, Jaji, Jadrin and Mangal areas. The students were accompanied by a number of Professors.

## Castro Concludes Visit In U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, June 4. (Reuters).—Dr. Fidel Castro, Cuban Prime Minister, left by air for home yesterday, after over a month's visit to the Soviet Union, the news agency Tass reported.

Tass said Dr. Castro left from Murmansk—where he arrived in the Soviet Union by air on April 27.

He was seen off at Murmansk Airport by Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister and the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky.

### NASSER RECEIVES ALEXI ADZHUBEI

CAIRO, June 4. (Reuters).—President Nasser yesterday received Mr. Alexei Adzhubei, Editor of the Soviet Newspaper Izvestia and Mr. Khrushchev's son-in-law, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The meeting was attended by Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Deputy Supreme Commander of U.A.R. forces, Mr. Ali Sabry, Chairman of the Executive Council and the Soviet Ambassador here.

The agency gave no details of the discussions.

Mr. Adzhubei and his wife arrived in Cairo a few days ago at the invitation of President Nasser's daughter.

## Neutralists And Pathet Lao Agree To Hold Peace Talks On Plain Of Jars

VIENTIANE, June 4. (Reuters).—The warring Neutralist and Pathet Lao factions in Laos have agreed in principle on the shell-ton Plain of Jars as a meeting place for peace talks.

But unnamed conditions, put forward by the Pathet Lao have still to be studied in detail by the Neutralists.

A site for the talks has so far been the main stumbling block to discussions.

Meanwhile, ambassadors of Britain and the Soviet Union—co-Chairmen in the Geneva Treaty on Laos—were yesterday seeking to fly to the Pathet Lao stronghold.

The Laotian Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **OUR GIRL FRIDAY**, starring: Joan Collins and Kent Moor.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **SEVEN NURSES** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

## Eugene Istomin In Kabul

(By Our Music Critic)

Hitchcock films and piano concerts are two of the few entertainments which you cannot enter if you are a late-comer. The former you have to see from the beginning, and to the latter you walk-in after the selection being played is over, i.e., if someone else has not taken your seat.

I missed the first selection of Eugene Istomin's concert at the U.S.I.S. auditorium. After listening to the rest of the concert, Beethoven, Schubert and Chopin, I was sorry I was a late-comer.

Last night's concert was one of the two concerts which Eugene Istomin, the young American pianist, will give in Kabul under the auspices of the United States Information Service. Mr. Istomin, a resident of New York, is a former student of Rudolph Serkin and since 1951 has been accompanying Pablo Casals at the Casals Festivals.

Mr. Istomin who looks like an All American tackle, plays the piano with a football player's vigor. It is a delight to watch him behind the key-board. He hits each key with such force and concentration that one imagines he is paving the road for an aesthetic and thematic touch-down. His extra-ordinary talent and sincere approach does allow the touch-downs to be made. Whether he is playing Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin or, I guess, Haydn, his ardent desire to express the beauty and the theme of the composition and to prove his excellent artistry are clear.

The American Embassy and the U.S.I.S. officials must be congratulated on bringing such an admirable example of the American achievement in the arts to Kabul.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +23 C.  
Minimum +11 C.  
Sun sets today at 7:12 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:58 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 80

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1963 (JOWZA 14, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## GOVERNMENT WINS ASSEMBLY'S CONFIDENCE VOTE

### Foreign Aid Promises Are Yet To Be Fulfilled, Says Dr. Mohammad Yousuf

KABUL, June 5.—The National Assembly affirmed Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy and unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's Government yesterday. The Assembly members met at 10. The session attended by 155 representatives was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and his Cabinet members arrived at the Assembly at 10-30 where they were received with great applause by the deputies.

The President of the National Assembly announced the purpose of the arrival of the Premier and his Cabinet and afterwards Dr. Mohammad Yousuf explained his Government's home as well as foreign policy.

The Prime Minister in his speech said although a short time has passed since the formation of the new Cabinet the Government has succeeded to launch a series of basic measures serving as the foundation of future changes.

He mentioned the appointment of various groups to study and revise the present constitution and other important laws.

As regards to Afghanistan's development plans the Prime Minister said the task set forth in the Second Five Year Development Plan is relatively gigantic and funds are needed for their successful implementation.

He said that foreign aid promised by the friendly Governments for the current fiscal year and future years of the Plan has not yet been made fully available. He said: "The Government is trying, by all possible means, to prevent, at this delicate stage of economic and constructional developments every interruption of vital projects which plays an important role in raising the living standard of the people. At the same time all classes of people are expected to make common efforts and accept a certain degree of financial sacrifice and put up with temporary austerity."

"I am sure that honourable representatives of the nation will by observing the current plans and the positive results achieved up to the present, manifestations of which are observable everyday, not withhold any assistance and co-operation in this regard."

The Prime Minister also touched on the foreign policy of the country affirming the policy of neutrality and non-alignment with military blocs and Afghanistan's desire for the strengthening and consolidating of friendship and amicable relations and fruitful co-operation with all nations. He reiterated Afghan Government's support for the "legitimate wishes of our Pakhtunistan brethren" and said it desires that this issue should be settled through peaceful negotiations and in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and peoples of Pakhtunistan.

The Prime Minister said we hope that with the re-establishment of relations with Pakistan and with the creation of mutual

## Afghan Journalists Welcome Jagarta Declaration

KABUL, June 5.—The Afghan Journalists' Association has welcomed the Afro-Asian journalists' declaration after their meeting last April in Jagarta.

The declaration had called on all Afro-Asian journalists to work for the development of Nations, prevention of war, efforts for disarmament, international peace and security and struggle against all forms of colonialism in accordance with the spirit of Bandung Conference and the United Nations Charter.

## Afghan Red Crescent's Message To Pakistani Red Cross

KABUL, June 5.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society in a message to the Pakistani Red Cross has expressed its sympathy for the heavy losses of life and property in East Pakistan as a result of recent cyclones and storms. More than 16,000 people are reported to have been killed in the catastrophe.



The Chinese Ambassador Mr. Hao-Ting bidding farewell this morning at Kabul airport to Dr. Mohammad Yousuf who left for Vienna to receive medical treatment.

## Thant Calls For Widespread Adoption Of Scientific Methods In Agriculture

### Kennedy's Appeal In FAO Congress For World War Against Hunger

WASHINGTON, June 5. (Reuters).—U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, called yesterday for widespread adoption of scientific techniques in agriculture as the best means of increasing world food production.

He told the FAO World Congress that until quite recent years, there had seemed little that could be done to make food production keep pace with the increase in population.

But now it had become apparent that man had the scientific and technological ability "to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth."

The Secretary-General said an annual increase of two to three per cent in food production would be sufficient only to maintain food production at its present "woeful level" in relation to population. An increase of four to five per cent was therefore needed.

The problem of increasing food production was part of the general struggle by underdeveloped countries for economic and social development, U Thant said. There was little use increasing food production "if urban dwellers were unemployed or underpaid and could not afford to buy the food."

He called for a "new look" at the whole question of agricultural surpluses. Up to now they had been regarded as a problem, he said, but they might prove to be "of the greatest value to mankind."

He said any success by the U.N. in achieving world peace "would be a hollow victory if half the world's people were left hungry."

President Kennedy called on the nations of the world to join in spreading their scientific knowledge in a war against hunger—a "war of liberation" from want.

In a speech at the opening session of the World Food Congress here, the President said that half of humanity was still undernourished or hungry, and so long as freedom from hunger was only

## Premier Leaves For Vienna To Receive Medical Treatment

KABUL, June 5.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf left Kabul for Vienna by air this morning to receive medical treatment. He is having pleurisy.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; the two Deputy Prime Ministers; the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers; high ranking officials and heads of the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Rector of Kabul University is accompanying the Prime Minister as his medical advisor.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf was granted a royal audience last night to bid farewell to His Majesty the King.

## Engineer Massa New Acting Minister Of Communications



KABUL, June 5.—Engineer Mohammad Hussein Massa the Acting President of the Petroleum Prospecting has become the Acting Minister of Communications, the Prime Ministry announced yesterday.

Mr. Massa has been appointed to the Cabinet post on the basis of a proposal by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to His Majesty the King.

Engineer Massa has completed his higher education in the United States. He returned to Afghanistan eight years ago and has worked since then in various Departments of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 5, 1963

PRIME MINISTER'S  
SPEECH

The Prime Minister's speech to the National Assembly yesterday was a sound, realistic and objective reappraisal of the hopes and problems with which the nation is confronted at this very important juncture of our national development. We have to discuss the issues with which our nation has to deal freely and with a sense of utmost responsibility to the benefit of our national interests.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, despite ill health, holds a successful record in launching the initial work towards the implementation of the changes and reforms which he has been assigned by His Majesty to carry through.

There had to be an administrative reshuffle throughout the country, and taking into account the acute shortage of highly educated people with sound experience, the appointments made so far have been proper and sound. The Committee revising the Constitution has begun its work and a preliminary draft of chapter on general principles for the revised version of the Constitution has been written. A Commission to revise press laws in the country has been appointed and it has already held one session. Commissions have been appointed to look into the cases of prisoners throughout the country and submit a report in this regard to the Prime Ministry. There has been a reappraisal of the structure of the Ministry of Justice, a key institution in carrying through the projected reforms.

No doubt we have a long way to go and what has been done is only in the nature of an introduction and is scanty. But during the past two and half months since the new Government has been formed the record is fairly good.

The fact is that although the new Government is mainly dedicated to carrying through the social reforms, economic

(Contd. on page 4)

## PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT A GLANCE

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister in the National Assembly yesterday.

Mr. President, Honourable Deputies:

I am very happy to clarify to you, the Honourable Representatives of the nation, this morning the policy of the new Cabinet. As you are aware, by the command of His Majesty our beloved and progressive King, I was entrusted with the task of forming the Cabinet two and a half months ago. I did so and formed my Cabinet from among capable and enlightened persons, whom I am now presenting to you.

First of all I consider it my duty to express my gratitude for this kindness and trust displayed by our beloved Sovereign. I pray to God to grant me and my colleagues the strength to serve in a desirable way our homeland and nation in accordance with the lofty ideal of His Majesty the King. At the same time I wish to express my appreciation of the unforgettable services of His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud and his estimable Cabinet, who, through indefatigable efforts paved the way for basic developments of the country.

His Majesty the King, who is constantly desirous of prosperity and glory to the Afghan nation and an evergrowing progress to Afghanistan, has deputed the new Cabinet to bring about not only a rise in the material and moral standards of the people, but also to institute a series of social and administrative changes for the purpose of ameliorating the general conditions and accelerating the country's evolutionary movement and development.

The basis of these changes, together with my selection as Prime Minister, announced in the Royal Secretariat, include the separation of powers of the executive, legislative and judicial as well as the separation of the Government from the "throne" so that each one of these organs may, without any intervention, freely discharge its duties and prerogatives as well as the responsibilities of each should be clearly defined.

The aim of these changes is to provide greater and better opportunities to the people in social affairs, to protect the individuals' immunity, strengthen and develop the democratic system, to define the Parliament's position, to promote the rule of law and social justice, and finally to

## Montini Might Become The New Pope

Cardinal Giovanni Battista Montini would have to become the new Pope if the Cardinal mentioned most often in the connection by the Roman and Vatican clergy were to be elected.

The assets of the sixty-five-year-old Archbishop of Milan would be his long years of service in the Papal Secretariat of State and his long experience at the head of a modern city diocese.

Cardinal Montini is no reformer with extreme ideas, but he has chance in the election of a new Pope. The Vatican Council has shown that the time would be ripe for such a development, but the obligation to continue the council in good co-operation with the important factors in the election Curia, mainly consisting out of a new Pope if the Vatican Italians, could work in favour of Council were to be continued an Italian candidate.

This would be one of the most important factors in the election Curia, mainly consisting out of a new Pope if the Vatican Italians, could work in favour of Council were to be continued an Italian candidate.

Cardinal BEA commands great respect, but his

(Contd. on page 4)

draw co-operation of all classes of the people for the country's reconstruction and development. It was with this sacred ideal in view that the new Government was formed and announced its policy which the honourable members may have studied. Therefore a repetition of its details on this occasion would not be necessary. On the other hand, I consider it necessary to mention certain points regarding the programme of work of the new Cabinet, which in fact reflects the Government's domestic and foreign policy.

**Reforms Undertaken.** Although a short time has passed since the formation of the Cabinet, yet by the grace of God and the support and valuable guidance of His Majesty the King, together with the favourable reception and co-operation extended by the sagacious Afghan nation, the new Government during this period has succeeded to launch a series of basic measures serving as the foundation of future changes, developments and reforms. These include the appointment of competent groups to study and revise the constitution and other important laws, the centralization of the system of jurisprudence, the expansion of judicial institutions to provide a number of other important laws, the institution of certain reforms in the Government's administrative system and other measures and reforms which have been under consideration and will be implemented by-and-by in order to improve the administrative system and social conditions.

The country's economic policy is being continued on the principle of guided economy and the Government is encouraging and supporting private enterprise and foreign investment in accordance with the regulations.

As far as the Second Five Year Development Plan, now in its second year, is concerned efforts are being made by the departments concerned in accordance with the original plans. At this point I consider it imperative to add that in view of the increasing volume of constructional and developmental activities, each one of which does not brook delay, and the expenditures of the Government, on the basis of the Second Five Year Plan have risen sharply, and unfortunately our sources of income are limited and inadequate for the reconstructional projects.

Furthermore, foreign aid, provided by the friendly Govern-

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Furthermore, foreign aid, provided by the friendly Govern-

ments for the current fiscal year and future years of the Second Plan, has not yet been made fully available; this factor, too, has added to our financial difficulties.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Government is trying, by all possible means to prevent, at this delicate stage of economic and constructional developments every interruption of vital projects, which play an important role in raising the living standard of the people. At the same time all classes of people are expected to make common efforts, and accept a certain degree of financial sacrifice and put up with temporary austerity.

I am sure that the honourable representatives of the nation will by observing the current plans and the positive results achieved up to the present, manifestations of which are observable everyday, will not withhold any assistance and co-operation in this regard.

**Foreign Policy.** Regarding the country's foreign policy, and as it was clarified in the policy statement of the new Government, I wish to inform the honourable deputies once again that Afghanistan's foreign policy is based upon the principles of neutrality and non-alignment with pacts, adherence to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Principles of Bandung Conference, and the decisions passed at the Belgrade Gathering; these constitute the main pillars of Afghanistan's foreign policy.

By pursuing this policy our efforts are directed towards the strengthening and consolidating of friendship, amicable relations and fruitful co-operation with all nations of the world particularly with the neighbouring nations on the basis of mutual respect and trust for the attainment of national goals and service for the cause of world peace.

The Government of Afghanistan firmly believes in the right of all nations and peoples of the world to self-determination in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Government of Afghanistan always considers peaceful and amicable means as the only sound method for settling disputes, and it has followed this principle with independent judgment in all international problems.

**Pakhtunistan.** On the basis of this principle it supports the legitimate wishes of our Pakhtunistani brethren and desires that this issue should

(Contd. on page 4)

The paper then quoted the Prime Minister when he told the deputies after his speech that members of the National Assembly should criticise as well as praise the actions of the Government. He said, we are trying that everyone in this country would feel human magnanimity and hoped that the Government would be able to provide the maximum of security for the people.

The unprecedented meeting at the National Assembly yesterday, continued, the editorial undoubtedly shows that the Government and the people are jointly trying to achieve progress and bring about reforms in the country. We wish success both to the Government and the National Assembly so that people may benefit from the results of the social and economic plans under a true democratic system, concluded the editorial.

A photo of the Prime Minister delivering his speech before the deputies also appeared in yesterday's Anis.

KABUL, June 5.—Mr. Mohammad Haider and Mr. Abdullah Samady, officials of the Afghan National Bank left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany for higher training in Banking techniques yesterday. Similarly, Miss Najiba and Mr. Abdul Ali Kandahari, two counterparts at the Institute of Education, also left for New York to receive higher training in Science and Teaching Methods respectively. The trip of the firstnamed two persons is being financed by the Afghan National Bank and the latter have been granted USAID scholarships.

KABUL, June 5.—Tribal elders from Kandahar now on a visit to Kabul, met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, in the hall of the Society yesterday morning.

They were introduced to His Royal Highness by Mr. Mohammad Sidik, the Governor of Kandahar.

Mr. Azizullah Wasifi, Mr. Abdul Rabb Akhundzadeh, Mr. Abdul Ahad Karzai, Mr. Haji Abdul Rahim and Mr. Aghi Ram delivered speeches pledging their co-operation in expanding and developing the Society.

His Royal Highness expressed his appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the people of Kandahar for the Society and added that the Society needed the help and co-operation of the people for its development and expansion of its activities.

His Royal Highness said he was sure that at this transitional stage in the life of the Afghan nation, everyone of them must be keenly desirous of playing an important role in carrying out the desired changes and developments.

The Kandahar elders later met with Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister at Sadarat Palace during which they congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment and hoped for the success of the Government.

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## PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 2)  
development of the country has to be continued and indeed accelerated. Considering the limited national resources, the Second Five Year Development Plan is highly ambitious one—almost four times as ambitious as the First Five Year Plan. But every single project involved is essential and basic. Dr. Mohammad Yousuf pointed to the difficulties that we are facing as regards the successful execution of the Plan. He said that foreign aid promised by friendly Governments for the Plan has not yet been made fully available.

Afghanistan as a developing nation has to rely on the assistance offered by friendly countries. We have done our best to make the fullest use of the funds and resources made available to us through international organizations and bilateral agreements; various experts who have visited the country, have confirmed this fact. National resources of income is limited. It should be pointed out that for the successful execution of the plans the amount of foreign aid and credit anticipated should be made available; otherwise there have to be cuts in several sectors of this Plan. Dr. Yousuf has appealed to the nation to accept a certain degree of financial sacrifice and put up with temporary austerity.

The Prime Minister's remarks were made at the National Assembly and the role that our honourable deputies have to play at this juncture is important and supreme. Each one of them is the leader of his respective community. Their voice jointly is the voice of the entire nation and it is our hope that in the light of the statement made by the Prime Minister, the deputies will not withhold any assistance and co-operation in seeing that the problems which we are facing towards the fulfilment of our national goals, upon which every patriotic citizen of this country agrees, are solved properly and to the best of our national interests.

Today Dr. Yousuf went abroad to receive medical treatment. We wish him a speedy recovery. The task set before him and the nation is a trying one and we have to move with speed, care and determination.

## Soviet Jets Fly

## Near U.S. Carrier,

## Charge U.S. Navy

WASHINGTON, June 5, (Reuter).—Six Soviet medium-jet bombers flew near the American aircraft carrier ranger about 330 miles east of Japan early Tuesday, the Navy announced here.

The Navy announcement said that on of the Soviet planes "made a low pass" close to the carrier, while the other five aircraft "appeared to have difficulty making visual contact with the ship due to overcast weather conditions."

The Soviet aircraft were twin-jet Badger bombers.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf delivering his speech at the National Assembly on his Government's domestic and foreign policy yesterday.

## National Assembly

(Contd. from page 2)  
also be settled through peaceful negotiations and in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and people of Pakhtunistan. We are pleased to observe that our relations with all friendly states continue on the principles of mutual respect and confidence, amity and understanding and that these relations have led to fruitful and desirable co-operation with those friendly countries which are taking part in our country's development plans. Our relations with our neighbouring country, the Soviet Union are developing desirably on the basis of friendship and good neighbourliness. Similarly ties and friendly relations existing between us and the United States of America are also expanding with good understanding.

Relations with Pakistan. The fresh development which has occurred in Afghanistan relations after my policy statement of March 1963 relates to the re-establishment of diplomatic, consular and trade relations between the two countries. The honourable Deputies are aware that since last year His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran has used his good offices for the restoration of relations between our country and Pakistan as a result of which and after a series of constant contacts, it was decided that delegations of the parties should meet in Tehran to take appropriate decision. This meeting, which took place in Tehran last week, led to the resumption of relations between the two countries, details of which may have come to the notice of the esteemed deputies through the communique which was issued on May 29.

We hope that with the re-establishment of relations, and with the creation of mutual understanding between these two Moslem countries, the road would be paved for the settlement of the one and only political difference existing between the two countries. At this point I consider it my duty to offer the appreciation and thanks of the Government of Afghanistan for the valuable efforts made by His Majesty the Shahinshah and authorities of the fraternal and neighbouring country of Iran.

Honourable Deputies: These were the fundamental lines of the policy and programmes followed by the new Government, which have been briefly described before the representatives of the nation, and since all of these conform with the national aspirations and the needs of the country, I hope that they would meet the approval of the esteemed deputies. As you can see, the

## 101 FEARED DEAD IN U.S. PLANE CRASH

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 5, (Reuter).—Twenty-nine U.S. Army wives and children are among the 101 people feared dead in a chartered D.C.-7 airliner which crashed into icy Alaskan waters yesterday.

A massive air-sea search was under way again today. But a Canadian air force officer who flew over the crash scene yesterday, reported that the sea was "littered with small pieces of wreckage" but there was no sign of survivors.

Cost guard officials here said passengers could not survive for more than 15 minutes in the icy water.

A Canadian Air Force official said it was believed the four-engined plane—which carried 95 army and navy men, 29 wives and children, an air force civilian and a crew of six—sank before those aboard could escape.

The plane was flying the same route as another chartered DC-7, also carrying 95 passengers, which ditched in the sea in the same area last year. All aboard were rescued.

A U.S. Air Force golbmaster transport carrying 41 soldiers and 11 crew, disappeared on the same flight in November, 1952.

## Pope John's Body Born In State From Apostolic Palace

ROME, June 5, (DPA).—The body of Pope John XXIII was born in state yesterday from the Apostolic Palace through crowding mourners on St. Peter's square into St. Peter's Basilica.

The litter bearing the Pope's embalmed body entered the Basilica through the great central portal at the same time, almost to the minute, at which Pope John emerged on the central balcony on October 28, 1958.

Meanwhile, the first general congregation—a meeting of the Cardinals present in Rome for discussion of current Church affairs and preparing for the conclave—has been called for today morning.

tasks facing us are difficult and onerous, but I am strongly hopeful that by the grace of God and through the common efforts, unity of thought and sincere co-operation between the nation and the Government we shall attain our sacred goal.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 5.—Mr. Mohammad Aman, technician at the Laboratory of Virology at the Ministry of Agriculture left for Kandahar on Sunday to help the local authorities in the campaign to prevent Black-Leg in cattle and livestock.

BAGHLAN, June 5.—Major-General Abdul Karim Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan Province Tuesday inspected the weather-forecasting, communications, power-generating and water-pumping facilities at the civil airport in Kunduz. The report says that 5 per cent of the Terminal building at the airport has already been completed.

FAIZABAD, June 5.—The building of the village school for boys at Chakaran village in Min-Jan District, begun three months ago, was completed on Monday and Classes have been opened. The school building has been set up in an area of nearly one acre, donated and financed by the local populace.

KABUL, June 5.—Amendments to paras (1), (2) and (4) of Article VII of the ILO Constitution, designed to increase the number of the Members of the Organization from 40 to 48, approved by the ILO Conference, at which the Afghan delegate was also present, was passed by the Senate on June 1st. The Afghan National Assembly had already approved these amendments, and it was forwarded to the Senate for final approval.

KABUL, June 5.—Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department and Mr. Ali Ahmad Khoram, Director General of Economic Co-ordination in the Ministry of Planning left for the Federal Republic of Germany Tuesday to take part in a seminar on economic planning and general study of economic problems of the developing countries.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE**, starring: Ronald Shiner and Brian Rix.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **MOON NIGHTS** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 5.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**

Af 50 per U.S. Dollar;  
Af 140 per Pound Sterling;  
Af 1250 per Deutsche Mark;  
Af 11,6414 per Swiss Franc;  
Af 10,1214 per French Franc;  
Af 7.90 per Indian Rupee.

(cheque)

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af 50.65 per U.S. Dollar;  
Af 141.82 per Pound Sterling;  
Af 12,6625 per Deutsche Mark;  
Af 11,7928 per Swiss Franc;  
Af 10,2530 per New French Franc.

Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Kabul Sports Round-Up

KABUL, June 5.—These are the results of matches played by different teams of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday.

**Hockey:** The match between the AIT and Ibn-i-Sina School teams ended in a draw; the School of Physical Education beat Estekhal School.

**Football:** Khushal Khan School and the School of Commerce, as well as, the Teacher-Training School and Navay Kabul School also drew.

**Volleyball:** AIT beat Nadiyya School; Teacher-Training School beat Ghazi School.

**Basketball:** Ibn-i-Sina School beat Estekhal School.

**Bourguiba Arrives In Copenhagen**  
COPENHAGEN, June 5, (DPA).—The President of Tunisia Mr. Habib Bourguiba and his wife arrived here Tuesday for an official visit and were welcomed at the airport by the Danish Royal Family.

Danish Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag and Foreign Minister Haekkerup headed a group of leading personalities who were also on hand to welcome the prominent Tunisian guests.

The President was accompanied by three of his ministers.

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Sun rises tomorrow at 4-38 a.m.  
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—Forecast by Air Authority

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PRICE AF. 1

## U.S. Drops Demand Against Recognition Of Hungarian Credentials By U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, June 6, (AP).—The United States dropped Wednesday its seven-year-old campaign to keep the U.N. General Assembly from recognizing the credentials of the Hungarian delegation.

In the Credentials Committee for the Assembly's current special session, it failed to make its usual motion for a recommendation that the Assembly take no action on Hungarian credentials.

As a result, the Committee silently agreed to a recommendation that the Assembly accept the credentials of delegations generally, including Hungary's. U.S. delegate Charles Yost told the Committee the United States would reserve its motion on the Hungarian credentials "pending further clarification of the precise situation in Hungary."

U.S. sources said whether the United States put the Hungarian question before the Assembly's full session would depend on developments in the meantime.

They said that the Hungarian Government now was less restrictive than other East European countries.

The Committee voted down a Soviet motion that it recommend that the Assembly reject the Hungarian delegation's credentials and recognize the People's Republic of China as "truly representative of the Chinese people."

## Chinese Protest To India

PEKING, June 6, (Reuter).—The Chinese Foreign Ministry has strongly protested to the Indian Embassy here against "the circulation of Chinese territory of propaganda material to malign the Chinese Government and interfere in China's domestic affairs, 'the New China News Agency reported on Wednesday."

The Ministry issued the protest in a memorandum last Monday. According to the memorandum, the Agency said, successive issues of India Calling, recently circulated by the embassy, "carried slanderous articles against China."

The memorandum referred to the April issue, which it said carried an article entitled "Chinese Aggression and International Law," by G. S. Pathak, an Indian M.P.

A second article, "how the hundred flowers bloomed in Peking University" by Meena Vohra had "wilfully distorted and attacked the internal policies of the Chinese Government."

## Washington Post Lauds Afghan-Pakistan Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In an editorial on the resumption of diplomatic consular and trade relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Washington Post on Friday said: "Friends of Afghanistan and Pakistan have cause for real satisfaction in their agreement to renew the diplomatic relations broken 19 months ago."

"Their dispute over the Pakhtun tribesmen (Pakhtunistan) has not been solved, but an atmosphere has been established in which it can be more reasonably approached."

## Malikyar To Act As Prime Minister

KABUL, June 6.—On the basis of a Royal Decree by His Majesty the King Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister will be the Acting Prime Minister during Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's absence.

## Polish Member Of ICC Returns To Vientiane

VIENTIANE, June 6, (AP).—The International Control Commission (ICC) Commissioner Marz Thee of Poland returned here Wednesday from two-weeks consultations with his Government in Warsaw.

Mr. Thee was met at the airport by two other colleagues, ICC Chairman Avtar Singh of India and Canada's Paul Briddle with whom he sharply disagreed on the ICC functions in Laos.

The ICC has been badly split since mid April when Canada and India by a majority decision stationed a mixed ICC team at the neutralist side in the Plain of Jars at the request of Premier Souvanna Phouma. Poland opposed the move while the Pathet Lao faction condemned it.

## BRITISH WAR SECRETARY RESIGNS Confesses He Had Lied Not Having Improper Relations With Model

LONDON, June 6, (Reuter).—Mr. John Profumo last night resigned from his post as the British Secretary of State for War, a post which he held since July 1960.

He admitted in a letter to the Prime Minister that his statement in Parliament that there was no impropriety in his association with Miss Christine Keeler a London model, was untrue.

Mr. Profumo said in his letter: "I did this to protect, as I thought, my wife and family, who were equally misled. I have come to realise that, by this deception, I have been guilty of a grave misdemeanour."

Mr. Profumo also told the Prime Minister he was resigning from the House of Commons.

Referring to rumours that he had helped in the disappearance of Miss Keeler before, when she was due to appear as a witness in a criminal trial, Mr. Profumo said: "There is no truth whatever in these charges."

The Prime Minister, replying from his holiday address in Argyleshire, Scotland, accepted the resignation "with deep regret" adding: "This is a great tragedy for you, your family, and your friends."

Mr. Profumo was understood



Mr. Suleiman presenting credentials to President Nasser.

## Commission To Study Draft Legislature Of Commercial Tribunals

KABUL, June 6.—Mr. Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh, the Minister of Justice appointed a commission yesterday to study the draft legislature for Commercial Tribunals at the Ministry's department for Legislative Affairs.

## JIRGA URGES UNITY FOR STRUGGLE

KABUL, June 6.—A report from Ghaziabad in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large national Jirga of Gurbaz, Masoud and Kandhari tribal divines, chieftains, elders and tribesmen was held on May 30 at Lakar. The speakers at the Jirga urged the gathering to unite in the struggle for Pakhtunistan's national rights. The Jirga passed a resolution reaffirming the determination of the Pakhtunistanis to defend their homeland at all costs and also to continue the national struggle until the rights of the Pakhtunistan nation are won.

## New Police Commandant For Kabul

KABUL, June 6.—Col. Abdul Ahad, Police Commandant of Kataghan Province has been appointed Commandant of Police in Kabul. Col. Attalla, the former Commandant of Police of Kabul will be posted elsewhere.

## His Majesty's Wishes Conveyed To UAR President

CAIRO, June 6.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman, the Afghan Ambassador to Cairo while presenting his credentials to President Gamal Abdel Nasser conveyed His Majesty's sincere wishes for the prosperity of the United Arab Republic and happiness of its leader, President Nasser.

Mr. Suleiman said that he would work towards strengthening the brotherly ties of friendship and co-operation prevailing between the two friendly countries. He added that Afghanistan followed a peaceful policy based on the principle of neutrality and free judgment on world problems and friendship with all nations and it wanted sincerely to expand its relations with the UAR which followed a policy similar to that of Afghanistan.

In reply President Nasser said "the people of the UAR harbour every appreciation and respect for the Afghan people. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan felt the deep friendly feelings when he visited the UAR and saw the UAR people express their strong ties of friendship with the Afghans."

"It is a matter of pleasure for me to see that the good and friendly relations between our two countries are continually developing. We will spare no effort to further such relations and to increase all aspects of co-operation between both peoples. I seize this opportunity to express my heartfelt wishes for the advancement and prosperity of the friendly people of Afghanistan coupled with the continued health and happiness of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan."

## His Majesty Greets Sukarno

KABUL, June 6.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency President Sukarno of Indonesia, congratulating him on his birthday anniversary.

## MR. ROSHANDIL MEETS HRH AHMAD SHAH

KABUL, June 6.—Mr. Roshandil, the Acting Governor of Ghazni Province called on His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the Society's office yesterday to discuss the present position and future development of the Society's Ghazni branch. The Acting Governor of Ghazni is reported to have pledged his co-operation in erecting a new building for the branch offices of the Society in Ghazni.

KABUL, June 6.—A function was held at the New Avicenna Clinic yesterday to mark the first anniversary of the founding of the clinic.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Minister of Public Health in a brief statement said that the clinic was established along modern lines in order to provide medical facilities on a higher standard for those who wish to make use of it. He said twenty expert physicians were co-operating with the clinic as its members last year. He also thanked the physicians of the MEDICO institute for their co-operation with the Clinic.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 6, 1963

## New Central Health Laboratory

The new building for Central Health Laboratory, which was opened in Kabul last week, should further facilitate the treatment of patients in the country and help our physicians in their diagnosis work. The two million Afghans building is equipped with up-to-date facilities.

It is indeed important for our physicians to rely more and more on laboratory analysis in diagnosis. There is a group of doctors who have established their own laboratories. These cannot be expected to meet all requirements. It is, therefore, our hope that all physicians in this country would be guided in recommending treatment by the results furnished to them through Health Laboratories. There is a common saying among physicians that correct diagnosis is half the successful treatment. And we hope our doctors will abide by this rule and do not rely on their own personal observations alone.

The Central Health Laboratory, in addition to serving the hospitals, should see that individual practitioners may also make use of its facilities. In addition to this fact, it is imperative that the services offered by this Centre should become national in nature. For it will be indeed an expensive venture to provide such laboratories, in other parts of the country at this juncture of our development. What this laboratory can do is to provide a system under which doctors and hospitals from all parts of country may be able to use its services. Superficial and unsystematic diagnosis is one of the weakest links in our medical profession and we hope the establishment of such a laboratory will help the situation. Our public health authorities should see that our physicians are really aware of their responsibility in this respect.

## TREATY SIGNED UNDER THREAT OF THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The following are highlights of a speech by Dr. Tabibi, Afghan Counsellor to the United Nations which he made recently in the International Law Commission meeting in Geneva.

Dr. A. H. Tabibi stated before the International Law Commission in Geneva, that a treaty procured by the use or threat of force is illegal under International Law.

Dr. Tabibi said he agreed that article 12 of the Law of Treaties was one of the cardinal articles of the whole draft.

Attempts had been made to defend the traditional doctrine that the validity of a treaty was not affected by the fact that it had been obtained by force or the threat of force. That doctrine, however, belonged to a different epoch when it was the fashion to compel small and weak nations to submit to treaties by force or threat of force and then to enforce those treaties by means of force. The argument that their annulment or denunciation would endanger the stability of treaties, the security of international relations, and international law itself. In fact, the international law which was thus being upheld was one of the many principles which had been formulated and used for the benefit of a small group of nations against others which happened to be weaker and smaller.

The present epoch was a totally different one, in which the Charter of the United Nations had

brought about very great changes. Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter, over a hundred Member States had pledged themselves to a new temporary order, an order in which the use of force and the threat of force were prohibited under Article 2(4). That Article did not constitute a mere doctrine; practical steps had been taken by the United Nations for its enforcement both in 1958 in the Middle East and in 1961 in the Congo.

The prohibition of the use of force and the threat of force had been reaffirmed by every important resolution of the United Nations. A striking recent example was provided by the "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", embodied in General Assembly Resolution of 14 December 1960.

The prohibition had been reiterated at its most recent session by the General Assembly in its Resolution of 18 December 1962 on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee which stated "the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations". In operative paragraph 3(a) of that resolution, the General Assembly had decided to study that principle under the heading of the item "Consideration of different principles of international law concerning friendly relations and

co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations". The prohibition had been reiterated at its most recent session by the General Assembly in its Resolution of 18 December 1962 on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee which stated "the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations". In operative paragraph 3(a) of that resolution, the General Assembly had decided to study that principle under the heading of the item "Consideration of different principles of international law concerning friendly relations and

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## THIS SIDE OF ETERNITY

In the last weeks Government Press censorship in South Africa has been increasing at a more alarming rate than ever. The number of those who dare speak out against apartheid is becoming smaller. Each day more courage is needed to speak the truth. Below we are printing some extracts from a recent editorial of the excellent Port Elizabeth newspaper "Evening Post" one voice of freedom which can still be heard in South Africa.

"Commenting on his latest drastic measure, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Balthazar Johannes Vorster, confirmed recently that it will enable him to keep in jail (detention) indefinitely people who have already served sentences imposed by the courts.

For example, a man like Robert Sobukwe, a former university lecturer and leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, is due to complete early next month a three-year jail sentence imposed by the courts. Mr. Vorster confirms that this latest General Law Amendment Act will make it possible to keep such men in jail after they have completed their court sentences for an indefinite period. Thus the length of jail sentences imposed by the courts will no longer be of much consequence in certain cases. At his own discretion the Minister of Justice will be able to order the detention of such a man indefinitely 'this side of eternity'.

Let us ponder those words: 'This side of eternity'. They are Mr. Vorster's words, and they are significant. The words are significant because they reflect the spirit in which we are being ruled today. And the words are ruled today because they indicate what kind of future we can expect as long as we have apartheid Government.

The outlook for South Africa, as long as we have an apartheid Government, is indeed bleak.

It is indeed important for our physicians to rely more and more on laboratory analysis in diagnosis. There is a group of doctors who have established their own laboratories. These cannot be expected to meet all requirements. It is, therefore, our hope that all physicians in this country would be guided in recommending treatment by the results furnished to them through Health Laboratories. There is a common saying among physicians that correct diagnosis is half the successful treatment. And we hope our doctors will abide by this rule and do not rely on their own personal observations alone.

The Central Health Laboratory, in addition to serving the hospitals, should see that individual practitioners may also make use of its facilities. In addition to this fact, it is imperative that the services offered by this Centre should become national in nature. For it will be indeed an expensive venture to provide such laboratories, in other parts of the country at this juncture of our development. What this laboratory can do is to provide a system under which doctors and hospitals from all parts of country may be able to use its services. Superficial and unsystematic diagnosis is one of the weakest links in our medical profession and we hope the establishment of such a laboratory will help the situation. Our public health authorities should see that our physicians are really aware of their responsibility in this respect.

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All the premier dailies yesterday carried the news of the National Assembly unanimously giving its vote of confidence in Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's Government. The papers also carried the text of the speech delivered by the Premier before representatives of the nation on Tuesday.

Anis and Heywad also carried the news about the departure of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf for Vienna to receive medical treatment.

The daily Islam devoted its editorial yesterday to the vote of confidence gained by the new Government.

The editorial said the Cabinet of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, on the basis of His Majesty's wish, in addition to carrying out its normal duties has been entrusted to institute a number of social reforms so that the people can have a greater share in the management of the country's affairs.

The Government has pledged itself to promote individuals' immunity, introduce and strengthen a democratic system, define the position of the Parliament and enforce the rule of law.

In confirming the Government's domestic and foreign policy, said the editorial, the National Assembly requested the Prime Minister to pay great attention to the application of law and the appointment of key personnel. The nature of the voting, which was unanimous, continued the editorial, shows not only the fact that the entire nation is behind the programmes to be carried out by the Government but also it should serve as a great source of inspiration for the Prime Minister and his colleagues in discharging their duties.

At the end the editorial congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and his Cabinet in gaining the unanimous confidence of the deputies and hoped for the progress and prosperity of Afghanistan in the light of the continued co-operation between the nation and the Government.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial pointed out the importance of piety among Governmental officials. This was in confirmation of an assertion made by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf answering a question in the National Assembly when he said, we hope a Government official would be very near to the people's having no envy for their lives or property. A Government official should above all be pious.

The editorial explained the term piety in modern times as compared to its old religious definition. Piety, said the editorial, is a realization of social rights and responsibilities, without which a Government official would resemble a wolf. His standards of judgement would be determined by the baser animal instincts.

It is gratifying to note, concluded the editorial, that the Prime Minister says, appointment of the officials is not in the form of an unbreakable treaty or contract. We appoint people and then we watch his actions closely. Should these prove to be contrary to the wishes of His Majesty the King and the welfare of the country and the people, then you may rest assured that he would be checked in time and without any reservation.

## Radio Kabul Programme

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

FRIDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

KABUL-MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00

SATURDAY

DEPARTURES:

KABUL-KANDAHAR

Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL-DEHRA

Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL-BEIRUT

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL-MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

INDIAN AIRLINES

DELHI-AMRITSAR-KABUL:

Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Important

Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20607-21122

Traffic 20150-20001

Ariana Book Office 24781-24782

Airport 20000

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Humayoun

Haider

Pesarlai

Phone No. 20524

Phone No. 22945

Phone No. 22819

FRIDAY

Karte-Char

Rona

Itefaq

Phone No. 23829

Phone No. 22537

Phone No. 22647

## DIPLOMATS' WIVES ORGANIZE FUNCTION TO HELP GIRL SCHOOLS



A function was held at the Kabul Hotel yesterday afternoon which was organized by the wives of diplomats in Kabul. The income from the sale of tickets are to be used in assisting various girl schools.

The function was attended

by Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, Her Royal Highness Princess Khatoal, wives of some Cabinet Ministers and a number of distinguished ladies of the capital children of the foreign community in Kabul performed their respective national dances and some

youngsters from kindergarten of the Women Society performed Afghan National dance. Artists of Radio Kabul gave musical performances. 19 thousand Afghans worth of tickets were sold. Lucky numbers also received prizes.

## IBN-E-SINA OR A VICENNA: GREAT AFGHAN PHILOSOPHER

By: A. RAHMAN AMIRI

Shafa (in Arabic) a grand encyclopedia of philosophy in 18 volumes, considered as an authority on the subject in medieval Europe and among Moslem scholars upto this day.

Qanun: On medicine (in Arabic) translated into Latin and used as text book on Arabian medicine in the universities of Montpellier and Louvain upto the middle of the 17th century. It is studied by all students of herbology.

Danesh Nameh: (in Persian) on philosophy. In addition to these he also wrote a large number of smaller treatises on various subjects connected with science and natural history.

His Logic  
Avicenna's logic which has been adopted by Eastern philosophers generally and often quoted by the Westerners, is a system used in negative way and is an improvement on Aristotle's and Razi's system. The former had adopted the deductive method, and the latter was inclined to induction but Avicenna combined both and considered his logic an introduction to all other subjects of science and philosophy. He was very particular in the accuracy of definition which he held the foundation of correct

argument.  
His Philosophy: Avicenna's views on philosophy are similar to those of Aristotle with some modification. He held that bodies are composed of the elements. They are either natural or artificial, moving or not moving. Some possess and others do not possess sense of perception. Movement is either Tabii (i.e. natural and voluntary) and Qasadi (i.e. coercive).  
Ibn-e-Sina's Conception of Love: Ibn-e-Sina elaborates the evolution through the appreciation of beauty, which means Perfection and god. Things have either reached their maximum Perfection or are yet imperfect, striving after Perfection. The imperfect naturally seek the help of the Perfect to become Perfect. This striving is named Love. The whole universe is moved by the same power of love towards the one Supreme Beauty, the most Perfect the most good. Avicenna left a number of pupils who became celebrated and followed his system of philosophy and medicine. Among them the most noted were Bahman Yar, Abdul Mamun Isphani Masumi and etc.

## The Fight Against Hunger

Statistics don't mean much to a starving man or to people condemned to a creeping death from chronic undernourishment. But statistics and the deep human suffering they represent have to be constantly brought home to those who can help the hungry. Such as the fact that there are about 1000 million people in the world suffering from malnutrition.

It is to spotlight the seriousness and urgency of the problem that such figures summarise that the FAO (the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization) has convened the World Food Congress now meeting in Washington (from June 4 to 18).

The congress coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the conference at Hot Springs, which was the birthplace of FAO as the international instrument to improve the world's food supplies.

It also marks the half-way stage in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the big five-year international drive to try and abolish the root causes of hunger by ensuring that every man has the strength, the training and the means to grow or buy enough food for himself and his family.

The congress is designed to create public awareness of the nature and magnitude of this vast problem. Both developed and developing countries will participate in the discussions, bringing to them special knowledge of the pressing needs and the difficulties of meeting them as well as of ways to find permanent solutions.

The whole issue is made more serious by the population explosion. The peoples of the world are increasing at a faster rate than ever before. They have doubled in the last sixty years, to 3000 million. Almost every tick of the clock, day and night, there is another mouth to feed—120,000 new babies a day.

At the same time medical science is enabling people to live longer. At this rate there will be 4000 million of us by 1980 and twice our present population by the end of the century.

That is challenging enough. But to make matter worse it is the populations of the less-developed countries that are increasing fastest. Here medical science seems to have stolen a march over economic progress.

Given adequate distribution there is enough food production in the Near East, Africa and Latin America—measured in calories—but in the Far East production falls short of requirements by eleven per cent. And even where there is enough food it often lacks the essential amounts of protein and vitamins.

It means that hundreds of millions of people live under sentence of slow death, with progressive stages of debility, disease, lethargy.

"To beat this appalling problem," says Donald Tweddle, secretary of the British Freedom from Hunger campaign, "we want understanding about hunger, not sentimentality. We want the money we send abroad to make a permanent difference rather than to bring temporary relief."

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney





## World At Threshold Of Abundance FAO Congress Told

WASHINGTON, June 6. (Reuters).—Mr. Orville Freeman, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, told the World Food Congress here yesterday the world was on the threshold of abundance because of agricultural advances.

But he emphasised the need for action, saying it was doubtful whether the community of nations inhabiting the earth "can long exist half hungry and half well-fed."

Mr. Freeman—who was elected Chairman of the Conference on Tuesday—said that to use today's food productive possibilities, the world must tear down barriers of nationalism, outworn customs and misunderstanding. "Most important, and intertwined with all of these, is the barrier of ignorance," he added.

Professor Arnold Toynbee, the British Historian, said the struggle to free humanity from hunger could not be won "unless the planet's hundreds of millions of wives and husbands voluntarily decide to regulate the number of human births."

"We have been godlike in our planned breeding of our domesticated plants and animals," he said, "but we have been rabbit-like in our unplanned breeding of ourselves."

Dr. Toynbee—who linked his appeal with a call for a "single world-wide unit" for producing and distributing food—said if man did not regulate his own birth rate, it would be left to nature's "brutal checks in the shape of famine, pestilence and war" to keep the world population within limits.

## Jagan Fails To Lift Suspension Order From Assembly

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 6. (Reuters).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Premier of British Guiana, failed in a court move here today to get suspension from the Legislative Assembly imposed on himself and three of his supporters lifted.

Sir Joseph Luckhoo, Chief Justice of British Guiana, said he felt the Supreme Court was not competent to interfere in matters relating to the internal procedures of the Legislative Assembly. Notice of appeal was given.

Dr. Jagan and three other members of the Peoples Progressive Party (P.P.P.) had asked the Supreme Court to declare that their suspension on Tuesday May 28 by the speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Rahman Gajraj, was void and illegal.

They also asked that the speaker should be made to expunge from the records the events of that day's session.

In yesterday's proceedings the four M.P.s sought a preliminary injunction restraining the speaker from preventing them from attending the Assembly until the court had ruled on the legality of his action.

Mr. Gajraj suspended them after Dr. Jagan and his colleagues had refused to apologise following accusations that they had behaved contemptuously towards the chair.

It happened while the Assembly was considering a motion extending the state of emergency in British Guiana in view of the now seven-week-old general strike.

## USSR REJECTS US CALL TO BAN FISSIONABLE MATERIAL PRODUCTION

US Reserves Enormous, Charge Soviets

GENEVA, June 6. (DPA).—Rare and momentary agreement was reached at the 140th session of the Geneva disarmament conference when the delegates joined in paying tribute to the late Pope John XXIII and his efforts to maintain and strengthen world peace.

### National Assembly Approves Amendment In IAE Regulations

KABUL, June 6.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly approved yesterday an amendment to Article VI(a), Part III concerning increase in the number of Members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 23 to 25; this amendment was already approved at Geneva at a meeting in which the Afghan delegate was also present.

The Finance, Budget and Trade Commission also met to reconsider the amendment proposed to Clause 1, 17, 19, 31 and 38 and the addition of comments to Clause 28 of the Recovery of Arrears Bill drafted by the Ministry of Finance last year.

These amendments were adopted by the Commission in its meeting yesterday and discussions on the remaining sections of the Bill will continue today.

Regarding the proposal of the Ministry of Communications concerning land and air postal rates, the Telecommunications Commission of the Assembly has summoned the Deputy Minister of Communications to clarify certain points at its next meeting.

The Commission entrusted with the task of dealing with petitions and complaints also met to dispose of according to law petitions and complaints received.

### Britain Still Hostile To NATO Seaborn Force

LONDON, June 6. (AP).—Anglo-American talks on establishing a NATO polaris-rocket armada ended Wednesday night with Britain still hostile to President Kennedy's project.

However, the British Government's final word on the plan has still to be given and a desire to please Washington politically may yet draw reluctant agreement from London.

But defence authorities spread word that they see little military sense in a proposition which calls for a seaborne strike force of 25 surface ships and mixed crew of many nationalities. The case for the mixed-manned polaris force was presented in detail to the British by Admiral Claude Ricketts and a staff of technical advisers from Washington. Admiral Ricketts, 57-year-old Vice-Chief of U.S. Naval operations, arrived Tuesday.

His discussions with British Government Ministers, scientists, strategic planners and admirals ranged over political and strategic as well as technical aspects of the U.S. project.

Admiral Ricketts said together with American and British Polaris submarines the project would diversify and add power to the already formidable western nuclear deterrent.

Aside from that nuclear strike-power of 200 widely-deployed missiles he argued it would compel the Soviet Union to build up yet another counter-deterrent system.

The British, on the other hand,

After Canadian, Bulgarian, US and Soviet delegates had unanimously appreciated the efforts of the deceased Pontiff to keep world peace and to bring about international disarmament, the conference went back to its normal atmosphere of bickering.

Bulgaria and the Soviets said the U.S. proposal to stop at once the production of fissionable material for the construction of atomic weapons "accorded only with American interests."

The US reserves of fissionable material were so enormous, they said, that even if there were a complete production stoppage, the U.S.A. would be able to produce new nuclear weapons for years to come with these reserves. The U.S. proposals merely showed that the U.S.A. "was a saturated nation as far as nuclear weapons material was concerned."

U.S. Chief delegate Ambassador Charles Stelle maintained that it was only logical that nuclear disarmament should begin with the stopping of production of fissionable material.

He accused the Soviets of lacking logic, inasmuch as they agreed with the US view that in the case of so-called "classical weapons" there should be a reduction of 30 per cent in the first disarmament phase and 35 per cent in the second.

On the other hand they wanted to dispose of nuclear weapons carriers in the first phase and the rest of the carriers and all nuclear weapons in the second disarmament phase.

The next session of the conference opens on Friday.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 6.—Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, has received a message from the Mayor of Moscow, congratulating him on the 45th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

KABUL, June 6.—The regular primary school at Paghman has been converted into a Middle School. The ceremony took place on Tuesday in the presence of the Director-General of Education of Kabul Province, the Administrative Officer of Paghman and parents of school-children. The school has been set up to enable children from neighbouring areas to receive higher education.

KABUL, June 6.—The Directorate of Education of Taluqan Province launched a Course of Adult Education for Men on Tuesday; this course includes carpentry in addition to reading and writing.

KABUL, June 6.—Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherzai, the acting Governor of Badakhshan Province opened on Tuesday a Weather Forecasting station at Dashti Khumchal near Faizabad. At the ceremony, Engineer Saifurrahman, Deputy Director-General of Meteorological Department in the Afghan Air Authority spoke on the importance of meteorology for social life. The function was attended by Heads of Departments, the Mayor of Faizabad and prominent citizens.

KABUL, June 6.—The primary school at Mohammad Agha in Kulangar District of Kabul Province has been converted into a regular Middle school; the ceremony took place yesterday with the provincial Director-General of Education and local officials present.

KABUL, June 6.—The Kandahari elders now visiting Kabul were taken on a tour on the Salang Highway project and the textile mill at Gulbahar yesterday.

### Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 6.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghanistan

Per unit of foreign currency:

Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Survey Of Panj River

KABUL, June 6.—A delegation composed of Mr. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Chief of the Institute of Land and Water Survey, Engineer Ahmad Ali Sakha, Director of Dams and Canals in the Ministry of Public Works, and Mr. Aziz Ahmad Azizi, Hydrologist in the Institute of Geological Survey returned to Kabul from the Soviet Union yesterday morning; the delegation had left for the Soviet Union on May 26th for talks regarding the utilization of the waters of Panj river.

Mr. Reza, the leader of the delegation, upon arrival, told a Bakhhtar correspondent that the Afghan delegation together with a Soviet team carried out studies regarding the utilization of the waters of Panj river for irrigation, hydro-electric production and flood-prevention. A report in this regard, he said, has been prepared, and will be submitted to the authorities in due course.

### CLASSIFIED ADVT.

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20. JUNE 13 BLACK TIF.

YESTERDAY Max. +29 C. Minimum +11 C. Sun sets today at 7:13 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4:37 a.m.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C. Minimum +11°C. Sun sets today at 7:14 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4:36 a.m. TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK: Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

## USSR Accuses USA Of Illegally Supplying Arms To One Faction In Laos

MOSCOW, June 8. (AP).—The Soviet Union, in a draft directive to the Laos Government, accused the United States on Friday of illegally supplying arms to one faction of the three-sided Laotian military grouping.

The accusation was made in a draft of a proposed message to the Laotian Government which it proposed sending jointly with Britain. Britain and the Soviet Union are co-Chairmen of the treaty group which last year brought an unstable peace to strife-torn Laos through an agreement in Geneva.

A summary of the note, given by Tass, noted also that Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, British Ambassador, had sent to the Foreign Ministry a British draft of the proposed message. The British, the official Tass Agency noted, "are not prepared to agree with the Soviet draft message" in the accusations against the Americans.

Soviet publication of its draft was a renewal of a practice described by the British as an improper way of carry on the joint effort of the two nations to bring about peace in Laos.

The Soviet draft of the proposed note was submitted to the British on June 5, and on June 6 the British proposed draft was sent to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by Ambassador Trevelyan.

The Soviet Government published its own draft, with its accusation against the Americans, without publishing the British draft, which did not condemn the American action. The United States has protested repeatedly that the Pathet Lao faction in the north of Laos has been conducting military operations against the so-called neutral part of the three-sided factional group in Laos. In its draft of the proposed message, the Soviet Government said the State Department had announced it was sending arms to the third of rightist faction of the grouping.

The United States announced earlier it was not going to stand by any way the Pathet Lao faction run over the whole of the Plain of Jars and work itself into a dominant position in Laos.

## GREAT PAKHTU AUTHOR DIES IN PAKHTUNISTAN

KABUL, June 8.—Mr. Sayyed Rahat Zakhaili, a prominent Pakhtu writer and author died on May 29.

He had won a place of distinction for himself in literary circles in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

He has left behind him a large collection of Pakhtu poems, prose and works in literature and history.

Thousands of persons have taken part in the funeral procession of this great Pakhtu man of letters and memorial meetings were held all over Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Ghulam Habib and Mr. Saidi, residents of Balamand in Peshawar city were recently imprisoned on charges of participating in the freedom movement.

The report adds that a series of protest meetings and demonstrations have been held by Pakhtunistani nationalists in Peshawar city and adjoining areas.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul, Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw, Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Pamir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF 1

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1963 (JOWZA 17, 1342 S.H.)

## His Majesty Greets Queen Elizabeth On Her Birthday



KABUL, June 8.—A congratulatory telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on her birthday anniversary.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom was born on April 21, 1926. It has been a tradition in Great Britain to celebrate the monarchs birthdays in June, a period, during which the people of that country can have the best weather.

## Truck Overturns In Mazar: Kills Seven People

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 8.—Seven persons died when a motor-lorry overturned in Balkh on Wednesday.

The vehicle, an oil tanker belonging to the Department of Government Monopolies, left the road near Ghundun village on Wednesday morning and then overturned, killing seven and injuring two of its passengers. The motor-driver has absconded. The bodies have been returned to their families.

## ALL AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS SHOULD GO THROUGH UN, WORLD FOOD CONGRESS URGED BY MYRDAL

WASHINGTON, June 8. (DPA).—Former Secretary General of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Mr. Gunnar Myrdal (Sweden) told yesterday's session of the World Food Congress that all aid and credits given to developing countries should be channelled through agencies of the United Nations.

Only by this "can we purge this relationship between rich and poor countries of national politics in the narrow sense of the word," Mr. Myrdal added. Receiving countries resented political motivation for grants and loans and "ulterior motives will be suspected in all aid given bilaterally, even when they are absent."

Technical assistance would also be more effective on a multilateral basis.

Besides strengthening the relationship between receivers and givers the distribution of aid through intergovernmental agencies would strengthen the United Nations and steer the resulting imports along the lines of liberalizing trade.

Mr. Myrdal noted that the present hindrances to the adoption of such a system were the actual existence of political and commercial motives for helping developing countries and the present inequity in the distribution of the aid burden. As long as the United States was carrying the heaviest burden in this respect and as long as there were great dif-



HRH Prince Ahmad Shah presiding over a meeting held in Red Crescent building on Thursday.

## Red Crescent To Expand Its Organization And Services Considerably

KABUL, June 8.—A meeting was held under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honourary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, in the building of that Society Thursday afternoon. The meeting was attended by Ministers of National Defence, Press and Information, Health, the Mayor of Kabul, the President of Chambers of Commerce, the President of Food and Grain Procurement Department and some other high ranking officials.

The Meeting discussed the Society's last year report of activities.

Its future development projects were also considered. Several proposals were made about the future development of the Society.

Among the topics discussed were the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Red Cross, studying of new sources of revenues and establishing health services.

Special committees were appointed to consider all these subjects. Furthermore, plans for the re-organization of the Afghan Red Crescent Society were also discussed.

According to the new plan, the services and organization of the Society will be considerably expanded and enlarged.

## Dr. Yousuf Arrives In Vienna

VIENNA, June 8. (AP).—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrived here on Thursday to receive medical treatment.

New Chairman Of Chamber Commerce For Nangarhar

JALALABAD, June 8.—Mr. Hafiz Ahmad has been elected Chairman of the Nangarhar Chamber of Commerce; he was unanimously elected to this post at a meeting held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce at Jalalabad on Wednesday.

Mr. Harnam Singh was elected Vice-Chairman. Elections took place at the end of the Third Term of the Chamber. The meeting was also attended by a number of merchants.

Members Of Press Law Committee Announced

KABUL, June 8.—Names of the members of the Committee formed to study Press laws were announced yesterday. They include Mr. Mohammad Khalid Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information as Chairman of the Committee, with Dr. Mohammad Rasool Taraki, Chief of the Institute of Education, Mr. Abdul Rashid Latifi, President of Pohany Theatre, Mr. Mahmood Habibi, Director General of Internal Publications in the Ministry of Press, Mr. Mohammad Moosa Ashari, Member of the Law Department in the Ministry of Justice and Mr. Mohammad Akbar Pamir as members.

The Committee met with Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Chairman of the Commission assigned to revise press law regulations.

He suggested that long overdue "radical changes" in the commercial policies of rich countries in doing business with the underdeveloped are "even more important than grants and loans."



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 8, 1963

## A New Look At Red Crescent Activities

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has recently embarked on a system of reappraisal of its plans and intends to further extend the scope of its activities on the one hand and devise new ways which will make its services more effective, on the other.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honourary President of the Society is the main initiator of these developments.

The meeting held on Thursday at the Society's headquarters considered several proposals and appointed committees to draw up plans for increasing efficiency of the work done by the Society.

The Red Crescent and the Red Cross Societies throughout the world are dedicated to help those who cannot help themselves. They bring food and clothing to the weak and the needy who become victims of natural catastrophe.

One hundred years ago a great humanitarian Henry Dunant established the first red cross organization in the world with a view to helping the wounded soldiers after he witnessed the appalling scenes of bloodshed of the War of 1859 in Italy.

Strictly speaking activities of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies should be confined to such fields.

In societies like ours, however, where the number of ill-clad, ill-fed and ill-housed persons is quite significant and where there are relatively few humanitarian organizations to help them, it becomes imperative for a society such as the Afghan Red Crescent to see whether it could help such people as well.

The Red Crescent Society has been receiving sincere and widespread support of our people. Contributions towards and sources of regular income strengthening the Society's financial status come from all those who come under the category of 'disguised employment'. The idea is to see what would be increased in the future.

It would be a good idea for the society to consider the A new look is needed.

## THE HUNGRY ONES THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By: WAKIBEN

The World Food Congress now in Session in Washington has been convened after two other important events during the current year all of which were also related to solving this very urgent and vital problem facing our modern civilization—the problem of hunger and undernourishment. The United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology was held last February; The FAO sponsored week of Campaign Against Hunger marked between March 17 and 24 and now the World Food Congress also sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization.

A famous international scientist once visualized mankind as eating their meals along a single table for an estimated 3,115 million people in the world. Last year the table would have circulated the globe 23½ times; but at the present rate of population growth, by 2000 A.D. the same table would circle the globe 47 times. He said that in fact, in order to keep up with the growth in the number of consumers the table would have to grow 43 miles longer each day. As for the food that goes in this table, the scientist said, that a bare 8.35 per cent of the world's surface is the area upon which man depends primarily for his existence. Some nations produce ten times more rice per acre than others, as for wheat production may be even twenty times greater. He said that there is a greater disparity in the means at the farmers' disposal to help them improve their yields. While in Europe, for example, over 78 metric tons of chemical fertilizers are used on every thousand acres, it barely surpasses 1 ton in Africa.

First Problem  
While agriculture development and the urge to increase food and stuff resources around the world cannot be isolated from the main development schemes, basic guidelines to the Congress: the persistence of hunger is wrong morally or socially. The fact is that despite progress in agricultural techniques and despite vast surplus of agricultural commodities hunger continues to grow mainly because of the rate of population growth. Not that it is impossible to remedy this grim situation. The thing to do is to reverse the pace—for while now the pace of increase in world population is greater than the pace in the production of food stuffs to dispel undernourishment, the pace of increase in the production of food stuffs has to surpass that of the growth in world population. Not only increase in the food stuffs is needed, but to provide enough varieties of food for all peoples and to keep away undernourishment is needed also.

U Thant's Views  
Last Tuesday U Thant the United Nations Secretary General told the World Food Congress that a widespread adoption of scientific techniques in agriculture was the best means of increasing world food production. Now it has become evident that man had the scientific and technological ability to eliminate hunger from the surface of the earth and it has means in its disposal to make food production keep pace with the increase in population or surplus.

An annual increase of two to three per cent in food production would be sufficient to maintain food production at its present level in proportion to population increase.

The United Nations Chief called for a new look at the whole question of agriculture surplus. Up to now the agricultural surplus has been regarded as a problem, but they might prove to be a valuable benefit to mankind.

President Kennedy called for an all out war against world hunger and undernourishment. He termed it the "war of liberation" from want. The United States Chief Executive gave five humanitarian venture. But it should be such an organization which in no way becomes crippled with discord or lack of means.

The same issue of the paper carried a photo showing Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister bidding farewell to Dr. Zahir President of the National Assembly and Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister, before leaving for Vienna to receive medical treatment. Another photo shows Dr. Abdul Rahim the Minister of Public Health making a brief statement on the occasion of observing the first Anniversary of the establishment of the new Avicenna clinic.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Food, Clothing, Health and Education." Referring to the Prime Minister's assertions in the National Assembly when he told the deputies in answer to a question, "Our aim is to provide for every one in this country three good meals each day, enough clothes and at least the minimum means of education and medical care", the editorial said one can rightly be hopeful that the Government would seek ways and means of meeting this urgent need of the people. The editorial also mentioned the rather alarming nature of the threat posed by hunger, disease and illiteracy in this country. Afghanistan, has one physician to every nine thousand of its citizens. This, said the editorial, is not satisfactory. The demand for more food, medical facilities and education is more than the efforts being made. In conclusion the editorial pointed out that basic needs of the people can be met under a system of democracy which affords an opportunity under which the people and the Government may launch combined efforts.

He referred to progress which had been made by experts towards controlling desert locusts. "If we can conquer this, the existence of the fund will have been justified."

Among projects approved by the fund were:  
CAMBODIA—An allocation of 814,000 dollars and a Government contribution of 1,539,000 dollars to expand and improve the national school for public works, building and mining at Phnompenh.

CEYLON—A programme to prepare a forest industries development plan and train Ceylonese personnel in modern logging techniques. The fund will provide 473,400 dollars and the Government 303,000 dollars.

INDIA—One scheme costing the fund 885,100 and the Government 2 million dollars for a survey of coniferous and

with assistance from other countries can solve their own food problems.  
3. International co-operation, in the form of international action and international organization is indispensable.  
4. No single technique of politics, finance or education can, by itself, eliminate hunger. It would require the co-ordinated efforts of all.  
5. World opinion must be concentrated upon the international efforts to eliminate hunger as primary task of this generation.

Fact to Remember  
The fact to remember is that while today about two third of world population is living either in hunger or undernourishment, it cannot continue to live under such conditions longer because we all know that how the other one third of our population have solved this problem.

Ideas as how to apply science and technology for the development of agriculture are many. The thing to remember is that how are we going to provide for an organization to apply science and technology in this connexion.

Any other gathering in the future should concentrate its attention mainly on this very question. We have to either strengthen the present specialized organization or create a wholly new one to meet this problem. Truly to solve the problem, solving the agricultural problem is not sufficient. The urban people who consume the food, should have the money to purchase it. But even to think of the problem in its general context, we have to find a better and further effective organization to apply the means and methods we already have in our disposal for solving the problem. And it is here that the United Nations and other rich countries can join in another humanitarian venture. But it should be such an organization which in no way becomes crippled with discord or lack of means.

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INDONESIA—1,186,000 dollars for a telecommunications centre at Bandung. Indonesia will contribute 4,707,000 dollars over five years.

THE PHILIPPINES—A pre-investment study to examine whether it is feasible to use nuclear power from 1965 to meet its power needs. Cost to the fund 477,500 dollars, to the Government 233,000 dollars. A further million dollars has been allocated for soil fertility surveys.

THAILAND—1,133,500 dollars for a telecommunications centre in Bangkok backed by a Government contribution of 1,225,000 dollars.

In Western Samoa and the Islands of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia 588,700 dollars has been allocated for research on the eradication of the coconut palm rhinoceros beetle which seriously endangers the area's main crop.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Man who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-40-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

## ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-15; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

## T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

## INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 9-45 a.m.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

## AFROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul:

Arr. Kabul 8-30.

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 11-20.

## Important Telephones

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Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20120-24004  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24708  
Airport 20018

## Pharmacies

Jahid Mahmood Phone No. 20534  
Faryabi Phone No. 21438  
Parwan Phone No. 20887  
Kabul Phone No. 20887  
Phone No. 20563

## INFRA-RED MICROSCOPE



The infra-red microscope MIK-1 developed in the Soviet Union permits observation and photographing in the invisible infra-red rays with a wavelength of 1.2mm. The instrument employs an electronic optical converter and provides a magnification of 2,500 times.

## REVIVAL OF "SULTANATE CULTURE" BY AFGHAN KINGS IN INDIA

By: HAMEED-UD-DIN

The Sultanate of Delhi rapidly declined in the latter part of the fourteenth century at the end of which Timur's invasion caused its virtual disintegration. The splendid city of Delhi had been ruined but, fortunately, there grew up among the various independent kingdoms of Northern India, new centres of activity which maintained the vigour of social and cultural life. The rise of the Afghans to power in 1451, however, resuscitated the Sultanate and provided a solid foundation on which the Mughal emperors handsomely built.

The most flourishing literary centre of the early 15th century was Jaunpur, which had earned the appellation of "Dar al-Aman" (place of Refuge), and where the court of the renowned Sharqi monarch, Ibrahim, (1410-40) was adorned by such luminaries as Qadi Shihab al-Din of Daulatabad, Maulana Ibrahimbadi, Khwaja Abu'l Fath, Mir Sayyid Ashraf Simnai, Qadi Nasir al-Din and many others. Kalpi and Nagaur also became the resorts of learned men like Maulana Ahmad of Thanesar, Maulana Khwaja Khwaja Husain. Several other scholars and saints, led by the venerable Shaikh Mahmud, went to the court of Sultan Mahmud Khalji of Malwa (1436-59), who provided them with travelling facilities and sanctioned liberal grants for their maintenance.

The Afghan Sultans, however, besides recapturing the lost prestige and prosperity of the Sultanate, extended its boundaries by reconquering Jaunpur and other territories. They also proved to be great patrons of learning and their bounty attracted to their capital large numbers of scholars from all parts of India as well as from many countries of the Middle East. This resulted in a great literary upsurge which added brilliance to the history of their rule in India.

The reign of Sultan Bahlul Shah Ghazi (1451-59), the founder of the Afghan dynasty of the Lodi's witnessed the beginnings of the cultural movement which later reached glorious heights

under his successor. He had set up a stable Government and had created an atmosphere in which cultural traditions could grow. Besides, he was an extremely pious man and held in great esteem the scholars and saints of his time. He had become a disciple of the famous theologian Shaikh Sama'al-Din and had married his daughter to the well known saint, Shah Abdullah Quraishi, to whom many miraculous deeds were attributed. Among the reputable scholars of his reign were Maulana Minhaj, who was the Mufti of Delhi, and his son, Maulana Shuaib, whose literary discourses attracted large audiences. Shaikh Abu'l Fath of Jaunpur, who flourished during the early part of the Sultan's reign, encouraged the study of Arabic and Persian by a series of lectures and poetical compositions. The name of Shaikh Amjad may be mentioned yet another outstanding scholar of the time, while the preacher of the Central mosque at Delhi, Mina Shaikh Ladan Danishmand, was an eminent jurist whom the Sultan showed great reverence even though he had severely criticized the conduct of the Afghans during one of his sermons.

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## Kandahar Elders Donate Afs. 300,000 To Red Crescent

KABUL, June 8.—Elders and prominent personalities of Kandahar, now in Kabul with the purpose of paying their respect to His Majesty the King, and meeting the Prime Minister have donated 300,000 afghanis to the Afghan Red Crescent Fund.

The donation was conveyed by representatives of the visitors to the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday. The elders promised to work for the further development of the Society in Kandahar.

On Thursday elders and prominent personalities of Kandahar met Dr. Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education in the Club of the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Popal discussed with them the progress achieved in the field of education in Kandahar. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Ministers, the Heads of various Departments of the Ministry of Education and the Vice-President of Kabul University; they also gave clarifications about their respective sphere of activities.

Dr. Popal promised to extend all possible assistance to the visitors for the development of educational facilities and the latter also pledged their active co-operation with the Ministry of Education in procuring teaching materials and developing education.

## S. Africa To Have 140,000 Men Under Arms By 1964

CAPETOWN, June 8. (DPA).—South Africa will have 140,000 men under arms by 1964 according to South African Defence Minister Jacobus Fouché.

Speaking before Parliament, Mr. Fouché said that South Africa's strengthened defence forces could resist any armed aggression from abroad. "I would like to extend a personal warning to certain personalities abroad that any aggressor would encounter a troop of 140,000 men in uniform who are prepared to strike back forcefully."

Military experts pointed out that the Minister's statement in Parliament referred only to "immediately available troops" in the standing units of the South African Army, Airforce, and Navy, as well as recruits being trained in the "active citizen force" and the militia units of the "Skietkommandos".

If all trained and physically qualified reservists were called up, military experts estimate that South Africa could put 350,000 European troops into the field in case of a war time emergency.

## INDIAN SPIRITUAL LEADER IN KABUL

KABUL, June 8.—Fifty seven year old Gosain Manmohan Dass, an Indian spiritual leader has arrived in Kabul to pay homage to the memory of Pir Rathan Nath, the late renowned Jogi at "Dar-gah" of Baghban Koocheh.

The Gosain is the 28th head of the shrine "Dargah Pir Rathan Nath". He had also visited Kabul some ten years ago.

## Syria And Iraq Urge UAR To Attend Further Tripartite Talks On Unity

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 8. (AP).—Syria and Iraq jointly urged the UAR Friday to attend further tripartite conferences to settle the differences threatening establishment of a Federal Union of the three countries.

Their call came in a joint communique after top-level Syrian-Iraqi talks in Baghdad lasting three days.

The communique said: "The two sides stresses the need for contacts among the three founding members of the Federation to overcome whatever difficulties may emerge."

After stressing the need for further tripartite meetings, the communique said the two sides agreed on the necessity to speed up the meetings of the special commissions which are to draft the Federal constitution and unify the three armies.

The meeting of the Military Unification Commission of the three countries, scheduled for May 12, was postponed indefinitely by Cairo when differences with Damascus came into the open.

The communique said Syria and Iraq want to re-emphasize the adherence of all three partners to the April 17 charter.

It added: "Joint efforts by the three to realize this charter was an answer to attempts by imperialism and colonialism and the enemies of Arabism against the Federation and the Union."

It said the Syrian side announces full support for the Iraqi Government against the recent plot to overthrow the regime.

## Mayel Becomes President Of Agricultural Bank

KABUL, June 8.—Mr. Mohammad Yasin Mayel, former Chief of Production in the Ministry of Agriculture has been elected President of the Agricultural Bank. The election was made by the High Council of the Bank. The Council met in the salon of D' Afghanistan Bank on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance was in the chair.

The Meeting adopted the Bank's budget for 1962 and discussed ways and means of developing the Bank during the current year.

The meeting decided that the development programme should be drawn up with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was also decided to distribute, on instalment basis, one hundred tractors among agriculturists in Mazari-Sharif Province. The meeting awarded a Certificate of appreciation, to Mr. Noor Ali, the former President of the Bank in recognition of his services.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Keshawar, the Minister of Agriculture, the Governor of Ministry of Commerce and other members of the High Council of the Bank.

HERAT, June 8.—Customs authorities in Herat has confiscated 56 Kg. of silver which was being smuggled out of Herat. The smugglers, who were trying to take out the silver from Herat have been arrested. Enquiries are proceeding.

## Tourism Should Be Expanded In Afghanistan

**Italiaander Leaves Kabul**  
KABUL, June 8.—Professor Rolf Italiaander, who arrived in Kabul a few days ago while on a tour of Asian countries, left for Tehran on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Mohammad Akbar Pades, the Acting Director of Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Press and Information and Dr. Gruning, Cultural Attache at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany were at the airport to see him off.

Professor Italiaander told a Bakhtar correspondent at the airport that it was an honour for him to be received by His Majesty the King while in Kabul and that he would try to write a book about this country.

He declared that considering Afghanistan's climate, historical monuments and scenery, it was an ideal place for tourists to see.

He suggested that widespread publicity should be given to this matter and more facilities should be provided for tourists. He described tourism as "industry without chimney", citing the case of Mexico, which he said derived 50 per cent of its national income from this source.

Professor Italiaander also urged that better visa facilities should be provided for this purpose.

**KABUL, June 8.—Report Cards of the graduates of the 4th Term in the School of Mechanics in Kandahar were given away by the Revenue Commissioner and Acting Governor of Kandahar on Thursday. The School was established in 1957 under the First Five-Year Plan; 336 students were enrolled in the School during the past six years. The school-term covers a period of three years and 179 persons have graduated so far. Two new subjects, namely automotive repair and electronics will be added to the present curriculum of the School. 12 local and 4 foreign teachers are employed in the School.**

**Lincoln White Assigned To Another Post**  
WASHINGTON, June 8. (AP).—Lincoln White, one of the most quoted men in the United States as spokesmen for the State Department, is going to a new foreign assignment.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk announced Friday that the 57-year-old Director of the Office of News has been appointed to serve as Consul General in Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. White has been in State Department public information work since 1939. He became Assistant Director of the Office of News in 1953 and became the Chief spokesman as Acting Director in 1955. He has been in charge of the office since 1957.

During the last eight years, therefore, Mr. White has made the day in and day out pronouncements on foreign affairs and foreign policy issues which were not handled personally by the President or by the Secretary of State.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

**FOR RENT**  
For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-storey house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartawali.  
All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 22745.

**KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"**

**THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, JUNE 13 BLACK TIE.**

**CONCERT BY RADIO KABUL ARTISTS**

Famous Artist of Radio Kabul are staging lively performances at Kabul Nandari at 6 p.m. today and tomorrow. Tickets could be purchased from Kabul Nandari and Pohnai Nandari.

## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max. +30°C. Min. +13°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-14 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:** Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 83

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1963 (JOWZA 18, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## ANTI-SMALLPOX WEEK LAUNCHED BY PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY Meeting In Public Health Institute

KABUL, June 9.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Minister of Public Health, the Surgeon-General of the Armed Forces, Professors and specialists belonging to the Aliabad Medical Institutions and the Garrison Military Hospital, local physicians and Directors of Public Health were present at a meeting yesterday morning to mark the launching of the "Anti-Smallpox Week". The meeting was held at the Ministry of Public Health.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, in a speech, stressed the need for public co-operation and the assistance of other Ministries and organizations in the campaign against the smallpox, which he declared, could not be eradicated and prevented by the Ministry of Public Health alone.

Professor Krishnan, Advisor on Communicable Diseases to the Institute of Public Health, also spoke on infectious diseases and incidence of smallpox. Mr. Vihinkov, WHO Advisor on the Eradication of Smallpox, also spoke on the programme which has been launched since two months to prevent smallpox and the quantities of vaccine provided for this purpose.

He said that facilities and equipment provided by WHO had given positive results. Mr. Kayyoomi, Chief of the Field Team also presented a report on the activities of the inoculating team in the city.

## WILSON ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 9. (AP).—British Labour Leader Harold Wilson flew into Moscow Saturday night to discuss a nuclear test ban with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Mr. Wilson was met at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport by a Soviet Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. Ivan Spiridonov.

The British politician expected to become Prime Minister in next election was accompanied by his Chief Foreign Advisor and "shadow" Foreign Secretary, Patrick Gordon Walker.

Mr. Wilson told Mr. Spiridonov he was looking forward to "a profitable round of discussions with Soviet Leaders."

Mr. Wilson told newsmen that he had come to discuss disarmament, a nuclear test ban treaty, the German question, United Nations' finances, Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern problems.

He said, he regarded disarmament and a test ban treaty as the most important.

## LEAP FORWARD IN ASIA'S STATISTICS SERVICE

BANGKOK, June 9. (AP).—A leap forward in Asia's statistical services has been reported at a U.N.-sponsored conference of the region's statisticians here.

A report on the 11-day meeting which ended Friday said such countries as India, the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand have announced expansion of, or plans to expand, their statistical organizations from 100 to 300 per cent.

## Western Highway Project's On-the-Job Training Program More Than 1,500 Graduates

HERAT, June 9.—More than 1,500 persons have graduated so far from the course of on-the-job training on the Western Highway Project; they are now employed in various capacities in the Project.

These courses began in July, 1960 at Khush Rabat on the Herat-Torghundy highway. The course covers a period of six months during which the trainees receive theoretical and practical lessons. Almost 300 persons are presently attending this course. They are being trained as motor-drivers, plumbers, mechanics, bulldozer, grader and power-shovel operators, welders, concrete-mixer operators and etc.

Mr. Sayyid, Chief of the Field Team also presented a report on the activities of the inoculating team in the city.

## 2 DIE IN TALUQAN FLOODS

KABUL, June 9.—Two persons have died in the floods reported from Khost-O-Fring country in Taluqan area.

Heavy rain and hailstorm on the evening of June 7th swept away two persons, two bridges, 40 goats and 11 sheep at Khost-O-Fring.

The floods also severely damaged nearly 30 acres of cultivated land.

## Dr. Ward, Central Figure In British Sex-Politics Scandle, Arrested By Police

LONDON, June 9. (AP).—Dr. S. Ward, central figure in a sex scandal which has shaken Britain's Conservative Government, was arrested Saturday and accused of living on the immoral earnings of prostitutes.

The 43-year-old osteopath, who claims Sir Winston Churchill and movie actress Elizabeth Taylor as patients, was seized by Scotland Yard detectives in suburban North Watford.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard said Dr. Ward would appear for a formal hearing on Monday at the Marlborough street Magistrate's Court. This is a local court which deals with police charges.

Delegates from 22 countries within the U.N.'s ECAFE region also paved the way for an area-wide compilation of industrial statistics using 1963 as a reference year.

## Jirga Demands Release Of Political Prisoners

KABUL, June 9.—A report from Bajawar Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large Jirga of Salazarai Mamood and Utmankhail divines, elders, chieftains, deputies and tribesmen was held at Palingat on June 4th.

National leaders delivered speeches in support of the need for defending their homeland and readiness to give all possible sacrifices for this purpose.

The Jirga, after listening to the various speakers, resolved that the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan should be conceded and intervention in Bajawar should cease.

The Jirga also demanded that all Pakhtunistani political prisoners should be released unconditionally.

The Jirga expressed concern and regret on the deteriorating health condition of a number of Pakhtunistani leaders and their treatment by the Pakistani authorities.

The Jirga ended with slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan".

MOSCOW, June 9. (Tass).—A women's delegation of the British Communist Party arrived here on Saturday. It is headed by one of the leaders of the Party's committee Gladys Laston.

Gladys Laston said that the delegation intends to visit factories and mills, study the public health and public education systems. And also meet leaders of women's organizations.

## Queen Elizabeth's Birthday Observed

KABUL, June 9.—A function was held at the British Embassy in Kabul on Saturday afternoon to celebrate the birth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. The function was attended by H.R.H. Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul; Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court; some Cabinet members; high-ranking civil and military officials and Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul.

## MASSA TAKES OVER NEW POST

KABUL, June 9.—Mr. Mohammad Hussain Massa, the Acting Minister of Communications took charge of his duties yesterday morning.

In a speech, Mr. Massa expressed the hope that the staff of the Ministry would extend their full co-operation to him. The Deputy Minister, Mr. Nasrat Malikyar, speaking on behalf of the rest, pledged their full co-operation to him.

## Czechoslovak Airlines To Start Service To Kabul

KABUL, June 9.—The first plane of the Czechoslovak Airlines will arrive on a test flight in Kabul a fortnight from now.

The flight is being undertaken under the terms of the air agreement concluded between the Governments of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.

An official of the Afghan Air Authority said yesterday that the aircraft making the first flight to Kabul will be an Ilyushin-18; it will fly to Kabul from Prague via Athens, Damascus and Tehran. Kabul will be the final stop point of the plane.

He expressed optimism at the new CSA air service and said that such regular flights in future would strengthen friendship and trade between the two countries.

He also drew attention to the fact that the Ariana Afghan Airlines, Iranair, Air India, Trans-Mediterranean Airlines and the Aeroflot are operating passenger and cargo services between Kabul and other countries.

The beginning of the CSA air service, he said, is yet another step forward in developing civil aviation in Afghanistan.

NEW YORK, June 9. (Reuter). The New York Times today saluted Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan as a man of "high individual prestige" who in recent months has begun to emerge as a key personality in his nation's politics.



Mrs. Heath, wife of the British Charge d'Affaires in Kabul receiving H.R.H. the Victor of Kabul at the British Embassy reception last night. Mr. Heath is first from left.



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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 9, 1963

## WHAT KIND OF PRESS?

Now that members of the Committee for working out a new press law for the country under the directive of a Commission formed earlier have been announced, it will not be inappropriate to say a few words from our own point of view as to the first step which should be taken by these two bodies.

As members of the Commission, headed by the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, are men of great experience and scholastic ability and achievements, the Committee members, too, are either specialists or engaged in those fields of activities which deal with social problems of which press, too, is a part.

It should be stressed that the most important and essential thing to do in this connection is to define the role of the Press in a Society which we are trying to build.

The press as a medium of mass communication is essentially a by-product of the political, economic and social system under which it operates.

Generally speaking one is right to say that throughout the history of press, that is after the first printing press was invented, up till now there have been four different theories of the press. The press in an authoritarian society, the totalitarian theory of the press a liberal press and finally the press of social responsibility.

As far as can be judged from the policy outlined by the Government, it will be safe to say that the press in Afghanistan will tend to lean towards the last theory. The press of social responsibility.

However, this must be the first and indeed basic fact which should be considered by these bodies. It is essential to find out what independent role the press itself should play? And above all what conditions should be provided so as to safeguard the basic elements of the press in Afghanistan.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE AFGHAN THE LANGUAGE INDEPENDENCE: ITALIAN TRIBUTE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Italian Radio on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of Afghan Independence broadcast a special programme of which the highlights of an article is being presented here.

With great solemnity the Anniversary of the Afghan Independence is being celebrated today. The Roman newspapers describe the progress that Afghanistan, a country of a very ancient civilization, has achieved in the economical and social fields under the guidance of His Majesty the King Zahir Shah.

Afghanistan is a country traditionally neutral: it kept neutrality during the Second World War. already a member of the league of Nations, it is now a member of United Nations, and of specialized agencies, as FAO, UNESCO, etc. It participated in the Bandung Conference of April 1955, adhering to the group of non-aligned countries. It also participated, as an observer, to the Conference of Colombo Plan, which is dedicated to the collaboration among the countries of the world for the economic development of South-East Asia.

With Italy, Afghanistan has friendly country and to its leaders. After long wars and severe hardship, the Afghans, under the guidance of their brave and clever Chiefs, regained in 1919 their independence, much earlier than many other peoples in Asia and in Africa. Italy acknowledged immediately the new State and established with it normal diplomatic relations.

The Italian People look with great sympathy and interest at the difficult tasks of the Afghan Government, which, with well planned programmes of economic development, endeavours to regain the time wasted by unfavourable circumstances. The results of such endeavours are already important, and they witness the strong determination of the Afghan Government.

Specially important is the Archaeological Mission of Professor Giuseppe Tucci, President of the Institute for Middle and Far East, which has carried on many important excavations in Afghanistan. The famous Italian Academician will return to Afghanistan next July.

On the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the Afghan Independence, we are glad to convey our cordial greetings and our

## AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the assertions made by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at the National Assembly last week, yesterday's *Isiah* in editorial said perhaps the Premier touched on one of the most important points when he stated that the National Assembly should criticize the actions of the Government and suggest improvements as well as praise its positive achievements. Since it is the intention of both the Government as well as the people to see that the country makes good progress in all walks of life, therefore, undeserved praise or unwarranted criticism are equally harmful. Any judgment passed must be realistic and objective. The Prime Minister's frankness at the National Assembly was symbolic of the new spirit in the country and it is impossible to achieve the lofty ideal of establishing a democratic system and social justice without such frankness and freedom of expression, concluded the editorial.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's *Isiah* welcomed the step taken by the Ministry of Communications in installing post boxes in various parts of Kabul city.

The letter praised the efficiency of the city postal service saying that perhaps it could be employed to deliver newspapers as well as the letters.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial discussed the importance of the application of law. The law is made on the basis of the peoples wishes and needs; it should, therefore, be the guardian of their interests and outline their responsibilities. The law for its effectiveness needs the respect and support of the people, concluded the editorial.

The paper also carried a photo of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, on the occasion of her birth anniversary.

Yesterday's *Anis* also carried a report about the condition of beggars in the city. The report quotes one of the beggars as saying that he could not go to the Destitute Person's Home, because she had children; and when she was told that the House accepted her children as well, she said what about my old man who is living in prison, and who do you think is going to look after him for me?

The report said that beggars nowadays have revolutionized their method of begging in the sense that they write on a piece of paper that they need money for a sick child or a dying wife etc. in order to draw greater sympathy of the people.

There are some beggars who are blind. Some people make fool of these beggars by throwing stones and garbage at their shawls spread out for collection. This, said the report, is not a humane act. If they do not care to guide such beggars to the Destitute Person's Home then they should leave them alone. In conclusion the report points out that giving money to beggars would only encourage laziness.

## W. GERMANY INTENDS TO INCREASE TRADE WITH EASTERN BLOC

West Germany appears to be preparing to intensify her trade relations with the Eastern Bloc. Rumours to this effect are circulating among West German business circles following the recent visit to Moscow of Berthold Beitz, General Manager of the Krupp Steel Combine, and his personal talks with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Since the Bonn Government has denied earlier reports that politics had played a role in that discussion businessmen are assuming that the two had talked at least about possibilities of expanding trade.

Basic questions of West Germany's trade with the East will also be discussed at a meeting in Bonn later this month between Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder and Fritz Berg, President of the powerful Federation of German Industry.

Mr. Berg recently toured the United States and used the occasion to disperse what he termed "wrong ideas on the extent of West Germany's trade with the East."

He particularly turned down the idea spread abroad that "our trade with the East brings us into dependence from the East and therefore contradicts the political line of the West."

He added however that in view of growing financial burdens West Germany could not afford to "neglect traditional markets." During the recent past, leading Soviet officials have made it clear time and again that Moscow is particularly interested in expanding trade with West Germany.

The occasion for their remarks is the fact that the current trade agreement expires at the end of the year.

Apart from negotiations with Moscow for a new trade agreement due to start this autumn, the Bonn Government will launch probes with Budapest on the establishment of a West German trade mission in Hungary.

gary following the forthcoming opening of a similar trade mission in Poland.

Despite all these attempts West German business circles do not expect a strong increase in West Germany's exchange of goods with the East Bloc countries.

Both the political and economic prerequisites for such a drastic development were still missing, they say.

Last year West Germany topped the list of Western countries

clear force that would include polaris missile-firing ships.

In London, British officials said President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan will discuss inter-allied defence and the prospects of improved East-West relations.

President Kennedy, according to diplomatic authorities in London, accepted Mr. Macmillan's invitation to make a brief stopover after considerable thought.

On the one hand he is anxious not to be drawn into the political campaigning building up in Britain in advance of a general election due by October 1964. On the other he is equally anxious to give no offense to Mr. Macmillan who is rated in Washington as one of the President's good friends and trusted allies.

Before President Kennedy left the aircraft-carrier Kitty Hawk to witness military displays ashore, Mr. Salinger read a statement which began:

"As it is now six months since they last met and there are a number of problems they can usefully discuss, President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan have felt it would be useful to take advantage of the President's trip to Europe to have informal talks together."

President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan will confer in Sussex. The President will be the Prime Minister's guest at Birch Grove House, Chelwood Gate, Sussex.

The two leaders last met in the Bahamas in mid-December, at that time, they developed a joint plan, now the subject of much inter-allied controversy, to equip the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with a multi-nation

visit would "give great opportunities for the useful and fruitful discussion of problems and practical questions of our co-operation."

Accompanying Marshal Amer were Marshal Mohammad Siddiqi Mahmood, UAR Air Force Commander and Adm. Soliman Ezzat, Naval Commander in Chief.

The delegation is expected to remain here for about 15 days.

## Amer Arrives In Soviet Union

MOSCOW, June 9, (AP).— Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Vice President of the United Arab Republic, arrived Friday for what was believed would be political and military talks with Soviet officials.

The Deputy Commander in Chief of UAR Armed Forces was greeted at Moscow airport by a Soviet Government delegation headed by Soviet Vice-President Vasily Kozlov, Deputy Premier Ignatiy Novikov and Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky. In a brief statement at the airport, he said he is looking forward to meeting Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Mr. Kozlov said the delegation's

## Radio Kabul Programme

## SUNDAY

**EXTERNAL SERVICES**  
First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40  
ARRIVALS:  
Mazar—Kabul  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00  
Kandahar—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00  
Beirut—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

## T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut  
Dep. 11-30.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21123  
Traffic 20130-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 20010

## Pharmacies

Zieneh 24544  
Rooshan 22649  
Nashmi 20539  
Shafa 20536  
Boo Ali 23971

## Well Equipped Laboratories Of Pharmacy College



The building of the laboratories of the College of Pharmacy has now been fully completed and equipped, work on the buildings started last November.

The College itself was established in 1959 and became a part of Kabul University in 1962.

According to Dr. Sayyed Abdulla, the Dean of the

Faculty, the College now has laboratories of pharmacy, cleaning and controlling drugs and chemicals, medicinal herbs and its museum, analytical chemistry and chemical pharmacy, toxicology and others.

Other laboratories are those of pharmacodynamics, bromatology, food control and effect of drugs upon animals.

The laboratory of toxicology has sections for military and police use; it is also used to analyse smuggled articles captured by the police. The College also has a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 150. It also possesses a well-equipped library. The College will issue a special journal called "Darmal".

## REVIVAL OF "SULTANATE CULTURE" BY AFGHAN KINGS IN INDIA

## PART II

It was the reign of Bahlul's son and successor, Sikandar Shah (1489-1517), which marked the apex of literary splendour and the cultural achievements of his time were unrivalled for centuries past. The general atmosphere of peace in which he ascended the throne did, no doubt, foster the cultivation of letters, but it was chiefly his own love of learning and the patronage which he and his nobles extended to the scholars that encouraged the learned that flocked to his court. In order to induce them to settle permanently in his kingdom, the Sultan arranged for their maintenance either by making grants of land which were rent-free, or by fixing for them stipends and allowances and assigning to his newly opened institutions of education. In Bihar he made handsome cash awards to a number of learned men and theologians. Sikandar was also well-known for his hospitality and he regularly sent dishes of food to those scholars who daily associated with him while others, who came to see him occasionally, received every time a specially fixed quantity of victuals.

The nobles emulated the Sultan and the learned Minister, Mian Bhuwa, was always surrounded by men of letters, many of whom had come from Persia and Transoxiana. He provided suitable maintenance for all of them and often invited them to dine with him. He had collected books on all branches of knowledge and had employed expert calligraphers to copy rare works of all kinds. He was a versatile genius and whereas he had himself compiled a work of medicine, he supervised the preparation of another on music and dancing. An eminent noble, Masnad-i-Ali Husain Khan, who was called Khan-i-Jahan Lodi, was very liberal in awarding stipends or pieces of land to the scholars and his successor, Mian Zain al-Din, was equally generous in patronizing them. Zain al-Din's brother, Zahr al-Din, held literary gatherings at different places all over the week and freely entertained those who participated in them. Azam Hamayun Sarwani, Governor of Karra, invited every year the outstanding theologians from such centres of religious learning as Uch, Multan and Sunargaon

and rewarded them with large sums of money. Similarly Ahmad Khan, son of Jamal Khan Sarang Khani, who held Jaunpur and was a disciple of Khwaja Husain of Nagpur, showed special consideration to men of learning. His son, Dilawar Khan, gave rich presents to those who recited before him verses from Firdausi's Shah Nama and Nizami's Sikandar Nama. Mian Taha, brother of the Formuli chief, Mian Husain, was himself capable of teaching the works of well known Persian poets like Khaqani, Anvari and Firdausi. The contemporary writer, Mushtaqi, was one of those who had listened to his discourses. Mian Gadai, Governor of Qannauj, was ever keen to befriend literary men and held them in great esteem. Khwajagi Shaikh Sa'id was a literary genius and his sons were also noted for their learning and generosity. Daulat Khan Lodi Governor of the Punjab, supported research in Astronomy and his son, Ghazi Khan, possessed a valuable collection of books at Malor, which Babur handed over to Hamayun after capturing the fort.

## US Envoy To Bonn No Longer Will Have Private Train

The U.S. Ambassador to Bonn is going to be stripped of the private train which his predecessors have used to roam about Germany since World War II.

This much was settled in a dispute between Chairman John Roney Democrat—New York, and State Department representatives, it was revealed in testimony made public Friday by a House Appropriations Sub-committee.

Mr. Rooney took a dim view of the Department's plea for \$14,070,000 for travel money in the fiscal year starting July 1, a \$384,000 increase over this year. He brought out such items as:

1. The State Department had considered building a heliport atop its Washington headquarters to speed the Secretary's departure in case of emergency, but dropped the idea.

2. At least 18 State Department desk officers in Washington have never been to the countries whose affairs they are dealing with.

3. The Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Frederick Dutton, included in his \$3,000 travel expense this year a visit to the U.S. embassies at Paris and Rome to improve treatment of congressional visitors there.

Mr. Dutton said that Congressmen, some of whom have been accused of doing far too much journeying at taxpayers' expense, had complained about the services they were getting overseas.

The private train in Germany had been a symbol of American presence since postwar occupation days. It has been used by the top U.S. representative there, currently the newly named Ambassador, George McGhee.

Mr. Rooney told Mr. William Tyler, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs:

The three-car, comfortably-outfitted German train carries a crew of eight and costs \$119,000 a year. Half of the train's trips "are to the skiing areas in Garmish and Berchtesgaden." Other trips have been for sightseeing and entertainment.

Only eight of the train's 41 trips last year were to Berlin, although "the purpose of the train was to keep the diplomatic route open from Bonn to Berlin."

The other Western Allies in Germany, Britain and France have given up their private trains.

The American Ambassador also has a Cadillac with chauffeur and an airplane when he wants it. The train doesn't save much travel time.

Mr. Tyler said the train should be kept for political reasons because "it symbolizes the U.S. commitment to Berlin." He said the expenses come out of German occupation funds, the U.S. taxpayer paying only for the train's furnishings and for the American sergeant who looks after the train.

But the record showed Mr. Tyler had second thoughts. In a memo sent to Mr. Rooney he said: "I have concluded that there is not sufficient justification to warrant continued operation of the train and I am directing that it be discontinued. Arrangements will be made as soon as possible to return the train to the German authorities."

State Department officials said the train would be given up by June 30. Although President Dwight Eisenhower used it when he went to Germany, they said it had not been planned for President Kennedy's use on his forthcoming trip. President Kennedy intends to fly into Berlin.

## Mickey Mouse

## By Walt Disney





## Inonu Reshuffling Cabinet

ANKARA, Turkey, June 9, (AP).—Prime Minister Ismet Inonu is reshuffling his cabinet as the aftermath of last month's unsuccessful coup d'etat.

Seyket Rasit Hatiboglu, Minister of Education and a member of Mr. Inonu's own Republican Peoples Party, announced his resignation Saturday. The Minister of Communications resigned Friday.

They were the first to leave since Prime Minister Inonu formed his three-party coalition Government last year.

Other cabinet changes are expected in an apparent move, by Prime Minister Inonu to answer criticism that his Government was slow to carry out much-needed reforms.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 9.—Representatives of the people of Kandahar, who had come to Kabul on June 3rd to pay their respect to His Majesty the King and meet the Prime Minister, left Kabul for Kandahar yesterday.

During their stay in the capital, they were granted audience by His Majesty the King and had interviews with the Prime Minister and other prominent personalities.

KABUL, June 9.—Mr. Waizy, representative of the Ministry of Finance appeared before the Finance, Budget and Commerce Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday morning to give clarifications regarding the Recovery of Arrears Bill, amended by the Commission. It was decided that the proposed amendments should be included in the Bill and the modified version should be brought back before the Commission.

KABUL, June 9.—Mr. Richard Koontz, Assistant Representative of Asia Foundation in Kabul left for home yesterday; his term of office in Afghanistan had ended.

KABUL, June 9.—Mr. Knan Mohammad, a technician at the Institute of Vaccine Production returned to Kabul from India yesterday. He was awarded a scholarship by WHO last year for higher training in India.

KABUL, June 9.—The annual examinations at the Assadiyya School of Theology in Mazar-i-Sharif ended on Thursday.

At a meeting held in the grounds of the school to award prizes to outstanding students, the Provincial Governor, Garrison Commander, Heads of various Departments, the Mayor and prominent citizens of Mazar-i-Sharif were present.

Speaking on the occasion, Molavi Taslim, the Headmaster of the School expressed his gratitude to the Government for developing schools of theology.

The Governor, Mr. Pramach, also spoke on the subject of the duties and responsibilities of the graduates.

KABUL, June 9.—A village school for girls was opened by the educational authorities at Istalif in Kohdaman District yesterday. The ceremony was attended by the local educational officials and parents of the students.

## NORTH VIETNAM HAS NO TROOPS IN LAOS

### Hanoi Rejects Laotian Charges

TOKYO, June 9, (AP).—North Vietnam has called "unjustified allegations" Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma's statement that North Vietnamese troops are in Laos, Hanoi Radio said Saturday.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said the North Vietnamese statement was issued Friday by a spokesman of the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The statement said North Vietnam "strongly rejects the unjustified allegations that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) has supplied war material to the Pathet Lao forces and having troops in the Pathet Lao area."

According to a Vientiane report, Coalition Premier Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma Thursday said there "obviously" are North Vietnamese troops in the Pathet Lao controlled areas and Pathet Lao forces are receiving a constant flow of arms and ammunition from North Vietnam since last April when fighting erupted in the Plain of Jars.

The Hanoi statement said the North Vietnamese Government "has never interfered in the internal affairs of Laos and always sincerely hoped that the parties concerned in Laos will negotiate with each other and settle satisfactorily all the present disputes so as to ensure that Laos advances along the path of genuine neutrality and peace."

It said North Vietnam "regrets that while arguing with the Pathet Lao, Prince Souvanna Phouma has referred to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and advanced the unjustified allegations."

## ABDUL HAKIM AMER IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 9, (AP).—Top level members of the Government—except Premier Khrushchev—attended a lunch given by the Government in the Kremlin Palace Saturday for Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Vice President of the United Arab Republic.

With Marshal Hakim Amer were Air Marshal M. S. Mahmoud, Admiral A. Azzat, Lieutenant General A. H. Inan and M. K. Mourtagi, Lieutenant General of the Navy M. Hamdi, Ambassador Mohammed Mourad Haleb and other officials of the Embassy.

On the Soviet side were Gen. Vladimir Voronov, member of the Presidium-Alexei Kosygin, First Vice Premier—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko—Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Minister of Defence Marshal Vasilii Sokolovskiy and a number of other Governmental and military figures.

Mr. Kosygin and Marshal Hakim Amer exchanged speeches during the lunch which, said Tass, were "marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere."

## Zafarulla Khan Arrives In Moscow

MOSCOW, June 9, (Reuter).—Mr. Mohammed Zafarulla Khan, Pakistan's President of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived in Leningrad on Saturday to begin an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

Mr. Khan, whose visit is at the invitation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will spend two days in Leningrad.

Earlier on Saturday he left Helsinki where he met President Kekkonen of Finland and "exchanged impressions and views on matters of mutual interest."

## Compromise Hopes Between Indonesia, Philippines & Malaysia Remain High Over Malaysia

MANILA, June 9, (Reuter).—Hopes of a compromise among Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines in their differences over the proposed Malaysia Federation remained high following an informal exchange of views on Saturday between the three countries' Foreign Ministers.

They were believed to have rounded each other out before formally going to the conference table on Monday to clear the way for Summit talks between Indonesian President Sukarno, Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal, and the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Observers said that, while Malaysia appeared to be standing firm on the August 31 deadline for launching Malaysia (grouping Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo), there are indications that she is making an all-out effort to reach a compromise with Indonesia and the Philippines.

The three Ministers, Mr. Ammanuel Pelaez (Philippines), Dr. Subandrio (Indonesia) and Tunku Abdul Razak (Malaya) met in Mr. Pelaez's abode-walled home this morning in a relaxed and cordial atmosphere.

## AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANIS (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Afs.	Round Trip Afs.	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963



## PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE** starring Van Johnson Vera Miles, Emyln Williams and Bernard Lee.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 Russian film, **THE WILD DOG**.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 Russian film **THE HEART OF FIRE**.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 Russian film **CAPTAIN GRANT'S SONS**.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 9.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

**Buying Rates in Afghani:**

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

**Selling Rates in Afghani:**

Per unit of foreign currency:

Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +11°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:14 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:36 a.m.  
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 84

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1963 (JOWZA 19, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## SYRIA LODGES PROTEST WITH U.N. AGAINST NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION

DAMASCUS, June 10, (Reuter).—A Syrian Government spokesman said last night that two Israeli jet planes and a gunboat had attacked a Syrian outpost and a village on the shore of the lake of Galilee on Sunday morning.

The spokesman said the gunboat opened fire with machine guns and heavy mortars on the out post near the village of Doka. The Syrians returned the fire and forced the boat to draw back.

Later, two Israeli jet planes soared over Doka Village and shelled it with rockets and fired machine guns, he added.

The spokesman said Syria had filed an urgent complaint with the U.N. Security Council and with the U.N. Supervisory Body against what he termed "repeated Israeli aggressions."

## Aden Nationalists And Yemen Increase Campaign For Unity

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 10, (AP).—The Yemen and Aden Nationalists apparently have intensified their campaign to unite the British Colony of Aden with Yemen.

Despite a recent ban on political parties in Yemen, Aden's powerful Socialist People's Party Saturday inaugurated a branch office in the Yemeni capital.

San'a Radio said top political and military leaders of the country, headed by Acting President Brigadier Hassen Elamri, attended the inaugural mass rally.

The Radio said another branch office for the Adeni Party will be opened in Yemen's southern capital, a few miles from the Aden frontier, next week.

These new branch offices also will act for the Socialist Party's mother body—Aden's Trade Union's Federation.

The Party and Federation are the most active of anti-British Organizations in Aden.

## AMER MEETS WITH KHRUSHCHEV

MOSCOW, June 10, (Reuter).—Marshal Hakim Amer, a Vice President of the United Arab Republic, discussed international problems and particularly Soviet-UAR relations in talks with Mr. Khrushchev on Saturday, UAR Embassy sources said here on Sunday.

The two men met for an hour in the Soviet Prime Minister's Kremlin office. The sources declined to give specific details of the talks, but described them as "extremely friendly."

Marshal Amer has also met President Leonid Brezhnev, and Mr. Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet First Deputy Premier, since he arrived here on Friday.

The Marshal and his delegation are due to begin a tour of Soviet provincial cities in the middle of this week.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, JUNE 13 BLACK TIE.

## IAEA Official Calls On Kakar

KABUL, June 10.—Dr. E. C. S. Little, IAEA Advisor, called on Dr. Kakar, Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission and Dean of the College of Science yesterday morning to discuss the use of radio isotopes in agriculture and also the activities of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Little is on a visit to Kabul as representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency and will study the activities of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission.

He will then report back his findings to the IAEA.

## Shah Of Iran Condemns Anti-Government Riots

TEHRAN, June 10, (Reuter).—His Majesty the Shah of Iran in a speech this weekend condemned what he termed "irreligious, anti-Islamic acts" by those who took part in recent demonstrations.

He said the demonstrators had smashed cars, looted and set fire to buildings "under the pretext of religion and Islam."

Religious elements opposing the emancipation of women and the Shah's land reforms have been blamed for riots in Tehran and provincial towns last week in which 86 people died.

## RISHTYA INSPECTS NEW GOVERNMENT PRESS BUILDING

KABUL, June 10.—Mr. Rishtya, the Minister and Mr. Roshan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, accompanied by Mr. Kandhari, Chief of the Central Government Press, inspected the new building of the Central Press now under construction near the Military Club.

The building is being constructed by the Helmund and Arghandab Valley Construction Co. The skeletons of the warehouses and certain parts of the buildings have been completed and work on other portions is continuing.

The new building of the Central Press is expected to be completed and new machinery installed this year.

## Clashes Between Nationalists And Pakistani Troops Reported

KABUL, June 10.—A report from Gurwek, Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that on May 28th groups of Pakhtunistan nationalists and Pakistani guards at Thull bridge and Boya Fort were involved in armed clashes.

The nationalists also attacked Miramshah Cantonment and the line of communications in the area. Further details of the clashes are awaited.

## His Majesty Gives Direction For Planting Trees Along Salang

KABUL, June 10.—His Majesty the King escorted by the Acting Ministers of Public Works and Agriculture and agricultural experts inspected road-making operations on the Salang Pass highway.

His Majesty also directed that trees should be planted on both sides of the highway and at suitable places on nearby slopes; the tour of inspection lasted two and a half hours.

While enroute to Kabul, His Majesty also inspected the Experimental Farm at Chamtala.

## His Majesty Receives Swedish Envoy

KABUL, June 10.—An announcement made by the Department of Royal Protocol said that Mr. Richard H. Bergstrom, Ambassador of Sweden at the Court of Kabul was received in audience by His Majesty the King last evening.

## French Ambassador Meets Keshawarz

KABUL, June 10.—Mr. Georges Cattand, Ambassador of the Republic of France in Kabul called on Dr. Keshawarz, the Minister of Agriculture yesterday morning to discuss agricultural co-operation between Afghanistan and France.

## THE PROFUMO CASE; Macmillan To Face Grave Political Situation Now

LONDON, June 10, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, was leaving Scotland last night for London to face a political scandal over ex-War Minister John Profumo which is seriously rocking his Conservative Government.

During his golfing holiday in Scotland, Mr. Macmillan has refused to comment on the resignation of 48-year-old Mr. Profumo. The Prime Minister again refused comment on Sunday as he played the last round of his holiday at the famous Glenheggs Golf Course, accompanied by lady Dorothy Macmillan.

Mr. Macmillan arrives in London by train today. In the evening he is due to attend a dinner at the South Coast resort of Brighton before the opening ceremony there on Tuesday for the new University of Sussex, at which Mr. Macmillan is due to be present.

Political sources on Sunday said it was unlikely the Prime Minister would call a cabinet meeting today.

Mr. Profumo resigned on Wednesday after confessing that he lied to the House of Commons when he denied on March 22 having had improper relations with 21-year-old model Christine Keeler.

Criticism of the Government from politicians of all three shadow parties in week-end speeches forebode a hot Parliamentary campaign. The Labour opposition has demanded a debate on the security aspects of the Profumo scandal when Parliament resumes after the whitewash break on June 17.

Party Leader Harold Wilson said as he left for a visit to Moscow on Saturday "very clear security risks are involved here."

## Negro's Right In U.S.A. Are Going To Be Won, Kennedy Tells U.S. Mayors

HONOLULU, June 10, (AP).—In a address to the Conference of U.S. Mayors Sunday President Kennedy urged the mayors to join him in converting the negro's fight for equal rights into a "peaceful revolution."

## Medical College Conducts Research On Haemoglobin

KABUL, June 10.—Research about haemoglobin and proteins in the blood is being conducted at the laboratory of biochemistry in the Medical College in Kabul. This research is vital for understanding the laws of genetics and biochemical processes affecting human life.

Dr. Nadir Omar told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday that the American National Science Foundation has donated \$20,000 to the Medical College for modern equipment and apparatus.

Referring to blood tests and diseases in Afghanistan, Dr. Omar extolled the role of this branch of the medical science, which, he said, is one of the most effective methods of diagnosing diseases. The laboratory of biochemistry in the College is now well-equipped and can deal with such tests.

## Fair Chance

"I do not say that all men are equal in their ability, character and motivation," I do say that every American should be given a fair chance to develop in full whatever talents he has and to share equally in the American dream.

"On your return from this conference, you can set an example in your communities to which the timid can rally and which those clinging to the past cannot ignore. I ask you to join with me, here and now, in recognizing the rights of all Americans—in guiding along constructive channels the attainment of a peaceful revolution which will not only avoid disaster but fulfill our highest obligations."

What the Federal Government can do, through legislative and executive



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 10, 1963

## THE "PROFUMO CASE"

Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Labour Party leader's trip to Moscow, where he arrived on Saturday, takes place at a time when politics in Britain is at its highest pitch and almost all polling organizations predict an absolute victory for his party in the next general elections which should take place not later than October 1964.

The case involving a Conservative Government's minister which brought about his downfall has in no way helped Mr. Macmillan who had already many issues on hand to explain and justify to his nation. The British setback in the Common Market negotiations, and the results of the Nassau, "deal" between President Kennedy of the United States and the British Prime Minister, have been points about which a large portion of British public opinion felt very sore. The Labour opposition has been very tactful in picking up points on which it can draw the sympathy of the discontented portion of public opinion.

What other revelations will be made as the result of trial now going on in London about what the British press has described a "political scandal" is not clearly known, but the one fact is evident that the events have shaken the Conservative Government a great deal. The possibility of recovery from this shock at this time when the general elections in that country are very near seems very remote.

Tactfully enough, Mr. Wilson has said that his party will not make any moral reproaches against Mr. Profumo, the War Minister who resigned from his post last week because he had to make a confession that he has lied about not having immoral relation with a girl who had been called as a witness in a spy case. In saying so, Mr. Wilson's aim is to hit hard at the Conservative party of the which Mr. Profumo was a member. This, too, will rally strong public opinion on the side of the Labour party.

Mr. Macmillan who was making a strong attempt to patch elections in that country are the breaches with which his just around the corner.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By KLAUS FERDINAND  
Danish Scientific Mission to  
Afghanistan 1953-55 & 1960.  
their animals and generally live in tents.

Nomadism or better pastoral nomadism is a mode of living of considerable age within the cultural history of the Old World. As far back as the Middle Eastern found within a broad continuous area of steppes, deserts, and about pastoral nomads and settled farmers as constituting two important occupational groups found side by side, and often in opposition to each other. How old nomadism actually is we do not know. But we know from recent archaeological excavations in Iraq and Palestine, that already 5-7000 B.C. most of the nomads animals (sheep, goat, donkey, cow) were domesticated within an agricultural society. This supports the view generally held today that nomadism originally has developed from society with a mixed economy based on primitive agriculture and animal husbandry. Recent investigations also suggest that the oldest recorded nomadism was different from the one now known, and it is only some time after the middle of the 2. millennium B.C. that we find the development of nomadic cultures with the camel (both the one and two-humped) as the principal animal of transportation, and about the same time the horse becomes an important riding animal.

These two acquisitions brought important changes, new areas which previously had not easily been exploited were now accessible for the nomads. At the same time as the nomads became more mobile, a militarization took place, which is well illustrated from the whole steppe belt from the 1. millennium B.C., when one people after another "flooded" the fertile, civilized regions at the borders of the steppe country, which as it is well known through the course of history brought so many different peoples to this country. Nomadism by definition is an occupational trade, which is based chiefly on stock-breeding. Whole groups of people lead a wandering life in order to graze

## Can Kennedy Overcome Antagonism To Nuclear Force In Europe?

President Kennedy has committed himself to a personal venture in allied diplomacy this month which holds greater risk of failure than promise of success.

But as high administration officials assess the outlook this weekend, the gamble is one that had to be taken because in their view cancellation of President Konrad Adenauer in support of Germany would have produced a worse failure than any the President risks by making the trip.

The decision announced by President Kennedy on Friday to visit Prime Minister Harold Macmillan seems to raise the prospect that President Kennedy will become directly involved in the British struggle for power between Mr. Macmillan and Labour Party Leader Harold Wilson.

The explanation offered in high Administration quarters for President Kennedy was confronted before the Conservative party of the which Mr. Profumo was a member. This, too, will rally strong public opinion on the side of the Labour party.

nomadic cultural areas:

(1) The Turkish and Mongolian parts of Central Asia, where the round felt tent, the yurt (kherga) is the dwelling, sheep-breeding is the basis of the economy and the two-humped Bactrian camel is both beast of burden and used for milk. The horse has put its decisive stamp on these cultures, it is not only the indispensable riding animal, and the prized milk animal, but it also plays an important role in the social life, wealth and prestige are counted by the number of horses one possesses, horses are used as payment of bridge-price etc. Other animals are also found, in the plains occasionally ordinary cows, and in the higher mountain regions yack oxen. Donkeys are seldom except among the Turks towards the West, and here principally among the settled population.

(2) The Semitic and indo-European speaking parts of the Near and Middle East, where the black, woven goats hair tent is the dwelling and the livestock consist of goats as well as sheep. The one-humped camel (dromedary) is used as the beast of burden and in some areas also as milk animal; in some regions donkeys and sometimes cows belong to the livestock. Tibet has a special status, but because the black tent is indigenous, it could be included in this group.

Up till now I have only spoken of nomadism as a more or less well-defined feature, but this is only half the truth, for we have to deal with an occupational trade, which first of all is characterized by its adaptability to the surroundings, and thus it is clear that nomadism will take a variety of forms. It is common to distinguish between half or semi-nomadism, and full or true nomadism.

A striking uniformity is characteristic of the nomadic cultures where ever found. This is essentially caused by the mobility of the nomads within their regions, and by influences from the nearby high civilizations with which they are in contact. The region in question is divided to only two enormous personal popularity, demonstrated when he visited Paris, Vienna and London in 1961, can overcome popular and military antagonism to the nuclear force plan is a serious question. Nevertheless President Kennedy clearly intends to make the try. Some nuclear force understandings with Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Adenauer are likely.

Some of President Kennedy's most influential advisers insist that the President does not seek any concrete results from his trip. But the impression is strong that he would certainly welcome agreements with Mr. Macmillan and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in support of his proposal for a jointly owned and manned Allied Navy armed with nuclear missiles.

It seems likely that one of the real reasons President Kennedy decided to visit Mr. Macmillan—and the decision was made a week or more ago, officials concede privately—was to try to get some parallel to the understanding already achieved with West Germany on setting up such a force.

But the nuclear force proposal has several strikes against it. While General de Gaulle cannot veto it as he vetoed Britain's bid for the Common Market last January, he can and has argued that it would be only an extension of U.S. power and not a real European force.

Yesterday's Islam devoted its editorial to support and welcome Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's reference to the intention of the Government to secure the minimum of education for the people. It said, paying attention to education is in fact promoting the social and economic life of the country.

It was with this understanding that the Government laid a greater stress on the advancement of education both in the First as well as in the Second Five Year Development Plans. It is all the more gratifying to note, continued the editorial, that the Government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, too, is favouring this trend. The editorial then pointed out the fact that the people in our country are actively supporting the Government's drive for the advancement of modern education by donating not only cash towards the construction of new school buildings and the procurement of teaching material, but also by letting their houses at the disposal of educational authorities to be used as temporary schools and furthermore by giving their land free of charge to be used as the site for new schools.

This desire of the people for education is a very strong reason to hope for and believe in the success of educational development plans. Securing a minimum standard of education for the entire children group in the country, whose number is constantly increasing, requires a well defined and elaborate plan and it is only hoped that the program should also include campaign against illiteracy, concluded the editorial.

Islam also carried a report on the activities of the maternity hospital during the past year. The report shows that the hospital now has sixty five beds and seven active polyclinics in various parts of the city. Nearly 116 young ladies have graduated so far from the school of midwifery organized and run by the hospital. Yesterday's Heywad in its editorial, hailed the inauguration of the anti-small pox campaign week. While mentioning the dangers of the disease the editorial requested all to actively support the campaign and not to avoid inoculation.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried a letter by Mr. Ghulam Ali Nasraty bringing a number of points to the attention of the Kabul Municipal Corporation and other authorities for taking necessary action.

At one point the letter complains about the grave situation arising from a lack of proper sewage facilities in the old city of Kabul. It said that the sanitary services provided by the Corporation are by no means satisfactory and that if the old city is going to stay residential for any length of time then it is important for the Corporation to pay immediate attention towards cleaning the streets going through this part of the city.

At another point the letter complained about the varying weights and measures popular in the market. Shop-keepers choose any odd piece of stone for weighing things they sell and often they use if they buy something. This is not a healthy state of affairs and must be put right. What is more, continued the letter, the system of weights and measures differ widely throughout the country. The Ministry of Interior, perhaps could take steps towards standardising weights and measures, suggested the letter.

## Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
4-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
and light music, alternating  
weeks.

## Air Services

TUESDAY

## ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

KABUL-KANDAHAR  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30  
KABUL-DELEH  
Dep. 10-40 Arr. 16-40  
KABUL-BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

## ARRIVALS:

KANDAHAR-KABUL  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

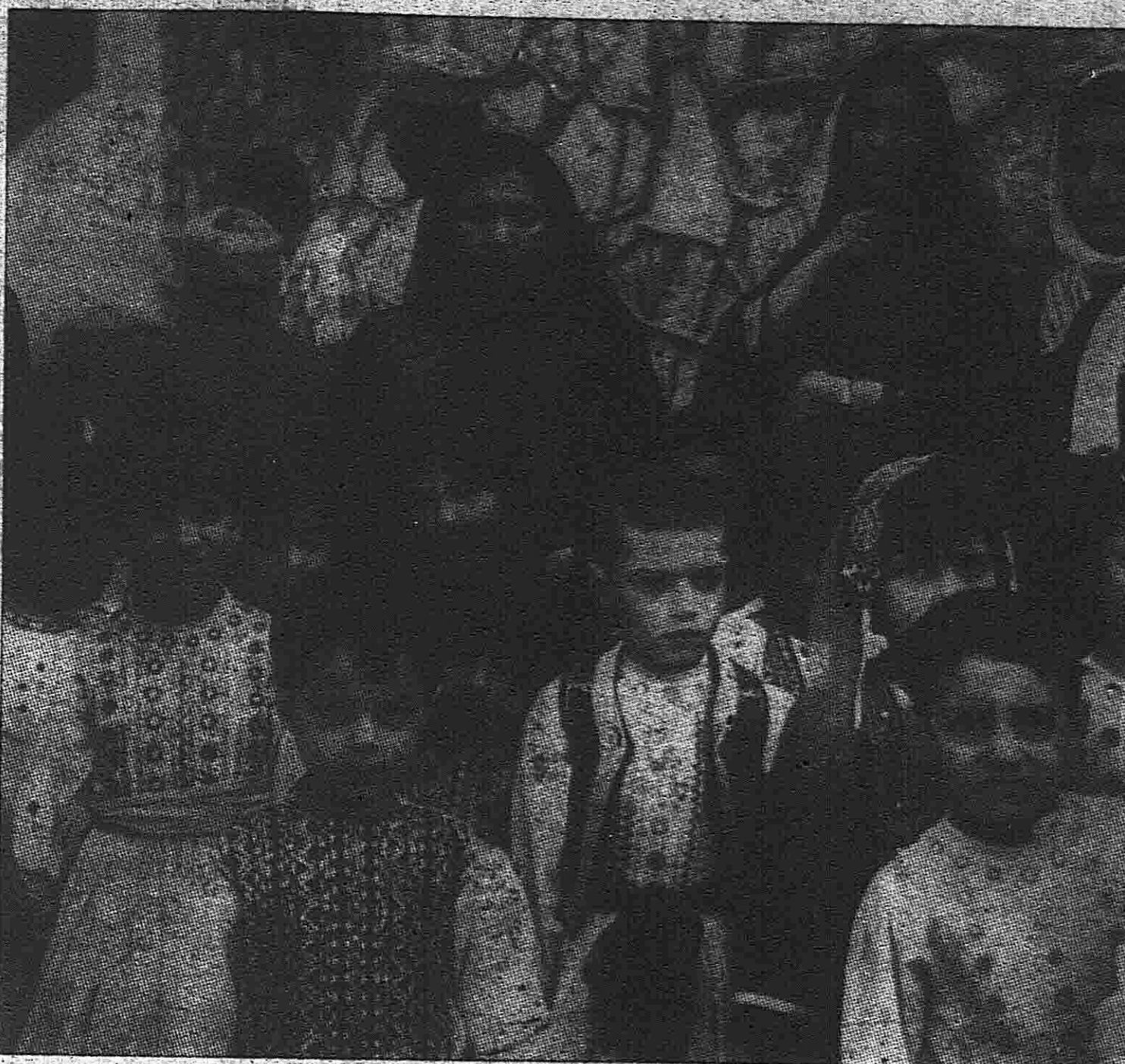
Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20150-24011  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22310

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23820  
Afghan Phone No. 22919  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743  
Inayat Phone No. 20060  
Nizami Phone No. 22993

## Boys And Girls In National Costumes



Young dancers in national costume wait for their turn to perform at the Jeshan Fair in Kabul, Jeshan celebrates the Afghan National Independence Day.

Dancing is taught to young boys and girls at their homes and also when they are in kindergarten. The costume itself is a

colourful embroidery made at homes. While girls wear black dresses and green pants, boys wear white dresses.

## REVIVAL OF "SULTANATE CULTURE" BY AFGHAN KINGS IN INDIA

Sultan Sikandar's personal achievements in the field of learning were of no small consequence. He was an intellectual of great merit, well versed in Arabic and Persian and was capable of appreciating the beauty of the language. He was also a poet and under the pen-name of Gul Rukh used to compose verses in Persian which he would send for correction to his court poet, Jamali. The latter was highly impressed with the royal pupil's poetical skill and compared him with the famous Persian poet, Anvari. His style, as pointed out by some authorities, was marked by simplicity as well as eloquence. Unfortunately only two short specimens are available, one comprising four lyrical couplets and the other, a versified letter which he addressed to Jamali, inviting the latter to his court.

The Sultan would also critically comment on the verses of other poets that were read before him and if any word appeared to him to be of doubtful meaning, he would have it discussed and explained. Likewise if some in his presence used a wrong expression he immediately pointed it out. His deep interest in learning was further evidenced by his constant

association with scholars and the pleasure that he derived from their discussions. He would sometimes arrange them in groups and ask them to debate a problem. Once he placed Shaikh Abdullah and Shaikh Azizullah on one side and Shaikh Allah Diya and his son Shaikh Bhakari, on the other and after they had discussed a difficult point, the Sultan concluded that the one set of scholars was superior in oratory while the other consisted of better writers. He also used to attend Shaikh Abdullah's general lectures, sitting quietly in a corner unnoticed by the audience. Nizam al-Din has remarked that it was Sikandar's interest in thorough discussion of intricate problems that led him to set up a special tribunal to try a Brahman charged with apostasy. Apart from theological and judicial topics, his interest also extended to the study of such general subjects as the communication of birds with each other.

The foremost literary figure of the Lodi period was the poet laureate, Jamali, whose full name was Hamid bin Fadlullah. Orphaned at an early age, he slowly worked his way up by his constant devotion to the pursuit of

learning, gradually rose the distinction. He flourished as a poet of great eminence in Sikandar's time and having lived a life of fame during the reigns of Ibrahim and Babur, died in the time of the Mughal emperor, Humayun, still enjoying royal favours and esteem.

Jamali travelled widely and his itinerary, according to his own account, included various places in India, Ceylon and the Middle East, which he visited towards the close of the 15th century.

The extensive journey provided him with an opportunity of meeting well known scholars in his field including the two celebrated writers on ethics, Jalal al-Din Dawwani and Husain Wa'is Kashifi, and the great mystical poet, Jami. A very interesting account is given by the authorities of Jamali's first meeting with Jami in Herat, when dressed awkwardly in mendicant's clothes he went straight to the place where the latter was delivering his lecture and sat beside him. Jami, was, however able to identify the strange visitor when during the course of their conversation Jamali read one of his own verses.

## Automation Magic Formula In Western World

Automation is the magic formula of the Western world. It is being applied to cure the precarious shortage of manpower in the highly industrialized European countries and, at the same time to cover a steadily increasing demand for industrial products without unduly rising prices.

No wonder that it "conquer" one field of production after the other.

But now it even extends to a completely new field of activity—ships propulsion.

Large-scale tests have been made by a number of Western Companies in order to overcome a shortage of ship's personnel and to rationalize the operation of ships.

Two big West German Companies have just developed and successfully tested a device which automatically operates a 5,500 horse power ships diesel engine.

The tests have shown that the automatic operation device secures a regularity by far surpassing that obtained with manual operation.

Hitherto it was like this: The Captain or pilot of a ship signalled his manoeuvring orders into the machine room through the machine telegraph.

The machinist had to accept and repeat the order before he began to make the appropriate operations at the engines various regulating mechanisms.

With the new automatic device the commands are being given to the machine directly without the relay over the machinist.

The various commands reach the machine via a number of electronic signals distributors and eventually operate the adjusting devices as well as the regulating mechanisms needed to make the ships manoeuvre intended by the pilot.

The automatic signal distribution goes as far as taking into consideration special qualities or conditions of the engine.

The complicated electronic system for instance, prevents the engine from running for a longer period at the so-called "critical speed range."

In addition the automatic device avoids mistakes in the operation hitherto caused by defective human reaction.

The automatic operation device is however built in such a way that manual operation is possible as well if and when this should become necessary or advisable.

The newly developed system includes a remote-control mechanism to safeguard a normal function of the engine and to prevent or abolish possible defects.

The system regularly registers and supervises all measured values—sometimes up to four hundred figures at a time—of the running engine.

Since the registered data are at the same time being recorded by a special printer, the operation of the machine can be checked like reading a protocol.

Should any disturbances occur in the course of the engines operation, a specially built-in interference recorder continues to print the faulty measurement incessantly until the cause of interference has been removed.

The new automatic device does not only save personnel. It also increases the safety of the crew and makes their operations easier. Because of the savings on the payroll investments for the automatic ships propulsion can be amortized in a relatively short period.

## Blondie

By Chic Young





## The Man To Replace Pope John Will Keep Up His Ideals

### CARDINALS COMMENTS

VATICAN City, June 10, (AP).—Many cardinals assembling in Rome predicted Sunday that the man they will name keep alive Pope John's efforts to reunite Christendom.

They believed the new supreme Pontiff—regardless of whether he is a progressive or a conservative—will continue the Ecumenical Council now in a state of suspensions. To do otherwise, they said, would shock world public opinion.

These forecasts came as romans continued to mourn for John XXIII who was their Bishop as well as the ruler of the world's half billion Catholics.

Lines of people filed past his tomb in the Grotto below St. Peter's Basilica. It was their personal tribute to a man whose humanity had captured their imagination.

The typical Sunday crowd in St. Peter's square was unusually subdued. In some ways his presence seemed to be missed Sunday more than at any other time since his death last Monday.

Called into being by John XXIII, the Council was charged with modernizing the Church in an effort to reunite all Christians with Rome. At the time of the Pope's death the Council barely had begun this gigantic task.

No cardinal has spoken in favour of winding up the Council. In a recent magazine article, Archbishop of Bologna, Giacomo has stressed the importance of Pope John's work and pointed out that none of the 20 other Councils in history "were so tightly linked to the person of the Pope" as the present one.

As his death neared Pope John offered his life as a sacrifice, to bring "abundant favours on the Ecumenical Council, on the holy Church and on a mankind which aspires for peace."

The Council opened last October 11 and recessed on December 8. Reassembly was fixed for this September 8. Everything about the council, including even routine secretarial work, was suspended with Pope John's death.

Presumably, then, the new Pope might have to move back the resumption date.

As Sunday was the major feast day of Trinity Sunday, it did not count as one of the nine days of formal mourning for Pope John.

But prayers for the dead Pope were said in masses celebrated at many of the 44 altars in the vast, echoing basilica of St. Peter, Christendom's largest church.

One mass was celebrated by Giovanni Cardinal Urbani, who succeeded the dead Pope as Patriarch of Venice.

### MAYOR RECEIVES WRESTLERS

KABUL, June 10.—Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, together with the team of Afghan wrestlers, who have returned home after a successful tour of India, met Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul yesterday morning.

Mayor Asghar stressed the need for moral discipline and strict adherence to rules of health among Afghan youth and suggested that the present wrestlers should operate training clubs in other zones of the city.

He pledged the Municipal Corporation's support to this programme in the form of clubs and provisions of space for training purposes.

## South Arabian Federation Reported Asking For Independence In 1969

AL ITTIHAD, South Arabian Federation, June 10, (Reuter).—The four-year-old South Arabian Federation has formally asked Britain for independence in 1969, informed sources here said Sunday.

### Attassi Returns From Iraq Trip

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 10, (AP).—Gen. Louay Attassi, Chairman of Syria's National Revolutionary Council, returned Sunday from a six-day visit to neighboring Iraq.

Before leaving Baghdad, Gen. Attassi invited Iraqi President field Marshal Abdul Salam Aref to visit Syria. President Aref accepted the invitation and promised to make a visit "at the earliest convenient opportunity," according to the official announcement over Baghdad Radio.

Gen. Attassi led a top-level Syrian delegation to talks with Iraqi Leaders which resulted in a joint communiqué last Friday urging President Nasser's UAR into direct tripartite talks to head off difficulties which threaten the projected U.A.R.—Syria—Iraq Federation.

These points are, however, expected to emerge in Britain's counter-proposals which Mr. Treviski, who is ostensibly on leave in London, is expected to bring when he returns here in about two months.

He will then be succeeding Sir Charles Johnston as British High Commissioner for Aden state and the South Arabian Federation.

### NEGROES IN U.S.A.

(Contd. from page 1)

should not discriminate in employing and promoting municipal workers.

4. That cities should enact ordinances spelling out the rights of all residents to equal employment and housing opportunities and equal access to public accommodations.

5. That each mayor personally undertake a special campaign to encourage young persons of both races to stay in school in order to increase their chances for good, steady jobs and thus lessen unemployment among the unskilled.

### AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963

## National Guards Ordered To Alabama

WASHINGTON, June 10, (Reuter).—Five hundred National Guardsmen, have been called up in Alabama on a standby basis in readiness for the enrolment of two negroes at the State University this week—the latest tension point in the explosive racial situation.

The all-white University of Alabama Campus at Tuscaloosa has been cordoned off. And U.S. Federal troops are on the alert in surrounding areas.

Alabama's segregationist Governor George Wallace was on Saturday reported to have ordered National Guardsmen to move into Tuscaloosa, where the negroes will enrol on Tuesday, to preserve law and order.

A source close to the Governor said no State Forces would be used to prevent the negroes being admitted, but Mr. Wallace would "stand in the schoolhouse door" to bar the negroes. The Governor would be defying a Federal Court which has ordered him not to interfere.

The source said the Governor wanted the National Guard on the University Campus possibly to discourage the use of Federal troops.

Police on Sunday night arrested six white men near Tuscaloosa and seized a small arsenal of pistols, clubs, bayonets and baling hooks. The men were charged with carrying weapons without a permit.

President Kennedy plans to send a proposal for new civil rights legislation to Congress this week, demonstrating the mood of urgency which grips Washington over the crucial situation.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **THE PICKWICK PAPERS** starring: James Hayter and Kathleen Harrison.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **THE WILD DOG** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **Seavangali** starring: Robert Grig and Rodgers.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 10.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

**Selling Rates In Afghani**  
Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque),  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Two Englishmen Tourists Die In Traffic Accident

KABUL, June 10.—Two British subjects Mr. George S. Rawlings aged 59, a retired civil servant and his son Hugh Rawlings aged 18, who were travelling by car from Kabul to Peshawar last Saturday were killed when their car collided with a lorry near Jalalabad.

A second son, Guy Rawlings, also aged 18, was unhurt. The bodies were buried in the Sherpur Christian cemetery at 10-15 a.m. today.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, JUNE 13 BLACK TIE.

### FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-storey house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartawall.

All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 23745.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum -12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-35 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority  
YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.

VOL. II, NO. 85

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1963 (JOWZA 20, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## TEST BAN TALKS TO BEGIN IN MOSCOW

### Kennedy Says U.S.A. Will Not Start Atmospheric Tests First

WASHINGTON, June 11.—High-level Talks among the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will begin shortly in Moscow to seek a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, President Kennedy announced yesterday.

To make its good faith and solemn convictions on the matter, Mr. Kennedy said the United States will not conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere again so long as other nations do not.

"We will not be the first to resume," the President asserted.

Mr. Kennedy gave no details on the nature of the coming talks in Moscow. Other officials explained that the talks would be conducted by people who enjoy the confidence of Prime Minister Macmillan, Mr. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev.

The three powers have been trying to draft a treaty to ban nuclear weapons testing for almost five years.

Mr. Kennedy's speech, billed in advance as a major policy talk, was delivered before the graduating class of American University here. It was televised live to the nation.

Attired in academic robes, President Kennedy received an honorary doctorate of civil law.

Mr. Kennedy said that no treaty to ban nuclear weapons testing can provide an absolute guarantee against deception and evasion.

"But it can—if it is sufficiently effective in its enforcement and if it is sufficiently in the interest of its signers—offer far more security and far fewer risks than an unabated, uncontrolled unpredictable arms race," he said.

The President pointed out that the United States can seek to relax tensions without relaxing its guard. It wants to strengthen the United Nations as "a more effective instrument of peace."

He also acknowledged American alliances with other nations and said that the commitments to defend Western Europe and West Berlin, for example, are undiminished.

The United States is seeking "not the peace of the grave or the security of the slave," he said, but "the kind of peace that makes life on earth worth living—the kind that enables men and nations to grow and to hope and to build a better life for their children."

Hitting the defeatist attitude that peace is impossible, Mr. Kennedy pointed out that "both the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies, have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race."

"Agreements to this end is in the Soviet interest as well as ours," he said, "and even the most hostile nations can be relied upon to accept and keep those treaty obligations, and only those treaty obligations, which are in their own interest."

After announcement that the United States "does not propose to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so," Mr. Kennedy commented:

## PRESS LAW SUB-COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

KABUL, June 11.—The Press Law Sub-Committee met under the chairmanship of Mr. Rooshan at the Ministry of Press and Information yesterday afternoon.

The meeting elected Dr. Mohammad Rasoul Taraki as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Moosa Ashary as Secretary of the Committee.

The meeting also decided to discuss the development of press in Afghanistan at its next session.

## Imprisoned By Pakistan

KABUL, June 11.—A report from Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Haji Akbar Khan, Malik Tazagul Khan, Mr. Mohammad Lal Khan, Mr. Abdullah Khan, Mr. Nurat Khan and Mr. Amir Mohammad Khan were imprisoned recently on the charge of participating in the Pakhtunistan nationalist movement.

According to another report the condition of Malik Mohammad Osman Kanshi, and Mir Abdullah Jan Jamaldini, two prominent personalities of Pakhtunistan has deteriorated seriously in Multan Jail. It is feared that with continued incarceration their lives may be endangered.

KABUL, June 11.—Mr. Hafizullah Khyal, Director of the Music Department in Kabul Radio returned home yesterday from a tour of Lebanon and other Middle East countries; his trip was financed by Asia Foundation. Mr. Khyal's tour was designed to enable him to learn something about modern methods of collecting and recording music. He is reported to have given a number of music concerts on radio and television in the Lebanon and Syria with the purpose of introducing Afghan music to audiences in the Middle East.

"Such a declaration is no substitute for a formal binding treaty—but I hope it will help us achieve one. Nor would such a treaty be a substitute for disarmament—but I hope it will help us achieve it."

The last US atmospheric test was held November 4, 1962, in the Pacific. The Soviet Union last tested in the atmosphere in December. U.S. officials speculate it may be preparing for more tests this summer.

## Khrushchev Hails Afghan-Soviet Friendship Ties

KABUL, June 11.—Mr. Antonov, Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul, met Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Acting Prime Minister on Sunday morning to convey to him Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Khrushchev's reply to the friendly message which had been sent to him by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof after he was appointed Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Mr. Khrushchev, in his letter, has expressed confidence at the existing friendly ties and cordial relations between the two countries and the continued expansion of these amicable ties as well as useful co-operation between them.

## Premier's Health Improving

KABUL, June 11.—A report from Vienna says that Dr. Mohammad Yousof, the Prime Minister after undergoing a medical check up has entered Hospital for treatment. It is understood that health condition of the Prime Minister is improving.

## Former Syrian Premier Indicted

**CHARGES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH**

DAMASCUS, June 11. (Reuter).—The National Security Court on Monday indicted a former Prime Minister of Syria, Maamoun Kuzbari, on charges punishable by death.

The charges, arising out of the 1961 coup in which Syria broke away from the UAR as "treason," abstracting part of the states territory from its sovereignty, raising a mutiny, seizing civil and military powers, and disrupting the unity of the United Arab Republic.

The Court also indicted another ex-Premier, Khaled el Azem, the Socialist Leader Akram Houtani, ex-ministers Khalil Kallas, Amin Nafouri and Assad Mahasen, and the ex-chief of Staff Afif Bizri on charges of seizure of political power, disturbing the peace, harming the prestige of the State, and misuse of power.

## Iraq Issues Twenty Four Hour Ultimatum To Barzani Follower To Lay Down Arms

BAGHDAD, June 11. (Reuter).—A 24-hour Government ultimatum to followers of Mullah-Mustafa al Barzani, the Kurdish Guerilla Leader—to lay down their arms or take the consequences expires today.

A statement by the National Council of the Revolutionary Command, Iraq's ruling body, broadcast on Monday by Baghdad Radio said: "Starting from today we are clearing the northern area of the remnants of Barzani and the northern area is considered operational."

The Government had agreed to the principle of decentralised rule for the Kurds and was preparing a law for this, but Barzani was not representative of the Kurds, the statement said.

Mr. Ali Saleh al Saadi, Iraqi Deputy Premier later told a press conference that the warning to Kurdish insurgents to lay down their arms followed an attack on army units.

## AMENDMENT IN IAEA CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

### Governors' Board To Be Raised To 25

KABUL, June 11.—The National Assembly adopted yesterday an amendment to one of the Clauses of the Constitution of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the basis of which the number of Governors of the IAEA will be increased from 23 to 25.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly was in the chair and the quorum was 149.

The amendment, which was already approved by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly, was presented by Mr. Shaida, the First Secretary of the Assembly.

Afghanistan became a member of the IAEA in 1957 and is bound by its Constitution. Afghanistan has regularly paid its contribution to the Agency; in 1963 this amount has been assessed at \$3,561.

Assistance received by Afghanistan from the Agency includes an annual grant of \$30,000 to the College of Science in the form of equipment plus other aid in the shape of scholarships and fellowships and also experts.

During 1960-62 the Agency spent \$38,000 on salaries of experts sent to Afghanistan and also \$72,000 on scholarships and fellowships granted to this country. The House also heard a report presented by two Deputies, who are members of a Board set up to control banknote stocks of D' Afghanistan Bank. The National Assembly voted unanimously that bi-monthly reports about the stock of banknotes and destruction of soiled notes should be sent to the Finance Commission for ultimate discussion in the House.

The amount of coal mined at Karkar, he said, is increasing steadily every year; while only 28,020 tons were extracted in 1950, this amount grew to 44,900 tons in 1961 and is expected to increase to over 55,000 tons this year.

At present 469 persons are employed in Karkar coalmines; these do not include 25 technicians, 6 administrative officials and one foreign expert. Stocks of coal at present stand at 16,000 tons and the mine now has 14 large organizations as its customers.

## Khrushchev Holds Three Hours Talk With Wilson

MOSCOW, June 11. (AP).—Premier Khrushchev had a three-hour talk Monday with British Labour Party Leader Harold Wilson and gave him little encouragement to expect a nuclear test ban with inspections in the foreseeable future.

The accused people are living outside Syria except Mr. el Azem, who took refuge in the Turkish Embassy here after the counter coup last March and is still there.

A summary of the talk given by newsmen said this was the impression with which the British Labour Party Leader emerged from the Kremlin, although he avoided being specific about this point.

But Mr. Wilson who has a substantial chance of becoming the next Prime Minister of Britain, said the Premier was vociferous on one point.

American and British nuclear bomber forces, Mr. Khrushchev told Mr. Wilson, never would get through Soviet defences.

This was a summary of the point given to newsmen by Mr. Wilson after he strolled across the broad Red Square after the conference and sat down with a selected group of British correspondents. American and other correspondents were given a digest of the talk afterward. Mr. Wilson declined to see them.

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Wali; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Pamir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 11, 1963

## ADEN AND SOUTH ARABIAN FEDERATION

Reliable reports from Al Ittihad, the Capital of the "South Arabian Federation" indicate that the Federation has formally asked Britain for independence in 1969. Although the time for the independence is still far, the fact to remember is that any decision on the issue without solving the problem of Aden where a large segment of public is against remaining in the Federation will leave unchecked a problem, examples of which could be found in many other parts of the world; such problems are breeding tension and discontent among the countries of the region concerned.

It should be remembered also that there is a joint campaign by the Republic of Yemen and Adeni nationalists to bring about the secession of Aden from the Federation. It can be recalled that last year when the Legislative Assembly in Aden was voting for joining the South Arabian Federation, there was strong opposition by nationalist parties to the move. These circles considered the Federation to be the prolongation of colonialism and thus opposed Aden's partnership in it. British troops were ordered to quell the demonstrations which took place at that time.

With this background, and the discontent which right now prevails in Aden, it is indeed important and essential to first solve the issue, in such a manner as to fulfill the legitimate demands and aspirations of the public in that territory. Not that granting independence to the Federation should be postponed in any manner, but what we hope for is that, despite the fact that Aden was made to join the Federation, the Government of Great Britain will be realistic enough to see that no problem is left behind to cause tension and anxiety among the nations of the region when the British quits. A force them to join a federation United Nations investigation which they do not want to join team was banned by the British Government to go into the chronic problem examples: of Aden and make an on-the-spot inquiry into the case. The in other parts of the world.

## RADHAKRISHNAN CALLS ON NATIONS TO GET RID OF RIGID NATIONALISM

NEW YORK, June 11, (Reuter). President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan of India, on a state visit to the United States, addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations on Monday.

The 11-member forum was convened specially to hear the Indian statesman. It had been in session since May 13, when the business of the current session on the U.N.'s financial crisis was transferred to the Budgetary Committee.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said the U.N. symbolised the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the world as a central authority.

Intellectual ideas were circulating all over the world and what was necessary was a soul for the community which was emerging. The U.N. could supply that soul.

All Nations Work  
If the decisions of the U.N. world may burst into fragments, were to be depended upon almost all of the nations of the world, the nuclear tests would not only should become members, he said, harm mankind now but generations unborn.

That the U.N. had not done all that was expected of it. But they should look to what the U.N. had done in various fields. "In these ways it has done not unsubstantial work, though it may not have live up to the expectations we had," he said.

If one believed in the worth and dignity of the human individual, it was necessary to do everything in ones power to improve it.

He praised the Food and Agriculture Organization for its work to feed the hungry, the World Health Organization in the medi-

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

Within semi-nomadic societies agriculture plays about the same role as the pastoral pursuits. The wanderings are rather short, and it is not uncommon that the semi-nomads have a table land both near their summer and their winter quarters. The greatest part of the year they live in tents, but in the winter they usually dwell in houses. The animal husbandry is of a more varied character than among the more specialized true nomads; besides sheep and goats, cows are common as milk animal and beasts of burden, donkeys and horses are also used as beasts of burden as well as for riding. Semi-nomadism is a transitional phenomenon between true nomadism and a settled agricultural life, and as transitional phenomenon it has an infinite number of elaborations.

In true nomadism animal breeding as the basis of the economy and agriculture seldom occurs. Depending on the natural environment true nomadism takes different forms, which may be termed desert, steppe, and mountain nomadism. Sheep and goat raising is found in all three forms, where team, however visited other places, such as San'a, and Cairo. The team is reported to have been told by Adeni nationalist leaders that they were determined to merge their territory with the Yemen.

We hope that Britain would allow the people of the area to decide what they want. To join when the British quits. A force them to join a federation United Nations investigation which they do not want to join team was banned by the British Government to go into the chronic problem examples: of Aden and make an on-the-spot inquiry into the case. The in other parts of the world.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled 'The Rule of Law'. Referring to Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf's statement at the National Assembly when he said one of the purposes of recent changes was the establishment of the rule of law, the editorial said, true enough in our country this is most essential.

Countries which are moving towards social maturity, nations who are unfamiliar with law and people who for one reason or another have developed perverted minds are urgently in need of the rule of law.

Our country, continued the editorial, is not excluded from this category. Unfortunately there are people in this country whose very mode of living and earning is contrary to the law.

A large number of people, for instance, are seeking official work with the Government in order to make money through bribes and illegal means; there are others who do not recognize any law at all and are seeking to implement their wishes and desires through whatever means and methods available to them even though it would mean the violation of all moral and civil laws. Such persons do not recognize the rule of law.

The main reason for such a state of affairs, said the editorial, is the lack of social maturity and training people on legal affairs which lead to difficulties in the application of the law.

Under such conditions there are two ways that the law could successfully be applied. First through the implementation of a long term programme of training people in legal affairs and making them socially mature. This method if applied with perseverance would lead to producing citizens who will abide the law through understanding and knowledge of the fact that it would be to their own advantage if there is a rule of law in this country.

The second method, said the editorial, is the procurement of the means for the public welfare and the application of law, even through force if necessary, and the eradication of all those elements who work along utterly selfish lines trespassing over the law when their own interests are involved. To establish the rule of law in our country use should be made of both the methods suggested.

In conclusion the editorial hoped for the success of Dr. Mohammad Yusuf's Government and called upon the young and educated masses to render every co-operation to the Government for the attainment of these and other goals.

Islah devoted its editorial to a discussion of the situation in the flour markets of the country. It said that the department of Food Grain Procurement had rendered very useful services in keeping the price of this essential commodity stable over the past few years by importing wheat and flour from abroad and distributing it among the people at cost price and some times even lower than that.

The paper also carried an article by Miss Maimoonah, who in welcoming the establishment of the new Department of Social Guidance in the Women Society said the enlightened community would certainly render every assistance to the department for a cause which they themselves have been cherishing for a long time.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Radio Kabul Programme

## TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 8-00-9-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT. Music 8-9; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Women who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## WEDNESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

KABUL—KANDAHAR

Dep. 13-40 Arr. 15-15

KABUL—MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

DELHI—KABUL

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40

BEIRUT—KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

MAZAR—KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

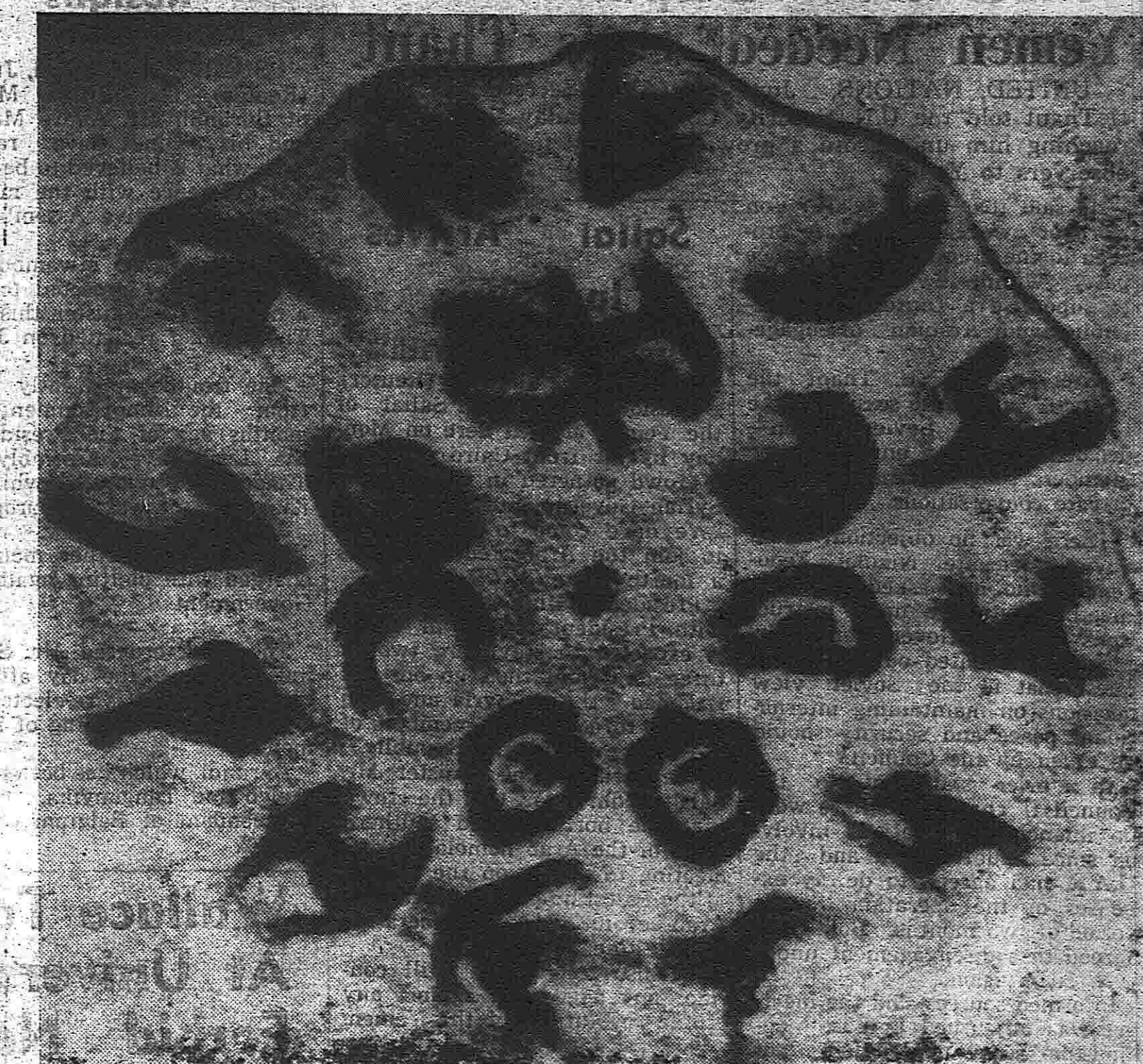
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20807-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Darsa Phone No. 24222  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

## New Morphological Structures Discovered By Soviet Biologist



New morphological structures of unusual forms discovered by Denis Nikitin of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Microbiology in Moscow while using a powerful elec-

tronic microscope to study samples of the soil, are smaller in size than all known micro-organisms to science and are of great interest as it is probable that some of these

structures are living bodies and belong to organisms unknown before. Photo: Rounded body with stigma.

## REVIVAL OF "SULTANATE CULTURE" BY AFGHAN KINGS IN INDIA

## PART IV

The only extant prose work of Jamali is the "Siyar al-Arfin", which was completed between 1530 and 1536, and contains an account of the lives of fourteen Indian saints, beginning with Mu'in al-Din Chishti and ending with his own preceptor, Sama al-Din. The work is valuable not only as a contemporary source for the cultural study of the period, but also for the light it throws on the character of the three Lodi monarchs.

His poetical works, hitherto known, consist of a "Diwan" and two "Mathnawis". The "Diwan" contains about 9,000 verses some of which represent the best that has been written in the field of Persian lyrical and panegyric poetry. As regards the "Mathnawis", the one called "Mir'at al-Ma'an" (Mirror of meanings) comprises 700 verses and, as indicated by its title, deals with various aspects of mysticism. The other, known as "Mihir wa Mah",

(The sun and the moon) was composed in 1499, during Jamali's visit to the Middle East, and although describing the romance of a prince and a princess, it yet ends with an expression of fervent love for God. The work is rare and contains about 4,000 verses.

Jamali was one of the greatest poets of his time and could be compared to his Persian contemporary, Jami, as well as the latter's illustrious predecessor, Nizami of Ganja.

Among the less known poets of Sultan Sikandar's time was Mu'jid al-Din Muhammad Albaniri, who wrote a "Shah Nama" dealing with the Sultans of Khwarizm. The work is however, no longer extant and only a quatrain has been quoted by some writers as a specimen of his poetry. Shaikh Abd al-Samad of Jaunpur who, later in his life, settled at Delhi, composed during this period a vigorous poem in Ara-

bic known as "Qasida al-Lami'a", in which he praised the Prophet of Islam and which earned an abiding place in literature. The study of Persian also appears to have attracted some Hindu scholars and Badauni has mentioned the name of a Brahman poet, Dungan, from whose work he has quoted the opening lines of an ode.

The study of theology and traditions had engaged the attention of a large number of scholars and numerous works were written on these subjects in the 15th and early 16th centuries. Shaikh Sama al-Din's "Miftah al-Asrar" and his comments on Iraqi's "Lam'at" were regarded as works of outstanding merit. Haji Shaikh Abd al-Wahhab wrote a "Tafsir" which, in addition to the explanation of Quranic verses, also contained sincere expressions of praise regarding Prophet Muhammad. Shaikh Hasan Tahir, who had come to Agra in response to

## Fan Dancer Career Now 59 But Looks As A Woman Of 30

Thirty years ago a tiny, blonde dancer stepped on stage at the Chicago World's Fair wearing nothing but a smile and fluttering a few white ostrich plumes. That was the start of Sally Rand's fan dancing career, which today she says she has no intention of ending just yet.

Thirty years after she first stirred the world's imagination dancing nude behind her fluttering fans, Sally Rand is still going strong.

Now 59 but with the figure of a woman of 30, she seemed genuinely shocked at the suggestion of putting the ostrich plumes on the shelf.

"I can't imagine not going on," said the dancer who has flirted from the stage with several generations of American males.

"I don't think of it as a career. A career has an end and I don't think of closing it. Pavlova did some of her best performances at 65, though I'm not placing myself in the category with that immortal soul."

Ten years after her last New York appearance and 45 years after she started dancing professionally, Sally returned to the stage here last week replacing a stripper Ann Corio in the off-broadway review "this was burlesque."

Her role is that of a narrator and for the booking she had to go on a shopping spree.

"I'm not used to wearing clothes in the theatre and I have to make a dozen changes," Sally remarked, disbeliever still in her voice. Only at the close of the show does she perform with her "soft, white and pretty feathers."

A trouper since the age of 14, Sally hit upon her fans and the big-time almost simultaneously.

"Nobody paid any attention," she avowed, when she opened at a Chicago speakeasy in 1932 wearing "just fans." But everybody paid attention the next year when she took the act to the Chicago World's Fair.

Mayor Laguardia had put himself out on the limb and said, "If we have to have Sally Rand to put over the Fair, I'll resign," she explained. "He was a good, understanding man, but he was Mayor and couldn't back off publicly."

So Sally played a nightclub in Manhattan instead.

There was no mistaking the sincerity in her reply to whether she wanted to appear at the World's Fair opening here next year.

"I would love it," she said, seeing such a booking as "the finishing of the circle, the closing of the ring" begun at Chicago.

Sultan Sikandar's invitation, was the author of many works on unitarianism, one of which was called "Miftah al-Faid". His eldest son, Shaikh Muhammad Hasan, popularly known as Shah Khyali, was also well versed in the theology and his letters and memoirs form an excellent collection. Sayyid Rafi al-Din Sarwi, a scholar of the Shafi'i school of Muslim theology, was distinguished for his contribution to the study of traditions. He hailed from Shiraz and had come to Gujarat in the reign of Sultan Sikandar, who invited him to Agra and conferred on him the title of Hadrat-Muqaddas (His Holiness). Another well-known scholar, Maulana Hahadad, also wrote a voluminous commentary on traditions. Maulana Safi al-Din, grandson of the famous jurist, Shihab al-Din of Jaunpur, was an erudite scholar of Arabic and Persian, in which he wrote a number of works relating to theological subjects.

## Mickey Mouse

## By Walt Disney





## Radhakrishnan

(Contd. from page 2)  
nated to a larger concept of unity. So long as men were not prepared to surrender a fraction of national sovereignty in favour of a world order or to submit quarrels to negotiation and arbitration, "it is no use merely talking", the President said.

"The concept of one world must be implemented in every action of every nation. I have no doubt the world will become one. We are being led...to the concept of one family on earth".

The world's outer crisis was a reflection of inner chaos. Unless that was removed, it would be impossible to bring about a more satisfactory world order.

Universality of the U.N. was "one security we have for seeing to it that our decisions are implemented by all nations".

Dr. Radhakrishnan said the U.N. must do everything in its power to promote the physical welfare of human beings.

The removal of political domination, colonialism, and racial discrimination, and the establishment of no prosperity for all parts of the world would help build a "world which can work for peace".

## Not Development Decade

Although called a development decade, it was not truly so. Disparities had increased and underdeveloped nations were unable to obtain the skills necessary to raise standards. Unless the underdeveloped nations were helped with new investment capital, it would be impossible for them to raise standards.

Dr. Radhakrishnan called for "some special steps", which he did not define, to help the U.N. to save the world from war.

"There was something, radically wrong" in mankind's ability to stop harmful nuclear tests. "We are victims of the past. We do not want to be victims of a nationalistic, militaristic society".

## U.S.S.R. Declares

## Australian Embassy

## Official Non Grata

MOSCOW, June 11, (Reuters).—The First Secretary of the Australian Embassy in Moscow Mr. Morrison has been declared persona non grata because of espionage activities, the Soviet News Agency Tass said on Monday.

Quoting a Soviet Foreign Ministry announcement, Tass said Mr. Morrison had not only been collecting intelligence information for a long time but had also been selling foreign clothing "for purposes of speculation" and had grossly violated the standards of conduct of diplomatic officials.

Tass said the following statement was made to the Australian Embassy in Moscow on Monday: "According to information received from competent organs, the First Secretary of the Embassy Mr. Morrison has for a long time been engaging in the collection of intelligence."

"At the same time, he has been selling articles of clothing of foreign make for purposes of speculation, drawing Soviet citizens into these illegal activities."

"Thus, Mr. Morrison has been engaging in activities incompatible with the status of an official of a diplomatic mission."

"In connexion with this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR protests to the Australian Embassy against the unlawful activities of Mr. Morrison, who has grossly violated the standards of conduct of diplomatic officials, and declares him to be persona non grata."

The Ministry expects that the Embassy will take strict measures to prevent such impermissible activities by its officials in the future."

## Growing Urgency For U.N. Observers' Dispatch To Yemen Needed, Says Thant

UNITED NATIONS, June 11, (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant told the U.N. Security Council Monday that reports reaching him underscore a growing urgency to dispatch U.N. observers to Yemen.

He said that Gen. Carl Von Horn of Sweden is ready to proceed to the area with an advance party "within few hours notice" to supervise a United Arab Republic-Saudi Arabian disengagement.

After hearing U Thant the Council called into session at the request of the Soviet Union—decided to adjourn until Tuesday. Members sought time to hold private conversations.

There was no objection from Soviet delegate Nikolai Fedorenko, who had asked for the meeting Saturday upon instructions from his Government. Mr. Fedorenko pointed out in his request that in the Soviet view decisions on maintaining international peace and security should be taken by the Council.

In a brief statement to the Council U Thant said there were no financial implications involved since Saudi Arabia and the U.A.R. had agreed to defray expenses of the operation over a period of two months. Both have agreed to a disengagement under U.N. supervision.

Informed sources said the meeting was adjourned because behind-the-scenes negotiation had failed to produce a resolution acceptable to the United States and some other members.

Ghana and Morocco were reported to have prepared a draft under which the Council would approve the financial arrangements worked out by U. Thant. This was acceptable to the Soviet Union but the United States objected on the grounds that it would set an undesirable precedent.

Consultations were continuing in an effort to reach an agreement.

## Sallal Arrives In Syria

## Urges For Unity With 3

DAMASCUS, June 11, (Reuters).—President Abdullah Sallal of the Yemen arrived here on Monday by air from Cairo and told a crowd gathered in front of the Syrian Government's Guesthouse: "We have come to you to seek to join the Arab Federations as a fourth State."

President Sallal who conferred with President Nasser in Cairo, is expected to stay here two or three days and then go on to Baghdad. U.A.R., Syria and Iraq are the three founder-members of the new United Arab Republic. The Syrian Prime Minister, Mr. Salah Eddin Bitar, told the crowd that the northern and southern parts of the Arab homeland were meeting to "agree on the arming of the Palestine people to lead the Arab revolution for the liberation of Palestine."

He also said Syria "will consider any aggression against any of the revolutions of the Yemen, Algeria, Iraq and U.A.R. as an aggression against her own revolution."

KABUL, June 11.—Men and women First-Year students of the College of Economics together with Professor Rehner, Professor of Geography and the Educational Assistant Dean of the College left Kabul yesterday morning on an educational tour of Paghman to study the Kabul Basin from the geological, geographical, economic and anthropological points of view.

## AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	183.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	165.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963

## Brundi Premier Resigns

USUMBURA, Burundi, June 11, (Reuters).—The Prime Minister of Burundi, Mr. Andre Muhirwa and his cabinet have resigned over what is believed to be a serious difference with the majority of the Legislative Assembly.

Mwami (King) Mwambutsa IV of Burundi is expected to name a new Prime Minister this week. The Cabinet resigned on June 7.

The trouble apparently stems from the imprisonment two months ago of the President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Thadde Siruyumusi, while the King Mwami was in Europe.

He and two other men were charged with plotting against the Government.

The King ordered Mr. Siruyumusi's release the day after his return and he was re-elected President at the reopening of Parliament.

Burundi, which lies between the Congo and Tanganyika, became independent of Belgium on July 1, 1962.

## Wallace To Stand Personally At University Entrance And Forbid Negroes To Enrol STIFF WARNING BY KENNEDY

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama, June 11, (Reuters).—Alabama's segregationist Governor George Wallace will stand at the entrance to the University of Alabama here today and formally forbid two Negro students to enrol, a spokesman for Mr. Wallace said in Montgomery, the State capital, on Monday.

This was the first since a Federal Court injunction was issued last week barring the Governor from interfering with the enrolment, that his intentions have been made clear.

Meanwhile, 46 lawyers from various parts of the U.S. on Monday appealed to Mr. Wallace to yield to Court rulings and allow Negro students to enter the University, "in the interests of sustaining the rule of law."

The appeal issued in Philadelphia was signed by, among others, the President, President-elect, Chairman and Board of Governors of the American Bar Association, six past Presidents of the Association, and three former U.S. Attorneys-General.

**Kennedy's Demand**  
In Washington, President Kennedy conferred with Administration officials on the new civil rights proposals he is expected to send to Congress later this week. At Hamilton, New York, Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, said on Monday that discrimination and prejudice posed a threat to world peace.

President Kennedy has personally warned the segregationist Governor to stay away from the State University at Tuscaloosa today when two negroes are due to enrol as students.

He told the Governor in a telegram that he should consider the consequences "if you persist in setting an example of defiant conduct."

In Tuscaloosa, Governor Wallace replied to the President with brief declaration that his presence at the University "guarantees peace."

"My presence here guarantees peace. This is the opinion of all here familiar with the facts, including the Legislature of Alabama and the President of the University of Alabama," his reply said.

Similarly, another 24 persons belonging to Peshawar and its suburbs were also taken into custody on June 4th.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **GIR TELEPHONE OPERATOR** with translation in Persian.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **THE WILD DOG** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **CAPTAIN GRANTS CHILDREN** with translation in Persian.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, JUNE 13 BLACK TIC.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +21°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-55 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 86

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1963 (JOWZA 21, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Kandahar Fruit Canning &amp; Preserving Factory Opens Af. 62 Million Plant Built Through Czechoslovak Grant

KANDAHAR, June 12.—The new Fruit Preserving and Canning Factory in Kandahar was opened by Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Mohammad Sidik, the Governor of Kandahar, local Heads of Departments, Haji Mohammad Rafiq, Chief of the workers of the factory, prominent citizens of Kandahar, Mr. Farhang, the Chief of the Department of Industries at the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister of Planning drew attention to the importance of fruits in Afghanistan's exports and the worldwide fame enjoyed by fruits grown in Afghanistan.

He said that although the quality of Afghan fruits have been maintained by horticulturists, still it was imperative to make Afghan fruit more presentable in foreign markets.

He also drew attention to the rapid progress being made by the development and reconstruction plans and projects in all parts of Afghanistan. "These developments," he said "together with the social and political changes being instituted under the guidance of our beloved Monarch will lead to the prosperity and happiness of our people and country and bring us closer to our national aims and aspirations."

The Minister expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by officials of the Ministry of Mines and Industries in this regard and thanked the Government of Czechoslovakia for the friendly assistance given by it for setting up the factory and considered it as another step towards further consolidation of relations between the two countries.

Dr. Jan Cech, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in his speech expressed pleasure at the fruitful results of the efforts jointly made by Czech and Afghan experts and hoped that friendship between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan would be further strengthened by this venture.

Mr. Ehsanulla Mayaur, the Engineer-in-Charge of the project also presented a brief history of the factory, work on which, he said, was begun in 1959. The factory covers an area of approximately 26 acres and has a capacity of processing, canning, sorting, dehydrating and preserving 32,000 tons of fruits per annum.

It has been built with credits granted by the Government of Czechoslovakia, costing 62 million Afghanis.

Another item says that Mr. Hakimi visited the local Poor Home on June 9th. He scrutinized the balance sheet of the Home's industrial receipts and expenditures during the past 12 years.

A carpet-weaving plant was set up by the Government at the Home in 1951 with a capital of Af. 180,000.

Mr. Hakimi discussed with the Board of Directors of the Home ways and means of investing more profitably the funds available to the Home and the need for expanding existing facilities.

A Committee was also formed to prepare a basic plan for this purpose and forward it to the Governor for a detailed scrutiny.

## Another Nationalist Imprisoned By Pakistan

KABUL, June 12.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mowlana Mohammad Shuaib, a prominent public figure of Dera-Ismailkhan was arrested on June 2 for alleged participation in the freedom movement.

Similarly, another 24 persons belonging to Peshawar and its suburbs were also taken into custody on June 4th.

## German Envoy Receives Order Of Sardar Aala

KABUL, June 12.—His Majesty the King has granted the Order of Sardar Aala for Dr. Schmidt Horix the outgoing Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Court of Kabul.

The Medal was presented to the Ambassador by Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday morning.

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS BOOKS TO KABUL UNIVERSITY

KABUL, June 12.—Mr. Antonov, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union presented to Kabul University yesterday a number of books on geology and apparatus for the laboratory of spectrography; the gift was received by Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, the Vice-President of the University.

Professor Dr. Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission and Mr. Elimov, the Soviet expert on spectrography, serving in Kabul University on a UNESCO grant, were also present.

Dr. Wardak expressed his pleasure on the assistance given by Soviet scientific institutions to Kabul University in recent years. Professor Elimov also demonstrated the use of the apparatus presented.

## Observers Dispatch To Yemen Approved By Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, June 12, (AP).—The U.N. Security Council Tuesday gave Secretary-General U Thant a go-ahead to send U.N. observers to Yemen. The vote was 10 to 0 with one abstention, cast by the Soviet Union.

The Council adopted a resolution submitted by Morocco and Ghana noting with satisfaction that the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia had agreed to withdraw their forces from Yemen, and defray for two months the expenses of sending a 200-man observers team into the area to supervise the disengagement.

BAMIAN, June 12.—A village school for boys was opened at Sukder village in Puniar county on Monday. The local populace has donated an amount of Af. 27000 for furniture needed by the school.

## Fire In Khugyani Destroys 150 Houses, No Casualties Reported

KHUGYANI, Nangarhar, June 12.—Fire originating from the stove at one of houses here on Monday has burned down one hundred-fifty houses. No casualties have been reported. Khugyani is located some fifty miles from Jalalabad, the capital of this Eastern Province, on the slopes of Spin Ghar (mountain).

Fire brigade from Kabul was called for help to extinguish the blaze which was spreading for more than sixteen hours. Heavy winds were mainly blamed for the spread of the fire. Security forces, students and

## 2 Negroes Enter Alabama University After Kennedy Federalizes Guards WALLACE DEFIES STUDENTS IN PERSON BUT ATTEMPTS FAIL

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama, June 12, (AP).—The segregation barrier raised by Gov. George Wallace at the University of Alabama fell without a shot Tuesday.

Two negro students were enrolled under the protection of Alabama National Guardsmen (State Militia) called to the national colours by President Kennedy.

The fiery segregationist Governor of Alabama, who had made his promised threshold stand by barring the students Tuesday morning made no efforts resist the might invoked by the Federal Government after the student turnout.

He climbed into a car and rode away after commenting that it was a "bitter pill" for Alabama Guardsmen to have to enforce desegregation.

Beaten in Tuesday's quickly developing events, he nevertheless proclaimed: "We are winning this fight because we are awakening the people of the nation to the trend toward military dictatorship... we must have no violence today or any day."

A few minutes after he made this statement at Foster Hall, the red brick, white-pillared registration building where he made his doorway stand Tuesday morning, the two Negroes quietly walked in with Federal officials and Marshals, paid their fees and registered.

Thus a last citadel of U.S. segregation fell. Alabama had been the only State in the Union without at least token integration of some public educational facilities. With green-clad national guardsmen standing on the alert at Foster Hall, the registration of the Negroes came almost as an anti-climax.

Miss Vivian J. Malone, 20, wore a pink summer frock. James Hood, also 20, a psychology student, wore a dark suit and dark tie. Both looked poised and serious.

As they paid their fees, newsmen and photographers crowded around them. A group of students stood nearby, watching curiously and calmly.

"This is our first and final news conference," Mr. Hood said. "We are very happy our registration has taken place without incident. We hope to get down to our purpose—study."

Miss Malone said: "I'm glad registration is over and we can get down to studying. That's all we want to do here." Then Federal officials hustled them off, toward a bookstore to get text books. They were to stay in University dormitories Tuesday night.

As Gov. Wallace left the Campus, white students set up a cheer.

Federalized Guardsmen from nearby areas rolled swiftly on to the Campus under orders from the Government in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Henry Graham informed Gov. Wallace it was his "sad duty" to report that the guard was now under Federal Control. It was then that Gen. Wallace made his "bitter pill" remark.

After receiving a salute from (Contd. on page 4)



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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 12, 1963

## TALKS IN MOSCOW

After almost five years of vain attempts the three nuclear powers have worked out a different approach to reach accord on a nuclear test ban treaty, by agreeing to hold high level talks in Moscow. The move has been met with universal acclaim. We hope that it will give fruitful results and it will not be just another meeting stumbled with rigid stands adopted by the participants.

Some observers have even speculated that the Moscow gathering, tentatively scheduled for July, might pave the way for a summit between the three nuclear powers. This, too, if appropriate preparations are made for it, will be a constructive move.

It should be admitted: that while important agreements have been reached on many points of a test ban treaty during talks held so far, the main obstacle to finalizing the treaty has been the question of on-site inspections. But, with the agreement of the Soviet Union in the beginning of this year for two or three such inspections annually, the two sides did in fact agree on the principle of the issue. Now they have to settle the arithmetic of the matter. While the Soviet Union has said that it will not go beyond what it has committed itself for, the Anglo-American stand has been not to agree on less than seven such inspections.

It is too early to predict at this juncture the result of the forthcoming talks. But the thing which we are sure of is that both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev are men greatly dedicated to the cause of world peace. They are both very well aware of the grave responsibility they have in preserving and strengthening the cause of world peace. It is clear that the real cause of not reaching agreement has been the lack of mutual trust between the two big powers. This has been so despite the fact that leaders of both the countries have hailed each other as men of peace and goodwill.

The announcement that talks

## ON SPEED OF POLITICAL CHANGE THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

By B. YUSUFZAI

Perhaps it will be said that, the change is expected and in fact people being ignorant and always discontended, to lay foundation of a government is the unsteady opinion and uncertain humor of the people is to expose it to certain ruin; and no government will be able long to exist if the people may set up a new legislature whenever they take offense at the old one. To this I answer: Quite the contrary.

To question applicability of democracy is nothing new. Whether at times of John Locke or ours, questions are raised and doubts are nourished in people's minds. Now, it is asked can democracy flourish and with necessary speed to establish root in societies where hopes are high, literacy is low and political consciousness practically non-existent.

Some people in our society are fearful of dormant social forces which once unleashed would be hard to chain. Others are apprehensive of political upheavals in other developing countries and of its possible repercussion on our political movements and then there are others who are afraid of retaliatory actions of vested interests from within or without the society.

A society which is undergoing a slow down the rate of progress.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

My studies have had two closely related aims. Firstly, to give as detailed a description of all the basic elements which form the life and culture of certain Pakhtun tribes, and secondly, to try to get a better understanding of the fundamentals of nomadic cultures by analyzing the different forms of nomadism found in the country.

The detailed description forms the basis for grouping the tribes studied within culture groups or cultural areas, and by comparisons with other nomadic cultures to make a contribution to the study of nomadism. In short I think it is justified to divide the Pakhtun nomads in two big tribal groupings, the Ghiljai and the Duranni. This grouping is based on a variety of traits within the lives of these people, covering such different things as: dress, tents, camel saddles, division of labour between the sexes, marriage customs, tribal government in their language, in terminology and pronunciation etc. To try to account for these differences implies a very careful analysis, which is completely beyond my reach at present. Some of the differences may be accounted for by purely local factors, whereas others may reflect tribal movements and cultural influences in the course of history, which are not obvious at our present stage of study.

In this context I may mention, that I have put a special emphasis on the study of nomads dwellings, because they appear to be among the most particular features within a nomadic culture, and possibly have a very long tradition within certain cultural areas. I mentioned that the two big nomad areas had different tent forms: that the round felt tent, the yurt or khera, is tent types are related in a number of details, but are in their structure quite different from the black tent dominates the Near and Middle East. I also mentioned that in Tibet a type of black tent is found related to the Near Eastern tent. This may be because previously black tents vaulted type, which in its turn extended over a larger area, including West and East Turkestan, and thus connected Tibet with the Near East. From historical sources we know the Indo-European speaking people once extended through Turkestan to the borders of China in the Kansu province. This was the position in the Han dynasty, approximately 2,000 years ago. Further we know, that black tents existed even before that time in the Near East. It is therefore, possible that Indo-Europeans were black tent dwellers, and that they at an early period culturally linked Tibet with the Near East. This connexion was then later broken off by the forward march of the Turkish and the Mongolian peoples, who almost pushed the Indo-Europeans out of Central Asia, and thus now we find in these regions only the round felt tent. It would then seem that the black tent is older than the yurt in Central Asia, and based on other arguments it also seems that the black tent as such is an older feature within nomadic cultures than the yurt. The history of the black tent therefore is of special interest, and as good description from ancient sources is not available, only through a detailed analysis of all existing black tents, will we be able to reconstruct an outline of its history and development.

Within Afghanistan we find three different types, one among the Ghiljai of Eastern Afghanistan,

one among the Duranni of Southern and Western Afghanistan, and finally a type among the Taimani of Ghor, who by their own tradition originally stem from the Kakar tribe. These three tent types are related in a number of details, but are in their structure quite different from each other. The Ghiljai tent has not been found near to be related to the Duranni tent, however. The Duranni tent, however, merges into a Baluchistan barrel-vaulted hut form of considerable age. The Taimani tent is by the local people called Arabi. Its nearest related types are found in Western Iran and Arabia. But this tent from historical Ghor may even be older, and not an Arabic introduction. On seeing it one is struck with its striking resemblance to a span-roofed hut covered with black cloth. The present view is that the span-roofed hut is possibly the origin of all black tents, and this is so, the Taimani tent is a very important element in this developmental history of the black tent.

## KHRUSHCHEV MEETS

## SIR ZAFRULLA KHAN

MOSCOW, June 12. (AP).—Soviet Premier Khrushchev and U.N. General Assembly President Mohammed Zafulla Khan met in the Kremlin Tuesday and had "a friendly talk," the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

The Agency did not disclose what the two discussed. But it said the meeting was requested by the Pakistani official.

Others attending the meeting were Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Lapin and Pakistani Ambassador Arshad Hussein.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, counsellor of the Afghan delegation to the United Nations on the need for the separation of power in the three branches of the State. The main characteristics of modern democracy, said the article, is the separation of power in the three branches of the State, namely the legislature, the executive and the judicial. This is necessary because the affairs of a modern state have become so complex and complicated that unlike the ancient days it is impossible to conduct them from one central authority.

The article then quotes western philosophers in support of its argument that there will be no freedom when the law is made and exercised by one and the same person or persons.

The article then discusses each of the three branches of the state. The most important branch is the legislature, because in the final analysis the other two branches are there to see that the law drafted and approved by the legislature is executed and that the defaulters are punished.

The legislature is important also because it is the embodiment of the peoples wishes and aspirations; it is through this branch that the people can control the executive. In new countries having democratic constitutions, continued the article, legislation is in the hands of the Parliament which consists mainly of two chambers. In some cases members of both the houses and in others members of only one house are elected by the people.

Countries are divided in to two categories from the viewpoint of elections; those in which both men and women have the right to vote, and those in which only men can vote. In western democracies women were given the right to vote mainly after the second world war; but with the development of societies and the continuous struggle on the part of the fair sex this right is being recognized progressively throughout the world.

On executive the article said that this constituted in some cases only the Cabinet and in others all officials of the Government—civil and military. The legal definition of the term, however, said the article, is "government," which is entrusted with the task of the application of laws passed by the legislative body. In certain cases the executive can propose new legislation to the legislative body, which may either be accepted or rejected by the latter.

The judicial is entrusted with the task of punishing the defaulters of law. This constitute judges. Modern judges should not only be acquainted with the peculiarities of the law and customs in their own countries but should also be well versed in international law and the customs prevailing in the neighbouring and other countries as well. The authority of judges vary in different countries. In Britain, for instance, said the article, the judges are to apply only the legislation of the Parliament where as in the United States, judges of the supreme court can overrule the decisions of the Congress and act quite contrary to them. In all countries, however, judges are guaranteed full immunity; once elected they cannot be fired unless they commit a crime or resign of their own accord.

## Radio Kabul Programme

## WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

KABUL—HERAT  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50

ARRIVALS:  
HERAT—KABUL  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

T.M.A.  
KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
TEHRAN—KABUL  
Dep. 5 am Arr. 12-00 noon

KABUL—TEHRAN  
Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 16-15

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 26121-26122  
Police 26677-21122  
Traffic 26126-26626  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Parsa Phone No. 24222  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23329

## New U.S. Vehicles To Explore "Inter Space"



Exploration of outer space is advancing steadily, but man still has meager knowledge of "inner space"—the vast area under the seas that covers nearly three-quarters of the globe. To find out more about it, United States scientists are planning an extensive underwater research program. Several vehicles have been designed to permit more accurate charting of the ocean

expanses, to study life and mineral wealth beneath the sea and to permit oceanographers to probe the sea's influence on climate. Three vehicles of particular interest, now being built or tested, are Deepstar, Seapup and Aluminant, shown here in drawings.

An artist shows how men

will travel undersea in Deepstar. While an observer looks through a thick Plexiglas porthole, the pilot guides the craft by means of three echo sounders designed to detect obstacles. Arms extending from the vehicle will carry mechanical "hands" and lighting equipment, remotely controlled by the crew.

## A SENSATIONAL FINDING

On May 10th, 1963, Mohammad Kassem, a pupil of the Royal Afghan Nejat High-School, shot a bird in the neighbourhood of his native village Nowabad-Bagrami (East of Kabul). The peculiarity of his booty is, that it was an individually marked wild animal; around the left tarsus it had a light aluminium ring, stamped with a number.

In the beginning, checking was not easy, because the bird had literally lost its head. It is a wagtail (Motacilla flava beema). The breeding ground of the subspecies beema is Western Siberia. The remarkable thing is that its ring comes not from there. It is an Indian ring. This wagtail has been ringed by an Indian ornithologist on February 2, 1963 at Edanad, Chengannur, Alleppy District, Kerala. The small bird (total length 16.5 cm) thus had needed maximal 97 days, to cover the enormous distance of at least 3000 Km. Obviously it was on the return flight to its breeding ground in Western Siberia, which it must have left last autumn (1962). According to that South India is its winter quarters.

People, who are attentive and interested in birds are able to recognize birds as migrating ones even though that they wear no rings. Thus for instance K. Paludan wrote in his book "On the birds of Afghanistan." "When we arrived at Bamian on September 6, 1949, the migration of M. flava beema was going on and until the last week of the month flocks of up to 100-200 birds occurred in the fields."

More striking are of course mig-

rating bee-eaters and at Kabul doubtless most impressive is the spring migration of the cranes.

Mostly birds which are flying during the day are such big ones. Commonly they fly a distance of 400 up to 800 Km. without any interruption. But then they are resting for days or weeks at a place, where they get a lot of feed. The greater part of the birds, especially singing-birds, migrate during the night. These small birds (generally they are not bigger than sparrows) are unable to go hungry a long time. They need the day for eating. It is easier for them, to lack sleep. So much astonishing is the ability of the Eastern Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica fulva) which undertakes non-stop flights of at least 2200 Km. (across the open sea).

Many birds in Northern and Central Eurasia start during autumn and migrate to Africa, India, Indonesia and during spring they travel back. The cuckoo, which, as is well known, has never seen its parents, is starting quite alone. Nevertheless it finds the correct route at his time! The longest known migratory journey is performed by the Arctic Tern (Sterna paradisaca). Twice a year it travels a distance of over 17500 Km.—this means nearly a trip round the world.

In detail there is a lot of variants of bird migration. But why the birds are migrating? Coldness is likely not to be the reason, because many birds, for instance the magpie, resist it without much ado. Rather it is scarcity of feed

during winter, because real bird of passage eat first of all insects. But why some of them, for instance the swift (Apus) start in the middle of summer, when there is really enough feed for them? The best explanation for bird migration is likely to be the history of development. Accordingly to this status quo might be a remembrance to the direction of spreading of the species during former earth periods. In any case the often bizarre detours of many birds of passage thus are explained in the best manner.

From where we know these routes? Well, there were scientists who followed the birds by plane. But this is very expensive and may be done only in special cases. Most of our knowledge of the routes and winter quarters of the birds which migrate, we owe the method of ringing birds (or "banding" as it is called in the U.S.). At the beginning of the century a Danish teacher, Mr. Mortensen, initiated marking of starlings, storks and different species of wildfowl by foot-rings, stamped with a number. This method soon was used in many other countries of the world. Thus, at the beginning of this year, more than 2000 wagtails, mostly Motacilla flava, were ringed in Kerala (South India) by the Bombay Natural History Society. Mohammad Kassem has one of these birds recovered near Kabul. Should it really be the only ringed bird, which travelled through Afghanistan? I don't think so!

Have a look at a map of Eurasia.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Prefabricated

## Boats

What would you think of if somebody mentioned the word "boatbuilder"? No doubt you would get a picture in your mind: there's a man wearing a battered old yachting cap, there's the sound of sawing and hammering and the place is full of polished mahogany and teak. It's going to be a beautiful piece of craftsmanship. But it's going to take a long time—and in these days time is money and money is an expensive commodity. Except for the wealthy, those days have gone. Traditional building has become a luxury.

It's gone because the postwar years have brought what is nothing less than a revolution in the small craft industry. By small craft I don't mean these little sailing dinghies everybody talks about. I mean any craft up to 60 ft in length or 20 tons displacement or, shall we say, £10,000 in cost.

The new techniques began, as so many things do, during a state of war. That was when speed of production—and quality—meant so much. In Britain we developed the Mosquito fighter-bomber aircraft. It was made of layers of wood banded with the then very new resin glues. In its class it was the outstanding aircraft of the day. Then, in my own line, there were motor torpedo craft. They again proved the "stressed-skin" system of construction.

After the war I applied these same principles to small boats. These boats were what we now call "multi-chine craft". Now, one of our dear British customs seems to be the rejection of our own ideas until everybody else is using them. As luck would have it, there were Canadian, Australian and New Zealand yachtsmen about who were openminded enough to accept these ideas, crazy as they may have sounded. Today, of course, with the great boom in yachting, 9 out of 10 craft use these new methods of construction.

Now, yachtsmen are not the only people who want to save money. Commerce and industry are now reaping the benefits of this pioneer work of the yachting fraternity. Supposing half-a-dozen cargo or passenger craft were needed for the Nile, the Ganges, the Zambezi—in fact anywhere you like, the traditional procedure would have been a complicated, lengthy and costly business.

Nowadays there is an alternative. A suitable "workboat" is selected from a standard range. The parts can be prefabricated immediately, crated and despatched to their destination for assembly. This degree of prefabrication cuts out the need for skilled boatbuilders. Local labour can be recruited on the spot to assemble the boats, with the help of step-by-step instructions. The employment of local labour is only one of the many sided benefits of this system.

To sum up, you can build anything from a river-water taxi to a seagoing trawler, easily, quickly and at a fraction of what it would cost by traditional methods. For 2000 years there had been no significant change in boatbuilding techniques. In less than 20 years these new methods and materials have revolutionized the industry. The cobwebs have gone... There is a New Look.





## ALABAMA NEGROES

(Cont'd. from page 1)

the Guard General Gov. Wallace said: "I shall return to Montgomery (State capital) to continue this fight on the legal questions involved."

Among those present as the Negroes registered was Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General who came from Washington to direct the desegregation drive, in accordance with Federal Court orders.

Gov. Wallace had won a round over Federal authority this morning, but it soon appeared that he couldn't win this bout.

Even as he barred the students, he was told sternly that they would be registered by nightfall and be in class Tuesday.

Alabama National Guardsmen, Federalized by President Kennedy and thus removed from Mr. Wallace's control, then were quickly put under orders to move toward the Campus.

In a bloodless confrontation Tuesday morning, a cold staring match and exchange of hard-bitten words between Gov. Wallace and a Federal official—the southern segregationist made the threshold stand he had promised in campaign oratory.

He waved a hand and refused to let the Negroes enroll for higher studies in the summer session, despite Court orders for their admission.

Six times, Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General from Washington, asked Gov. Wallace to "step aside peacefully" and "do your constitutional duty." Gov. Wallace replied that he did "heretofore denounce and forbid this illegal and unwarranted action by the Central Government."

He read a prepared statement saying:

"The unwelcome, unwanted, unwarranted and force-induced intrusion upon the Campus of the University of Alabama today of the might of Central Government officers—frightful example the suppression of the rights, privileges and sovereignty of this State by officers of the Federal Government."

## Iran Government Defies Religious Leaders Warning

TEHRAN, Iran, June 12, (AP).—The Iranian Government Tuesday defied religious leaders accused of leading bloody riots last week by issuing 10 million ballots printed for the country's next election.

Eligible male voters in Iran total only about five and a half million, and the ballot printing Tuesday affirmed that women will be allowed to vote despite objections by religious leaders. Elections are planned for late this summer.

Tanks and troops guarded Tehran as a general strike—called against the Government to protest last week's bloodshed in putting down the riots—but the capital stayed completely calm.

Miles of closed shops however, with iron shutters, showed mute protest against the Government. The strike, which appeared to have little effect beyond the shop closings, was confined to the southern, poorer part of Tehran.

A small convoy of jeeps filled with demonstrators yelling "long live the Shah" and "down with the black reactionaries" drove through parts of the city, with a big portrait of the Shah on the leading car.

## Indonesia, Philippines And Malaya Agree To Join A Confederation

MANILA, June 12, (Reuter).—The Indonesian, Malayan and Philippine Foreign Ministers on Tuesday announced complete agreement on how to resolve problems on the proposed Malaysia Federation. The communique also said that the 3 Ministers agreed to accept the idea of a confederation "as a move of bringing together their countries into the closest association."

In their final communique, they said they had also agreed on how the problem of the Philippine claim to North Borneo "should be resolved justly and expeditiously."

They also exchanged views on current problems mutually affecting their countries in the field of economic, social and cultural co-operation.

They prepared recommendations to their Heads of State who would meet in Manila not later than the end of next month, the communique said.

### Washington's Reactions

According to DPA the United States is encouraged by the acceptance by Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaya of a proposal to form a confederation.

Asked to comment on the development on Tuesday U.S. State Department Press Officer Lincoln White said it "appears to be a welcome indication of the desire of these three friendly countries to work together to promote their common interest."

If there is to be harmony and cooperation in the area, it can only be achieved by common efforts among these three neighbors," he added.

The Malay Confederation would be distinct from the Federation of Malaysia, scheduled to come into being August 31 through a Union of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Borneo. Malaysia would be one of the three components of the Malay Confederation.

The Manila communique did

not give details of the proposed Confederation. Press reports indicated it would probably be a loose grouping of the independent States like the organization of American States (OAS). Each member of the Confederation presumably would retain its sovereignty and government but consult from time to time with the other members on mutual problems.

### A Sensational Finding

(Cont'd. from page 3)

Asia showing routes of bird migration and you'll see, what important position Afghanistan has. Regarded not only historically but also ornithologically it is a country of passage. That white stork (Ciconia ciconia), which flew the 5800 Km. from Braunschweig (W. Germany) to Bikaner (Rajasthan, India) may have taken its route via Afghanistan, too.

But conjectures are not sufficient; exact information is necessary! From Afghanistan recoveries of ringed birds scarcely became known. Just for that reason the finding of Mohammad Kassem is so sensational. Now his schoolfellows, too, enthusiastically look out for ringed birds. But the number of observers still is much too small. Therefore I apply to all honoured readers with the urgent request: please pay attention—especially during autumn and spring—to ringed birds in Afghanistan!

## 15 Years Expulsion Term Asked For 2 Israeli Spies

BASEL, Switzerland, June 12, (AP).—Swiss Prosecutor Hans Wieland Tuesday asked for 15 years' expulsion from Switzerland of two Israeli agents charged with making threats against Dr. Paul Goercke, a German scientist developing missiles for the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Wieland admitted "exceptionally extenuating circumstances" for one of the pair, and Israeli Government official Josef Bengel, asked the Court for a suspended sentence of three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Wieland said Mr. Bengel clearly acted "under severe moral pressure because of the activities of German scientists in U.A.R. which cause genuine concern in Israel and throughout the world."

He demanded 100 days' suspended imprisonment and a 1,000 franc fine for former German Army Captain Otto Joklik whom he described as "merely an accomplice."

The Court will announce its verdict and sentence after pleas by Defence Counsel Wednesday. The mild tone of Mr. Wieland's speech and the light sentences he demanded surprised many of the spectators. The maximum sentence for illegal activities on behalf of a foreign state is 20 years' imprisonment.

None of the prosecution witnesses had corroborated a statement by Dr. Goercke's daughter Heidi that Joklik and Bengel threatened that her father would be killed unless he abandoned his work.

PERWAN, June 12.—The foundation stone of the new primary school for boys at Pachaghan village in Nijral District was laid by the local revenue officer on Monday.

The 4 acre land and funds for the school-building have been donated by the villagers themselves.

## At The Cinema

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD** starring: Malin Nicol.  
KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.  
BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.  
ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN** with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 12.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank:

**Buying Rates In Afghanistan**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque) (cash)

## GHAZNI EMPLOYMENT MARKET TO BE STUDIED

GHAZNI, June 12.—A team from the Ministry of Planning, accompanied by Mr. Sharma, Expert on manpower arrived in Ghazni on Sunday to compile statistics and study the employment market.

At a meeting held in the Chief Commissioner's office the same afternoon, Mr. Sharma and Mr. Abdul Ghafour, Director of Manpower in the Ministry of Planning explained the purpose of these statistics and the correct way in which the forms provided for this purpose were to be filled in.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Roshandil, the Chief Commissioner of Ghazni Province, and Chiefs of various departments. The team then left for Kandahar on a similar mission.

## U.N. Head Of Research Co-Ordination Unit In Kabul

KABUL, June 12.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawar, the acting Minister of Agriculture together with a team of technicians left Kabul for Jelalabad yesterday.

They will survey agricultural lands in the Nangarhar canal area and also Experimental Farms in Nangarhar Province.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, JUNE 13 BLACK TIC.

### FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-story house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartiwallah. All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 2745.

## At The International Club DANCE

BENEATH THE STARS THURSDAY JUNE 13TH AT 8-30 P.M.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +23°C.  
Minimum +12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:35 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 87

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1963 (JOWZA 22, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## AZIZ OPENS LASHKARGAH BRIDGE

### 293 METRE LONG LINK BUILT THROUGH UNITED STATES HELP

GRISHK, June 13.—Mr. Abdul Hayye Aziz, the Minister of Planning opened yesterday the 293 metre long bridge at Lashkargah.

It is constructed of reinforced concrete and cement and has a breadth of over 10 metres.

The bridge spans Helmund river and connects all projects in the Helmund Valley with Lashkargah. The bridge has cost \$527,000 plus Af. 989,000 including earthworks and embankments.

Opening the bridge in the name of His Majesty the King, the Minister of Planning said that he was happy to see that another facility had been added to the communication lines in the area.

He said that communications projects were an essential corollary of national development because they helped facilitate the process of social integration and mutual understanding between various communities in the remote corners of the country.

Mr. Aziz thanked the United States Government which has partly financed the construction of this bridge and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the Helmund Valley Authority.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Mir Amanuddin Ansary, the Deputy Chief of the HVA, Engineer Mohammad Aman, the Acting Chief of the Construction Section of HVA, the Provincial Revenue Commissioner, Heads of various Departments, local and foreign experts and engineers and prominent citizens.

According to a later report, the Minister of Planning attended a luncheon which was arranged in his honour by the HVA at Lashkargah Club the same day.

## U.N. Head Of Research Co-Ordination Unit In Kabul

KABUL, June 13.—Mr. Erik Hansson, Head of Research and Co-ordination Unit, Resources and Transport Branch, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN arrived in Kabul on Wednesday.

At the airport he was received by Mr. Alif, Director General of Liaison Office in the Ministry of Planning.

During his stay in Afghanistan Mr. Hansson will hold talks with the Ministry of Planning and other Afghan authorities regarding the assistance to Afghanistan under the World Food Programme.

PERWAN, June 13.—Brigadier General Mohammad Azim, the Acting Minister of Public Works accompanied by local and foreign engineers visited Charikar on Tuesday.

During his stay there, he held discussions with the Chief Commissioner of Perwan and Mayor of Charikar about the building construction programme in the new town; the Minister also laid the foundation stone of a 'Seray' for motor-vehicles south of the town.

The Seray covers an area of 24 acres and will be used for parking trucks and passenger buses; it is being built by the local Municipality.

## Afghan Red Society Delegation Arrives In Moscow

KABUL, June 13.—A delegation including Mr. Mohammad Murid Advisor to the Afghan Red Crescent Society, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Aziz, Chief of the Children's Welfare Society and Member of the Afghan Red Crescent, and Mr. Jamaluddin Jilani, Health-worker at the Afghan Red Crescent arrived in Moscow yesterday.

The delegation have been invited by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. During its 10-day sojourn in the Soviet Union, the delegation will visit Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote closer co-operation between them and their Afghan counterparts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Administrative President and Vice-President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

## Pakistan Arrests Four Momand Chieftains

KABUL, June 13.—A report from Shabkadar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that four chieftains belonging to the Halimzai Momand tribe have been arrested due to the recent incidents at Gandab and Shabkadar involving Pakhtunistani nationalists.

The report adds that orders for the arrest of certain other prominent personalities of the tribe have also been issued, but they have abstained from entering Occupied territory.

## Afro-Asian Group Reaches Agreement On Formula To Solve U.N. Financial Crisis

NEW YORK, June 13, (Reuter).—African and Asian delegates last night reached agreement on draft resolutions aimed at finding an immediate solution to the U.N.'s financial crisis, informed sources reported.

The proposals called for the developed countries to pay the major share of the cost of U.N. peace-keeping operations, the sources said. The agreed drafts would now be submitted to the Latin American countries and representatives of the Western nations.

The accord in the Afro-Asian Bloc came after lengthy discussions in an attempt to find a compromise solution to ease the financial troubles of the world body.

Informed sources said it was hoped to table five separate resolutions before the end of the week, covering the principles which should guide the financing of U.N. peace-keeping operations, the financing of the U.N. Congo and Middle East Forces, the collection of arrears, and the extension of the period for the sale of U.N. bonds until the end of this year.

Medgar Evers, 37, Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of coloured people in Jackson.

Mr. Evers was shot down with a single bullet as he stepped out of his car on the driveway of his home early on Wednesday. Police have found a high powered rifle which they say the sniper used.

"Appalled", "shocked", and "deplore" were a few of the words Government officials and Congressmen used to describe their reaction to the slaying of Mr.

## Trade And Payment Agreement Between Afghanistan And Bulgaria



The attested copies of the Trade and Payments Agreement between the Royal Afghan Government and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have been exchanged in Kabul.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Mohammad Younis Radin, Director of the Economic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Bulgarian Embassy.

After exchanging documents, Mr. Omer and Mr. Lazarishkov spoke on the friendly relations existing between the two countries and the need for further expansion of economic ties between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

In the picture Mr. Omar (fourth from left) and Mr. Lazarishkov exchange the documents.

The basic Trade and Payments Agreement between the two countries was signed in Kabul on June 3, 1961. Under the provisions of the present Agreement, the terms contained therein will remain in force for one year from the date of signature; it will be automatically extended for another year if the Parties do not give 4-month's prior notice of its cancellation.

## Kabul Water Mains To Be Extended, Says Mayor

KABUL, June 13.—The water mains in the city of Kabul will be extended soon; it will be made possible when the fourth deep well will be tapped.

The Mayor of Kabul, Professor Mohammad Asghar said in an interview yesterday that the extension of water-mains in the city has been contracted with the Japanese firm of Goshio. Material and equipment for the project are expected to arrive in Kabul soon and it will then be possible to provide piped-water for the whole city.

He said that of the four deep wells at Alauddin, only three were being tapped, but of these, too, one well did not function and, therefore, only two were used.

Recently, he said, another of the two wells had also to be abandoned and only one well was left.

The Municipal Corporation, therefore, is devoting full attention to this matter and all efforts are being made to re-activate all wells at Alauddin.

The Jangalak Factory, he said, has promised to repair water pumps used at these wells and it is hoped that ample quantities of water will begin to flow in the mains soon.

The 4th well, never used before, will soon be tapped and with the completion of the network of water mains, the citizens of Kabul will be assured of substantial amounts of water for domestic use.



# KABUL TIMES FINANCIAL CRISIS OF UN: Letter to the Editor

## AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW

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### KABUL TIMES

JUNE 13, 1963

### KANDAHAR FRUIT FACTORY

The multi-million Af. fruit factory opened in Kandahar city on Tuesday is the first concrete result of a campaign to improve the quality of Afghan fruit exported to foreign markets and make it more presentable as the country's main export item. Great efforts have been devoted to make the plant up-to-date and efficient.

Kandahar has always been famous for its fruit. The Factory in addition to providing better commercial opportunities for traders would also afford lucrative and useful employment for a number of people in Kandahar Province.

Surely, the existence of only one factory is not enough in this country where best quality fruit is grown in abundance.

Our system of planning should pay great attention to increasing the number of such factories in the future and at the same time probe into variety of uses which could be made of our fruit.

The Fruit Factory in Kandahar has been built by the Government through a loan offered by the friendly country of Czechoslovakia. But as the country's need for establishing more and more industries is becoming increasingly evident one cannot ignore the fact that it would be impossible for the Government alone to fulfill all the objectives and goals set forth or wished. There has to be more public interest and investment in those sectors of planning mainly devoted to raising the living standard of the nation. The laws and regulations prescribed to encourage and protect private investment have been in existence for many years and we think that our business circles have been too slow in making use of all the opportunities available to them and invest their capital in public sectors.

The point with which we are concerned in this connexion is port item and on the other that, for instance, in the field hand, will be of more benefit to of fruit production and export our businessmen as far as their the public itself can establish financial returns are concerned.

Following is the text of a statement by Ambassador Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan to the 5th Committee of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly on financial crisis of the U.N. (Only two introductory paragraphs have been omitted.)

Mr. Chairman, this Committee under your leadership, is faced with one of the most pressing issues in the history of the United Nations that directly affects the only world organization serving the cause of international peace and security.

We listened with great attention to the statement made by the Secretary-General on May 15th, in which he emphasized the serious financial difficulty with which the organization is confronted. We fully share the Secretary-General's concern and also his view that a financially bankrupt United Nations would be an ineffective United Nations. He called upon member States to deal with the problem with the overriding consideration of the importance of this organization to its members and its usefulness to the world at large. I wish to assure the Secretary-General and the members of the organization, that the Afghan delegation has seriously noted the gravity of the situation, and shall not refrain from any effort and co-operation that would lead to the solution of this problem.

**Complex Problem**  
Mr. Chairman, with full realization of all the complex problems, and with the most profound concern which I have expressed, I should like to state that we have full confidence in the sense of responsibility of all members of this organization that the problem before us should not cause all the alarm which has been attributed to it by certain commentators, most of them belonging to circles outside the United Nations. We disassociate ourselves from the expressions that any member of the United Nations would intend to destroy the organization, or that the United Nations will not survive. If of confidence in the sense of responsibility of the member nations certain clear guiding principles.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

Now I will sketch some of the different types of nomadism found within the two main cultural epochs in Afghanistan, the Ghiljal and the Duranni eras within the East Afghanistan area. I shall discuss three different types.

Firstly a sort of half-nomadism, who call themselves laugar, hard-vest people, which is their main occupation. We find them among the different wandering people who spent their winter in the warmer Nangrahar province, and their summer in the Kohdaman, Maidan etc. of the Kabul region. They can often be distinguished from the true nomads, the pastoralists, because they usually use white (as for instance also the Jat, Musali, Qawali, and other

small and yet efficient plants in which will, on the one hand, improve the quality of this export item and on the other that, for instance, in the field hand, will be of more benefit to of fruit production and export our businessmen as far as their the public itself can establish financial returns are concerned.

not for the most regrettable factor of the political controversies between certain sections, and if the situation were dealt with only as a financial issue, we would have been dealing with a problem which could more easily find its way to solution even by the approaches already made, and this Committee could respond positively to the appeal of the Secretary-General that it is imperative that the General Assembly should take the necessary steps at the present Special Session so that the organization would have the necessary cash resources to defray costs of its continuing operations in the Middle East and the Congo.

**Political Controversies**  
Therefore it is obvious that only the political controversies between certain members have made the problem a more difficult one to be solved by the General Assembly in the prevailing circumstances.

None of the principles on which the two main controversial sections have based themselves up to now, is difficult to understand for any of us. The legal arguments used as instruments of the expression of the political stands are on no side quite irrelevant and even without some sound basis. Even the political considerations are quite understandable. But what is really important is the consideration of the fact that none of these stands if rigidly persisted upon, would enable the General Assembly to lead the organization on its way to financial solvency sought in this Session.

Generally speaking, the expected result of the present approach to the problem before us was reflected in the statement of Mr. Adeb, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group of 21, when he introduced the Report of the Group's composition had reflected the very fact that the Working Group's composition had reflected the full gamut of political opinion among the States members of the United Nations, had prevented the Group from adopting a unanimous report. With an admirable spirit of confidence in the sense of responsibility of the member nations certain clear guiding principles.

and do not have any firm tribal framework. The work of the laugar is usually termed poor-men work (gharibkar), and as no great skill is needed there is a great range of people who form this group. Former true nomads, pastoralists (malidar) who lost their flocks, former farmers who have little or no land cannot live by their farming alone, and tribes or better segments of tribes do this work.

But as already said, the whole group is very loose in its structure, scattered as they usually live in very small groups. In the summer in tents, in the winter in houses round in the villages of the Nangrahar province, as Hamsaya literary means implies, that the laugar gets room to live in free of charge in exchange for some more or less unspecified services. For house-repairing they are paid, whereas other smaller services are unpaid.

This group of people, the hardest people, is a very loose group,

however, he expressed the hope that a satisfactory agreement might possibly be worked out by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. In this connexion, my delegation will take the liberty of making known its own views. But before I do this, I should like to acquaint the members of the Committee with certain principles which would guide us to take our own stand on the issue before us in any event.

**Court's Advisory Opinion**  
Our main consideration was explained by the stand we took in the General Assembly on the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. My delegation voted in favour of the Advisory Opinion of the Court. In explaining our favourable vote, we stated on judicial grounds the Afghan delegation had full confidence in the advice of the United Nations, and our vote was an expression of this confidence. Nevertheless we thought that the ONUC and UNEF operations had many political and other facets which should be fully considered, and the discussion of the General Assembly should not be based on judicial grounds alone. We added that the reluctance to pay the expenses in the circumstances, in no way meant a disregard for the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice or for the usefulness of the operations of the United Nations. We stressed that the political elements, and particularly the economic difficulties of the developing countries, should be given full consideration in the discussion of the apportionment of these expenses. Therefore, we stated that our vote in no way signified our acceptance of the financial assessment of the Working Group of 21, when he introduced the Report of the Group's composition had reflected the very fact that the Working Group's composition had reflected the full gamut of political opinion among the States members of the United Nations, had prevented the Group from adopting a unanimous report. With an admirable spirit of confidence in the sense of responsibility of the member nations certain clear guiding principles.

As to its production, it is one of those unfortunate children of mixed parentage who have inherited virtues of neither parent. Despite copper bottom pans and maple furniture, the atmosphere of New England cannot be created where it is unknown. At the same time, the existence of an overlying but not genuine Afghan flavour created by the language, actors, and reaction of the audience cannot be denied. According to "Our Drama Critic", the standing argument against transposing this play to an Afghan locale is to prevent the audience from associating themselves with the "Raw passions of the drama". What the value of seeing a play is, if one is not to associate oneself, either positively or otherwise, with the problems of its character? And if the producer feels the passions to be too raw, why bring them to life at all?

While the stage set is cleverly designed and attractive, it becomes tiresomely monotonous to watch the innumerable curtains open the same setting. It also is unnecessarily crowded, causing the actors to mask one another at times. It seems that with the modern revolving stage of the Kabul Nandari Theater, the audience could have been treated to at least one other set. The acting of the play does not surpass the level to be expected of a new inexperienced troupe.

Full credit should be given to the Institute of Theatrical Arts, its members and its director for the devotion and energy which they expended in producing this play. However, we are all concerned about enriching our cultural life by creating a good, legitimate, professional theater in Afghanistan, and this does not seem to be the right way to go about it.

(Contd. on page 4)

Dear Sir:  
Though I saw "Desire under the Elms" as presented at the Kabul Nandari Theater during the first week of its production, I did not feel the necessity to put my thoughts on paper until I read its review by "Our Drama Critic" in the Kabul Times issue of May 30, emulating its "Taste and sensitivity". This completely misleading and unrealistic review was far below the standard which Kabul Times has attempted to maintain and smacked of unintelligent and unnecessary ingratiating. Hence my following thoughts:

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Tuesday Mr. Abdul Haye Aziz, the Minister of Planning opened the new fruit factory in Kandahar province. This is the first factory of its kind ever opened in this country.

Afghanistan is very rich from the view point of fruit. The green valleys are all in fact fertile orchards. Afghanistan's fruit is of special quality and produces sufficient quantity of all kinds.

Previously the only market for Afghanistan's fruit was the Indian sub-continent; but during the recent years the country's foreign trade has been considerably developed and as such Afghanistan's fruit have found additional markets. Export of fruit constitute one of the main items in the trade agreements signed between Afghanistan and a number of friendly countries.

The difficulty against the export of fruit, specially fresh fruit, so far was the fact that there was not enough and satisfactory packing and sorting facilities. Our fruit were preserved and dried in such a way as it could not compete with others in the international markets.

In order to overcome this difficulty the Kandahar fruit company was established during the First Five Year Plan.

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Yesterday's Islah also carried a note by Mr. Abdul Hamid Najaf, refuting the theory forwarded by Dr. Fazily and published a few days ago by Islah criticizing the fact that some retired pensioners are being re-employed on contract basis in Government offices. Mr. Najaf says, this in no way can be considered illegal because pensioners or no pensioners, people should have equal chance to live and work. What is more the pension money can not possibly meet the needs of a family in a growing society such as ours. Therefore if a pensioner can work there should not be any grudge against him, said the note.

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DEPARTURE:  
KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.  
ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00.

**SATURDAY**  
DEPARTURES:  
KABUL—KANDAHAR  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00  
KABUL—DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40  
KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35  
KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40  
ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00  
INDIAN AIRLINES  
DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL:  
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

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Police 20697-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

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Haider Phone No. 22945  
Pesarlai Phone No. 22819

**FRIDAY**  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23820  
Rona Phone No. 22537  
Itefaq Phone No. 22647



## A General view of workshops and offices related to Naghloo Power Plant. YIELD 90,000 KWs. PROJECT TO COST 1,330 MILLION AF.

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Naghloo is situated 75 km east of Kabul and north of Sarobi—the site of the 22,000 kw hydro-power station already in existence.

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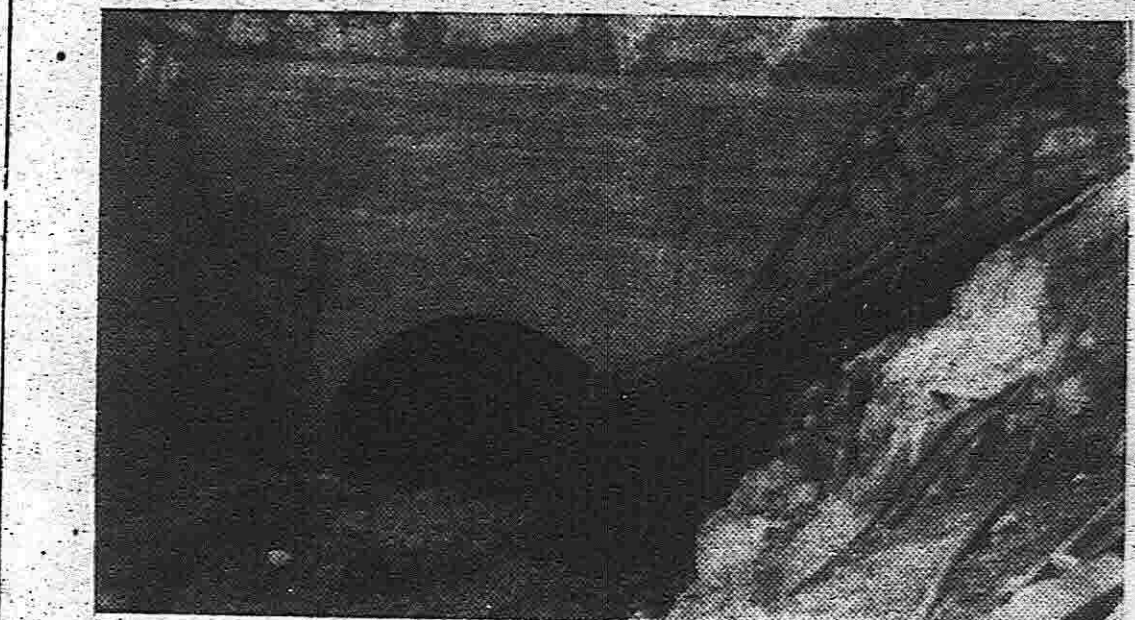
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The completion cost of Naghloo is estimated at 1,330 million Afghani. Some 250 homes have been built by the Naghloo Project Authority for experts and employees. About six kilometres of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway have also been newly extended by the NPA as a section of the original highway will be flooded by the water of the dam.



A Spillway Tunnel

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## Letter To The Editor

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it; as neither the group involved, nor the audience, gain anything positive from this particular attempt. The theater as a media for influencing the public mind and public mores is an extremely powerful tool. Please let us make use of it in good taste and for good purpose.

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney





# KABUL TIMES FINANCIAL CRISIS OF UN: Letter to the Editor AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW

Published By  
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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 13, 1963

### KANDAHAR FRUIT FACTORY

The multi-million Af. fruit factory opened in Kandahar city on Tuesday is the first concrete result of a campaign to improve the quality of Afghan fruit exported to foreign markets and make it more presentable as the country's main export item. Great efforts have been devoted to make the plant up-to-date and efficient.

Kandahar has always been famous for its fruit. The Factory in addition to providing better commercial opportunities for traders would also afford lucrative and useful employment for a number of people in Kandahar Province.

Surely, the existence of only one factory is not enough in this country where best quality fruit is grown in abundance.

Our system of planning should pay great attention to increasing the number of such factories in the future and at the same time probe into variety of uses which could be made of our fruit.

The Fruit Factory in Kandahar has been built by the Government through a loan offered by the friendly country of Czechoslovakia. But as the country's need for establishing more and more industries is becoming increasingly evident one cannot ignore the fact that it would be impossible for the Government alone to fulfill all the objectives and goals set forth or wished. There has to be more public interest and investment in those sectors of planning mainly devoted to raising the living standard of the nation. The laws and regulations prescribed to encourage and protect private investment have been in existence for many years and we think that our business circles have been too slow in making use of all the opportunities available to them and invest their capital in public sectors.

The point with which we are concerned in this connexion is port item and, on the other hand, for instance, in the field hand, will be of more benefit to of fruit production and export our businessmen as far as their the public itself can establish financial returns are concerned.

Following is the text of a statement by Ambassador Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan to the 5th Committee of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly on financial crisis of the U.N. (Only two introductory paragraphs have been omitted).

Mr. Chairman, this Committee, under your leadership, is faced with one of the most pressing issues in the history of the United Nations that directly affects this only world organization serving the cause of international peace and security.

We listened with great attention to the statement made by the Secretary-General on May 15th, in which he emphasized the serious financial difficulty with which the organization is confronted. We fully share the Secretary-General's concern and also his view that a financially bankrupt United Nations would be an ineffective United Nations. He called upon member States to deal with the problem with the overriding consideration of the importance of this organization to its members and its usefulness to the world at large. I wish to assure the Secretary-General and the members of the organization, that the Afghan delegation has seriously noted the gravity of the situation, and shall not refrain from any effort and co-operation that would lead to the solution of this problem.

**Complex Problem**  
Mr. Chairman, with full realization of all the complex problems, and with the most profound concern which I have expressed, I should like to state that we have full confidence in the sense of responsibility of all members of this organization that the problem before us should not cause all the alarm which has been attributed to it by certain commentators, most of them belonging to circles outside the United Nations. We disassociate ourselves from the expressions that any member of the United Nations would intend to destroy the organization, or that the United Nations will not survive this financial situation. I feel sure that if it were

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

Now I will sketch some of the different types of nomadism found within the two main cultural epochs in Afghanistan, the Ghiljal and the Duranni eras within the East Afghanistan area. I shall discuss three different types.

Firstly a sort of half-nomadism, who call themselves laugar, harvest people, which is their main occupation. We find them among the different wandering people who spent their winter in the warmer Nangrahar province, and their summer in the Kohdaman, Maidan etc. of the Kabul region. They can often be distinguished from the true nomads, the pastoralists, because they usually use white (as for instance also the Jat, Musali, Qawali, and other

small occupational groups), and by their stock of animals, which are often milk-cows, and donkeys as beast of burden instead of camels, and usually a very small number of goats and sheep. The displacements of these people are completely determined by the harvest periods in the different regions they visit. Thus occupation. We find them among the different wandering people who spent their winter in the warmer Nangrahar province, and their summer in the Kohdaman, Maidan etc. of the Kabul region. They can often be distinguished from the true nomads, the pastoralists, because they usually use white (as for instance also the Jat, Musali, Qawali, and other

not for the most regrettable factor of the political controversies between certain sections, and if the situation were dealt with only as a financial issue, we would have been dealing with a problem which could more easily find its way to solution even by the approaches already made, and this Committee could respond positively to the appeal of the Secretary-General that it is imperative that the General Assembly should take the necessary steps at the present Special Session so that the organization would have the necessary cash resources to defray costs of its continuing operations in the Middle East and the Congo.

**Political Controversies**  
Therefore it is obvious that only the political controversies between certain members have made the problem a more difficult one to be solved by the General Assembly in the prevailing circumstances.

None of the principles on which the two main controversial sections have based themselves up to now, is difficult to understand for any of us. The legal arguments used as instruments for the expression of the political stands are on no side quite irrelevant and even without some sound basis. Even the political considerations are quite understandable. But what is really important is the consideration of the fact that none of these stands if rigidly persisted upon, will enable the General Assembly to lead the organization on its way to the financial solvency sought in this Session.

Generally speaking, the expected result of the present approach to the problem before us was reflected in the statement of Mr. Adeb, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group of 21, when he introduced the Report of the Group. He wisely made a solid observation when he said that the very fact that the Working Group's composition had reflected the full gamut of political opinion among the States members of the United Nations, had prevented the Group from adopting a unanimous Report. With an admirable spirit of confidence in the sense of responsibility of the member nations certain clear guiding principles.

As to its production, it is one of those unfortunate children of mixed parentage who have inherited virtues of neither parent. Despite copper bottom pans and maple furniture, the atmosphere of New England cannot be created where it is unknown. At the same time, the existence of an overlying but not genuine Afghan flavour created by the language, actors, and reaction of the audience cannot be denied. According to "Our Drama Critic", the standing argument against transposing this play to an Afghan locale is to prevent the audience from associating themselves with the "Raw passions of the drama". What the value of seeing a play is, if one is not to associate oneself, either positively or otherwise, with the problems of its character? And if the producer feels the passions to be too raw, why bring them to life at all?

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Full credit should be given to the Institute of Theatrical Arts, its members and its director for the devotion and energy which they expended in producing this play. However, we are all concerned about enriching our cultural life by creating a good, legitimate, professional theater in Afghanistan, and this does not seem to be the right way to go about it.

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##### SATURDAY

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KABUL—DELHI  
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## PAKTUN NOMODISM

(Cont'd. from page 2)  
and their status is that of subordinate servant within the village community. A somewhat similar subordinate position has also emerged for the harvest people in the summer area. Here the harvest people get 1/20 of what they harvest as payment, and usually the gleanings from the fields, and the waste corn on the threshing floor, and then they are usually given straw for their animals.

We find within the winter area, as well as the summer area, that certain closer relations have developed between a small group of harvest people and certain villagers, so that the same harvest people usually return to the same villages every year, even though they are not bound to do so.

The harvesters way of life is a kind of semi-nomadism, though certainly not of the ordinary type. In this form we see, that for economical reasons, that within the interdependent relationship of laugar and villagers, that it is the villagers, who are playing the leading part.

Most of the nomads of Eastern Afghanistan are true nomads. They are pastoralists, and their economy is based essentially on the breeding of sheep and goats, and the use of camel as their beast of burden. For the sake of grazing they are usually engaged in extremely long seasonal movement, which take them from their winter quarters in the lower parts of Eastern Afghanistan and the Indus plain lands to the uplands of Eastern and Central Afghanistan, where they find coolness and good pastures during the summer. Not seldom it is not unusual that their is a good 500 km in a straight line between the winter and summer areas. That means, that they cover well over a 1000 km in a year in the horizontal, and often 5-6 km in the vertical direction; and this movement is on foot. It is a hardy and stout race these nomadism who usually every year follow the same route of wandering between their fixed winter and summer grazing ground, some place between for a short period in the spring time, and a somewhat longer in the autumn. Usually these nomads have tradition right to use, certain routes, and an actual right to their grazing areas, this latter often affirmed and protected by the government.

## Soviet And British Envoys to Leave For Khang Khay Today

VIETNAME, June 13. (AP).—The Soviet and British Ambassadors in Laos will leave here today in a helicopter of the International Control Commission for the Pathet Lao headquarters of Khang Khay, near the war-torn Plain of Jars, it was confirmed here on Wednesday.

Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao, to whom the Ambassadors had applied earlier for permission to visit Khang Khay, said in reply on Wednesday he would receive them as representatives of their countries but not as representatives of the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Peace Treaty on Laos.

KABUL, June 13.—The filtering plant at Nadir Shah Hospital produces one hundred litres of distilled water per day; the water is used for injectable solution used in the Kabul University medical institutions.

The plant consists of two stills, each with a capacity of 50 litres.

## S. African Envoy Barred To Speak In ILO Meeting

GENEVA, June 13. (AP).—The African delegates at the annual conference of the International Labour Organization raised an impassioned uproar Wednesday to deny the floor to a speaker from the Republic of South Africa.

After more than an hour of unprecedented shouting and confusion, the conference unanimously decided to go into an overnight recess to seek a solution to the dispute.

The African group earlier had decided to try to block any speech by a South African delegate, or—if this failed—too stage a mass walkout while he addressed the conference. The action was intended as a protest against South Africa's apartheid policy.

The African delegations comprise nearly a third of the 108-nation Organization. They received enthusiastic backing from most of the Asian and all the Soviet Bloc countries including Cuba. Together they probably controlled a majority of the conference.

South African employers' delegate William Hamilton was the first member of the South African delegation to appear on the list of speakers in the general debate. When his turn came, several Afro-Asian and Communist delegates demanded that he should be refused the right to speak.

The increasingly impassioned speeches were greeted with wild applause and cheering from the African and Communist delegations.

The ILO's Legal Adviser, Francis Wolf, of France, pointed out that the ILO Constitution did not permit denying the floor to a qualified delegate. He was greeted with boos and catcalls.

So were all other speakers who opposed the African motion as unconstitutional—even those who explicitly condemned apartheid.

## Kong Lae Accuses North Vietnam Trying To Make Laos Its Own Colony

VIETNAME, June 13. (AP).—Neutralist General Kong Lae accused North Vietnam on Wednesday of attempting to make Laos a colony and a base of aggression to serve International Communism's expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

Gen. Kong Lae, in a statement distributed by the Premier's office, directly accused only North Vietnam of seeking to destroy Laos' neutrality.

He said when the Coalition Government, headed by Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma, decided to establish relations with the Peoples Republic of China and North Vietnam "we thought these two countries would continue to support Laos and would cease interfering in Laos' internal affairs."

Without further reference to China, Gen. Kong Lae added, "But it is regrettable that North Vietnam, which is a signatory country of the Geneva accords and which recognized Laos' neutrality, did not respect its signature and continued to interfere in Laos' internal affairs in an effort to make Laos abandon its policy of neutrality as well as serve the cause of International Communism in Southeast Asia."

KABUL, June 13.—Dr. Azizulla Saif, Associate Professor of Pathology in the Medical College left for Prague on Tuesday for higher studies in anatomy-pathology; he has been granted a scholarship by the Government of Czechoslovakia.



The Afghan Independence Anniversary was celebrated in Washington. Picture shows Mr. Maiwandwal Afghan Ambassador and Mrs. Maiwandwal with Mrs. Dean Rusk, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State.

## Macmillan Reported Under Pressure By Conservatives To Resign Before Monday

LONDON, June 13. (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan the Prime Minister, faced new political danger last night only a few hours after he had secured a cabinet vote of confidence on his handling of the Profumo scandal.

A late last night crop of speculative rumours and reports suggested that up to four of his ministers were contemplating resignation over the present crisis.

In one instance it was claimed that the four were led by Mr. Enoch Powell, the Health Minister, and that they planned to use the weapons of their resignations to force the retirement of Mr. Macmillan on the ground that he could not hold his Cabinet together.

It was generally thought that the critics would like to force Mr. Macmillan to resign before Monday so that a new leader

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## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **TAMANGO** starring: Dorothy Dandridge, Curt Jurgens, Jean Servais and Roger Hanin.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **MADAM X.Y.Z.** starring: Shakila, Soresh, Bhagwan and Pran.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **MADAM X.Y.Z.**

## ZANEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **JAB PIAR KISI SE HOTA HAI**

## Plot To Overthrow

## Yemeni Regime

## Discovered

CAIRO, June 13. (DPA).—An attempted overthrow of the Government of Yemeni President Abdullah Sallal in Sanaa was reported in Cairo newspapers today.

A group of conspirators were said to have been arrested and documents confiscated.

A Government tribunal was being formed to put the conspirators on trial the accounts said.

None of the alleged conspirators were identified, nor were details available as to what political group they adhered.

The reports designated them merely as "traitors who would sell their country to the devil".

President Sallal is in Damascus at the moment where he is negotiating Yemen's entry into the proposed tri-partite Federation of UAR, Syria and Iraq. President Sallal had previously visited Cairo.

Just before his departure from Yemen, President Sallal had forbidden all political parties in Yemen with the exception of religious groups.

## SITUATION IN TEHRAN RETURNS BACK TO NORMAL

TEHRAN, Iran, June 13. (AP).—Armed troops, marched off the streets Wednesday and Tehran returned to near normal after a week of tension and two days of bloody anti-Government rioting.

A few truckloads of troops stood by in case of trouble and heavy US M-47 tanks used to put down the riots squatted outside the Military Governor's Office.

The capital was still under night time curfew and Martial Law, as the Government threatened to Courtmartial religious leaders accused of fomenting the riots, but most shops in Tehran's big vaulted Bazaar where the trouble began were open for the first time in a week.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

KADS Presents: "Oklahoma!"

THE KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS "OKLAHOMA!" JUNE 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20. JUNE 13 BLACK TIE.

## At The International Club DANCE

BENEATH THE STARS THURSDAY JUNE 13TH AT 8-30 P.M.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:34 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 83

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

PRICE AF 1

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

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

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

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

## Governor Discusses Means To Rebuild Kaja

## Fire Destroys Main Section Of Mountain Side City

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

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

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

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

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

## AZIZ RETURNS TO KABUL

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

Mr. Aziz together with a team of officials had gone to Kandahar on Tuesday to open the Fruit Canning & Preserving Factory and inspect reconstruction projects in Kandahar Province and the Helmand Valley.

Mr. M. S. Farhug, Chief of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Mr. Abbas, Editor-in-Chief of Anis daily and certain officials of the Ministries of Mining & Industries and Planning accompanied him on the tour.

## S. Mahmoud Ghazi Becomes Chief Of Afghan Air Authority

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

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

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

MOSCOW, June 15. (AP).—Premier Khrushchev announced on Friday that a new cosmonaut was in the air—and unofficial sources said on Friday night a woman cosmonaut would follow him today or later.

Both Soviet and communist correspondents from other countries told their western colleagues on Friday night that a girl named Ludmila, 25, was ready to take off from a launching pad probably in central Siberia.

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

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

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

Khrushchev hinted would turn into another extended team maneuver.

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

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

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

Following is a transcript of this conversation:

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

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

Cosmonaut Bykovsky.

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

Bykovsky. Yes, I do.

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

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

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

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

Khrushchev. Good-bye.

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

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

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
International Club; Famic Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

## GHANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

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

## Royal Audience

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

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

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

## HER MAJESTY RECEIVES MRS. HORIX

KABUL, June 15.—Her Majesty the Queen received Mrs. Schmidt Horix, the wife of the outgoing West German Ambassador at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday.

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

## BULGARIAN ARTISTES TO COME TO KABUL

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



AES

# FINANCIAL CRISIS OF UN: Letter to the Editor

## AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW

PART II

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

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

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

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

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## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

PART V

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEAR SIR:

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

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

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

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

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.-10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.-14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:  
Kabul-Herat:  
Herat-Kabul:  
Kabul-Delhi:  
Delhi-Kabul:  
Kabul-Moscow:  
Moscow-Kabul:  
Kabul-Tehran:  
Tehran-Kabul:  
Kabul-Bombay:  
Bombay-Kabul:  
Kabul-Paris:  
Paris-Kabul:  
Kabul-Rome:  
Rome-Kabul:  
Kabul-London:  
London-Kabul:  
Kabul-New York:  
New York-Kabul:  
Kabul-Singapore:  
Singapore-Kabul:  
Kabul-Jakarta:  
Jakarta-Kabul:  
Kabul-Batavia:  
Batavia-Kabul:  
Kabul-Manila:  
Manila-Kabul:  
Kabul-Hong Kong:  
Hong Kong-Kabul:  
Kabul-Taipei:  
Taipei-Kabul:  
Kabul-Seoul:  
Seoul-Kabul:  
Kabul-Bangkok:  
Bangkok-Kabul:  
Kabul-Cebu:  
Cebu-Kabul:  
Kabul-Iloilo:  
Iloilo-Kabul:  
Kabul-Davao:  
Davao-Kabul:  
Kabul-Samarang:  
Samarang-Kabul:  
Kabul-Panama:  
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Minas Gerais-Kabul:



## KHRUSHCHEV APPLAUDS

(Contd. from page 1)

In his speech at the American University in Washington President Kennedy announced that the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Britain would shortly begin talks in Moscow on a test ban treaty. He also called for a reappraisal of American attitudes towards the cold war and the Soviet Union.

Recalling Soviet insistence on the recognition of the existence of two German States Mr. Khrushchev reaffirmed that the Soviet Government favoured "the strictest international guarantees of a free city of West Berlin with United Nations participation." "The Soviet Prime Minister said it is necessary to emphasize most resolutely that a German peace treaty was unavoidable. "We would prefer to have it settled by agreement with the Western powers."

Mr. Khrushchev said that President Kennedy's pronouncements on easing international tension were incompatible with the existence of American military bases abroad, American flouting of other countries' sovereign rights or calls by U.S. politicians for open and even armed intervention in Cuba's domestic affairs. To bring the President's statement on ending the cold war to a logical conclusion, the U.S. must renounce interference in the domestic affairs of other states, respect their sovereignty, observe international laws, respect the United Nations Charter, and "liquidate the war bases which are a springboard for aggression against other states."

He also said a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries would but improve the political climate.

On the prospects for a test ban agreement and, specifically, the forthcoming Moscow talks on this question, Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Government "would not agree to throw the territory of our country open to inspection for espionage purposes."

"National facilities of detection, combined with automatic seismic stations, are a dependable guarantee to ascertain any possible attempts to violate a test ban agreement," he declared.

The success of the Moscow talks "will depend on the luggage the U.S. and British representatives bring with them to our country."

Referring to the U.S. President's allegations that communists seek to impose their system on other countries and that this was the main reason for international tension, Mr. Khrushchev said he was unfortunately using "the language of Dulles, (former U.S. Secretary of State) who often resorted to foul language speaking about communism."

In conclusion Mr. Khrushchev said: "We have noted with satisfaction the call for better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We agree with the President's statement: that the people of our countries have a mutual interest in the maintenance of peace."

Earlier the Soviet Prime Minister said it did not follow from President Kennedy's speech that he sought to eliminate the sources of the cold war.

The Afghan Embassy in Peking held a reception to mark the anniversary of the Afghan day of Independence on May 27th. Picture shows Marshal Chen Yi, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China delivering a speech on the occasion.

## Christine Keeler Denies To Have Passed Secrets From Profumo To Ivanov

LONDON, June 15, (Reuter).—Christine Keeler last night denied an allegation that her Soviet diplomat friend, Mr. Eugene Ivanov, had asked her to extract military secrets from her lover former War Minister John Profumo.

The red-haired model, whose amorous adventures in the diplomatic and political world are threatening to topple the conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, refuted a lawyer's claim that she was asked to get details of atomic rockets being delivered to West Germany. Until her denial the allegation seemed like a new time-bomb almost on the eve of a House of Commons debate which may decide whether the Prime Minister—and perhaps the Government itself—sinks or falls.

The lawyer, Mr. Michael Eddowes released for publication a letter he had sent to Mr. Macmillan complaining that no official action seemed to have been taken on information he had laid before the Security authorities last March.

He alleged it was 21-year-old Christine herself who had consulted him and told him that Mr. Ivanov had asked her to get the secrets from Mr. Profumo. She had not done so.

Miss Keeler's solicitors said on her behalf last night that she had on no occasion been asked by Mr. Ivanov to get military information from Mr. Profumo. They added that she "has never made any statement to that effect to anyone."

British Government officials said last night the letter had been received at 10 Downing Street on Thursday. Its receipt apparently caused surprise, but the officials gave the impression that its contents did not.

They said when Scotland Yard special branch received a letter from Mr. Eddowes on March 29, it was carefully investigated and found to contain no information that had not already come in from other sources.

There was a strong belief in political quarters that the Mr. Eddowes letter explained Mr. Harold Macmillan's urgent summons of top Ministers to a meeting on Friday.

Alerted by a midnight telephone call from the Prime Minister, Mr. Henry Brooke, the Home Secretary, dashed back from the Channel Islands in a naval frigate to be present. The other Minister called in was Lord Dillhorne, who as Britain's Lord Chancellor is Chief Law Officer. Mr. Brooke as Home Secretary has responsibility for police affairs, and thus the special branch of Scotland Yard which deals in espionage.

Mr. Eddowes in his letter to the Prime Minister said that at his March 29 interview with the

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 15.—Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Sultan, Director-General of the Anti-Malaria Campaign for the Central and South-Eastern Afghanistan, accompanied by Dr. W.S. Wenzel WHO Advisor and Mr. C. Coutts, sanitarian in the Malaria Institute returned to Kabul on Wednesday after inspecting dusting and spraying operations in Khost, Janikhail, Mangal and Chamkani areas of Pakhtia Province. They had left Kabul on June 8th.

URZGAN, June 15.—The Revenue Officer of Daikundi laid the foundation stone of a new primary school for boys in the area on Wednesday. The single-storey school will be built in one-acre area. The land has been donated by the populace and the cost of building the school will also be borne by them.

BAMIYAN, June 15.—The local Directorate of Education opened a village school for boys at Qulatu village on Thursday. The village school for girls at Khwaja Amu Omer in Ghazni Province has also been converted into a regular primary school.

KABUL, June 15.—Graduates of the School for Male Nurses were awarded certificates of graduation on Thursday afternoon; awards were distributed by Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, Vice-President of Kabul University.

KABUL, June 15.—A workshop for repairing electrical equipment has been opened at Nadir Shah Hospital; the workshop is designed to repair all electrical equipment belonging to the Kabul University Medical Institutions. Mr. Aman Nadiy, Officer-in-Charge of the workshop said that 80% of the electrical and mechanical equipment belonging to the Medical Institutions, which used to be repaired outside, is now being dealt with in the workshop.

JALALABAD, June 15.—Rural Development Department of Landissee area opened a mixed boys-and-girls village school at Chilik village in Kamdesh District on Wednesday. The ceremony was attended by local officials and prominent citizens.

## Statistics On Kandahar Manpower Essential, Says Melikzadeh

KANDAHAR, June 15.—The team of officials from the Ministry of Planning together with Mr. Sharma, Expert on Manpower in the Ministry, held a meeting in Kandahar Hotel on Wednesday to discuss issues relating to collection of statistics on manpower resources and the employment market in Kandahar.

The meeting was attended by the Provincial Revenue Commissioner, Departmental Heads and Industrialists.

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Malikzadeh, Director of the Department of Manpower in the Ministry of Planning, stressed the importance of statistics.

He said now that development projects in Kandahar are making rapid progress, it is necessary that correct demographic data should be compiled.

He pointed out that the team of the Ministry of Planning now visiting Kandahar for this purpose could do so only with the help and co-operation of the people.

Census forms were then distributed among those present.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: TAMANGO starring: Dorothy Dandridge, Curt Jurgens, Jean Servais and Roger Hanin.

KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: BURNING HEART with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: SEVEN MIDWIVES with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN with translation in Persian.

## Letter To The Editor

(Contd. from page 2)  
an opportunity for the counterparts to pursue further studies and gain relevant experience abroad. Equipment in the form of teaching aids will be provided at a cost of \$60,000.

The Government will be responsible, as its counterpart contribution, for the buildings, hostels, facilities, local counterpart teaching staff, and general service personnel, as well as for all other running costs.

The Government is prepared to continue the College at the same level when Special Fund assistance comes to an end. For this purpose, the national staff will assume increasing responsibility for the operation of the College from the fourth year onwards and full responsibility during the sixth and last year of Special Fund assistance.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has indicated to serve as the Executing Agency.

The grand total for 6 years is \$1,391,000. The Government is expected to make a contribution of \$988,000. The exact amount will be known at the time of signature of the Plan Operation.

The Governing Council approved of the earmark \$1,391,000 for this project of which \$1,257,500 will be for project costs and \$133,500 for additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency, in the execution of the project.

I hope you will publish this in Kabul Times.

Your sincerely,  
M. O. Sidky  
U.N. Chief Information Officer for Kabul, Afghanistan.

## AN EXPLANATION

Some of our readers have made inquiries through telephone in connexion with a report about Naghlo hydroelectric project published in the Kabul Times last Thursday as to the figure 1090 metres given as the height of the dam. This figure is the height of the dam above sea level. The actual height is 70 metres.

## CORRECTION

We regret that the name of the writer of the 'Letter to the Editor', published on Thursday was dropped mistakenly by the printers. The letter was written by Mrs. Olga Yousufzai.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-storey house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartawall. All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the house or ring 23745.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30°C.  
Minimum +13°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 89

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1963 (JOWZA 25, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Agriculture Ministry To Set Research Centres In Jalalabad And Abdulkhal

KABUL, June 16.—Dr. Mohammad Nasir Keshawarz, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, returned from a tour of Nangarhar agricultural projects on Friday evening.

Speaking to a Bakhtar correspondent, Dr. Keshawarz said that irrigation facilities and the agricultural situation in Nangarhar province were satisfactory. He disclosed that the Ministry of Agriculture was establishing agricultural research stations at Jalalabad and Abdulkhal.

These stations, he said, will serve to increase production when tracts of land in Nangarhar Province are brought under cultivation. He said work on the Nangarhar Canal was proceeding satisfactorily and the land reclamation scheme would be launched shortly.

The Acting Minister of Agriculture went on to say that four farms for mechanized agriculture are also being established with the approval of experts; these will cover an area of 28,000 acres out of the total area of 77,500 acres of land being brought under cultivation after the completion of the canal.

The rest of the lands will be allotted to the people.

An earlier report said Dr. Keshawarz, accompanied by Lt. General Khan Mohammad the Military Governor of Nangarhar Province, visited the site of the experimental farms at Abdulkhal and Tungi-Togichi on Thursday.

He directed officials of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture to prepare plans and programmes for cultivating the lands in the Nangarhar Irrigation Project.

## Bonn Criticizes Khrushchev's Remarks

BONN, June 16, (DPA).—The West German Government is "disappointed in Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's reaction to U.S. President John Kennedy's appeal for peace earlier this week."

A spokesman for the Government declared on Saturday that the Soviet Premier's statement revealed that he did not wish to understand the goals set forth by the President's appeal.

Mr. Khrushchev was demanding new concessions from the West without offering the slightest concessions in return, the spokesman said.

The spokesman declared that Bonn would welcome a nuclear test ban agreement as the first step towards general disarmament.

Even though Mr. Khrushchev's words were not encouraging the West German Government hoped that the forthcoming "high level" talks in Moscow would be successful.

The speaker regretted that the Soviet Union followed a policy on the problems of Germany and Berlin that was based on the right of military occupation alone and that aimed at keeping Germany divided and Berlin isolated.

The West German Government desired reconciliation with the Soviets, when and if the German people were given the right to self-determination and the organization of their inner order.

The project area includes the Zahir Shahi Park and its surrounding streets and houses.

## President Brezhnev To Visit Afghanistan Oct. 12



KABUL, June 16.—On the invitation of His Majesty the King, His Excellency L. Brezhnev, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, will visit Afghanistan on October 12th this year. The invitation was extended to President Brezhnev last year when His Majesty visited the Soviet Union.

## HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES MR. FOUGERE

KABUL, June 16.—Mr. Louis Fougere, the French Lawyer, who is here for consultations with the Constitutional Committee was granted an audience by His Majesty the King at 7 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Fougere was accompanied by M. Georges Cattand, the French Ambassador at the Court of Kabul.

KABUL, June 16.—Certificates of graduation were awarded to 55 trainees of the course for Field Workers; the ceremony was held at Gulzar yesterday morning.

Mr. Abdul Samad Bakshi, Technical Assistant at the Department of Rural Development, while giving away the certificates, reminded the recipients of their future duties and obligations and wished them success.

## URGUN-DUAMANDA ROAD OPENED

GADEZ, June 16.—General Faiz Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Pakhtia Province opened the new 90 kilometres long Urgun-Duamanda road on Thursday. The road, begun by the Unit V of the Labour Corps in April 1962, was completed on Tuesday.

The road links Urgun with Khost; it shortens the Urgun-Gardez highway by 114 Km.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, the Technical Director of the Ministry of Public Works told a Bakhtar correspondent that in building this road 67,500 cubic metres of rock were blasted, 190,000 cu. metres of earth were excavated and filling-work to the extent of 102,000 cu. metres was accomplished.

The ceremony was attended by local officials, Departmental Heads and certain military officers. At Chana-Khwah the citizens thanked General Faiz Mohammad for the attention being paid by the Government to the improvement of living conditions in Pakhtia Province; they also requested that the village school should be converted into a regular primary school.

General Faiz Mohammad promised to meet their request soon.

## Bykovsky Still Whirling Around The World

MOSCOW, June 16, (Tass).—The second day of the flight spaceman number five, Valeri Bykovsky, draw to a close. By of spaceman number five, Valeri Bykovsky, draw to a close. By over 20 orbits around the earth. The ship had been in flight for more than 30 hours.

The Cosmonaut had a tense working day occupied with a variety of investigations according to the flight programme. On the eighteenth orbit the spaceman unharnessed himself and freely moved in the cabin of the space-ship.

This could be seen on the television screens. At 18 hours the Cosmonaut had his dinner. After dinner he again conducted various observations and investigations according to the flight programme, carried out physiological tests and physical exercises.

The programme of the flight included also observations of the earth's surface and horizon. From an altitude of more than 200 kilometres. Bykovsky easily distinguished the outlines of the continents, rivers, mountains and cities.

Communication with the Cosmonaut via ultra short-wave and short-wave canals is stable. The radio radar stations continue measuring the elements of the space-ship's trajectory and transmit automatically the information to the electronic computing machines. All the equipment of the space-ship functions reliably.

Flying over the Soviet Union the Cosmonaut conveyed warm greetings to the Leninist Komsomol, to the entire Soviet youth. When the spacecraft was over Asia, he conveyed greetings to the peoples of the Near and Middle East. Telegrammes were broadcast to the spaceman from the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the parents and relatives of the Cosmonaut.

The Cosmonaut feels well and is in good spirit. The pulse rate is still 60-65 a minute, the breathing is 17-20. The conditions in the cabin of the "Vostok-5" are maintained within the preset limits.

At 24 hours the Cosmonaut had his supper and went to bed.

According to AP Cosmonaut Valeri Bykovsky is eating food in its natural form but cut into small pieces, it was announced Saturday night.

"To facilitate the taking of food," said the Soviet News Agency Tass, "all items have been prepared in small pieces which can be put into the mouth without biting."

Tass contrasted this development with the first Soviet space flights—those of Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov. It said they got nothing but "mashed food from tubes."

And last summer, the space twins—Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich—got what Tass called "rations usually made to resemble food as much as possible."

All the American Astronauts have had their food from tubes. The Agency reported that Bykovsky's rations are quite agreeable and do not cause any "unpleasant feelings after eating."

This was the first Soviet hint that the eating of food might cause a stomach in space to revolt.

The Agency said his rations include, cutlets, fried meat, fried veal, chicken fillet, beef tongue, minced meat, patties with sprats, caviar sandwiches, candied fruit, juices and specially prepared confectionary.

The rations, Tass said, are fortified with additions of vitamins "since a higher vitamin content helps normalize some aspects of metabolism which as modified as a result of the considerable nervous-psychical tension caused by the flight."

General Faiz Mohammad promised to meet their request soon.

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Famlir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines



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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 16, 1963

### STABILIZING WHEAT PRICES

The Government's plan to provide a steady supply of wheat, the basic food crop in this country, has given some concrete results. Plans for building depots throughout the country for storing food-grain are in full swing and we hope it would be possible to safeguard against the seasonal fluctuations in the price and supply of this essential commodity.

The unusual and untimely countrywide rainfalls this year threatened shortage and proportionate increase in the price of wheat. But the Ministry of Finance took timely and effective measures to prevent such a development by marketing sufficient quantities of flour and wheat at cost price and even lower in certain cases.

It would be unrealistic to expect absolutely no rise in the price of wheat while prices of other commodities are constantly going up. After all the farmers are also entitled to make a living. The question, however, is to decide what must be the realistic and logical price of agricultural products. A systematic operation of the food-grain depots should make this possible.

These depots have been supplied mainly by imported wheat, both from the Soviet Union and the United States. Since 1957 the Government of the United States has supplied 175,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan as economic assistance.

The Soviet Union has promised 25,000 tons of wheat this year, delivery of which has already begun.

The latest development in this connexion is the Agreement of the U.S. Government to ship nearly 47,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan in order to meet the anticipated shortage due to heavy spring rainfalls. This is a vivid example of the growing friendly relations between our two countries.

It is our hope that these supplies would help the Food

# AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW

PART III

This point of view is a direct consequence of our deep concern and keen interest in meeting the situation in which the organization finds itself, and since we are confident that our sincerity cannot be doubted by any of our colleagues, it is only our duty to speak our mind.

You, Mr. Chairman, at the end of the first meeting of this Committee, on the 15th of May, stated that the Committee's first few meetings should be devoted to general statements dealing, so far as possible, (and I am quoting from the summary record), with the problem and with the Report of the Working Group considered as a whole, and that the second phase of the proceedings would then be devoted to consideration of practical proposals; and then you appealed to delegations wishing to advance such proposals to submit them as soon as possible.

My delegation deems it necessary to suggest the creation of a negotiating body, and that during the period between the end of the first and the beginning of the second phase, the Fifth Committee should adopt a proposal to this effect. This can be done in many ways, among which we can request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake such negotiations and seek an understanding on the elimination of the political controversy which should not further complicate the financial issue.

Without imposing a strict set of terms on the Secretary-General for the composition of the negotiating body, he should be requested to negotiate upon the request of all members of this Committee, on any level that he may consider appropriate, with the countries directly involved in the political controversies, taking into consideration the responsibility of the members of the Security Council, primarily the special res-

ponsibility of its permanent members. The Secretary-General should be requested to report on the result of these negotiations to the Fifth Committee before this Committee adopts any resolution which it may recommend to the General Assembly, together with such recommendations that he may see fit to make.

It seems highly desirable for the members of this Committee, who are also members of the General Assembly, to further explore such ideas or suggestions through such negotiations, that would lead us to avoid a fateful division in the General Assembly on a matter which directly affects the organization as a whole.

This suggestion, Mr. Chairman, if accepted by the Fifth Committee, would, it is hoped, guide this Committee in the recommendation of realistic and practical measures for adoption by the General Assembly, or at least in avoiding to the extent possible, such recommendations that might not be desirable in the prevailing circumstances, in the interest of the organization as a whole both now and in the future.

This suggestion is also based in principle, on the desirability of negotiations between the big powers, voiced by other representatives for talks on other levels.

It is our hope that the parties whose understanding is of paramount importance in helping the General Assembly to reach a solution or lay a foundation for a solution in the future, will not find participation in such negotiations objectionable.

My delegation is hopeful that the confidence placed in the Secretary-General by all members of this organization, including the permanent members of the Security Council, will enable him to accept this mission on be-

half of the Fifth Committee, with the co-operation of those member States on whose good will and spirit of understanding his success will depend.

As I said earlier, I have great confidence in the sense of responsibility of all members of the organization, particularly in the permanent members of the Security Council who have a special responsibility in matters of this nature.

In essence, what the Afghan Delegation suggests, is the creation of a negotiating body upon the request of all members of the Fifth Committee to the Secretary-General, to undertake such negotiations and to report to the members of the United Nations on the results, before this Committee adopts any resolution.

In essence also, the basic consideration of the Afghan delegation in making this suggestion, is to avoid a divided Assembly, in a matter of this nature. We should not limit our consideration only to the financial situation when there is involved much more to be considered. It should be our main concern to think that having a divided General Assembly and a divided Security Council on the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, will not be a realistic view to take of matters, and we should think most seriously of all the repercussions in the future. I hope that the Committee will give full consideration to our way of thinking. Now that we have the time and the opportunity we should grasp this opportunity while we are not in a rush, to make the last efforts which we can for the solution of the problem in a realistic manner. I hope this will bear fruit and even if it does not, I am confident that the wisdom of the United Nations will seek and find another solution.

The editorial invited attention of the concerned authorities to consider paving of the middle section of the road as well which, it maintained will in the long run prove more economical and wise.

The editorial also referred to the excellent management of work on the road and the fact that it is being built entirely along modern lines, with wide and easy-to-cover curvatures etc. The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan Delegation to the United Nations entitled "Various Kinds of Constitutions".

The article singled out two different kinds of constitutions, namely rigid and elastic. This classification of constitutions is to show whether they are based on ordinary ratification of parliament and legislature; if so then they are called elastic constitutions. But if they are based on hard conditions and unchangeable principles such as referendums or extra-ordinary meetings greater and stronger than the parliaments then they are rigid constitutions.

An elastic constitution has the advantage that it can be changed and modified in accordance with the day to day development of country. In small and developing countries, continued the article, it must not be attempted to accommodate everything in an unchangeable and final form in the constitution. If there are no provisions for changing and amending the constitution then it would provide difficulties for developing societies in the future.

The elastic form of constitution is preferred nowadays because the basic and unchangeable principles of democracy can be incorporated in it permanently while other principles which are subject to change with a change in the social and economic conditions could be amended by the parliament or the legislature without much ado.

Gen. Ne Win recently summed up the security situation like this: "We must continually strive for peace and national unity in order to protect ourselves from foreign powers." AP

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES  
First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

Kandahar—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00

Beirut—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-30.

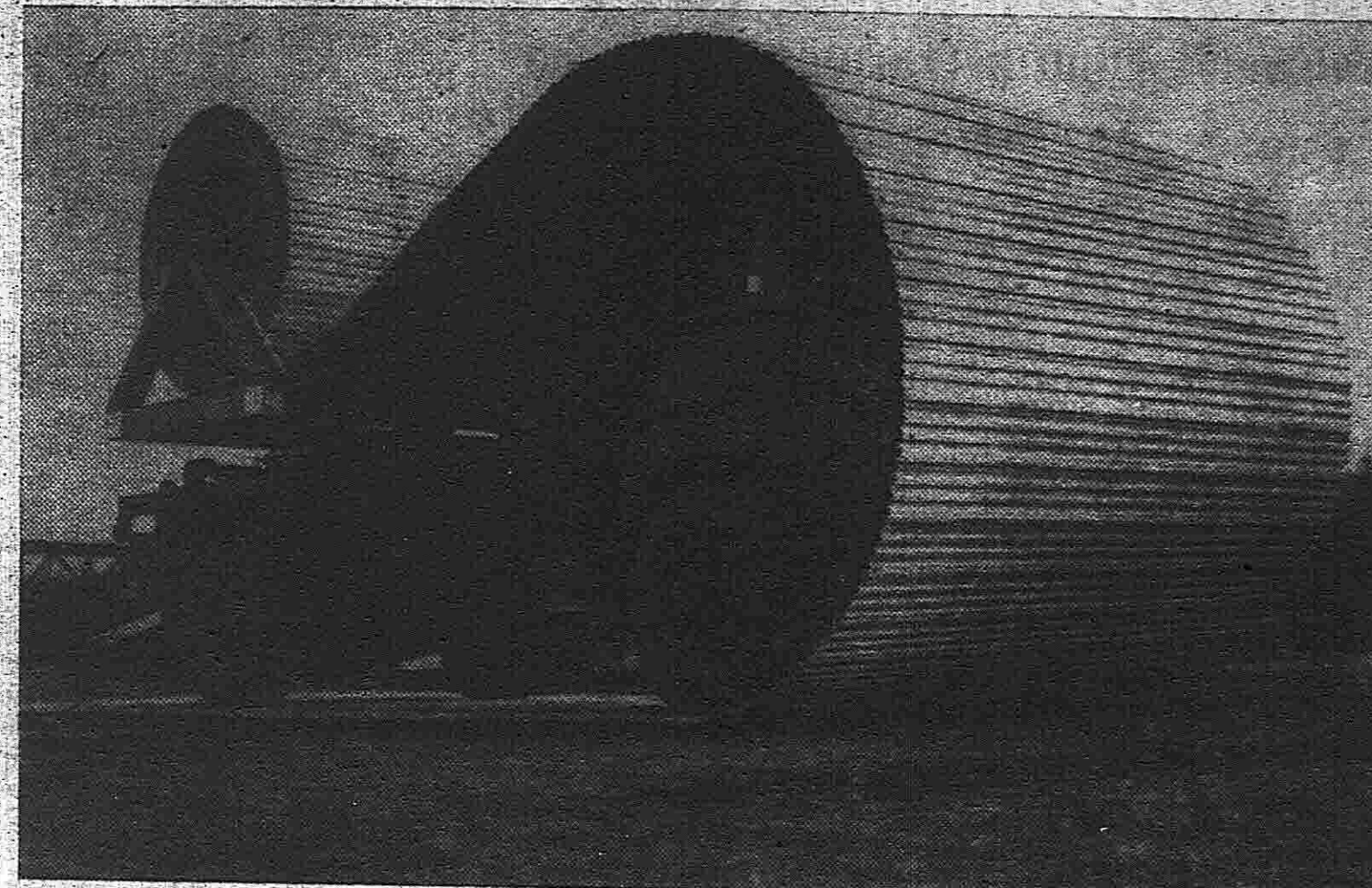
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Zieneh 24544  
Roashan 22849  
Hashmi 20589  
Shafa 20836  
Boo Ali 23977

## ROAD LAYING-THE ARMY WAY



Ideal for the go-anywhere motorist, carry your own road; Road-laying on the move was demonstrated by the British Army recently at the Royal Military School of Engineering, Gillingham, Kent, England, when a 3-ton Bedford Truck carrying a roll

of flexible road track, carried out road laying at the rate of 55 yards in eleven seconds. The coil of roadway is threaded over the truck's cab and as the vehicle moves forward, the coil unwinds to be run over by the front wheels.

Although the driver may not be sure of his route, this demonstration, given to stimulate interest in the British National Productivity Year, showed the fertile minds behind production engineering techniques in Britain.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

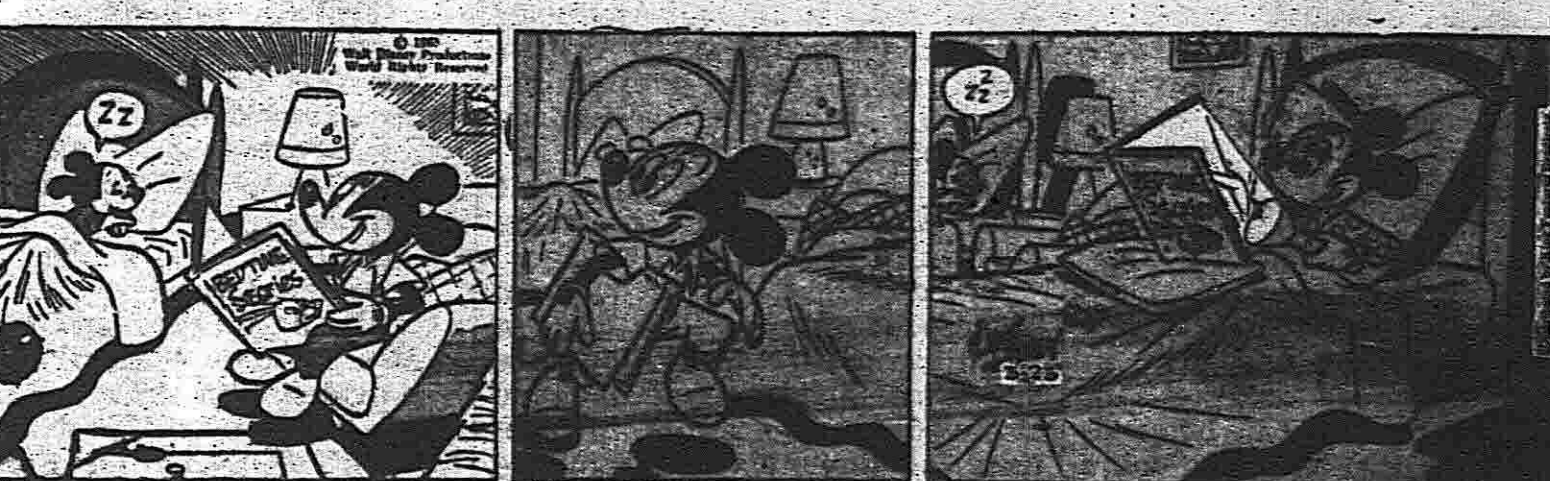
they reach the Aimaq area of the Ghorat sub-province. Their chief aim is to reach one of the three great bazars, all of which now are located in Chakhcharan. These are Abul, the biggest to the South of Band-i-Bayan, South of Hukmat-i-Kasi, Gomau, Northwest of Kasi and finally Charas, at the upper Murghab river. These bazars are large-scale barter-centers, where everything met in an ordinary city bazar can be found, all kinds of cloth beautiful embroidered waistcoats, second-hand shoes of any kind, metal things, riding gear, cartridges, etc., etc. Besides there are few tailors, gun repairing shops and the like. The customers are the Western nomads, the Duranni tribesmen and the local Aimaq population. In the beginning the bazars are essentially animal markets, thousands and thousands of sheep are sold by the Western nomads, and the big flockkeepers from the Badghisat and Maimana regions to the Eastern traders. The payment is partly in goods, primarily cloth, but these last years, money payment is becoming more and more important; though the Eastern people for profit reasons prefer the barter system as it is more profitable. Horses, and also asses are sold or bartered and all the animals are together with other articles such as clarified butter, carpets etc. brought eastwards and sold in Kabul and other

cities and districts of Eastern Afghanistan usually with no little profit. The ordinary merchandise are either sold in cash or goods to be paid the next year. This is also an important way of trading between the nomads and the Hazaras living in the neighborhood of the nomads summer grazing land.

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Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney



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But let us for the sake of Utopian imagination assume that we could build a space ship that travels at the speed of light. Then—as the Heidelberg lecturer has calculated—it would take about 2.3 years before the spaceship achieved this speed. Moreover, for each gramme of this spaceship a propulsion of 3 million watts would have to be produced. In view of the technical impossibility of such a venture, as Dr. Von Hoerner says, there remains only the chance of making contact by radio signals with the higher beings of life on other planets.

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 16, 1963

### STABILIZING WHEAT PRICES

The Government's plan to provide a steady supply of wheat, the basic food crop in this country, has given some concrete results. Plans for building depots throughout the country for storing food-grain are in full swing and we hope it would be possible to safeguard against the seasonal fluctuations in the price and supply of this essential commodity.

The unusual and untimely countrywide rainfalls this year threatened shortage and proportionate increase in the price of wheat. But the Ministry of Finance took timely and effective measures to prevent such a development by marketing sufficient quantities of flour and wheat at cost price and even lower in certain cases.

It would be unrealistic to expect absolutely no rise in the price of wheat while prices of other commodities are constantly going up. After all the farmers are also entitled to make a living. The question, however, is to decide what must be the realistic and logical price of agricultural products. A systematic operation of the food grain depots should make this possible.

These depots have been supplied mainly by imported wheat, both from the Soviet Union and the United States. Since 1957 the Government of the United States has supplied 175,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan as economic assistance.

The Soviet Union has promised 25,000 tons of wheat this year, delivery of which has already begun.

The latest development in this connexion is the Agreement of the U.S. Government to ship nearly 47,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan in order to meet the anticipated shortage due to heavy spring rainfalls. This is a vivid example of the growing friendly relations between our two countries.

It is our hope that these supplies would help the food

# AFGHANISTAN'S VIEW OF UN: THE LANGUAGE AT A GLANCE

PART III

This point of view is a direct consequence of our deep concern and keen interest in meeting the situation in which the organization finds itself, and since we are confident that our sincerity cannot be doubted by any of our colleagues, it is only our duty to speak our mind.

You, Mr. Chairman, at the end of the first meeting of this Committee, on the 15th of May, stated that the Committee's first few meetings should be devoted to general statements dealing, so far as possible, (and I am quoting from the summary record), with the problem and with the Report of the Working Group considered as a whole, and that the second phase of the proceedings would then be devoted to consideration of practical proposals; and then you appealed to delegations wishing to advance such proposals to submit them as soon as possible.

My delegation deems it necessary to suggest the creation of a negotiating body, and that during the period between the end of the first and the beginning of the second phase, the Fifth Committee should adopt a proposal to this effect. This can be done in many ways, among which we can request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake such negotiations and seek an understanding on the elimination of the political controversy which should not further complicate the financial issue.

Without imposing a strict set of terms on the Secretary-General for the composition of the negotiating body, he should be requested to negotiate upon the request of all members of this Committee, on any level that he may consider appropriate, with the countries directly involved in the political controversies, taking into consideration the responsibility of the members of the Security Council, primarily the special representatives of the United Nations.

It is our hope that the parties whose understanding is of paramount importance in helping the General Assembly to reach a solution or lay a foundation for a solution in the future, will not find participation in such negotiations objectionable.

My delegation is hopeful that the confidence placed in the Secretary-General by all members of this organization, including the permanent members of the Security Council, will enable him to accept this mission on behalf of the United Nations.

Gen. Ne Win paved the way for surrender last April when he announced a general amnesty for all crimes against the state. The amnesty includes such acts as dynamiting trains, ambushing convoys, and the burning and looting of villages and towns.

Ever since the amnesty was announced rebels from all groups have streamed into government offices to give up. Among them were three top leaders of the White Flags.

In another conciliatory move Gen. Ne Win has released from jails all those sentenced for crimes against the state. More than 5,000 have been freed in this way.

Foreign observers in Rangoon have maintained for years that unless the rebellion is ended Burma can make no significant economic progress. Mining output today is a fraction of pre-war production. Oil output has reached only 50 per cent of pre-war production and rice is down to 5 per cent.

Gen. Ne Win recently summed up the security situation like this: "We must continually strive for peace and national unity in order to protect ourselves from foreign powers." AP

By far the leading group among the rebel minorities are the tough, soldierly Karens. Next in line are the Shans and Kachins—the Karens valued World War II fighters against the Japanese whose strength varies from 500 to 1,600 men each.

The minorities are dissatisfied with the way in which the Central Government has dealt with them in the past. They have pre-

sented the Fifth Committee, with the co-operation of those member States on whose good will and spirit of understanding his success will depend.

As I said earlier, I have great confidence in the sense of responsibility of all members of this organization, particularly in the permanent members of the Security Council who have a special responsibility in matters of this nature.

In essence, what the Afghan Delegation suggests, is the creation of a negotiating body upon the request of all members of the Fifth Committee to the Secretary-General, to undertake such negotiations and to report to the members of the United Nations on the results, before this Committee adopts any resolution.

In essence also, the basic consideration of the Afghan delegation in making this suggestion, is to avoid a divided Assembly, in a matter of this nature. We should not limit our consideration only to the financial situation when there is involved much more to be considered. It should be our main concern to think that having a divided General Assembly and a divided Security Council on the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, will not be a realistic view to take of matters, and we should think most seriously of all the repercussions in the future. I hope that the Committee will give full consideration to our way of thinking. Now that we have the time and the opportunity we should grasp this opportunity while we are not in a rush, to make the last efforts which we can for the solution of the problem in a realistic manner. I hope this will bear fruit, and even if it does not, I am confident that the wisdom of the United Nations will seek and find another solution.

The editorial invited attention of the concerned authorities to consider paving of the middle section of the road as well which, it maintained will in the long run prove more economical and wise.

The editorial also referred to the excellent management of work on the road and the fact that it is being built entirely along modern lines, with wide and easy-to-cover curvatures etc. The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan Delegation to the United Nations entitled "Various Kinds of Constitutions".

The article singled out two different kinds of constitutions, namely rigid and elastic. This classification of constitutions is to show whether they are based on ordinary ratification of parliaments and legislature; if so then they are called elastic constitutions. But if they are based on hard conditions and unchangeable principles such as referendums or extra-ordinary meetings greater and stronger than the parliaments then they are rigid constitutions.

An elastic constitution has the advantage that it can be changed and modified in accordance with the day to day development of country. In small and developing countries, continued the article, it must not be attempted to accommodate everything in an unchangeable and final form in the constitution. If there are no provisions for changing and amending the constitution then it would provide difficulties for developing societies in the future.

The elastic form of constitution is preferred nowadays because the basic and unchangeable principles of democracy can be incorporated in it permanently while other principles which are subject to change with a change in the social and economic conditions could be amended by the parliament or the legislature without much ado.

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Yesterday's *Israh* in its editorial hailed the news of United States granting another 47 thousand tons of wheat to Afghanistan. Since wheat forms the basic and fundamental food for our people, said the editorial, it is important to keep its price stable in the country. The arrival of the American wheat will make it possible for the government to keep the price of this essential commodity stable. Furthermore it is a manifestation of the developing and friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States. The editorial also referred how imported wheat both from the Soviet Union and the United States in the past made it possible to stop the prices from rising and to keep them stable.

Anis in its editorial yesterday criticized the way in which the Kabul, Kandahar road is being constructed. After giving his personal impressions of the activities going on this road the editor said the fact that the road will be asphalted only at both ends and mecadamised over the middle portion is not a very satisfactory arrangement. Because bad weather and heavy traffic would make the maintenance cost of the road very burdensome and uneconomical.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

**EXTERNAL SERVICES**  
**First English Programme:**  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

**Second English Programme:**  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
**Urdu Programme:**  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

**Third English Programme:**  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

**Russian Programme:**  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
**Arabic Programme:**  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

**German Programme:**  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
**French Programme:**  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
**Western Music:**  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00  
Kandahar—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00  
Beirut—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut  
Dep. 11-30.

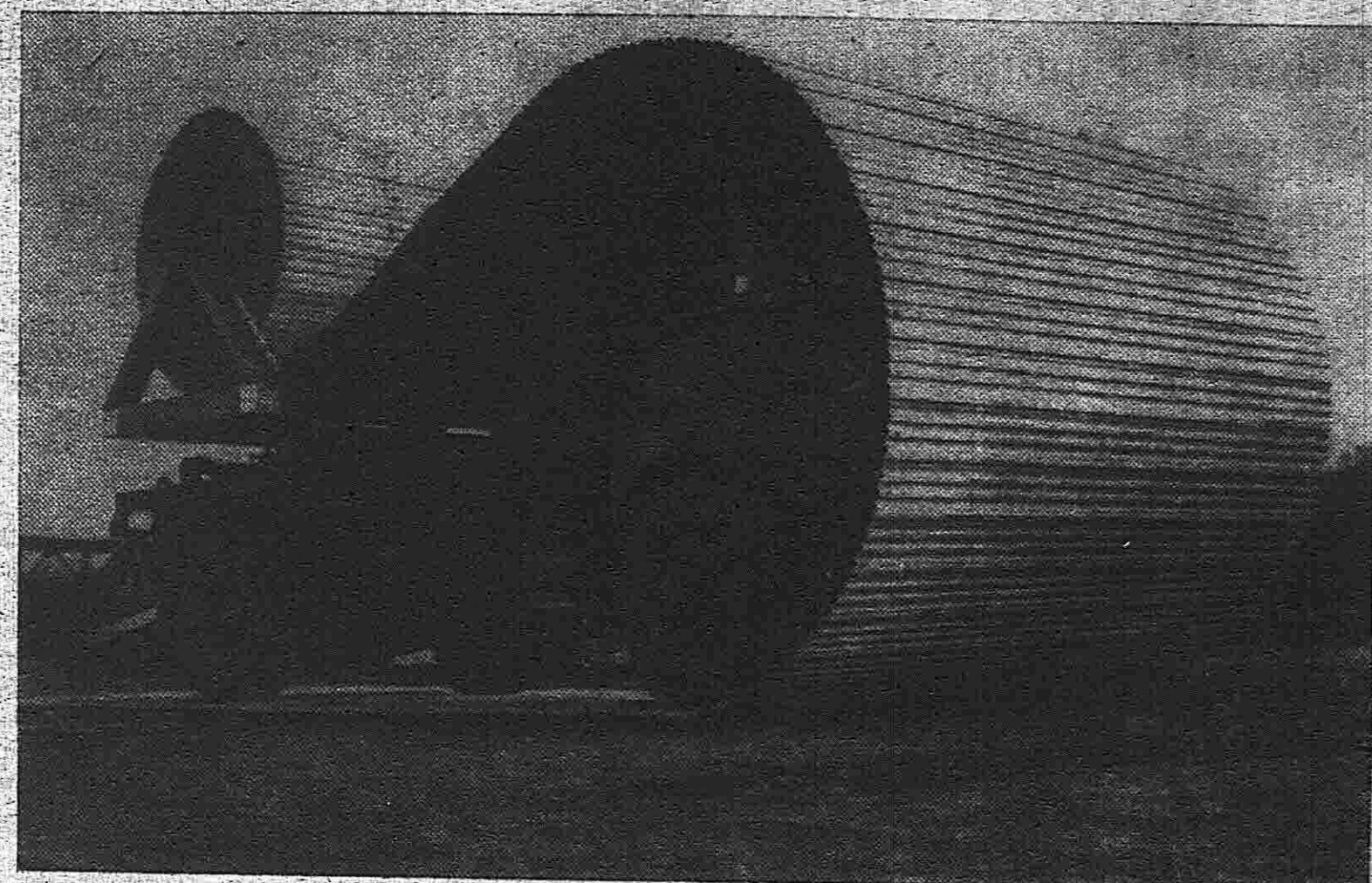
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20159-24061  
Ariana Book Office 24751-24752  
Airport 22310

## Pharmacies

Zieneth 24544  
Rooshan 22649  
Hashmi 20589  
Shafa 20536  
Boo Ali 23071

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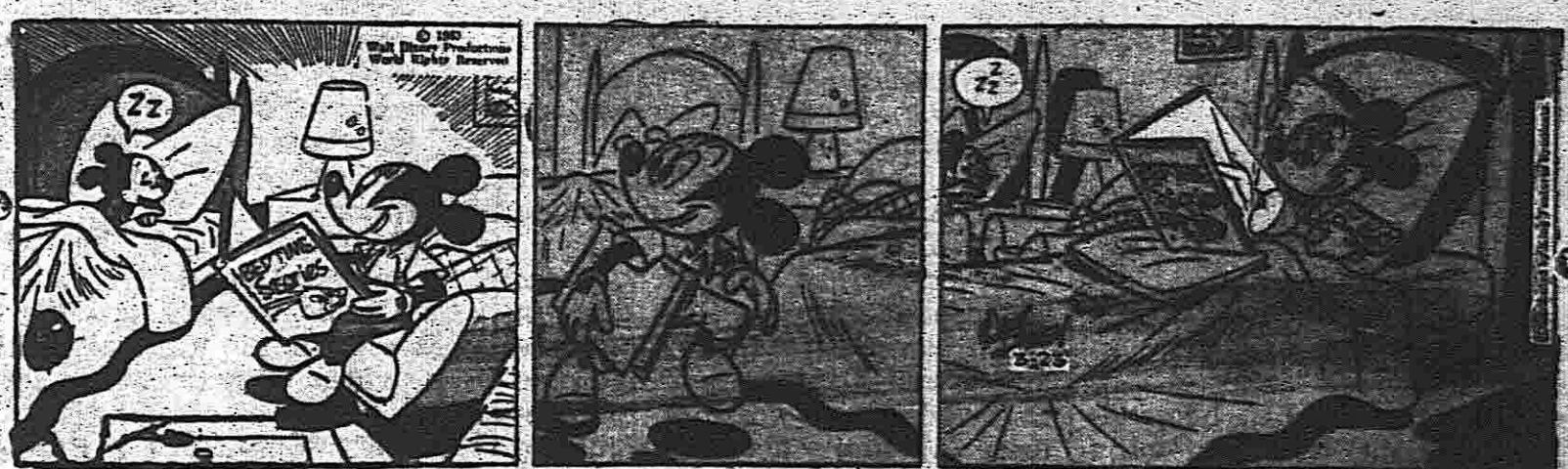
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## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney





## Iraq Establishes Control Over 14 Kurdish Villages

DAMASCUS, Syria June 16, (AP)—Iraq claimed Saturday that its army has established control over 14 more Kurdish villages in the stronghold area of rebel Leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

The claim, carried on Baghdad Radio, said Barzani's guerrillas suffered "heavy losses and fled from villages under intensive army fire."

The department earlier claimed that 300 rebels had been killed in the same district on Thursday.

The report further claimed that two Kurdish tribes in the north have pledged allegiance to the Baghdad Government. It said chiefs of the two tribes sent telegrams to Baghdad offering to join the five-day-old Government struggle against the Barzani rebels.

## China Sends New Note To USSR On Party Affairs

TOKYO, June 16, (AP)—Chinese People's Republic Saturday sent a new note to the Soviet Union on talks to discuss ideological differences between the two countries, Peking Radio said.

The Radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said the Chinese note, in reply to a Soviet letter dated March 30, was handed over in Moscow by Chinese Ambassador Pan Tzu-Li to Mr. Suslov, Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Contents of the new Chinese note was not announced.

## TSHOMBE REFUSED ENTRY INTO FRENCH TERRITORY

PARIS, June 16, (Reuters)—Mr. Moise Tshombe, the Katangese Leader, will not be allowed entry into French territory because his papers were not in order when he arrived here earlier Saturday, it was announced last night.

Mr. Tshombe flew into Orly Airport from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, earlier Saturday, but was not allowed to leave the airport because he had no entry visa.

Airport Police took him to a transit lounge to await instructions from the Government.

More than 12 hours later he was still at the airport after spending the day in a luxury hotel within the customs area.

Police barred reporters and photographers from approaching him.

Questioned by telephone in his hotel room, Mr. Tshombe declined to make any statement.

"I am ill, and I only want one thing—medical treatment," he said.

Members of his entourage said he had come to Paris for eye treatment.

Official sources said Mr. Tshombe would not be allowed to leave the airport for Paris.

He would be put on board an aircraft leaving for Rhodesia or for another country which would accept him, the sources added.

Airport sources said there was no flight leaving for Rhodesia last night and that Mr. Tshombe was expected to spend the night in the hotel.

The next flight for Rhodesia leaves here on Monday.

The sources said they understood Mr. Tshombe had asked to be allowed to go either to Switzerland or Belgium, but that neither country had accepted him.

An AP dispatch from Leopoldville said the Congolese Govern-

## DEFICIENCIES IN ON-SITE INSPECTION METHODS Eisenhower Administration Accused Of Suppressing Scientific Evidence

WASHINGTON, June 16, (Reuters)—The former Eisenhower Administration was on Saturday accused for suppressing scientific evidence said to show serious deficiencies in proposed on-site inspection methods for policing a nuclear test ban agreement.

The evidence was given in 1958 to a conference of experts in Geneva by Dr. Harold Brown, then a member of the U.S. delegation and now director of the Defence Department's Research and Engineering Division.

Dr. Brown's evidence was outlined in a book published here on Saturday entitled "nuclear ambush-the test ban trap" written by the diplomatic correspondent of the Washington Star, Earl Voss.

To the knowledge of the author, the grave weaknesses in the on-site inspection method outlined by Dr. Brown were never brought to the attention of the American public, let alone the world public, Mr. Voss wrote.

"It is true that in the fullness of time, the verbatim records of the conference of experts were made public.

"But there is a real question whether the Eisenhower Administration acted in a responsible way by, in effect, suppressing the information that on-site inspections would be practically useless to detect a sneak nuclear shot in case a test-ban agreement were signed."

Publication of the book coincides with the announcement this week that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will confer again in mid-July in Mos-

cow in an effort to agree on a nuclear test ban treaty.

The issue of inspection has proved the stumbling block to previous attempts to reach agreement.

"It is clear from the verbatim records of the conference of experts, at least from July 21, 1958, that the facts on the near-hopelessness of on-site inspection were known and accepted as official administration judgment," Mr. Voss wrote.

"Yet the on-site inspection method was permitted to become a point of principal reliance for effective control of a nuclear test ban. There was no official, responsible warning that this principal point of reliance was a mirage.

## Wilson Urges More East-West Meetings

Labour Leader Returns From Moscow Trip

LONDON, June 16, (AP)—Harold Wilson, Leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party, flew home from a week's visit to Moscow Saturday convinced there should be more meetings between East and West Leaders.

His visit, he told newsmen at London airport, was the first made by a British Party Leader for about four years.

It is a great tragedy there are not more meetings between Eastern and Western Leaders, he said, adding that this idea had been warmly supported by Soviet Leaders.

Mr. Wilson said that at his first meetings with Mr. Khrushchev they had a very frank discussion about the German problem.

"Mr. Khrushchev spoke of this very forcibly so that there should be no doubt as to what the Soviet position was," said Mr. Wilson. "Mr. Khrushchev made it very clear that, if there was any question of nuclear rearmament for Germany, it would make a great deal more remote.

Mr. Wilson said he felt Mr. Khrushchev and other Soviet Leaders very much welcomed the tone of President Kennedy's recent speech.

"I think they thought it was a good step forward for the U.S. President to talk for the first time in these terms," he said.

Mr. Wilson said that in his broadcast to the Soviet people Friday, he told them it seemed more difficult to get two East and West leaders together than it was to get two Cosmonauts on the moon.

These include measures to curb the power of Godfrid Munongo and Evariste Kimba, Tshombe's deputy, the source said.

There was speculation here that Tshombe had been bluffed out of the Congo by the Leopoldville regime by a deliberate leakage of reports of his imminent arrest.

It was thought unlikely, however, that the Central Government had really intended to put the Head of copper-rich Katanga behind bars.

Reliable sources said the Leopoldville authorities, who have been working steadily to undermine Tshombe's power in Katanga, had read a series of articles to be planted in Leopoldville newspapers threatening Tshombe.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 16.—Dr. Schmidt Horix, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany left Kabul for home yesterday afternoon; his term of office as GFR envoy in Kabul has ended.

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 16.—The Directorate of Education of Mazar-i-Sharif province opened a village school for boys at Zeeraki village in Darrah-Soo District on Thursday. The ceremony was attended by local officials and citizens.

KABUL, June 16.—Mr. Mohammad Aman, Chief of the Laboratory of Virology returned to Kabul yesterday morning after visiting Dund District in Kandahar Province to initiate campaign against the spread of Black Leg Disease. Mr. Aman supervised inoculation of 2500 heads of cattle in the area.

## Fleece Exporting Company Makes Good Profit

KABUL, June 16.—The ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company for exporting fleece was held at Push-tany Tejaraty Bank on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Gharwal, the President of the Company presented last year's report of the firm's activities. It was decided that the profits of the Company, amounting to one million and eight hundred thousand Afghanis should be added to its capital.

The Company was floated in 1959 with a capital of two million and four hundred thousand Afghanis; up to the present it has made a net profit amounting to 60 per cent of the capital. Mr. Gharwal said that although the fleece—exported abroad in the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 was held up, yet in 1962 the whole quantity was sold in the United States and London.

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Reliable sources said the Leopoldville authorities, who have been working steadily to undermine Tshombe's power in Katanga, had read a series of articles to be planted in Leopoldville newspapers threatening Tshombe.

An AP dispatch from Leopoldville said the Congolese Govern-

ment Saturday summoned French Ambassador Count Ghislain Clauzel following Katanga President Moise Tshombe's sudden flight to Paris.

The Government had earlier asked whether France had agreed to let Tshombe enter its territory without either a passport or French visa. Well informed sources said the Congolese were considering the use of diplomatic pressure to make the Katanga Leader's sojourn in the French capital as uncomfortable as possible.

But these sources said Central Premier Cyrille Adoula and his Cabinet were privately delighted by Tshombe's disappearing act.

The cabinet pondered its next moves in Katanga when it met here Saturday morning.

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## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; TAMANGO starring: Curt Jurgens, Dorothy Dandridge and Jean Servais.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; SEVEN MIDWIVES with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 16.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates In Afghanis:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12,500 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,641 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,121 per French Franc  
Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 790 per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanis:

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 60.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12,682 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11,728 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10,250 per New French Franc

Af. 800 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 800 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

### KABUL GOLF CLUB NOTICE

"The first golf competitions of the 1963 season will be started June 7, 1963 at the Kabul Golf Course."

A driving contest, a hole-in-one contest and the first rounds for the Anderson Trophies will be held on the above date.

The driving and hole-in-one contests will begin at 8-00 a.m. Please have three balls ready.

Play for the Anderson Trophies will begin immediately after the driving and hole-in-one contests.

The scores posted for the first round of the Anderson Trophies will be used to determine the positions on the ladder for players with the same handicaps.

Request the above notice to appear in the next issue.

FOR SALE

1961 Volkswagen. In perfect running order. Complete with accessories and spare wheel. Tax paid.

Highest offer before June 30 accepted. Ring British Embassy No. 28512 between 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

WANTED

English Typists and Stenographers wanted by Agency for International Development.

Contact personnel.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +12°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 90

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1963 (JOWZA 26, 1342 S.H.)

## Iraqi Troops Kill 300 Kurdish Rebels

BAGHDAD, June 17, (Reuters)—The Iraqi Army fighting rebel tribesmen in Mosul Province in the far north have killed over 300 followers of the Kurdish Chief Mullah Mustafa Barzani and communists, according to an official communiqué broadcast by Baghdad Radio last night.

Arab and Kurdish cavalry of the Iraqi Army have cleared villages in the Nahle valley and Serraga mountains, the Radio said.

Since last Monday the army has been making a great sweep in mountainous northern Iraq, hunting down tribal partisans supporting Mullah Barzani.

The communiqué said northern and southern slopes near Sarsang, a one-time northern holiday and ski resort, have been combed and rebel outposts received "direct hits."

Some villages had sworn loyalty to the central Government and many tribesmen had surrendered since the military Governor's offer of an amnesty to those giving themselves up before June, the radio said.

Pravda said it was the flight of spaceman number one, Yuri Gagarin, which inspired her to

become a Cosmonaut.

She wrote a letter asking if she could fly in space. Pravda said, and the person who received this letter was able to read between the lines and see behind the modest words the beautiful image of the girl who now enchants the whole world."

The newspaper said Valentina had organized a parachutists group at her factory in 1959 and made the first jump to set the other girls an example.

Both Cosmonauts were shown in live television broadcasts from space last night as they crossed the Soviet Union. Both were seen talking to the earth.

As the two spaceships orbited close together, observers thought it possible they would attempt a rendezvous closer than the four miles to which Soviet Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich closed.

Valentina's call-sign is "Seagull." Bykovsky's is "Hawk." Soon after orbiting, Valentina's space-

ship passed close to Bykovsky's and they hooked up by radio to send a joint report to the Soviet Communist Party and Government and personally to Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Khrushchev radioed back warm congratulations and cordial wishes for a "happy journey."

Travelling at a distance from the earth of between 113 and 144 miles, Vostok six crosses the Equator at the same angle as Vostok five: about 65 degrees.

Happy crowds in Moscow's Red Square cheered the new venture and radio listeners heard Valentina's excited voice reporting from space: "Here is Seagull. I see the earth... I feel excellent...the machine is working well."

Television viewers saw her smiling hugely from her space-suit.

And an excited woman television announcer exclaimed: "dear, sweet, wonderful Valya."

QUEEN ELIZABETH CONGRATULATES VALENTINA

LONDON, June 17, (Reuters)—Queen Elizabeth today congratulated Soviet Union's first woman in space, wishing her a successful flight.

The Queen in a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, said: "I should like to convey my very warm congratulations to Your Excellency and through you to Valentina Tereshkova on her achievement as the first woman in space. I wish her a successful flight."

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# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
International Club; Fami Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

PRICE AF. 1

## A WOMAN IN ORBIT: VALENTINA TERESHKOVA "GIRL AND BOY'S" SPACESHIPS NOW CIRCLING EARTH SUCCESSFULLY

MOSCOW, June 17, (Reuters)—Valentina Tereshkova, the attractive, 26-year-old tractor driver's daughter yesterday became the world's first space-girl. Midnight reports said she was preparing to sleep in her space-ship Vostok six circling earth every 88.3 minutes.

About 14.5 seconds away from her in space was her fellow Cosmonaut Colonel Valery Bykovsky in Vostok five, who was launched into orbit three days ago and at 1900 GMT last night was completing his 38th orbit.

A special edition of Pravda last night continued to build up the picture of Valentina—in a personal talk to the twin Cosmonauts earlier yesterday. Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, asked if he could call her "valya."

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become a Cosmonaut.

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## His Majesty Confers Medal To Baghlan Farmer

KABUL, June 17.—The Medal of Agriculture ("Kurbana") conferred by His Majesty the King upon Haji Saber By, was presented to him yesterday by Dr. Keshawarz, the Acting Minister of Agriculture. Haji Eaber By is a farmer from Baghlan, who has taken great pains in developing his farms, especially Japanese mulberry plantations for the use of silk-worm industry.

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 17, 1963

## HOW TO CLEAN THE CITY?

Although the sanitation project launched by the Kabul Municipal Corporation, declaring a restricted area against flies, seems at the surface to be a modest and limited one, yet it could lead to a vast system of cleaning the city. The Mayor has appealed for people's co-operation and has asked them to consider the project as one launched by themselves and render their assistance for its successful implementation as responsible citizens. This co-operation should be made available.

The project has been launched in an area of the city where the problem of sanitation as such is not all that acute. The Municipality has done this as a first step to see to what extent such a project is applicable. It will be enlarged in the future so as to embrace all parts of the city.

Although we do not have the slightest intention to belittle this very important step by the Municipality it is imperative to point out that any project of this nature could only become successful if and when the basic causes leading to proliferation of flies are eliminated. Providing a network of drainage for the city should have been considered when the first foundation stone of this city was laid on planned basis. Until we do not think of ways and means to eliminate the sources creating diseases sanitation projects will in the long run prove useless.

It is indeed important that in a very short time the Municipality should publicly commit itself to build a regular system of drainage for those parts of the city where houses have been built on a planning system. The older sections of the city are apt to be destroyed as time passes, and there, too, it is our hope that no reconstruction project will be launched without first making full provisions for a drainage system. It is also hoped that international organizations concerned should also help and guide the Municipality in launching task and hope for its success.

## WORLD TRADE NECESSARY FOR WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

World trade is a vital condition for world economic and social progress. It is a necessary condition, for progress at the stage in the history of the human race on which we are now embarking, is of course, in no way a sufficient condition. But that is another story. In the present paper I am concerned only with the world trade as a necessary condition for world economic and social progress.

What can we do to facilitate and stimulate world trade in a truly effective way?

Here I must make a confession of faith. It is my deepest conviction that we would start on the wrong road if we aimed at the creation of blocks, whether they be small or large. Too much of the discussion today has centered around questions like this: Should we aim at a Nordic block? Or at the perfection of the EFTA block? Or should we aim at a Commonwealth-EFTA-United States block?

When thinking of world economic and social progress we must free our minds completely of the concept of blocks, whether they be small or large and whether they be economic, political or military. World economic and social progress depends on the organization of something which is of a purely international trade nature and which in principle—if they so desire—be adhered to by any country or group of countries regardless of internal economic system or race or creed. (The EEC may, of course, adhere if it any country or group of countries so choose). And the adherence of that wants to join, must be possible by a fairly simple administrative arrangement which will assure automatic balancing in international trade we shall never be able radically to eliminate the strangulation effect which is produced because each country separately has to protect its balance of payments. Under certain circumstances these separate actions may even create a general scramble for liquidity which causes a substantial part of human and physical resources to be laid idle. This is a particularly important aspect of international trade at a moment where there is a threat of world depression.

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

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

A very typical example in this direction is the Hazarib, a Mohmand tribe, which for many years have specialized in tea trading. Of about 700 families, today only 30 have any animals. They still move between Nangarhar and the Kabul area, but now almost exclusively on lorries. This nomad trading, which I have sketched, is a peculiar feature in Afghan nomadism, and one of the solutions open to nomads to solve their immediate problem. Nomadism is, as we have found in Afghanistan, and also in all other areas, a way of life, an occupation, which is not self-sufficient. One does not find any nomads living exclusively on their own products, they are forced to be in relation with other occupational groups, farmers, artisans etc., most important of course are farmers. In different geographical regions nomads have tried to cope with this situation in different ways. In Arabia and in Saharab robbery was previously a respected job, and through robbery they obtained the vital agricultural products for their survival. In Afghanistan the nomads have developed trade, through which they accomplish the same, and as a result of this trade, or from wealth from other sources, many have been able to acquire lands, so they are not dependent on others to get the vital agricultural products they need. Quite a number of nomads have acquired lands at different places along their route though this does not always imply that they settle immediately.

This nomad trade has as far as I can see, already passed its climax, the bazars have become smaller, the trading facilities for the local people have improved, the money payment also slowly diminishes the barter trade, and the traders realize that their difficult life can be changed for an easier equally profitable one. Quite a lot of these traders have acquired lands either in the Hazarajat, Logar or other regions, and some have already settled there, and again others have modernized and become lorry owners.

We take the sanitation project launched by the Municipality on Saturday to be the beginning of this very important task and hope for its success.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

In welcoming the agreement of the American Government to ship 47,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan as economic assistance, the daily Anis of yesterday in its editorial hoped that it would help in keeping the price of wheat and flour in the market stable.

It is important to keep the price of wheat which is the most essential food in Afghanistan from rising abruptly, because in addition to affecting prices in general it would lead to a situation which the farmers feel compelled to sow wheat instead of some other important agricultural commodities such as cotton and beet root.

The result will be not only a set back in our industrial production using these items as raw material but the country will lose substantial amount of the much-needed foreign currency obtained from the export of these raw materials.

The editorial also said in case the imported wheat is suitable for sewing and is of a better variety it could be used partly for this purpose quite advantageously.

The same issue of the paper carried a note by Mr. Mohammad Shafique from Karta-e-Wali suggesting that other traders should also be allowed to act as agents of Volkswagen company in this country.

The Indamer Company, said the note, which at the moment is the sole agent of Volkswagen has monopolised the import of spare parts needed for such cars. Generally speaking the establishment of such companies is considered an economic asset for the country, but the way this company is operating can hardly achieve this end.

The customer faces many difficulties when he refers to Indamer to get his car serviced. First of all he is told that the part or parts needed are not available in the Company stores. As soon as a consignment of spare parts arrives it is dispensed with almost immediately. A customer must, therefore, be constantly on the watch so that he may not miss his chance of getting the part he needs.

Prices for these parts are no where near being reasonable and they are set as the company wishes. It has been witnessed that some parts which are also available in the bazaar are sold at much lower rates than the Company prices.

The Company, continued the note, does not hand over the parts to the customers but insists that its own mechanics should service the car; again the charges are very high and the standard of the service is highly disorganized, quite low. It cannot be understood whether Indamer rates are being checked by the concerned authorities or not? Can something be done to put a stop to such unwarranted monopolies, concluded the note.

## Radio Kabul Programme

## MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES  
First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-15; Music 3-15-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
Western Music:  
5-00-6-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES DEPARTURE:

## DEPARTURES:

KABUL-KANDAHAR  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30

KABUL-DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL-BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

ARRIVALS:  
KANDAHAR-KABUL  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

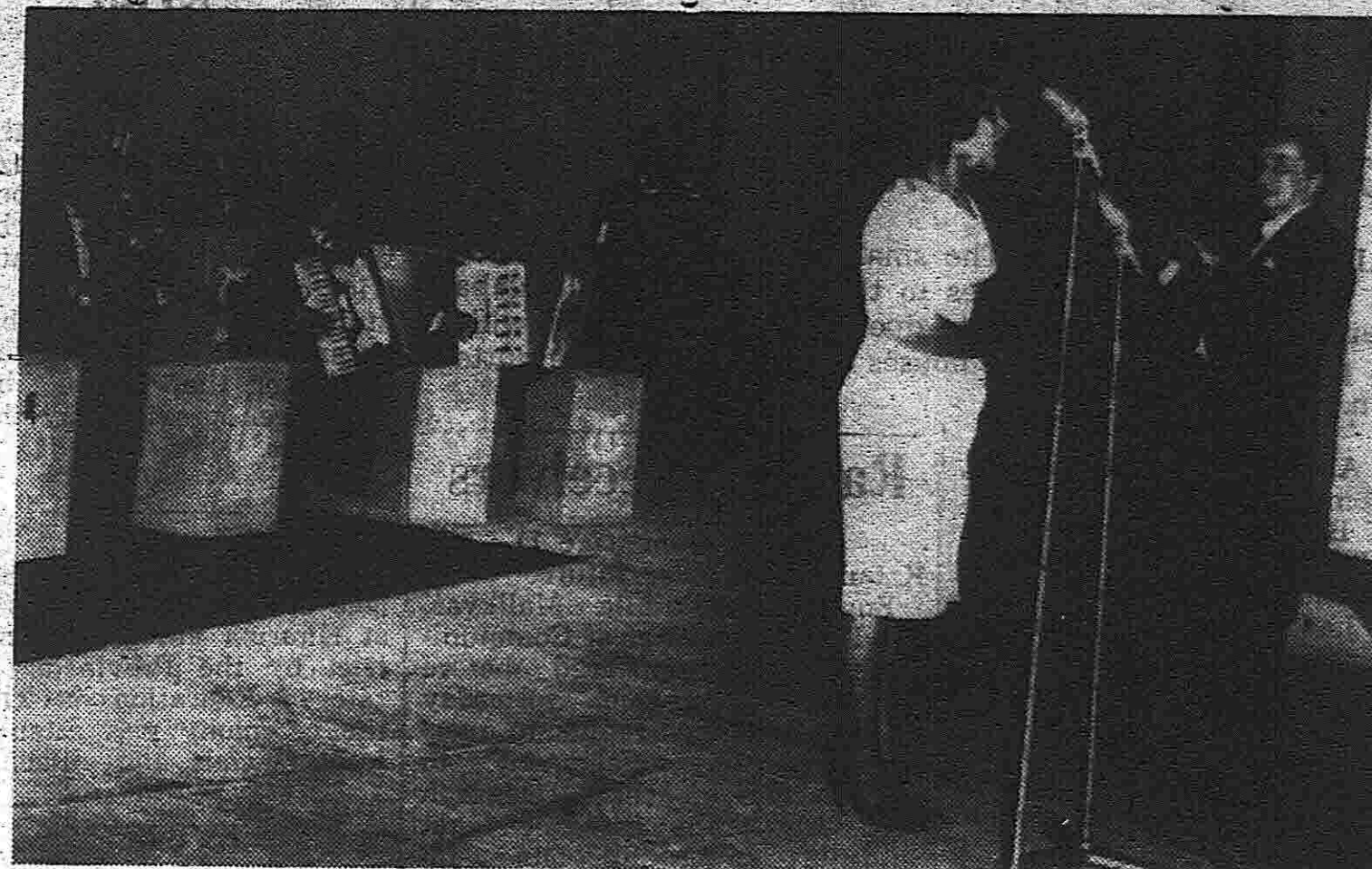
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20697-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 23810

## Pharmacies

Karta-Char  
Afghan  
Iqbal  
Inayat  
Nizam  
Phone No. 23829.  
Phone No. 22919.  
Phone No. 22743.  
Phone No. 20080.  
Phone No. 22603.

## Concert By Kabul Radio Orchestra



Mrs. Zheela one of the most favourite vocalists of Radio Kabul, singing a number at Kabul Nandari before a highly enthusiastic audience.  
Mrs. Zheela's soft and romantic voice has won her many a devoted fan. Her enchanting voice is coupled with a warm personality. She is seldom found without a smile on her face.

## SHIBERGHAN: A FLOURISHING CITY IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN

The District Government of Shiberghan is situated at a distance of 800 km. northwest of Kabul to the west of Mazar. It is 390 metres above sea level. Shiberghan had no modern buildings until 1936. It consisted only of some shops, narrow streets lined by mud-houses very poorly constructed. However, its unique position from the view point of cotton, wool, karakul and carpet production, made Shiberghan a key city in the north to benefit from the construction schemes for many Afghan towns. Between the year 1937 and 1951 foundation for "new" Shiberghan was laid. Several main roads and a public park were among the first to be constructed. A mosque, a Government building, and a modern hotel were also built. These were completed in 1942, at a time when Shiberghan was a section of the Mazar Province.

The completion of construction work was ordered by His Majesty the King some three years ago when Shiberghan was administratively separated from Mazar. The area set aside for the town was 2,000 metres square. Construction was divided into seven sections. In the first stage 380 lots were distributed to people who needed to construct private homes. These homes were designed and built in one or two stories in accordance with a plan approved by the Municipality of Shiberghan. About ten acres of land was set aside for the residences and offices for specialists, officials and employees of the Petroleum Research Centre, the proof for the presence of petrol in Shiberghan, increased industrial possibilities for Shiberghan. It also caused an influx of population to the town.

By 1962 fifty three modern, sturdy structures were built for Government offices, municipality and other economic and industrial concerns. Most of the 380 lots distributed among the residents of Shiberghan, have also been completed. Most of the raw materials, needed for construction, do not exist in Shiberghan and should be imported from far distances: 20 to 40 kilometres. Stones needed for masonry work are sold according to how much they weigh. Likewise, timber came from Saripul and Sangi Charok. Timber for windows and doors, door hinges, door knobs, etc. and glass came from Kabul and Mazar. The local Government authorities, however, have come into the picture by helping the citizens in the transport of construction equipment. As a result, today the new Shiberghan has taken on the form of a really modern town.

Plans for the expansion of forest areas and trees have been implemented. The Agriculture Ministry's nursery has now more than 50,000 saplings. The central section of the town's wide lanes have also been used as nurseries for evergreens and citizens have been offered the use of saplings from these nurseries in their homes.

The Petrol Exploration Authority has helped dig a deep well in Shiberghan for drinking water for the use of which currently pipes are being laid into homes. Power is procured from a diesel generator producing 24 kw. and the local government authorities are planning the purchase of a bigger generator with more capacity.

The cinema house, built for about 2 million Afghans two years ago is among the most beautiful structures in town. The public hospital when completed will have equipment to receive 15 inpatients and treat almost all kinds of sicknesses in its out-patient section.

The Shiberghan Industrial Company employs 400 workers in its 17 different sections. Established in 1960, the Company began production of construction material such as brick, windows, doors, furniture, cement fence blocks as well as carpets and other textiles. Today it produces 500 sq. metres of carpets, 750 sqm. of galeams (another form of woollen rug) and 7,000 sqm. of cotton textiles annually. Its carpentry section takes care of almost furniture requirements. Cement tubing, and fence-blocks are produced by the thousands.

A section for shoe manufacturing, established in 1962, tans 5,000 skins a year and manufactures annually about 1,000 pairs of shoes.

The kilns, also belonging to the Company, produce 1.2 million of gypsum annually. In this way construction work goes on without stop in Shiberghan centre it is not long when this town will be a modal town in design and centre of various small industries as well as some important products such as petrol and natural gas.

## THREE GERMAN GLOBETROTTERS IN KABUL

Three German hiking students, arrived at Kabul recently with the aim of getting a first hand knowledge about Afghan people as they have done in other countries. They are Klaus Stolling, 22 years old, Raphael Reich, 26 years old and Dieter Lamek, 21 years. These three did not travel by the most convenient means of transportation, the aeroplanes, but preferred to make their way overland. This is how they give their impressions about this country.

"Entering Afghanistan through the border post of Islam Qala, we were very surprised to be welcomed to this country in the German language: 'Herzlich Willkommen in Afghanistan'."

"Already on the first day we were invited by an Afghan family and came to appreciate the Afghan hospitality which is famous all over the world. In Herat we visited the magnificent Big Mosque and were guided by very helpful students through the picturesque bazars."

"We found out that it is a pity that only very few tourists visit Afghanistan which is not spoiled at all by the international tourism snobism, but was able to keep its unique originality."

Klaus who travelled already through the South Americas and Africa did not expect the people to be simple and honest as they are in the villages.

Raphael who saw so far only the high developed countries in Europe thinks that Afghanistan has all the facilities to modernize itself. The three students hope that with all this modernization, already started all over the country, the historical past will not be covered.

Dieter who compared Afghanistan with all the other Muslim countries was impressed to find the people faithful in God and content with their lives. Arriving in Kabul after having visited Kandahar, they were fascinated by the contrast between the ultra modern buildings and the picturesque 'Chi Khanas' or tea houses standing so close together.

"We were astonished to see so many foreigners helping Afghanistan. We visited the International Club of Kabul where Americans, Russians, Germans and Afghans sat together in a friendly atmosphere."

"In a couple of days we are obliged to leave Afghanistan as we are supposed to be in New Delhi within the next two weeks to participate in a Congress of the Civil Service International."

"Although it was only in Tehran three weeks ago that we met each other for the first time, we have decided to travel together as all of us have the same aim, that is to be in Tokyo in 1964 for the Olympic Games. Meanwhile, having more than a full year time, we intend to cross Pakistan to reach India and to spend then the summer months in the cool north of Kashmir, Nepal and other hill resorts. Thereafter, we would like to see most of the points of interest in India and then to be in South East Asia for the winter season, where we hope to earn some money enabling us to continue our trip. This should not be too difficult with Klaus playing the guitar, Raphael the Harmonica and Dieter being the vocalist. Our combination proved already in Tehran to be successful where we performed at the Miami Nightclub, as well as at the Shoukufe-Noh."

One thing is sure for us, we shall remember Afghanistan as a wonderful country and will not fail to visit it again in the near future.

## Blondie By Chic Young





## New British Envoy Arrives In Kabul



KABUL, June 17.—Mr. A.J. De La Mare, the new British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul arrived by air in Kabul yesterday afternoon.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. De La Mare, who is 49, and is married with three daughters, has been a member of the British Foreign Service since 1936. During this time he has served in Japan, Korea and the United States of America. His last appointment was in the Foreign Office in London.

## Tass Denies British Paper's Charges

MOSCOW, June 17. (Reuter).—The Soviet News Agency Tass Sunday denied that former Soviet Assistant Naval Attache in London Eugene Ivanov had conducted any negotiations about British mediation in the Cuba crisis.

The Earl of Arran, a British newspaper columnist, told the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, Captain Ivanov had suggested to him last October that the British Government call a summit meeting on the Cuba crisis.

Ivanov was a lover of model Christine Keeler, and is one of the central figures in the security aspects of former War Minister John Profumo's affair with Miss Keeler.

Tass said "certain bourgeois newspapers" had been trying to tie up the Profumo affair with matters of Britain's security, hinting at Ivanov's complicity.

"Apparently to lend weight to such fabrications the newspapers printed definitely-inspired allegations that Ivanov during the Caribbean crisis either conducted or tried to conduct some kind of negotiations with British representatives about Britain's mediation in settling the Caribbean crisis."

## FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-story house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartavali.  
All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 22745.

## How Fire Destroyed 115 Houses In Small Mountain Town Of Kaja?

JALALABAD, June 17.—The small town of Kaja, situated at a distance of 45 kilometres to the south-west of Jalalabad suffered heavy loss of property due to the conflagration which took place on June 10th; 115 houses and 142 shops were gutted down.

Mr. Abdul Kader Kazizadeh, the Commissioner of Khugiani told a Bakhtar correspondent on Saturday that the fire spread rapidly due to the strong wind which had been blowing since a week, the easily combustible timbered structures and the presence of large stocks of timber, kerosene and other oils; absence of modern equipment and a fire-department also contributed to the losses.

He disclosed that the authorities had distributed tents among the populace and plans were being drawn up to provide effective relief to the victims.

Mr. Kazizadeh praised the work done by officials, students, and the military and police personnel, but, he said, lack of fire-fighting equipment and the blustery wind made their job difficult.

The losses would have been more serious, he said, if assistance had not come from Jalalabad and Kabul, whence the fire-brigade arrived at nine in the evening.

KABUL, June 17.—Engineer Artgemenkov, Chief of the Moscow Institute for Survey and Research arrived in Kabul yesterday; he was met at the airport by Mr. Ebadi, the Deputy Mayor of Kabul and certain officials of the Kabul Municipal Corporation. During his fortnight's stay in Kabul, he will confer with the Municipal authorities about building plans for the city.

## Radio Receivers

(Contd. from page 1)

Kabul in the near future. Engineer Nasratulla Malikyar, the Deputy Minister of Communications also appeared before the Law Commission yesterday to deliver written replies to questions regarding amendment to Section (26) of the Telegraph Act. Mr. Malikyar agreed that in future any contemplated increase in postal and telegraph rates would be brought before Parliament for its approval.

The Finance and Budget Commission in its meeting yesterday took under consideration the planned establishment of a sub-divisional government at Wardak.

## Rumanian Plane Crashes Killing Twenty Six

VIENNA, June 17. (Reuter).—A Rumanian chartered airliner with 27 passengers and four crew aboard crashed in southeast Hungary yesterday.

A Budapest airport officer said there were no survivors. The traffic officer said by telephone the plane was on a flight from Munich to Bucharest and Konstanz and all the passengers were tourists from West Germany.

The Hungarian news agency MTI said a committee of experts

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Abdul Shukoor Babakarkhail, the Director of Education of Ghazni Province laid the foundation stone of the regular primary school for boys at Waghaz in Jaghatoo District on Saturday. The single-storey school is being built in an area of 2 acres. The land and funds for the school building have been provided by the local populace.

KANDAHAR, June 17.—A village school for boys was opened at Khurma village in Terin District by the Provincial Directorate of Education on Thursday; the ceremony was attended by local officials and citizens.

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul returned from Tehran to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul left for Moscow yesterday; Ambassador Antonov is on leave.

KABUL, June 17.—A boy's village school was opened by the Directorate-General of Education of Kabul Province yesterday at Kutta-Chashikhoy in Deh-Subz.

had left Budapest to inquire into the accident, between the villages of Totkomlos and Bekesamson.

In Cologne, a spokesman for the West German airline Luft-hansa said a Rumanian twin-engine Ilyushin-14 which they had chartered from the Rumanian Airline Iarom took off from Munich early yesterday for Konstanz on the Black Sea but had apparently not arrived there.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 p.m. Russian film; KOTOZOV with translation in Persian.  
At 8 and 10 p.m. English film; THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; WILD DOG with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; SEVEN MIDWIVES with translation in Persian.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN with translation in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 17.—The following are the free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank

**Buying Rates In Afghani**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.60 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.85 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7228 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

### FOR SALE

1961 Volkswagen. In perfect running order. Complete with accessories and spare wheel. Tax paid.  
Highest offer before June 30 accepted. Ring British Embassy No. 20512 between 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

### WANTED

English Typists and Stenographers wanted by Agency for International Development.  
Contact personnel.

### FOR SALE

Peugeot car excellent condition apply Commercial Attache French Embassy. Tel 23171 morning hours.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +33°C  
Minimum +12°C  
Sun sets today at 7:16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:53 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 91

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1963 (JOWZA 27, 1342 S.H.)

## FOREIGN MINISTRY'S ANSWER TO REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

### Creation Of Understanding And Mutual Trust Soundest Way For Friendship, Says Spokesman

KABUL, June 18.—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in response to a question regarding certain statements and broadcasts made recently concerning regional co-operation between a number of countries, including Afghanistan, told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday that Afghanistan's neutrality and non-participation in pacts, upon which the country's foreign policy is based, is always directed towards the maintenance and further consolidation of friendly ties with all peoples and nations on the basis of mutual respect.

"Afghanistan," the spokesman stated, "by maintaining this attitude, has been able to co-operate actively and with understanding with neighbouring and other countries of the world for the attainment of national goals and service to the cause of world peace; in future, too, our efforts will be directed towards this end."

The spokesman said: "We believe that the soundest way for the promotion of friendship and close ties between nations and settlement of differences between them lies in negotiation and amicable means because real and lasting friendship will not be possible without the creation of understanding and mutual trust between nations."

"Afghanistan," he said, "by following the basic policy of neutrality and non-participation with pacts will continue her efforts for the promotion and consolidation of friendship with all nations."

## Agriculture Ministry Trying 400 Kind Of Wheat

KABUL, June 18.—The Ministry of Agriculture is experimenting with 400 varieties of local and foreign wheat and barley with a view to finding the amount of yield, resistance to disease, and suitability for Afghanistan's climate.

The Director of Botanical Research in the Ministry of Agriculture is reported to have told Bakhtar correspondent that experimentation with 400 varieties of wheat and barley began in 1956 at Aliabad, Najjarikhana and Nangarhar experimental farms.

He said that good results have been obtained with special varieties of American and Chilean wheat. These varieties, he said, have shown commendable resistance to the rust disease.

Forty tons of the American variety have been imported for distribution among farmers and efforts are being made to procure substantial quantities of the Chilean variety for this purpose.

KABUL, June 18.—Mr. Richard H. Bergstrom, Swedish Ambassador at the Court of Kabul who is at the same time the Ambassador of Sweden in Iran, left Kabul today for Tehran.

## Dr. Yousuf To Leave Hospital Soon

KABUL, June 18.—A report from Vienna says that Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's health is improving satisfactorily. He is expected to leave hospital on June 19th for rest at Bad Gastein in southern Austria.

## Urgun To Become Community Centre In Pakhtia

KABUL, June 18.—Preliminary survey of the rural development project at Urgun in Pakhtia Province has been completed.

Urgun has been selected as the centre of the project in view of its agricultural, industrial and climatic potentialities.

The Director of Statistics of the Department of Rural Development, upon return to Kabul after surveying the project told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday that the Urgun project would include Central Urgun, Pir Koti, Sarobi, Ziro and Nikka areas totalling 3,280 sq. kilometres and covering 97 villages with a total population of 64,832.

The project, he said, will be launched next year and a number of primary-passed students of Urgun will be trained as field-workers.

PARIS, June 18. (AP).—Madame Jacqueline Auriol, noted French speed pilot, Monday expressed joy at the Soviet announcement that a woman has been launched into space.

She added, however, that she did not think the reaction on a woman in space would be much different than that of a man.

Madame Auriol said it will be interesting to know the long-time effects of women flying in space. As for normal flight, she said, she had not noted any adverse effects.

Madame Auriol, daughter-in-law of a former French President, last week flew a Mirage III jet plane to a woman's speed record on a fixed 100 km (62 miles) course.

She was timed at 2,030 km an hour, compared with the previous time of 1,926 km an hour.

## New Local Govt. In Chak-i-Wardak

**Assembly Approves Plan**  
KABUL, June 18.—The 7th session of the Afghan National Assembly, held under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Assembly, yesterday morning approved the creation of a local government in Chak-i-Wardak district; the quorum was 148.

The proposal to form the new District has already been approved by the Council of Ministers and scrutinized by the Law and Finance Commissions of the House.

The new District will include 17 villages with a total population of 12,597.

During discussions on the proposal, Deputies for Pulikhumry, Jebel-U-Sera, Taluqan, Bamiyan and Bagram asked for clarifications, which the Chairman of the Law and Finance Commissions provided. The proposal was adopted unanimously.

## OMAR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KING MAHENDRA

KABUL, June 18.—Mr. Mohammad Omar, His Majesty's Ambassador at New Delhi, who has also been appointed Ambassador at the Nepalese Court, presented his credentials to His Majesty the King Mahendra of Nepal in Khatmandu on June 14th.

## Mrs. Etemadi Praises Valentine Tereshkova

KABUL, June 18.—Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, Vice-President of the Women's Welfare Society has sent a cable to Moscow on behalf of the Society congratulating the Soviet air authorities on the successful flight in outer space by Miss Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut.

## Macmillan Wins Grudging Majority In Commons After Debate On Profumo's Affair

### Wilson Says Premier Gambled With British National Security

LONDON, June 18. (AP).—Harold Macmillan won a grudging vote of confidence Monday night to continue as Prime Minister despite a sex-security scandal which has rocked Britain.

The vote in the House of Commons was 321 for the 69-year-old Conservative Leader and 252 against. Some of his own Party members voted against him. Mr. Macmillan thus won a majority of 69.

The Conservatives hold 95 more seats in Commons than all the other parties together. A number of Conservative Party members had stated during the six and a half hour debate that they would not vote for Mr. Macmillan and the voting total made it clear that they had been joined by the dissident colleagues.

A tentative estimate of the number of Conservatives who had abstained from voting to express their displeasure with Mr. Macmillan's Leadership of the Gov-

ernment was 30. The crucial vote came on a technical procedural motion by the Labour Party opposition to adjourn the House. The Conservatives opposed the motion, which made it a clear-cut vote of confidence under House of Commons tradition.

The vote closed a tense Commons debate during which Mr. Macmillan defended his action in the Profumo scandal as just and honourable.

He spoke after Labour Party Leader Harold Wilson accused the 69-year-old Prime Minister of putting politics ahead of the nation's security.

The Government's 69-vote margin came after Mr. Macmillan had (Contd. on page 4)

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shay-e-nay; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Panir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

PRICE AF 1

## Red Crescent Needs Effective Government Assistance

### Prince Ahmad Shah Enumerates Plan To Be Fulfilled By Society

KABUL, June 18.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said in an interview yesterday without effective Government assistance it is not possible to undertake any comprehensive measures for the development of the Society.

His Royal Highness said there are sources of revenue in the country which if made available to the Society would considerably strengthen its financial status without imposing any noticeable burden on the Government's budget.

The Prince stated that wishes for the development of that humanitarian Society were manifold, but without the assistance and co-operation of the Government and the people it was impossible to fulfill these wishes.

He said a decision for example, to transfer to the Society the moveable property owners of which are not known, would greatly strengthen the Society's financial status. Similarly, said the Prince, it was possible for banks and commercial organizations to allocate on a regular basis a set percentage of their annual net profits to the Red Crescent fund.

## Two Famous Nationalists Die In Pakistani Jail

**Brief History**  
Giving a brief history of the Red Crescent Society, the Prince said, it was established thirty years ago and functioned for nearly eighteen years within the framework of various Government departments. Afterwards it was made a separate department outside the framework of Government offices.

Although during the past twelve years the rate of the Society's growth was not as rapid as desired yet during this period the Society became a member of the International Red Cross and was able to round up some capital.

The Prince then gave a brief summary of the assistance given by the Society to distressed persons at home and abroad. His Royal Highness also pointed out that the new role which the Society is expected to play demanded to chart a new organizational structure. This he said was done along the lines of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in other countries.

He said an operational manual has been prepared on the basis of which Red Crescent units would be able to reach the scene of a natural catastrophe without much loss of time.

His Royal Highness pointed out that the Society had discussed matters related to the training of nurses with public health and other concerned authorities.

Another plan which is being considered by the Society, said the Prince, is to collect more blood adding that not enough publicity has been given for blood donation so far. He expressed appreciation for the blood donated by the Afghan soldiers. He expressed the hope that the society would be able to assist in taking blood donations for the new blood bank which is due to be established by the Ministry of Public Health.

His Royal Highness stated (Contd. on page 4)



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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 18, 1963

## President Brezhnev's Visit To Afghanistan

The visit by President Brezhnev of our friendly and neighbouring country the Soviet Union to Afghanistan which is scheduled to take place October 12 this year will provide for yet another chance to further expand and strengthen the already friendly relations between us. Other Soviet leaders, including Prime Minister Khrushchev, have paid visits to Afghanistan and similarly our leaders have visited the Soviet Union where they have been received with great hospitality, warmth and sincerity.

President Brezhnev's visit to our country is taking place at the invitation of His Majesty the King. And thus we are sure the people of this land will accord an enthusiastic and great welcome to him.

Relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union during the last forty five years have developed on such a satisfactory and logical basis that very few examples of it could be found in any other part of the world. There has been a fruitful and constructive system of co-operation between these two neighbouring countries which are having different political, social and economic systems. In 1955 after Prime Minister Khrushchev visited Afghanistan, our great northern neighbour offered to help Afghanistan in its development projects. Afghanistan was just about to launch its First Five Year Development Plan. And the co-operation rendered by the Soviet Union for the implementation of that Plan proved as an important factor in its success. The Government of the USSR has taken an active interest in the current development plan also.

The exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries, and also at other levels, have been an effective and important factor in the strengthening of ties between nations; and us. There should be more such it is in this context that the people of this country are waiting to welcome the leader of

## Can Attitudes Be Changed Quickly?

By B. YUSUFZAI

Implicit in every development plan is the innermost hopes of the planner to enlist the support of all the people of the land in carrying out the plan objectives. Among factors which stand out in bringing about this atmosphere in a developing country is change of attitudes. This is what I am set out to discuss and look into ways and means of introducing the change to the mind of common man and speak of his role and his share in the developmental stake and his unity of interest to that of common advantage. This is a process of education and when we speak of education we immediately think of schools, colleges and universities. We also cannot help thinking of the cost involved and the time to be spent. Education is a long term programme calling for patience and perseverance. But can we reach our objective, i.e. change of attitude, through shorter means? The answer is the affirmative and practical experience of many developing countries verifies this contention; progress.

This is what a short range of education by means of radio should aim at, that is a practical plan of change of attitude. I believe all classes of the society regardless of sex, age or social status. It would not aim at educating the public in trades, arts and sciences but it would concentrate on establishment of unity of mind and ideas within the progress made in analysis of human behaviour and in related social sciences endow us with knowledge and experiences needed to carry out a programme of this nature successfully. To take a practical example from our own experience in this field, let us look at the role which was played by radio in this society. No one can deny the change which came about within the last decade in social and cultural thinking of the people, and unity of certain basic national objectives. I am certain if this effective instrument is used more intensively in propagation of our developmental efforts, its results will be spectacular. The farthest corner of this land can be reached and informed of the goals and objectives for which we are working. People from all walks of life can be thought of their rights and duties. They can be informed of laws and regulations governing their life. They can be encouraged to demand justice when their rights are violated. As how to implement this scheme and bring radios to places where there are no modern facilities a practical approach would be to import and distribute about 50,000 transistor radios per annum with the next four years of the plan among rural people. The cost of which should not exceed \$2 million per year is an investment to assistance if called upon. Also worth the returns.

Former Shepherd's Son Becomes Cosmonaut

Cosmonaut Colonel Valeri Bykovsky the pilot of Vostok-3 was born and raised in a family whose story is characteristic of hundreds of thousands of Soviet families who have experienced the beneficial influence of the social transformations which have taken place during the forty-five Soviet years.

The cosmonaut's father, Fyodor Fedotovitch, comes from a large peasant family. His elder brother died during the First World War while on active service, his other brother, the present cosmonaut's uncle, returned from the front an invalid. Their parents died at an early age. Fyodor Fedotovitch worked as a farmhand on rich estates. His life track brought him to the coal mines.

When Bykovsky was about four he got into a pond and if not for his sister, who was his elder, one could hardly say how this would have ended. At the age of six he found himself caught on an upper branch of a very tall tree, and to the hives of youngsters in the Moscow suburbs, in a word, he was a trouble maker. Without waiting just an ordinary boy of ten. But for help he fell from the branch after his fourteenth birthday. He felt he had to become more serious. Many important and necessary things appeared in his life.

While a child he dreamt of becoming a sailor just as his father. But then an instructor of a flying club came to the school and enthusiastically started to tell the senior pupils about aviation sport he selected the boldest of them but under one condition: only good pupils would be allowed to go in for aviation sport. Bykovsky signed up, but the teacher said: "I won't sign for you because you made a poor showing at the last lesson." "But I'll make good tomorrow," he insisted. "Those born to crawl will never fly," the teacher retorted either jokingly or seriously, making him understand that this was the end of the talk. Did she ever guess what her carelessly said words meant for the persistent lad? In the final analysis he not only received the necessary certificate but successfully finishing the flying club, enrolled in a pilot school and now has to his credit years

of piloting jet fighters. The little spare time Valeri has spends with the family. Once Valeri unexpectedly returned home from his aviation unit and calling his father aside, quietly, in order not to upset his mother, received his "blessing" for his new work. His father did not conceal the fact that he was excited. One thing was gratifying—that his boy had matured, had become serious and resolute. And this meant that he would be fit for his new work. True enough Fyodor Fedotovitch, with much experience behind him, could not rid himself of the idea that his son's account about flights in outer space seemed rather fantastic. After saying goodbye to his son he kept thinking about his own life, not without pride did he think about his son, recalled his youth. The son of a former shepherd was to become a cosmonaut!

Meanwhile a young man is in outer space who has the good luck of continuing the exploits of his friends.



of piloting jet fighters.

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Meanwhile a young man is in outer space who has the good luck of continuing the exploits of his friends.

## Ben-Gurion's Resignation Officially Announced

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, June 18, (AP).—Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who is expected to be called to form a new Government, formally announced the resignation of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in Parliament Monday, but on the sidelines efforts were still being made to persuade Ben-Gurion to change his mind.

Leaders of the Social Democrat Mapai Party so far have been unsuccessful in their pleas, well-informed sources said. The official Trade Union Paper, Davar, described Ben-Gurion as the recognized leader of the people, even by those who did not agree with him. But the opposition Party Paper, Herut, said Ben-Gurion had lost the confidence of most of the public, adding that his resignation would create a valuable opportunity for reforms.

The same issue of the paper carried an explanatory letter by the giving the up set in the balance of production and demand for electricity as the sole reason for week lights in certain parts of the city. The letter is in reply to a number of notes published in the paper earlier in which complaints had been forwarded about the unsatisfactory condition of illumination in the city.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* devoted its editorial to the projected official visit to be paid by the Soviet President His Excellency Brezhnev.

His Excellency Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is due to visit Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King on October 12.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, said the editorial, have always had friendly ties since they established diplomatic relations with each other some forty three years ago. These relations have been not only friendly but they have been also constantly developing.

The Soviet Union, continued the editorial, rendered valuable and friendly assistance for the implementation of Afghanistan's First Five Year Development Plan; it has continued to do so in our Second Plan. This, said the editorial, was an outstanding example of this amicable ties existing between the two countries.

The signing of trade agreements and the exchange of cultural and artistic delegations have been additional factors in strengthening these friendly ties.

Afghanistan, through adherence to its traditional policy of non-alignment and reservation of the right of free judgment in international problems, following the principles of the Bandung Conference has always expressed its interest in the world peace; this policy of Afghanistan has been met with appreciation by all the peoples and nations of the world, including the USSR.

Many events have taken place during the past forty three years; but Afghanistan and the Soviet Union following the principle of mutual respect, friendly understanding and peaceful co-existence have lived as two neighbours enjoying the full co-operation of each other, providing a good example for the world.

The visits exchanged between the leaders of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union so far have contributed a great deal towards strengthening ties of mutual friendship. It is a certainty that the forthcoming visit by His Excellency Brezhnev to this country would constitute yet another factor for the further development of relation between Afghanistan and the USSR, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial welcomed the step taken by the Municipal Corporation by launching a campaign against flies in a restricted area of Shepur.

After pointing the dangers involved in not fighting against flies which are most effective germ carriers, the editorial said the old part of Kabul city where a large number of people live in greater need of such a project, which it is hoped the Corporation and the concerned health authorities would launch in an appropriate time.

Sources where the flies can breed rapidly should be eliminated first and then every effort should be made on behalf of individuals to destroy flies in the houses as well as in the offices.

The same issue of the paper carried an explanatory letter by the giving the up set in the balance of production and demand for electricity as the sole reason for week lights in certain parts of the city. The letter is in reply to a number of notes published in the paper earlier in which complaints had been forwarded about the unsatisfactory condition of illumination in the city.

## Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

6-00-6-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

KABUL-KANDAHAR

Dep. 13-40 Arr. 15-15

KABUL-MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

DELHI-KABUL

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40

BEIRUT-KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

MAZAR-KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

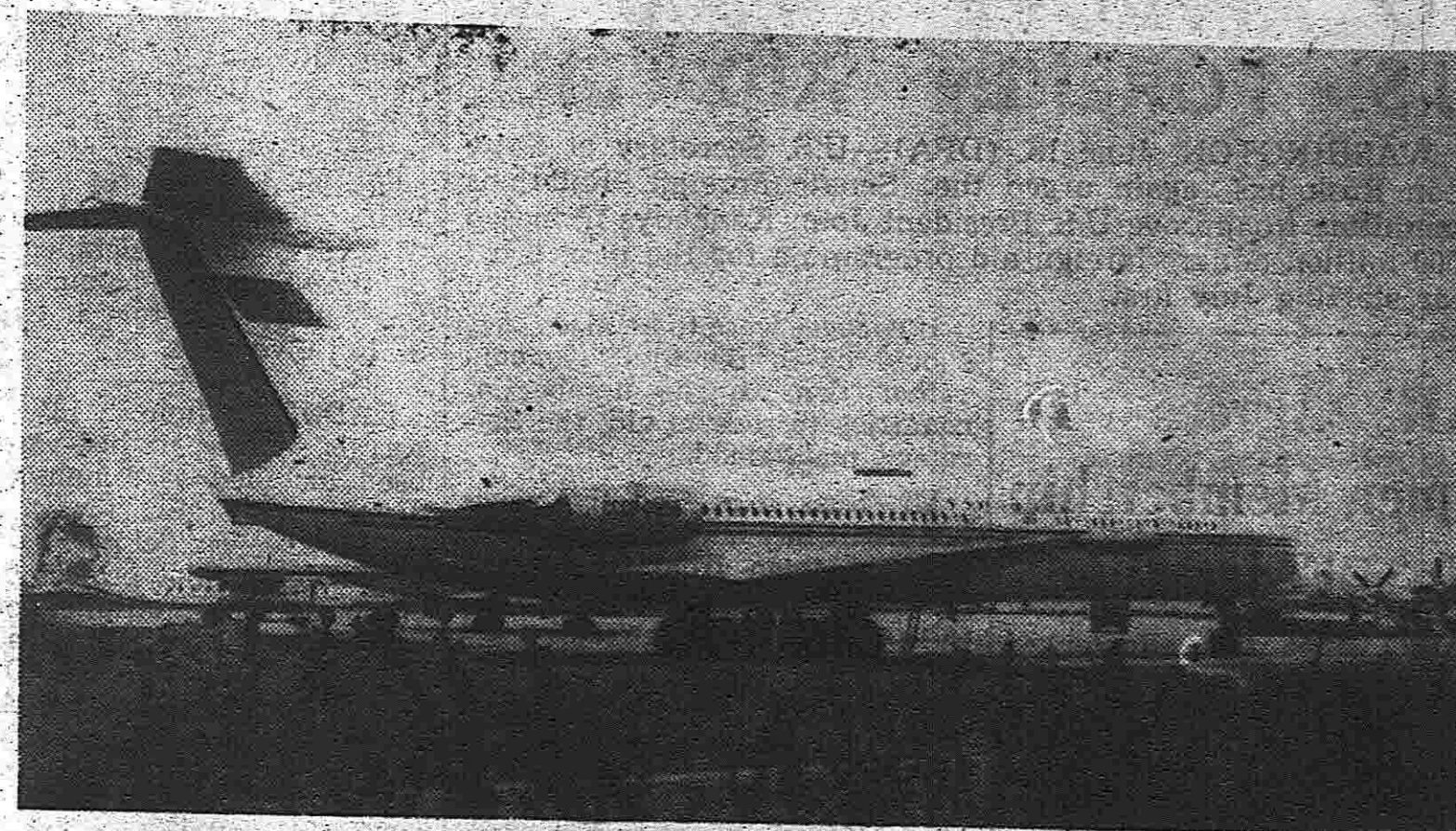
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-30122  
Police 29607-31122  
Traffic 20129-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 23519

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Darsa Phone No. 24222  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23828

## Jet Airliner To Carry 160 People



160 passenger, four turbo-jet liner "IL-62" made its first trip on its test flight on June 4 and landed at Vnukovo Air-

field in Moscow. This plane seen above at Vnukovo Airfield has been designed by group led by General Plane

Designer S. Ilyushin and after passing all its tests will be used for serving on passenger airliners.

## ILO HAS WORKED FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE THROUGH SOCIAL JUSTICE

Following is the text of a speech delivered by Mr. Hafizullah, Government Delegate Afghanistan at the recent conference of International Labour Organization held in Geneva.

First of all, at this very late hour of the sitting, I would like to congratulate you on behalf of the Afghanistan delegation on your being elected as President of the present session of the Conference.

Afghanistan acquired membership in the International Labour Organization in 1934 with full confidence in the high aims of that Organization. We believe that the I.L.O. since its inception, has taken great steps towards the goal of promoting peace through social justice. While our country has benefited from its membership in the Organization and from technical assistance in related fields, it has never withheld its sincere co-operation for the attainment of the objectives as far as its means permitted.

While we appreciate the great services that this world Organization has rendered to human beings in the past by improving working conditions, promoting social justice and eliminating poverty, we hope that it will render better services for the peoples and nations of the world in the future.

We congratulate the Director-General and appreciate his task. He has devoted his Report to the problems relating to the structure and programme of the I.L.O. and has made useful suggestions on the desirability of changing, expanding and adapting its future

programmes and activities to the world's changing situation. He draws the attention of the International Labour Conference to the important problems that need careful thought in order that, after an exchange of ideas, proper solutions may be found.

We share the Director-General's view that "the I.L.O. is at one of the critical points of its history, at one of those points where it may be possible to swing outwards from accustomed courses into a new and larger orbit of action. Such an opportunity now presented by historical circumstances can be realised only through the concerted wills of the I.L.O.'s membership. It requires common agreement on basic objectives; a clear sense of priorities; and the adjustment of the I.L.O.'s methods and of its means to the changing world situation."

In our opinion, common agreement on basic objectives, observation of the principle of priorities and a clear sense thereof, is not only useful, but essential. We, in Afghanistan, are following these principles in the implementation of our national development plans. The lack of balance between the goals to be achieved and the means at our disposal compels us to do so. Since the means of the I.L.O. do not permit it to attain all aims and objectives at the same time, it is therefore necessary that it consider the most important goals first and adjust its means and methods to the world's changing situation.

Afghanistan, as a developing country, notes with great interest

the important point mentioned by the Director-General in his Report about the division between north and south, i.e. the division between the industrialised countries who enjoy a relatively high level of income and the developing countries in which income is very low. It is therefore desirable that international co-operation exist and be created between these two categories to eliminate poverty from the world.

In his Report the Director-General suggested that in the future the programme and working methods of the Organization be adjusted to consider the above points. This is promising and encouraging to the people belonging to the latter category, who have big tasks in developing the economies of their countries and attaining higher standards of living and social well-being. The I.L.O.'s commitment to peace and freedom is the important subject in the Director-General's Report—this has attracted our attention.

Afghanistan is a peace-loving country and follows the traditional positive policy of impartiality and non-alignment. We are in full agreement with the Director-General's view that "the I.L.O. should explore all possibilities of promoting fuller international co-operation towards the solution of social and labour problems common to industrialised nations whatever their political or philosophical complexions". This co-operation will be useful for the well-being of the world force which constitutes the backbone of the developing countries.

## RADIO SIGNALS FROM OTHER PLANETS

PART II

A more advanced form of life on planets 18 light years away is not sufficient; the beings living on the planets must also have technology and science at their disposal. If we assume that the life duration of the technical state takes about 100,000 years, Dr. von Hoerner has calculated on these estimates that the possibility of finding a planet with technically versed beings then shrinks to a ration of one amongst one million stars. We would have to bridge no less than 800 light years by means of radio signals to the next ten stars, where beings can be held to live with the necessary technical knowledge that would permit them to reply. These technically talented beings, by the way, would have to cover the very same distance if they wanted to get down to our earth. For this reason Dr. von Hoerner does not believe in "flying saucers".

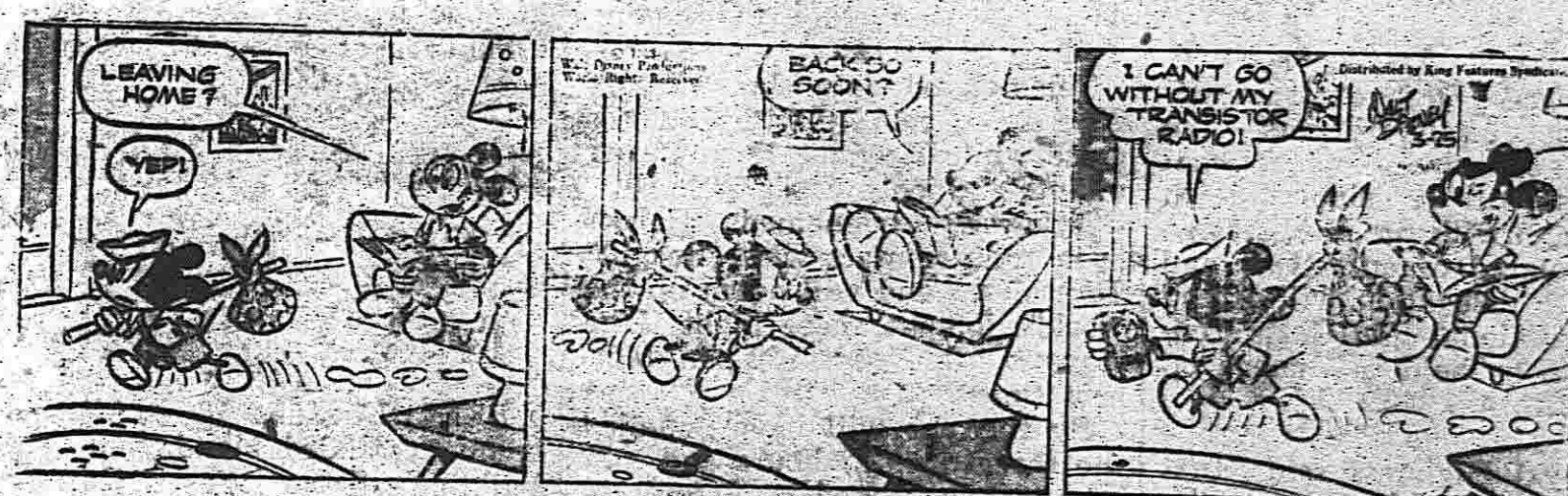
If our estimate is correct, the Heidelberg scientist says, we would have to wait 1,600 years for a reply if we were now to send out contact signals to the planets in the universe. All that, however, presupposes that these signals will be understood, a question that is as open as many other things. As the first stronger radio signals of the earth, were sent out forty years ago, these impulses, which travel with the speed of light, are only 40 light years away. That is they are nowhere near a planet which could be suitable for a reception of the signals. They would be received there after another 760 years. Practically the possibility must be discounted that we can wait for an answer to our own signals. It would take 1,600 years to receive these signals (800 years to the target planet and 800 years back), and in any case, at a distance of 800 light years there are 1.6 million stars among which there will be only a very few who would be capable of receiving the signals. Vice versa we cannot expect the "technicians" on these far-away planets among the millions of millions of stars to spot our earth of all places as the place of origin of these contact signals.

According to Dr. von Hoerner's view, all we can do is to attempt to try and receive signals that have already been sent off by other planets. If we happen to pick up any signals we must scan the entire sky, for it is practically pointless to search among the 1.6 million stars at 800 light years distance for ten planets at the most which are broadcasting contact signals in search of new partners or maintain local radio stations or already have interstellar communication contact with another civilization. The American astronomer Drake at the observatory of Green Bank, where Dr. von Hoerner has worked for some time and where he returns from time to time, had already attempted in 1959 to locate "life suspicious" stars and tried to receive such signals without success. Science, therefore, has to rely on "angling" such signals from space by chance.

We asked the Heidelberg scientist whether under the circumstances it is really worthwhile trying to receive signals from other beings in space. His answer was: "Yes one should try and imagine what a success it would be for us men in view of the great power of intellectual contact."

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney





## MACMILLAN

(Contd. from page 1)  
pleaded for the "sympathetic confidence" of the House of Commons and the nation in the dilemma posed for him by the crisis.

He had called upon his followers to pronounce on his honour, justice and prudence by voting for him. And he had acknowledged in detailing the facts that his own security services had kept him in the dark on several vital aspects.

Rarely, if ever, in his 17 years as a Cabinet Minister had Mr. Macmillan been subjected to a criticism as severe as that administered Monday by opposition Labour Party Leader Harold Wilson.

"He gambled desperately on the hope that nothing would ever come from this, Mr. Wilson asserted. 'He was gambling with national security'."

Mr. Wilson said it might never be known whether any state secrets had been leaked by Profumo to Soviet Union.

He argued that Profumo's affair with Christine Keeler had become "a triumph success for the Soviet espionage authorities" because they succeeded in deepening American suspicions of Britain's ability to preserve security.

Voting figures disclosed that 27 Tories abstained from voting for the Prime Minister. This was far from the Government's worst showing in a major policy test. Earlier this year, they won by margins of 56, 28 and 26.

Mr. Macmillan left the Chamber after the vote looking pale and grave.

There was tumult behind him. Labourites cried "resign resign". Tories formed themselves into a solid body cheering and waving papers at their departing Leader.

He turned and bowed gravely toward them, then walked out. As he left the Chamber, he took out a handkerchief and dabbed at his eyes.

Mr. Wilson said he brought Dr. Ward's letter to Mr. Macmillan's attention together with an account of a conversation Dr. Ward had with a Labour member of Commons in April.

The conversation, Mr. Wilson added, "took the lid off one corner of the London underworld—vice and dope, marijuana, blackmail and counter blackmail, violence and petty crime, together with references to the former Secretary of State (Profumo) and the Soviet Attache (Ivanov)."

Mr. Wilson said that on May 14, five weeks after he wrote to Mr. Macmillan, the Prime Minister replied, "there seems to be nothing in the papers you sent which requires me to take any action."

During the debate Mr. Macmillan, said that Security Chiefs had failed to pass on to him reports that model Christine Keeler had been asked to extract secret information from her lover, War Minister John Profumo.

Mr. Macmillan described the failure to pass the reports on to him as "very unfortunate."

The Head of the Security Service had not rated them as of great importance, he said.

The Prime Minister said 21-year-old Miss Keeler had told someone last January she had been asked to obtain security information about the transfer of documents from America to West Germany.

This request—which she had not carried out—had come to her from Dr. Stephen Ward, a Society Osteopath who introduced War Minister Profumo to her and to Captain Eugene Ivanov, Soviet Naval Attache.

Then last March somebody else had asked her to find out when the West Germans were likely to get the atomic bomb.

## RUSK URGES CONGRESS TO APPROVE \$ 4,500 M. U.S. FOREIGN AID BILL

WASHINGTON, June 18 (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk has again urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve U.S. President John Kennedy's proposed 4,500 million dollars foreign aid programme for the next fiscal year starting July first.

## UAR Agrees To Yemen Membership In Federation

CAIRO, June 18, (Reuter).—UAR has agreed to Yemen's request to join the proposed Arab Federal Union, according to a joint communique quoted by the Middle East News Agency last night.

President Abdullah Al Sallal of Yemen, now visiting here, expressed his country's support for the proposed union between UAR, Syria and Iraq, the communique said.

President Sallal yesterday had talks with the UAR Government leaders.

## Kennedy Holds Bi-Partisan Talks On Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, June 18, (AP).—President Kennedy conferred with Congressional Leaders of both Parties again Monday in his search for bipartisan support for a civil rights programme that one conferee said "will cover everything."

This assessment came from Senate Republican Party Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois who told reporters also, he believes there is an "area of agreement" between the Republican and Administration leaders on a number of proposals.

President Kennedy continued his efforts to ease racial tensions around the country by calling in 200 religious leaders for a late afternoon discussion. The President wants them to exert moral leadership in their communities to bring about racial equality.

## Red Crescent

(Contd. from page 1)

that since the Red Crescent Youth Association and the Sarendoy (boy scout) had similar goals, close co-operation between the two bodies will be established in the future.

He said steps are being taken to further strengthen the Society's provincial branches, adding that these include construction of suitable buildings and first aid centres.

His Royal Highness said the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the international Red Cross will be celebrated in Afghanistan with the co-operation of the related organizations and an Afghan delegation will attend the International Red Cross Conference to be held in Geneva on August 27th.

His Royal Highness said that the Society was discussing the formation of a "defence passive" force with concerned authorities.

If changes were to be made they should be in the total amount rather than in the number of countries to receive aid, the Secretary maintained.

Mr. Rusk expressed the views last night in answering questions, most of them from Committee members who have indicated dissatisfaction with the way the aid programme is being administered.

When asked by Senator Wayne Morse whether limitation on nations eligible for U.S. assistance was to be preferred to a direct cut in the programme, Secretary Rusk replied that the administration must maintain "flexibility" to aid nations in need. He expressed fear that the Morse proposal would create an inflexible situation.

There were 107 nations enjoying some kind of U.S. assistance, Mr. Rusk disclosed 79 of these nations received assistance from the foreign aid programme and the others participated in the food for peace programme.

Mr. Rusk said of the total number of countries sharing in the foreign aid programme, eight nations receive 50 per cent of the economic aid, and ten countries get 80 per cent of the military aid.

The question dealt primarily with two issues: (1) the need for Western European allies of the United States to contribute more of their own funds to aid developing nations, and (2) the restrictive trade practices of some of these European nations.

Secretary Rusk assured Senator Morse and the other members of the Committee that the United States was continually urging Western European allies to increase their aid programmes. But they have problems of priority, some internal, he pointed out, which have to be settled first.

## Bykovsky Completes 60 And Valentina 20 Orbits Around The World

MOSCOW, June 18, (Reuter).—Lieutenant Colonel Valerian Bykovsky's spaceship Vostok Five had completed 60 orbits by eight a.m. Moscow time (9:30 A.S.T.) today while Lieutenant Valentina Tereshkovas Vostok Six had made 29 the Soviet News Agency TASS reported.

Vostok Six had travelled 1,200,000 kilometres (about 750,000 miles) by that time the Agency added.

TASS said Valentina's working day began at 5:50 a.m. Moscow time while Valery woke at seven a.m.

The two cosmonauts reported they felt perfectly well and their flight systems were functioning well.

Telemetered data showed both fliers split soundly with Valery's pulse while sleeping 45 to 52 per minute and Valentina's 52 to 60. Bykovsky codenamed "Haw" is in radio contact with "Seagull" Tereshkova and will notch up the world's longest space flight if he stays in orbit after 1:22 p.m. Moscow time.

By then he will have equalled the three days 22 hours and 22 minutes achieved by Andrian Nikolayev on August 15 last year. Yesterday afternoon Bykovsky

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 18.—Fourth Year Students of the Persian Language Department in the College of Letters accompanied by their Professors left on an educational tour of Bamian Valley yesterday morning. They will carry out a detailed study of the historical monuments in the Valley. The tour is expected to last five days.

KABUL, June 18.—Empty barrels serving as dust-bins have been installed at a number of places near Shari-Naw Park by the Municipal authorities under a pilot project designed to prevent multiplication of houseflies; the measures, according to the Chief of the Department of Hygiene in the Municipal Corporation, has met favourable response on the part of the citizens of Kabul.

He appealed to the citizens to co-operate with the Municipality in this regard.

BAMIYAN, June 18.—The Revenue Officer of Yaka-O-Lung laid the foundation stone of a village school for boys at Smith-Kol village on Sunday. Land and funds for the school have been donated by the villagers. Another village school for boys was opened by the Directorate of Education of Bamian Province at Sultan-Rabat village in Punjab District on the same day. Land for the school has been provided by the populace.

KABUL, June 18.—Mr. S. N. Lal Srivastava, 31-year old scout leader, from Varanasi, India recently arrived in Kabul on his way to Greece. During 1960-61, he visited about 22 countries including Afghanistan.

Mr. Srivastava is on a study tour of scout movement in different countries. He had very valuable discussions with Afghan scout leaders.

Mr. Srivastava is carrying with him very happy memories of Afghan hospitality and friendship.

TALUQAN, June 18.—A regular primary school for boys was opened yesterday at Muqim-Chaman village by the local educational authorities. The villagers have provided one and a half acres of land for this purpose.

had already topped the time set up by Nikolayev's "space twin" Popovich who flew for nearly three days.

As rumours swept Moscow last night of a possible third launching to join the world's second group-space flight source forecast that Bykovsky a handsome dark-haired family man and shapely unmarried Valentina would land in time to be in Moscow for a tumultuous Red Square welcome next Sunday.

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## Bomb Explodes In East German Trade Ministry

BERLIN, June 18, (AP).—A bomb exploded Monday in the building of the East German Ministry for Foreign and Domestic Trade, the official East Ger-

## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **THE GIRL FRIDAY**, starring: Jane Calins and Count Moor.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BURNING HEART** with translation in Persian.

## ZAINEE CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TRIBUTE TO LIFE** with translation in Persian.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.



## USSR Company For Foreign Travel

We wish to inform you that in the period of July 7-21, 1963 3rd International Film Festival will take place in Moscow.

VAO 'Intourist' will receive tourists to the Festival on pension of the first class based at the price of 16 US dollars per person a day.

This price includes:  
(1) Accommodation in hotels of the first class with two persons in the room with a bath;  
(2) 3 meals a day in restaurant as per first class menu;  
(3) The tourists will be provided with individual transfers on the arrival and departure dates.  
(4) Portage of 2 pieces of hand luggage in the hotel and airport.  
(5) Excursions by bus with a guide-interpreter.

All the tourists arriving in Moscow to the Festival will be provided with tickets to several events of the Festival. USSR Company for Foreign Travel 'Intourist'

**FOR SALE**  
1961 Volkswagen. In perfect running order. Complete with accessories and spare wheel. Tax paid. Highest offer before June 30 accepted. Ring British Embassy No. 20512 between 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

**WANTED**  
English Typists and Stenographers wanted by Agency for International Development. Contact personnel.

**FOR SALE**  
Peugeot car excellent condition apply Commercial Attache French Embassy. Tel. 23171 morning hours.

man News Agency ADN said. The Agency said no one was injured but that the explosion caused damage.

Further planned bombings could be prevented because of the vigilance of Berlin citizens, ADN said.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +16°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-33 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast By Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 92

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1963 (JOWZA 28, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Afghan-Chinese Negotiations Begin IN SUCCESS OF TALKS

KABUL, June 19.—The first meeting of Afghan Chinese Boundary Negotiations was held at 3 p.m. Sunday at Gulkhana of Sidarat Palace.

The Chairman of the Afghan delegation, Mr. Zalmay Mahmud Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and United Nations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed warm welcome to Chinese Delegation on behalf of the Government and people of Afghanistan.

He added that the present negotiations will surely strengthen friendship and co-operation long existing between the two countries.

He said that he had full confidence that the negotiations will achieve speedy and satisfactory results.

Ambassador Hao Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China and Chairman of the Chinese delegation, expressed hope that the Afghan Chinese boundary treaty to be signed soon will become a new milestone on the road of development of friendly relations between the two countries.

An exchange of preliminary views on relevant question took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

## Iraq Claims Control On 5 More Kurdish Villages

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 19, (AP).—The Iraqi Army on Tuesday claimed to have won control of five more rebel villages in northern Iraq as government troops and planes went into the eighth day of mopping up operations against insurgents of Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

A statement from the Army Operations Department, broadcast by Baghdad Radio, also said nine other villages had surrendered "voluntarily."

It said Mohammed Salim Aghashos, one of Barzani's Chief Lieutenants in Agra, north of Mosul, Monday surrendered with his men.

Another top Barzani aid was captured on Sunday.

Tuesday's statement claimed that "scores of army deserter and civilians who had joined Barzani flocked back on Monday pledging allegiance to the government."

Inhabitants of Diale Province and the oil rich Khanakin District were warned on Tuesday not to aid or shelter any rebel in northern Iraq on penalty of death.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Abdel Salam Aref was quoted as saying the oil fields and installations in northern Iraq suffered no damage or interruption during the anti-rebel operations.

**Kurdish Attack**  
Another report in Beirut said: Kurdish rebels were reported on Tuesday to have attacked and set afire two oil wells of the Iraq Petroleum Company in northern Iraq.

Travelers from Baghdad said five Iraqi employees of the Western owned company were killed in the guerrilla assault near Kirkuk last Saturday.

They added that fires started by the Kurds have been gotten under control.

## Regular Donations To Red Crescent By Business Firms

## Chamber Of Commerce Applauds The Idea

KABUL, June 19.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce supported today the idea that the Banks and commercial organizations should contribute a percentage of their net profits to the Afghan Red Crescent Fund.

The proposal came from His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society when he told a Bakhtar correspondent on Monday that banks and commercial organizations could strengthen the Society's finances by contributing a fixed percentage of their net profits to its fund.

Dr. Noor Ali, the President of the Chambers of Commerce told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday that although Banks and commercial concerns had donated various amounts of money to the Fund in the past, yet, it was more desirable if the contributions were made on a permanent basis.

He pledged the Chamber's co-operation and assistance in this regard.

## Soviet-Chinese Ideological Discord Soviet Communist Party Declines To Publish Latest Chinese Note

MOSCOW, June 19, (Reuter).—The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has found it "not advisable" to publish at present the recent letter from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported on Tuesday.

The letter, dated June 14 and published in Peking on Monday, served notice on the Soviet Party that the Chinese wanted to raise Mr. Khrushchev's criticisms of Stalin and the "personality cult" at their Moscow talks on ideological differences next month.

from his craft at 8-30 p.m. (1630 GMT).

(Valentina's space ship is expected to come down after Bykovsky. But she said in a broadcast monitored in London: "I am ready to record data on manual descent.")

There was no mention of a descent in official Soviet bulletins. Bykovsky became a member of the Communist Party while in flight. Premier Khrushchev sent him a message saying his request for Party membership had been granted.

Bykovsky's capsule was losing altitude of about half a mile every time it made an orbit. By the end of his 66th orbit he had dropped 26.1 miles below the maximum altitude of 146 miles at

which he had started last Friday, and 13.7 miles in his minimum. This altitude was reported as 119.9 miles from earth at maximum and 98.7 at minimum. This compared with the 146 maximum and 112.4 miles minimum when he started.

With his altitude dropping, his orbital time was less. But neither he nor the scientists preparing the bulletins seemed to show uneasiness when his Vostok-3 capsule dropped below 88 minutes in making an orbit.

He had set the record distance in orbit as about 1,000,000 miles, while Valentina had piled up about 868,000 miles by late yesterday.

"Both cosmonauts feel well," the scientists' report said.

## AFRO-ASIANS APPROVE 4 RESOLUTIONS SOLVING UN FINANCIAL CRISIS

UNITED NATIONS, June 19, (AP).—The 56-Nation Asian-African group cleared the way Tuesday for General Assembly action to finance the U.N. Congo and Middle East operations through the second half of 1963.

## NEW ROAD TO LINK KHOST WITH GARDEZ

GARDEZ, June 19.—The work extending the new road linking Gardez with Khost began by Unit V of the Labour Corps on Monday.

Mr. Mohammad Reza, Director-General of the Technical Department in the Ministry of Public Works, giving details of the project, told a Bakhtar correspondent that the road will be completed in two stages; the first stage will carry the road forward from the Sato-Kundoo Pass to Gardez, and the second stage will extend it from the Pass to Khost.

Work, he said, has begun on the first stage of road-making operations. The new road will not only avoid curves and dips, it will also pass over masonry bridges and will be protected by diversion-ditches.

A 15-nation negotiating group had agreed on the four resolutions Monday night.

## Conclave Choosing New Pope Starts Today

VATICAN, City, June 19, (AP).—The conclave to choose a new Pope of the Roman Catholic Church opens Wednesday. At the first session, the 80 Cardinals take the oath of secrecy, formally check credentials of aides serving them and pray. Voting for a new Pope begins the next day.

Until a new Pope is chosen, the Princes of the church cast ballots four times a day—twice in the morning, twice in the afternoon.

The Vatican has not announced precise voting times. But observers expect the morning session to be concluded by noon and the afternoon session 1700 GMT.

Several police tried to push back the crowd as Profumo, looking very serious, stepped from the auto and walked around the side where his wife was sitting.

Mrs. Profumo, wearing a fitting black dress, a green head scarf and a long string of pearls, smiled slightly as she left the car. Then they walked quickly up the steps and into the house without speaking to anyone. The crowd was silent.

## ALGERIA TO FREE 1200 PRISONERS

ALGIERS, June 19, (AP).—A spokesman for Premier Ahmed Ben Bella said on Tuesday he will free 1,200 imprisoned Algerians if eight Frenchmen who aided the Algerian rebels are released by France.

The 1,200 Algerians were "harkis" or Algerians who served in French uniform during the latter part of Algeria's seven-year war for independence. The eight Frenchmen were jailed for helping the rebels during the war.

Ben Bella's spokesman said his offer would be communicated to the international committee of the Red Cross.

## BYKOVSKY BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR SPACE FLIGHT Soviet Cosmonaut Loses Altitude

MOSCOW, June 19, (AP).—Lt. Col. Valery Bykovsky Tuesday broke all records for flights in space—then sailed into his fifth day aloft despite a dwindling orbit.

His partner in space, Valentina Tereshkova, started her third day in orbit.

A late communique said Miss Tereshkova had completed her 46th orbit at 9-30 a.m. (AST). Lt. Bykovsky was said to have made 77 circuits by that time.

Both Soviet crafts were reported by Soviet official bulletins as doing fine and their pilots likewise. In this time aloft Bykovsky had grown a beard so black it made his occasional smile on television screens show like a white flash.

The beard was clearly visible in a live television broadcast



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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 19, 1963

## WAYS TO HELP RED CRESCENT

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah is working with full devotion and attention for the further development of the Red Crescent Society of which he is the President.

The Prince has suggested that more assistance should be offered to this humanitarian society by the Government and commercial organizations. He has said that for instance the Government could put unowned movable properties at the disposal of the Red Crescent. His Royal Highness has further said that commercial organizations could set a certain percentage of their net profit aside for the Red Crescent Society. No doubt that a number of these organizations already contribute some money to the Society; but what we hope will be worked out is that all commercial firms make a rule to specify a certain percentage of their net profit to help this Society.

The total capital of only 40 million afghanis which the Society has right now is in reality next to nothing. We think that the Afghan Red Crescent Society can become an effective organization not only helping the needy at times of distress and natural catastrophes but also can chart programmes designed at co-operating with other institutions concerned with public welfare. Establishing small industrial plants and farming projects, for example, will not only help a number of people providing them with work but also will contribute in economic construction of the country. This could be a worthwhile assignment which this humanitarian society might undertake if it has the necessary funds and capital.

It is on these basis that a drastic re-thinking must take place on ways and means through which this society has collected funds so far. The most popular channel for collecting Society a living institution funds by the Society until now has been voluntary contributions and donations, but now it

## REPORTED AGREEMENT ON THE LANGUAGE SOLVING U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS AT A GLANCE

Negotiators for all United Nations groups except the Soviet Bloc were reported to have agreed Monday night on the texts of four resolutions on financing peacekeeping operations. But the resolutions still needed final approval from the 56-nation Asian-African group and the 19-nation Latin American group before they could be submitted for adoption to the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee and to the Assembly itself.

The session, on financial questions, started May 14. The negotiations also started about that time. On May 31 these talks produced drafts of resolutions on (1) general principles on financing future peacekeeping operations, (2) financing the Middle East operation for the second half of 1963, (3) financing the Congo operation for the same period and (4) facilitating collection of U.N. members back dues for those two enterprises.

The Asian-African group did not finish discussing the May 31 drafts until on Monday. The negotiators then met again to take up the changes the group suggested.

## I.L.O. AND ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT: AFGHANISTAN VIEWS

We are also aware of the need felt in countries at the same stage of development for technical and financial aid from industrialized nations. I would like to add that in this connexion, the technical as well as financial resources of these countries are not sufficient to cope with even the most urgent needs. However, they must rely on such assistance. Afghanistan has benefited a great deal from economic assistance received from industrialized countries in the implementation of its development plans. It has to rely on such co-operation and hopes, as Mr. Morse expressed in his Report, that this assistance will be more effectively encouraged in the future.

**Three Basic Principles**  
The obligation that the I.L.O.'s commitment to freedom implies gives effect to three basic principles of universal value, which have been widely recognised in our country. They are freedom of labour, freedom of association and the primary of social objectives. All laws in Afghanistan recognise the principle of free choice of employment. In practice, the actions which endanger this freedom are prevented.

The Government of Afghanistan, while making every effort towards the material well-being of its people through the implementation of economic plans requires a balanced development in other fields of social life. Effective steps have recently been taken to achieve these objectives.

Introducing basic reforms in the administration of the country with a view to further implementation of democratic principles constitutes the policy of the new Government. One of these aims, pointed out by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan in his speech outlining his Government's policy, in social welfare. This offers the people a greater share in social and civic affairs and in the formulation of laws which would maintain social justice and the

time to find more important sources of income. Prince Ahmad Shah himself has many brilliant ideas to make this popular channel for collecting Society a living institution committed to public welfare. In this we hope he will be rendered all help he needs.

Diplomats following the negotiators said a compromise was worked out in this way:

1. In the early stages, the West gave in to an Asian-African demand that the resolution on general principles should contain a single paragraph hinting lower payments from victims and higher payments from aggressors.

2. But some members of the Asian-African group still insisted on something the West had refused—a hint that "aggressors" in such cases should pay more than other countries.

3. Asians and Africans also demanded that on a special scale of assessments to be combined with voluntary contributions for raising most of the Congo and Middle East money, less developed countries should pay only 35 per cent of what they would have paid under the scale for the regular U.N. budget—instead of the 45 per cent set out in the negotiators' draft.

4. In Monday's negotiations, the Asian-African representatives

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Campaign Against Flies". The Municipal Corporation has launched a local campaign against flies as promised by the Mayor earlier, and although it would have been better, said the editorial, if this campaign had been launched in the older part of the city where health conditions are much worse than the new part, yet the very step taken in this direction deserves all appreciation.

Since there is no proper drainage and sewage system in our capital, continued the editorial, and arranging for such a system involves large sums, therefore at present all efforts should be concentrated on stopping matters from getting worse as far as the present level of cleanliness is concerned; this task on the part of the people, the Municipal Corporation and the public health authorities assumes more urgency when considered in the light of the fact that the weather will be getting hotter and hotter every day paving the way for the outbreak of epidemics and seasonal diseases.

Two points may be mentioned in connexion with the Municipal projects continued the editorial, first that a campaign of this nature cannot be expected to succeed only in one locality, while this locality is in perpetual contact with the rest of the city. Secondly the campaign should become all embracing if it is to become successful at all. Cheap and effective solutions and powders for killing germs and flies should be made available for the public and special attention should be paid to shops selling fruit and restaurants and tea houses.

At the end the editorial stresses the role of the people in the campaign saying no matter what the Corporation does it would not mean anything so long as the people themselves do not start thinking of flies as their most deadly enemy and take it upon themselves to fight this enemy wherever and whenever they can.

The same issue of the paper carries a report about the newly established fruit preserving factory in Kandahar Province. The report is based on an interview with the factory's chief manager. One of the main reasons for the establishment of the factory, Mr. Mayar is quoted as saying, is to stabilize fruit prices in the home as well as foreign markets.

During summer the traders had to export large quantities of fruit for fear that they might go rotten due to heat. This resulted in a reduction of prices, and consequently a loss to the traders.

Yesterday's *Reyhad* in its editorial supported the call made by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Red Crescent Society for the strengthening of the Society's financial status.

The editorial drew attention of the well-to-do people to render greater assistance to that humanitarian society and hoped for its success.

MOSCOW, June 19. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic have signed an agreement "on the further development of co-operation," Mr. Alexei Kosygin, Soviet First Deputy Premier, said here last night.

## Radio Kabul Programme

## WEDNESDAY

**EXTERNAL SERVICES**  
First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

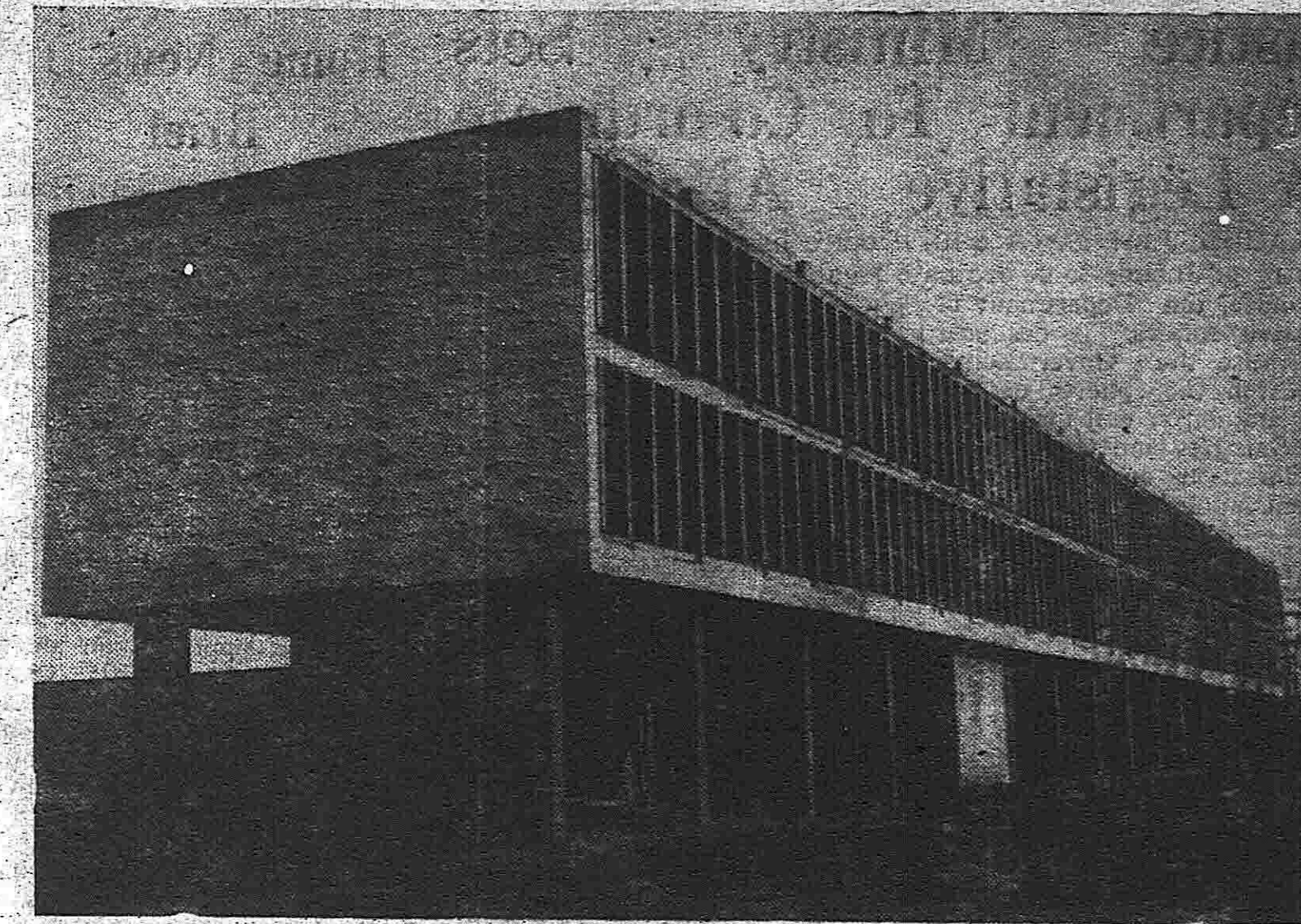
KABUL—HERAT  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50  
ARRIVALS:  
HERAT—KABUL  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30  
T.M.A.  
KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 12-00  
IRANIAN AIRLINES  
TEHRAN—KABUL  
Dep. 5 a.m. Arr. 12-00 noon  
KABUL—TEHRAN  
Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Wafan Phone No. 21026  
Sufizada Phone No. 22826  
Parsa Phone No. 24222  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829



The ultra-modern hotel now being built in Herat.

## HERAT: A HISTORIC CITY MOVING TOWARDS MODERNIZATION

By Our Own Correspondent

Herat, the ancient centre of culture, art, science and learning in Afghanistan, has of late begun transformation into a modern metropolis.

Centuries ago Herat was a thriving city with ideal climate where powerful rulers, famous men of learning, poets and religious leaders were being brought up. Unfortunately, however, the Changiz hordes utterly destroyed it in the year 618 A.H.

Rahni, famous historian says this about the beginning of Herat: "Alexander founded it. It is said that Alexander, on his quest to conquer China, encouraged the people of Herat to build the city and promised to pay them for their toil upon his return from China."

Moulana Saifuddin Herati has written a book called "The History of Herat". He relates eight versions of how and when the city was founded. One explains that the city existed long before Alexander's appearance on the scene but that only the city walls were built at his instigation chiefly with a view to protect the citizens against other invaders.

Today, however, not much is left of that ancient city; new structures in modern styles have replaced most of what had made Herat so famous. The very few relics of the days of yore that still exist clearly demonstrate the high degree of craftsmanship among the Heratis. It also shows that the city has known days of splendour and glory.

Herat received attention again during the Timurids during the 9th century A.H. The Timurids rebuilt Herat which had seen utter ruin at the hands of Chingiz and, later, Tamerlane. Once

again Herat became the centre of art and crafts as well as knowledge.

Shahrukh Mirza, one of the offspring of Tamerlane chose Herat as the seat of his Government and made it a heaven for students of art and learning. His Queen Gowharshad, too, nobly served the cause of the advancement of knowledge and of the fine arts.

The work, calligraphy, painting, science and literature received the highest amount of attention. In painting, Behzad, a noble man of the land, established a unique school of art which goes by his name to this date.

The last Timurid ruler was Sultan Hussain Baikara. He, too, followed the examples of Shahrukh. The minarets of Jam are the outstanding work of his reign. He also repaired the Herat Grand Mosque, actually founded by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghor.

The Herat mosque, though ancient in construction, is quite new in its lovely decoration. Almost all the tile work, now seen in the mosque belongs to the reign of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah. The intricacy of the flower and geometric patterns, the calligraphy of various chapters of the Holy Koran on tile, is noble preservation of an ancient art of Herat.

Many artisans worked at them for years. Many more are engaged, even today, in carrying out repair work needs at the mosque, as well as, orders from other people for places of worship and even private homes.

Some structures erected during the reign of the Timurids still exist, if only to partially show the craftsmanship of the fore-

fathers of those who worked prepare the scenes of thousands of Vari-coloured many-patterned glazed tiles for the Herat Mosque. To these belong the Minarets and the dome of the Madrasa established by Queen Gowharshad, wife of Sultan Hussain Mirza.

While these monuments of a past glory still stand as silent witness in several parts of the city of Herat, all around them a new life is going on with full speed. The thundering sound of dynamite, the constant squeal of huge bulldozers and shovels and cranes, the many transport vehicles and the still more numerous workers busy building roads, hotel, homes, schools, parks, cinemas and hospitals give the tourist an idea of how in this city of Afghanistan the new and the old have blended harmoniously together to create an all round pleasing effect.

The Kandahar-Kuski-Nakhud concrete highway passes Herat and will soon make of that city an interesting touristic sight to all those who will be using the Great Asian Highway in their travels from Europe to the Far East and vice-versa.

City planning and city construction work is going ahead by leaps and bounds in Herat. Beautifully shaded streets have already been extended within the city. These are lined by rows of modern, yet not without aspects of traditional construction styles, houses. Herat today is a green oasis spreading in a grandiose style along with the famous and old Hari Rud.

## American Reaction To Soviet Woman Being First In Space

Soviet Union's woman cosmonaut, whirling around in space, has set off a chain reaction concerning use of women in America's space programme.

Prominent women pilots like America's Jacqueline Cochran and France's Jacqueline Auriol feel women certainly could share in space explorations.

Sensors said so, too, and they had some criticism for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) for perhaps taking what Senator Clinton P. Anderson called "a little stiff-necked" attitude about using women in its projects.

Mr. Anderson told a NASA spokesman testifying before the senate space committee Monday, "we can't keep this confined to a tight little fraternity of test pilots."

Miss Cochran, in Paris, said she'd like to fly in space. "In fact, I'd like to go to the moon," she added.

Mme. Auriol, holder of many aviation records, said it would be wrong to call the Soviet feat a propaganda maneuver. "It is a scientific exploit and I'm happy to see a woman taking part," she said in Paris.

The Soviets say the chief aim of their man-woman flight is a comparative analysis of the functioning of the two sexes in space.

As junior Lt. Valentina V. Tereshkova, 26, daughter of a peasant tractor driver, continued her space journey, her feats were being hailed as a milestone achievement for her sex.

"A great day for women as well as her nation," said one of America's two women senators, Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. She called it "a very significant indication of the place that women are being given in the Soviet Union."

NASA's Assistant Administrator Robert C. Seamans Jr. took the brunt of the senatorial criticism on the hill.

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat-Missouri, asked him why scientists and women were not being given a greater role in the astronaut programme. "Why not compromise by having a woman scientist" as an astronaut, Sen. Symington suggested.

Mr. Seamans said that U.S. astronauts participate to a much greater extent than Soviet cosmonauts in flight training and technical details as well as flying the capsule.

By our standards, the Soviet woman cosmonaut "does not have the kind of background we would consider important to our programme," Mr. Seamans said. She is not a pilot, but has had considerable experience as a parachute jumper, a technique important in the Soviet method of recovering astronauts.

Twelve U.S. women underwent tests in 1961 to determine what effects space travel might have on their sex. One of them 32-year-old Oklahoma pilot Jerri Cobb, had urged that the first woman in space be an American. "I can't help feeling a little regret," she said in learning the Soviet had made it first.

But a fellow pilot who took the tests, Betty Skelton, said in Detroit that a woman might cause "unneeded problems in our space programme."

"I'm certainly not against women in space, said Miss Skelton," but there should be a research programme to determine whether their use would contribute to the total programme" (AP).

## Blondie By Chic Young





## Mexican Envoy To Leave Tomorrow



KABUL, June.—Mr. Octavio Paz the Mexican envoy in Afghanistan, who is to leave Kabul tomorrow is also serving as his Country's Ambassador in New Delhi.

The 49 year old Latin American Diplomat received his higher education in the University of Berkeley, California.

In 1944 he entered the military service. He then joined the foreign service and served as the third Secretary of Mexican Embassy in Paris. In 1952 he was appointed as Second Secretary to Mexican Embassy in New Delhi. The same year, Mr. Paz was appointed as the minister of Mexican Legation in Switzerland.

He returned to Mexico City in 1956 where he was appointed as the Director General of International Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1959 Mr. Paz served as the Charge d'affairs of Mexican Embassy in Paris.

## Constitutional Talk For South Rhodesia

### 11 Afro-Asian Countries Urge Assembly Debate

UNITED NATIONS, June 19, (Reuters).—Eleven Afro-Asian Nations and Yugoslavia on Tuesday recommended calling a special session of the General Assembly to discuss Southern Rhodesia if developments made this necessary.

The proposal was made in a revised draft resolution to be debated today in the Special Committee on Colonialism.

It asks Britain to "declare unequivocally" that it will not transfer full power to Mr. Field's Government in the self-governing colony, and to call new constitutional talks.

Southern Rhodesia should not be given independence until it had a Government elected by universal adult suffrage, the sponsors said.

The draft alleges that Britain "continues to deny the mass of the African population their basic political rights" in Southern Rhodesia.

Sponsors of the resolution are: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

## Correction

The third paragraph of the story on Foreign Ministry spokesman's answer in yesterday's KABUL TIMES should be read as follows: The spokesman said: "We believe that the soundest way for the promotion of friendship and close ties between nations lies in the settlement of differences through negotiation and amicable means because real and lasting friendship will not be possible without the creation of understanding and mutual trust between nations".

## Justice Ministry Sets Department To Co-ordinate Legislative Affairs

KABUL, June 19.—A central office has been set up in the Ministry of Justice to co-ordinate legal matters and legislation.

The office, the "Department of Legislative Affairs," is designed to centralise the Government's activities in the spheres of law and legislation; it will also guide other Ministries and Governmental organizations on judicial matters or judicial matters.

## Algeria To Fight Colonialism In Africa

ALGIERS, June 19, (DPA).—

"No Algerian can feel free as long as African patriots are subjected to colonialist suppression and lynch justice in Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa," Algerian Premier Ahmad Ben Bella told the National Assembly here on Tuesday.

Speaking during the ratification debate of the Addis Ababa Charter calling for African Unity, Mr. Ben Bella said.

Algeria would submit precise proposals for the implementation of the economic boycott of Portugal and South Africa as well as for material and military aid for the African Liberation Movements at the meeting of the Addis Ababa Charter Co-ordination Committee to be held on June 25 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

He recalled that Algeria already made a contribution of one million new francs to the African Organization.

He announced the establishment of a boycott commission in Algeria which would in future effectively stop all imports from Portugal and South Africa.

His government was against diplomatic relations with the two countries, and the only Portuguese Consulate in Algeria had been closed.

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## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 19.—Mr. Mohammad Asaf Abbasi, the newly appointed Trade Commissioner of Afghanistan at Amritsar left for his post yesterday.

GARDEZ, June 19.—The Directorate of Education of Pakhtia Province opened a village school for boys at Hazar-Darakht village in Jaji District.

KABUL, June 19.—The Afghan Senate in its latest session, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Ghaffar, Vice-President of the Senate, approved an amendment to paragraph (a), Clause IX, Part III of the Constitution of the International Atomic Energy Agency raising the number of its Member-States from 23 to 25.

The amendment has been approved by the Cabinet Council and was adopted by the Afghan National Assembly on June 10th.

## Italian Socialist Leader Resigns

ROME, June 19, (AP).—Pietro Nenni, longtime leader of Italy's Socialist Party, resigned Tuesday night after a Party revolt that smashed Premier designate Aldo Moro's efforts to form a new center-left government for this NATO nation.

The two developments plunged Italy into a deepening political crisis less than two weeks before a planned visit by President Kennedy.

Mr. Nenni's resignation came hours after Mr. Moro gave up a 24-day effort to end the crisis with a coalition based on Socialist parliamentary support.

The Socialist Party Central Committee turned a cold shoulder on Mr. Moro's efforts Monday night—and on Mr. Nenni as well. A pro-communist faction led the revolt against the 72-year-old Socialist leader.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **BEYOND THIS PLACE** starring: Van Johnson, Vera Miles and Emyln Williams.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **UNDER-WATER STONES** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BURNING HEART** (part 2) with translation in Persian.

## I.L.O.

(Contd. from page 2)

market. We have already opened an employment office in Kabul and hope to expand this service shortly. We have begun to prepare a national standard classification of occupations using the international classification as a guide. We are attempting to identify the key categories of manpower needed to fulfill economic development projects and to assess skill deficiencies and type of supplementary training required by the workers.

Additional employment has been an objective of our economic development. This aspect of planning is receiving ever-increasing attention.

As has been very correctly pointed out by the Director-General in his Report, availability of adequately trained skilled workers is a cornerstone in bringing about economic independence in the developing countries. My country is very conscious of this.

We are trying to make more and more facilities available to the people for higher technological, scientific and general education and training. Consequently, more faculties are being opened at Kabul University and more students are being admitted. In fact a new university has been established in Jalalabad. We are sending our scholars and workers to foreign countries to receive training and are importing foreign experts in large numbers in order to make up the deficiency of skill and experience in the country. In the field of training of industrial workers, we have depended mostly upon "on-the-job" training. During the last year, we have trained a great number of industrial workers by this method in some of our major projects. However, we realise the importance of institutional training and have not neglected this aspect. Besides expanding the existing institutions, we intend to open three engineering schools and one polytechnic within the current Five-Year Plan. None the less, the main source is "on-the-job" training. We still have a good deal to do in developing our training potential, particularly with regard to supervisors and instructors. The technical assistance rendered by the I.L.O. in this field, however has not been sufficient.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT

WANTED  
English Typists and Stone-  
graphers wanted by Agency  
for International Develop-  
ment.  
Contact personnel.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +32°C.  
Minimum +15°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-33 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 93

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1963 (JOWZA 29, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## USA LOOKING FORWARD TO WELCOMING THEIR MAJESTIES

### WHITE HOUSE ISSUES STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The White House said on Monday in a statement that the people and government of the United States were looking forward to extending a warm and cordial welcome to their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan when they visit the United States in September.

The statement said:

As announced earlier, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan will make a State visit to the United States of America in September of this year. It is expected that the Royal visitors will reach Washington, D.C., on September 5. On arrival, they will be greeted by President Kennedy and high officials of the United States Government. Following several days discussion on matters of mutual interest in Washington between His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah and the President, Their Majesties will proceed on a tour of the United States.

"Though their programme is still under preparation, it is expected that Their Majesties will travel extensively in the United States and visit a number of different areas." The people and the Government of the United States are looking forward to extending a warm and cordial welcome to Their Majesties. It is expected that the visit will serve to strengthen existing friendly ties between the two countries.

A report from Washington D.C. says that Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, whose term of office in Washington, has ended, held a farewell meeting with His Excellency President Kennedy of the United States on June 17.

The President of the United States told Ambassador Maiwandwal during the interview that he was looking forward with interest to the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to the United States in September.

Mr. Maiwandwal expressed Afghanistan's gratefulness for the aid which the United States has provided to Afghanistan over the past decade, adding that there has always been cordial relations between Afghanistan and the United States. He expressed the hope that the existing cordial relations between the two countries would continue in future.

BONN, June 20, (DPA).—West German President Heinrich Lübke will receive French President Charles de Gaulle for a detailed conversation when the latter visits Bonn early next month. The Bonn Presidential Office said that the precise date for the conversation has not yet been established.

## Jirga Urges Pakistan To Review Its Policy

KABUL, June 20.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a Jirga of Babazai elders and tribesmen was held at Shamsha on June 11th, with Malik Mohammad Aslam in the chair.

The Jirga reaffirmed all decisions made by other national Jirgas in the past. The Jirga urged the Government of Pakistan to review its policy towards the Pakhtunistan nation.

It was also demanded that all Pakhtunistani political prisoners should be released from jail.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE PROJECT LAUNCHED

KABUL, June 20.—The Project for Environmental Hygiene was launched by Dr. Mohammad Naim Sharaf, Deputy Chief of the Institute of Public Health at Mir Abbas village in Deh-Sabz area on Monday.

The project is designed to train students of the Institute of Public Health and technical personnel for the Institute in preventive medicine, conservancy, disposal of sewage, procurement of hygienic drinking-water, control of house-flies and cleanliness of stables etc. in rural areas.

The project also aims at instructing and guiding the rural population about public-sanitation and protection of their health against disease.

## BOTH SOVIET COSMONAUTS RETURN SAFELY TO EARTH

### Bykovsky And Valentina's History Making Flight A Complete Success

MOSCOW, June 20, (AP).—The Soviet Union's first space girl, her "cornflower blue eyes" sparkling and her nose-bruised, landed safely Wednesday in Siberia a few hours ahead of her male partner, after a history-making orbital duel.

Valentina Tereshkova, 26, blonde and dimple-chinned parachutist now the sweetheart of countless Soviets, circled the globe more than 48 times, covering more than 1,240,000 miles in 71 hours.

Lt. Col. Valery Bykovsky, 28, also landed safe and sound—with

no reported bump. He circled the globe more than 81 times in 119 hours and covered more than two million miles.

Their dramatic descent completed a cosmic flight matched by no others.

The blonde who flashed the first female smile through the cosmos was on the telephone almost immediately with a call from Premier Khrushchev.

Barely could the Premier get his "hello" out of his mouth when she started saying:

"Comrade First Secretary of



Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi reading out Her Majesty's message.

## Her Majesty Expresses Satisfaction For Progress Of Afghan Women WOMEN INSTITUTE LAUNCHES PROGRAMMES OF LECTURES

KABUL, June 20.—The programme of lectures at the Women's Welfare Institute began with Her Majesty the Queen's message yesterday afternoon.

Her Majesty, in her message to the women of Afghanistan, wished success to the programme of lectures started by the Institute to enlighten and guide women in this country.

Her Majesty expressed satisfaction at the way in which her dreams of seeing enlightened and progressive Afghan womanhood are being realized.

Her Majesty the Queen in her message reminded Afghan women that their homeland wanted to see them marching on the road to progress as well-informed members of the Afghan society.

Such lectures and conferences, she hoped, would greatly help in realizing this aim.

After reading Her Majesty's message to the gathering, Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, the Vice-President of the Women's Welfare Institute spoke on the aim and purpose of the series of lectures which have been started and also about the history and

achievements of the Institute. Other ladies also spoke on the different aspects of the Institute's work and Mrs. Wardaky and Miss Maimoona Seraj, who had attended the recent Women's Conference at Tehran, presented a resume of their observations at the Conference.

At the end Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, praised the work done so far by the Institute and pledged his Ministry's co-operation in furthering its social programme.

Rukhsana and Mr. Khyal, two prominent artists of Radio Kabul entertained the audience with Afghan music.

The meeting was also attended by Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Bilquis and Prince Mohammad Nadir, certain officials of the Ministries of Education and Press, newspapers editors and local ladies.

The series of lectures started by the Institute will continue after an interval of 15 days.

## VICTOR OF KABUL TO LEAVE FOR TREATMENT ABROAD

KABUL, June 20.—His Royal Highness Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, will leave Kabul for Paris on Saturday; the journey is being undertaken for medical treatment.

## Dr. Yousuf To Leave For Home June 29

KABUL, June 20.—According to a report from Vienna, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan has fully recovered from his illness.

After resting at a spa, he is scheduled to leave for Kabul via Beirut on June 29th.

## Dr. Popal Applauds Soviet Space Venture

KABUL, June 20.—On the successful culmination of the orbital flight by the two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Colonel Bykovsky and Miss Valentina Tereshkova, Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education has sent a congratulatory message to the Soviet air authorities in Moscow.

## FIRST SEMESTER EXAM OF VETERINARY SCHOOL OVER

KABUL, June 20.—Examinations of the First Semester of the Veterinary School and the Courses launched by the Ministry of Agriculture ended yesterday; the examinations were supervised by local and foreign experts.

The school and the courses of training, the Veterinary School was established ten years ago to train technical personnel for animal husbandry projects of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Middle-school passed students are enrolled in this School for three years after which they receive their Baccalaureat Certificates.

Some of the graduates are sent abroad for higher training and the rest enrol in the Veterinary College of Kabul University.

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 20, 1963

## THE SOVIET SUCCESS

The second twin Soviet space launching—this time a male and female—has indeed overwhelmed not only the public throughout the world but indeed the Scientific circles too. Lt. Col. Valery Bykovsky's unprecedented flight with great courage and confidence for six days and five nights during which he circled the earth for 81 times has earned his praise and has proved the tremendous progress made by Soviet scientists in the field of exploring the outerspace.

As for Miss Valentina Tereshkova, she has become the leader of her own sex in demonstrating practically that women too are capable of fulfilling great assignments. The chief aim of this new Soviet venture was to make a comparative analysis of the functioning of two sexes in outerspace. Valentina's success is not only a great occasion for Soviet women but also for women throughout the world.

Now that the Soviet Union has been able to keep a person space-borne for six days, the time to penetrate even further into the space does not seem remote at all. So far spaceships have been designed to accommodate only one man. In order to make explorations in far distances of outerspace, undoubtedly it will be a very difficult, if not impossible, thing for only one cosmonaut to stay up and carry all the duties he is assigned. There have to be bigger ships. Taking into consideration the knowledge it has in providing thrust power for rockets which send the ships to outerspace, the Soviet Union may be able to do this too in the near future.

While we are sure that the two powers now engaged in outerspace research, the Soviet Union and the United States, it will carry through such assignments which will marvel the whole world, it should not be forgotten that the cost of these adventures are becoming so costly that pretty soon it will be very joint projects for mapping difficult for both of these countries to finance the outerspace deed our hope to see that the projects. Furthermore it will scope of such co-operation be indeed a very undesirable comes wider.

## AFGHANISTAN'S VIEWS ON THE LANGUAGE OF FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The following is the highlights of a speech by Dr. A. H. Tabibi, member of International Law Commission which he delivered in the meeting of Commission at Geneva recently.

Dr. Tabibi said in the meeting of the International Law Commission he agreed with the conclusion of the Special Rapporteur in paragraph 1 of his commentary that "Imperfect though the international order may be, the view that in the last analysis there is no international public order—no rule from which States cannot of their own free will contract out—has become increasingly difficult to sustain". No State could ignore certain rules of international law when concluding bilateral, regional and international treaties. Those rules, which had the character of jus cogens, included the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the conventions on slavery, piracy and genocide. It was therefore appropriate to include in the draft a provision of the type of article 13, stating that any treaty which conflicted with such rules was void.

Dr. Tabibi said that he was in favour of amalgamating articles 21 and 22 so as to cover in one article the different grounds for dissolution of a treaty because of a supervening impossibility of performance. The provisions were no less important than those determining essential validity dealt with in section II. The whole question was of special importance to countries in Asia and Africa, which for one reason or another were unable to discharge their obligations under certain treaties, because of the disappearance of the object or of a vital change in circumstances.

He hoped that, in discussing article 22, the Commission would not lose sight of article 21. With regard to the latter, he could not agree with the view that paragraph 1 should be dropped because it was vital change in circumstances.

## Kennedy's Trip To Europe Aimed At Strengthening Ties Between Key Alliances

President Kennedy is counting on his 10-day swing around Western Europe, beginning next weekend, to shore up the battered Atlantic Alliance by strengthening ties between several key Allied countries and the United States.

President Kennedy hopes his personal presence on the continent and statements on U.S. European policy will dramatize the extent of American defence commitments to the Allies. The President will visit West Germany, Ireland, Britain and Italy.

Officials said on Wednesday the President will put heavy emphasis in one or more of his public statements on U.S. determination to participate in the defence of Western Europe and the city

in thing to see that each one of these powers become engaged in a race in outerspace. It could very well lead to making outerspace too a place for armament race. The Soviet Union and the United States have already agreed to carry out joint projects for mapping earth's magnetic field. It is in the President's deed our hope to see that the President's point of view a nov, a Soviet Assistant Naval report. good time to make the trip and Attache.

cause it was vitally necessary to state that any treaty, whether bilateral or multilateral, fell to the ground if one of the parties disappeared; it did not however, seem desirable to retain the proviso at the beginning of the paragraph, since the rules governing State succession had not yet been formulated. He agreed with Mr. Ago that the last phrase in the paragraph should be dropped because it might give rise to difficulties. In any event, it was unnecessary, since the extinction of a party brought about by means contrary to the Charter would lead the United Nations to take appropriate steps the more so if such an event were to constitute a threat to peace.

Paragraph 3 of article 21 must certainly be kept as there were instances of treaties being suspended without being terminated.

To turn to article 22, paragraph 2, which formed the core of the article, should be retained. On the other hand he had some doubts about the wording of paragraph 4 which could be prejudicial to small and weak States as being the most likely to fail, by omission, to invoke an essential change in circumstances for purposes of withdrawing from a treaty.

He had strong objections to paragraph 5, which was inconsistent with the principle of self-determination and must be deleted. Many authorities held firmly the view that treaties could be considered as *contra bonos mores* and invalid by reason of a conflict or incompatibility with a rule of customary or general international law. Over twenty-five years ago, in an article entitled "Forbidden Treaties in International Law" Mr. Verdross had already expressed a view which foreshadowed the solution embodied in article 13.

The position had become even

clearer since the signing of the United Nations Charter, Article 103 of which said: "In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail."

However, although he accepted paragraph 1, 2 and 4 of the Special Rapporteur's draft article 13, he had reservations regarding paragraph 3. If that paragraph were retained as it stood, it would appear to permit the conflict of the provisions of a treaty with a *jus cogens* rule and to open the door to the violation of such rules by permitting the severance of the provisions of the treaty. It was difficult to reconcile the suggestion in paragraph 3 that a treaty would not be invalidated by a minor inconsistency with a *jus cogens* rule with the correct statement in paragraph 5 of the commentary that "Any treaty having an illegal object should be totally void and lack all validity until reformed by the parties themselves". It would be difficult to differentiate between minor and major violations, in the absence of a provision for compulsory submission of the matter to the International Court of Justice.

He accordingly proposed that paragraph 3 should be amended by the deletion of the words "is not essentially connected with the principal objects of the treaty and is clearly severable from the remainder of the treaty, only that provision". The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 could then be combined.

The definition of *jus cogens* in article 1 was somewhat vague. He suggested that the question of the definition should be postponed until the Commission had agreed on the terms of article 13, when it could adopt a definition consistent with those terms.

These aids would in addition to improving the Society financially would make it able to render effective and timely assistance to the distressed persons.

The editorial also praised the Society's decision to assist in collecting blood donations and establishing first aid centres in various parts of the capital as also in the provinces.

Yesterday's Heywad in its editorial supported the resolution drafted by thirty African countries for the UN consideration, recommending the expulsion of the South African representation from the world body because of its behaviour against the black population in that country.

The policy of apartheid followed by the South African Government, said the editorial, is in open violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter and in accordance with article six of the Charter it should be expelled from that body. We on our part, concluded the editorial, are much grieved at the behaviour of the South African Government and hope that it would reconsider its policy and grant them equal rights.

The Daily Islah of yesterday carried a report about the new city of Maimara. Six hundred shops, eighty apartment houses, 150 new houses eighty serais and a new cinema have been built in that city so far and construction activities for its further development are in full swing, said the report.

Scotland Yard gave no details of the Mr. Profumo's grilling. Dr. Ward introduced the 48-year-old Profumo to Christine Keeler, a 21-year-old redhead whose affair with the politician brought down his government and downfall. Mr. Profumo tried to cover up the affair by lying to the Commons. Later he confessed and resigned.

Miss Keeler at the same time was the mistress of Eugene Iva, a Soviet Assistant Naval report. good time to make the trip and Attache.

## AT A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis yesterday devoted their editorials to the development and expansion of the Red Crescent Society in this country.

His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Red Crescent Society is his interview raised up all hopes that the Society will take a more active role in helping the distressed persons, said the daily Anis.

Although ever since its establishment, said the paper, the Society has been rendering assistance to the victims of natural catastrophe at home and abroad yet, these could in no way be considered satisfactory.

At the same time since the Society was active only during abnormal moments, therefore, people did not have a very favourable impression about it. A number of people, for example, considered the Society as an organization mainly interested in collecting money without anyone knowing its basic work and objective.

The collection of donations from provinces had created special problems for this humanitarian organization.

The Prince has suggested a very good idea for the strengthening of the Society's financial status by proposing that banks and trading organizations should allocate a set percentage of their net profits annually for the Red Crescent fund and also the Government should transfer all the movable property, the owners of which are not known, to the Society.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

## THURSDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES  
First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Maslo 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 26 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
DEPARTURE:  
KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00

SATURDAY

DEPARTURES:  
KABUL—KANDAHAR  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL—DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL—MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR—KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

INDIAN AIRLINES  
DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL.  
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

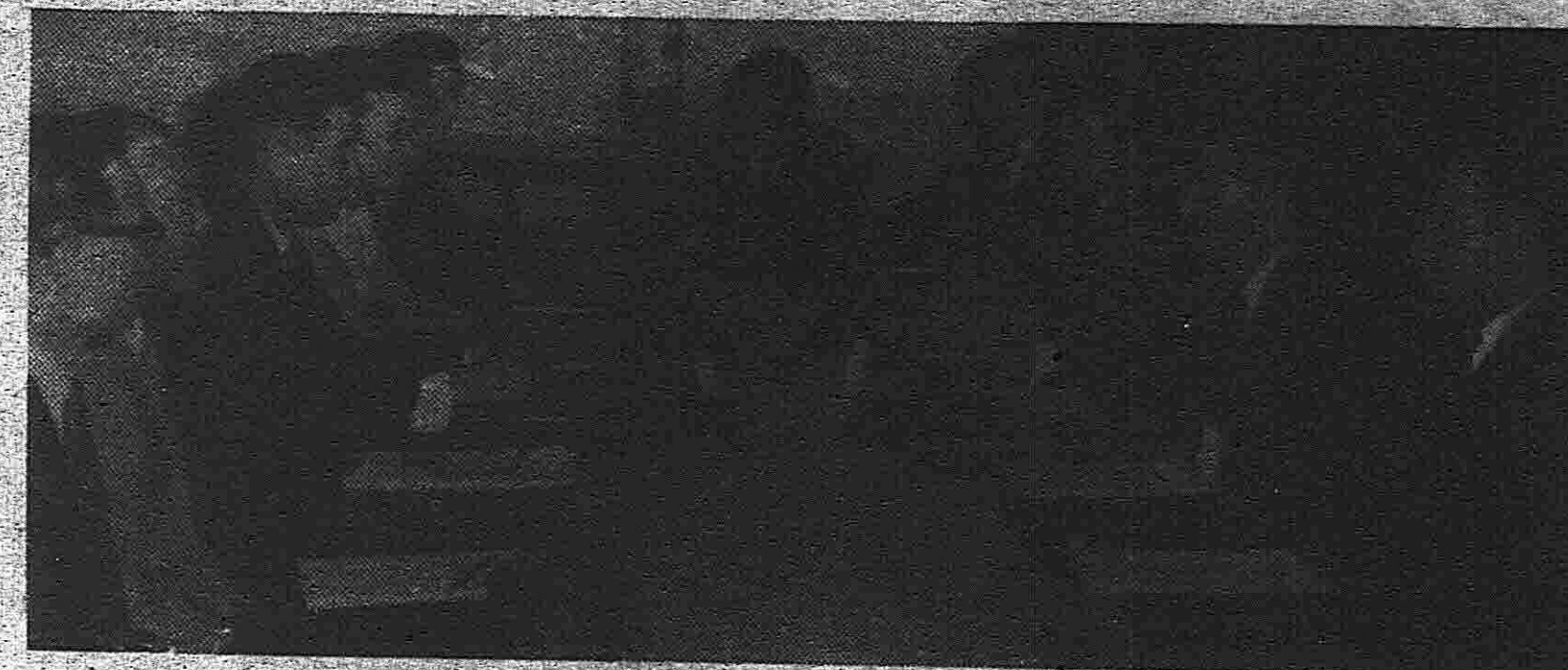
## Important Telephones

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

## Pharmacies

Humayoun Phone No. 20524  
Haider Phone No. 22945  
Pesarlai Phone No. 22319

FRIDAY  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829  
Rona Phone No. 22537  
Itfaq Phone No. 22647



Afghan delegation for talks on delimiting Sino-Afghan border (right) meets the delegation from the People's Republic of China (left).

## NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

Nomad trade has not developed among the pure pastoralists in these regions but, they have not great trading opportunities on their routes from the deserted lowlands up to mountains of the Ghorat, and further, there is not the same pressure on their grazing lands, so they can keep much bigger flocks than it is possible in the East, from which they have sufficient surplus of animals to sell every year. In some way the life of these Duranni people are more free, a fixed division of the summer grazing lands has not yet been undertaken, so that to some extent they can graze where they like, often though they have to pay for it to the local settled population. To escape this, it has happened in quite a number of cases, that the nomads have bought their grazinglands as well as available lands from the Aimaks.

In the whole the Southern and Western (and partly also the northern) nomads have a more purely pastoral life than in the East.

But to get round this aspect of Afghanistan nomadism, we have examples of different types of nomadism, each fitting into a certain geographical environment and besides fitting into a framework of relations to other occupational groups, farmers wandering craftsmen, and city bazar people. Thus the nomadism can by no means be termed primitive in either cultural or a sociological sense. It is a highly specialized occupation.

At present great efforts are made in Afghanistan to acquire new arable lands, and to settle nomads on these lands. This is partly parallel to a natural process which actually have gone on through the last many years, where nomads settle down and stay. But it is my opinion that settling programmes also are necessary. Even though every year so and so many

By Klaus Ferdinand Danish  
Scientific Mission to  
Afghanistan 1953-55 and 1960  
families get settled, it is my impression, that caused by a natural growth in the population, the nomads are increasing and there is more and more pressure on the available grazing areas.

Studies like the one I have undertaken certainly in some way be a guidance to settling of nomads but I must say, I feel they must be much more detailed and then be followed up by further studies in the new settled areas of what is really going on there.

At the very end I will stress one aspect of the nomadism in this country. The nomads play a part in the economy of Afghanistan. To a very great extent it

## FOUR KURDISH MINISTERS RESIGN

BEIRUT, June 20, (AP).—The two Kurdish members of the Iraqi Government resigned last night. They are Minister for Kurdish Affairs General Fuad Aref and Agriculture Minister Baba Ali Sheik Mahmud.

Their resignation had been expected since the resumption of the fight against the Kurds. Two other Minister, General Nashi Taleb (Industries) and General Mohammed Shit Chatab (Communities) also gave up their posts, reportedly demanding a new government on a broad basis and new general elections.

President Abdul Salam Aref is trying to persuade the four to remain in office.

BONN, June 20, (DPA).—Members of the Polish Trade missions in West Germany and of the West German counterparts in Warsaw will in future receive internationally recognized and valid diplomatic passes, the West German Foreign Ministry announced last night.

## Mickey Mouse



## By Walt Disney

## Buddhist Monk Commit Suicide

The body of a martyred Buddhist Monk was cremated in Saigon Wednesday while police clamped the tightest restrictions on crowds this city has seen in years.

Buddhist Leaders boycotted the funeral cremation on grounds the South Vietnamese Government had placed too many restrictions on Buddhist followers.

Fewer than 100 Buddhist Monks travelled with the flowered cortege carrying the body of the revered Quang Duc to a crematory at the edge of the city.

Quang Duc, 72, publicly committed suicide June 11 in protest against what Buddhists charge is Government oppression of their faith. Surrounded by Monks and Nuns in a main traffic intersection, he calmly set fire to his gasoline drenched robes and died in the flames.

Elaborate funeral preparations had been made for Sunday, but Buddhists called off the funeral at the last minute because they said there had been too much Government pressure.

Thousands of persons lined barricades along the route of the funeral procession, some kneeling, with tears streaming down their face.

Faces peeked from behind shuttered windows along the route of the cortege.

An enormous painting showing the scene of Quang Duc's fiery immolation headed the procession, and elaborate garlands of flowers were draped over the hearse. An enormous tri-colored Buddhist flag covered the Monk's coffin.

Further along the route, Buddhist boy scouts had to use poles to push up telephone wires blocking the high crown of flowers and ornaments on the hearse.

There were no incidents along the line of March.

Buddhist spokesmen said only a token group of Monks had been sent to the cemetery because "if our faithful cannot participate, we choose to stay home also."

He said the Government had authorized more than 1,000 Monks, Nuns and lay leaders to participate, but that if there had been no restrictions, an estimated one million Buddhists would have participated.

Only a few main traffic arteries were open, and other streets were blocked by large uniformed forces.

As Monks chanted in front of the oil fired crematory, the rumble of artillery and helicopter engines jarred the scene. A new Government offensive opened against communist guerrillas in the province nearby.

Both the Government and Buddhist Leaders have announced agreement in principle on Buddhist demands. These include religious freedom and equality—freedom to fly the Buddhist flag publicly, and release of all persons arrested for Buddhist activity.

Buddhists have called off demonstrations and other activity for the time being, but say they regard the present lull as a truce.



## Soviet Cosmonauts

(Contd. from page 1)

600 miles east of Bykovsky's touchdown.

Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, said Bykovsky landed on his 82nd orbit and Valentina on her 49th. A statement from the Central Committee of the Communist Party said Bykovsky made 81 orbits and Valentina 48 orbits.

But the more meaningful figures were the hours actually in space and there was no disparity in those.

Air Force Maj. Gordon Cooper made 22 orbits in 34 hours, 20 minutes and covered 595,000 miles in the longest U.S. flight.

Valentina's flight injury was disclosed in the telephone talk she had with Mr. Khrushchev. It went like this:

Mr. Khrushchev: "You sound cheerful, as if you came from a party."

Valentina: "Well, you see, the people received me very cordially, in the Soviet manner, with bread and salt and gave me a good meal."

Mr. Khrushchev: "So you were met with bread and salt, and have already eaten."

Valentina: "Yes, I have already eaten."

Mr. Khrushchev: "Well, that's fine."

Valentina: "I landed well, the glide was flat. I am feeling well."

Mr. Khrushchev: "So there are no scratches?"

Valentina: "No, no, only my nose is bruised."

Mr. Khrushchev: "So your nose is bruised?"

Valentina: "Well, this is nothing. It will pass."

Mr. Khrushchev talked also with Bykovsky, who assured the Premier he had no injuries nor scratches.

The Soviet Premier extended warm congratulations to Bykovsky, and noted he was first ever admitted to membership in the Komsomol, the Youth Branch of the Communist Party, "while in space."

Bykovsky had requested such membership during his flight, and it was promptly granted.

Later Mr. Khrushchev reported his talk to a meeting of Central Committee of the Communist Party, the ruling body of the Soviet Union.

In a message directed to "the peoples and Governments of all countries" the Central Committee proclaimed that "another magnificent cosmic epic has been crowned with splendid success."

Valentina came down at 11:20 a.m., Moscow Time (0820 GMT) in her capsule Vostok-6, about 385 miles northeast of Karaganda, a coal mining centre in Soviet Kazakhstan. She had tucked her blonde curls in her space helmet for takeoff at 12:30 p.m. on Sunday.

Bykovsky followed her to earth at 2:06 p.m., in Vostok-5, about 385 miles northwest of that city. He had taken off at 3 p.m. last Friday.

They landed in the customary area chosen by Soviet scientists for the return of their space travels. Both came down along the 53rd parallel of latitude in a land once barren and the site of prison camps set up under the regime of Stalin. Now the camps are gone and the area shows signs of the big Soviet industrial drive.

A massive Red Square demonstration is in store for the two Cosmonauts later in the week.

They will be greeted by Mr. Khrushchev and other top dignitaries. Also on hand will be fellow Cosmonauts, including Maj. Andrian Nikolayev, whose record of 64 orbits in a four-day flight last August was shattered by Bykovsky.

Attention will be entered on Valentina and Nikolayev, for there are rumors of a romance



VALENTINA TERESHKOVA seen here training. Fotokhronika TASS Photo by Vera Zhikharenko.

## Khrushchev's Appeal To President Aref

MOSCOW, June 20, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev has appealed to the President of Iraq Abdel Salam Aref on behalf of the Soviet people and himself personally to repeal in the name of humanity the cruel sentence of death passed on three young women—Safira Jamil Hafez, Leila Rume and Zakie Shaker, a mother of two children.

Mr. Khrushchev writes that these women, together with the entire Iraqi people, participated actively in the struggle for the overthrow of the regime of Nouri Said, and later against the one-man dictatorship of Kassem.

They devoted their lives to the noble aims of struggle for the national independence of their people, for democracy, for the equality of Iraqi women and the happiness of their children.

Bykovsky's orbital record exceeded by nearly 4-1 the American record of 22 set by Cooper. But it was Valentina who was capturing the imagination of the Soviet Union.

Her pleasant smile was familiar to television watchers in transmissions from her space capsule. She called herself seagull, and endeared herself to mothers all over the Soviet Union by saying in one broadcast: "Tell mama not to worry."

On one of her last loops around the globe an excited Soviet commentator gushed: "Her eyes are like cornflowers."

With the announcement of the landing, Moscow Radio went wild. It broadcast blaring music after almost every sentence of the communique put out by the flying control centre. Loud speakers echoed it down the broad avenues of Moscow.

A television announcer ran a film showing her as she lay in her cradle-chair apparently aware of an early descent ahead. Her "cornflower blue" eyes could be clearly seen on the screen.

Tass added that the flights were not made for records.

"There is no doubt," Tass said, "that the scientific value of the experiment is tremendous. It has proved that woman can join man on an equal footing in work that calls for great courage, physical endurance and much knowledge."

"At the same time the differences in the physiological make-up and physique of man and woman are big enough that we can be confident that the comparative data on reaction to cosmic conditions will be very important."

## U.S.A. Launches

## "Weather-Eye"

## Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, June 20, (AP).—America's newest "weather-eye" satellite, "Tiroc Seven," two hours after its launching on Wednesday already transmitted a series of "good quality" cloud cover pictures, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said last night.

The Satellite, soaring 640 kilometres above the earth at a speed of 25,600 kilometres, is circling the earth once every 98 minutes.

Tiroc, whose main assignment is to study hurricanes and typhoons that roar across the oceans and threaten life and property, is designed to provide the most extensive photographic investigation yet of a full hurricane season.

The 134 kilogram Satellite shaped like a hat box is in tandem with the earlier Tiroc Six. Tiroc seven is the first of two television-equipped satellites which the United States planned for this year. Tiroc eight is scheduled for launching in September.

Wednesday launching of Tiroc marked the 13th successful performance of the 27-metre long Delta Rocket.

Tiroc Seven is equipped with a pair of television cameras, each the size of an ordinary drinking glass. It is capable of photographing cloud cover in patches of 800,000 square kilometres at one time.

The U.S. Weather Bureau intends to use the Tiroc photographs in drafting meteorological charts and forecasts. The system has provided the Bureau with more than 200,000 pictures during a three-year period.

ATHENS, June 20, (DPA).—The New Greek caretaker Government under Prime Minister Panayiotis Pipinelis was sworn in before King Paul of the Hellenes here last night.

LONDON, June 20, (DPA).—Australian Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies, who is currently visiting Britain, last night had talks with British Defence Minister Peter Thorneycroft on "matters of mutual interest." Earlier Sir Robert had lunch with Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Farid Ahmad Aboushadi, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic made a courtesy call upon Dr. Abdul Kayyum, the Acting Minister of Interior yesterday morning.

KABUL, June 20.—Itala's Agency in Kabul has donated an amount of 5,000 Afghans to the Afghan Red Crescent Fund; the gift has been accepted with thanks by the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Heppling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan and the UN Information Office in Kabul held a reception at the United Nations Hostel last evening. The guests included Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information, Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, Dr. Mohammad Anas, Deputy Minister of Education and certain officials of the Ministries of Education and Commerce.

The reception was held as a mark of recognition for the close co-operation existing between Afghan educational and press institutions and the United Nations Information Service.

KABUL, June 20.—Dr. Tooley, WHO Advisor, called on Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Professor of Pediatrics and Dean of the Medical College yesterday to discuss with him WHO aid to the College.

KABUL, June 20.—The Finance Commission of the Afghan National Assembly took into consideration yesterday the written answers provided by the Deputy Minister of Finance to the Commission's questions regarding the budget for the fiscal year 1963-64.

The Commission for Defence Affairs discussed amendments proposed in the Clauses of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual.

The Commission dealing with complaints made to the House disposed of a number of petitions received by it.

KANDAHAR, June 20.—Elections for the fifth term of the Kandahar Municipality began in the five Wards of the city yesterday; the election are being held under the supervision of the respective zonal committees formed in accordance with Municipal laws.

Italy has been without a government since May 16 when Professor Amintore Fanfani resigned after a general election.

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## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 9-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **THE GOOD COMPANIONS**, starring: Eric Portman, Celia Johnson, Hugh Griffith, John Fraser and Janette Scott.

**KABUL CINEMA:** At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **YASMEEN**, starring Vitanti Mala, Soresh and Maruti.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:** At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ISI KA NAM DUNIA HI**, starring: Shama and Ashok Kumar.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:** At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **HAMARA YEH PIAR**, starring: Nanda, Nalini Jawant and Rajinder Kumar.

**CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER TO FORM ITALIAN CABINET**

ROOM, June 20, (Reuter).—President Antonio Segni last night asked Signor Giovanni Leone to form a new government and end Italy's month-old political crisis.

Signor Leone, a Christian Democrat who has been President of the Assembly, said he had been given "a free hand" and would report back to the President as soon as possible on his efforts.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party Central Committee voted to reject the resignation of its Leader, Signor Pietro Nenni, and the National Executive. They had resigned on Tuesday night after a fight inside the Party which forced Signor Nenni to withdraw support for a proposed left-centre government planned by Signor Aldo Moro.

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30°C. Minimum +13°C.

Sun sets today at 7:16 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 4:33 a.m.

Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 94

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1963 (JOWZA 31, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## Special Fund And FAO To Survey Water And Soil Resources 6 More Months

KABUL, June 22.—An agreement for extending and amending the plan of activities relating to the Project for Surveying Afghanistan's Water and Land Resources has been signed between the Government of Afghanistan on the one hand and the United Nations Special Fund and FAO on the other.

The agreement was signed at the Ministry of Planning on Wednesday.

Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza, Chief of the Water and Land Resources Authority signed it on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan and Mr. Sixten Heppling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Kabul and Mr. S. K. Dey of FAO did so on behalf of the UN Special Fund and FAO respectively.

Under the provisions of the agreement the project has been extended for another six months and the funds allotted for this purpose have also been increased correspondingly.

The Project was launched with the help of the United Nations Special Fund late in 1960 and was to continue up to September this year.

With the six month extension granted under the present agreement, the Project will continue up to the end of 1963. The Project covers survey of water and land resources in Farah-Rud, Herirud, Kabul and Katavaz Valleys.

Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning and Mr. Pak-cnev, Project Manager of the Special Fund Team were also present at the ceremony.

**COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN 1962:**

52,121,339 METRES

KABUL, June 22.—The total production of Gulbahaar, Pul-i-Khumri and Jebel-us-Seraj Textile Mills during the year 1962 amounted to 52,121,339 metres of cloth, it was disclosed by Mr. Mohammad Saleh Hanifi, Chief of Marketing and Acting President of the Afghan Textile Co.

Production at Gulbahaar Mill in 1962 was 20,442,393 metres, exceeding the previous year's production by 10,404,893 metres.

At Pul-i-Khumri Mill, too, an appreciable increase occurred in 1962 when production was 540,714 metres, showing an increase of 5,081 metres over that of 1961.

The increase in production at Gulbahaar Mill in 1962, he said, was due to the double-shift production made possible by the increase in the number of skilled workers.

It is hoped, to introduce 3-shift system in the Mill this year. The sales made by the Afghan Textile Co. during 1962 amounted to 31,129,218 metres of cloth, 98,947 blankets towels and napkins etc. and 125,423 bundles of cotton yarn.

Before departure the Victor of Kabul inspected a guard of honour. The plane carrying His Royal Highness took off at 11:25 from Kabul International Airport. His Royal Highness is accompanied by Sardar Abdul Wali in this trip.

**Victor Of Kabul Leaves For Medical Treatment**

KABUL, June 22.—HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, left for Paris by air this morning for medical treatment.

Present at the airport to see him off were their Royal Highnesses the Princes, His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud, His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Naim, other members of



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 22, 1963

## The "Hot Line" Accord

Although the "hot-line" agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States signed on Thursday in Geneva, is a welcome step forward, it should be considered as a minor achievement in providing a chance for the two major powers to discover the views of each other on issues leading to war and catastrophe. The agreement on a communication link between Kremlin and the White House comes at a time when more substantial arms control issues are still in deadlock at the 17-nation disarmament conference. The Soviet-American agreement on the "hot line" is one of the outcomes of the attempts by this conference to reach an accord on a nuclear test ban treaty and issues related to general and complete disarmament. Now that an agreement has been reached between these two main nuclear powers on a communication link between their two capitals, the next main goal in disarmament efforts is a nuclear test ban. A new approach is being sought to solve this knotty problem; talks regarding the problem will be held in Moscow next month between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain.

The Soviet-American confrontation in the Cuban missile crisis last fall seems to have been a major spur for the "hot line" agreement. Even urgent messages between Prime Minister Khrushchev and President Kennedy took hours to clear through the normal diplomatic channels, which needed coding and decoding and delivery between foreign ministries and embassies. At the peak of October crisis both leaders resorted to sending their messages not through such diplomatic channels but rather through public statements which were flashed around the world almost instantaneously by news services.

Since the line is going to be used in cases when there seems to be a danger of clash and direct confrontation between the two sides, in the agreement crisis which will make the use of both of these countries have

# THE UNITED NATIONS AS THE LANGUAGE OF PEACE

Following is the text of a message sent by Secretary-General U Thant to the people of Sweden when he was unable to keep a speaking engagement there on May 1.

It is a matter of regret to me that the responsibilities of my office, which quite often make unanticipated demands upon my time and movements, have kept me from coming to Sweden, at this time, as planned. But I take this opportunity to convey to all of the people of Sweden the substance of the remarks which I intended to make. They relate to peace, which must be the most vital concern of peoples everywhere, whatever their political leanings. Peace, in my view, knows no party lines.

In our time there are new and compelling reasons why we should seek peace, and the conditions which make it possible, with more determination than ever before.

One could simplify the functions of the United Nations in this search by saying that it was an association of sovereign states devoted principally to remedying and liquidating the grievances and injustices of the past, to adjusting and solving the tensions and dangers of the present and to laying the foundations for a more stable and happy future. It is with the second of these main streams of activity that I propose to deal in this message, for if we do not devise means of tackling and making safe the violent antagonisms which sometimes arise in the world in such a way that they do not spread and infect the community of nations, then all our efforts to improve on the past or to plan for the future will be in vain.

These activities are also of particular interest to you here in Sweden who have contributed so much to these pioneering efforts. In saying this I am not only thinking of my predecessor and your great compatriot, Dag Hammarskjöld, who unquestionably

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did more than any man to develop the machinery of the United Nations so that it could with increasing effectiveness meet its awesome responsibilities for world peace, and who, in his tireless and fearless pursuit of his duty, met his tragic death. I am not only thinking of Count Folke Bernadotte, who gave his life as United Nations Mediator in Palestine in one of the earliest efforts of the United Nations to keep the peace. I am also referring to the officers and men who have served the United Nations bravely and loyally in the Middle East and in the Congo, and to the many Swedes who have served and are serving as international civil servants in one capacity or another throughout the world. It would be difficult to think of any other country showing greater practical support for the United Nations than Sweden—a support expressed not only in the loyalty of its Government to the ideals of the United Nations but also in the service of its citizens.

One of the most encouraging of the pragmatic developments that I have mentioned has been the increasing use of the military personnel of member states for the maintenance of the peace in various parts of the world under United Nations auspices and the adaptation of the military art to the task of maintaining the peace.

Methods of using military personnel productively on a far smaller scale than is envisaged in the Charter have been evolving since the early years of the United Nations showing greater practical support for the United Nations than Sweden—a support expressed not only in the loyalty of its Government to the ideals of the United Nations but also in the service of its citizens.

It often happens, said the editorial, that disputes arise between parties associated together socially due to misinterpretation of the clauses pertaining to a particular law. This newly founded department in addition to providing a way out for such disputes would also be able to help in the preparation of new legislation since it will be in constant touch with judicial bodies in most countries and it will have an elaborate library.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Mr. Mohammad Asif Ahmadi on the dangers of small pox and measures that can and must be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

One of the letters to the editor published in Thursday's *Islah* while applauding the campaign launched by the Municipal Corporation against house flies, suggests that the Corporation should also do something about certain butchers who make use of their own abodes as slaughter houses and as such in addition to accelerating the process of flies production endangers the health of people living close by.

Mrs. Nafisa Shayeque Mobarez of the Women Society in an article published in Thursday's *Islah* stressed that the most important role a woman is expected to play in the life of the nation is to bring up her children in such a way as to become useful members of the society.

Mrs. Mobarez, it may be reminded, has been newly appointed to direct the department of Women's Social Guidance in the Women's Society.

The same issue of the paper carries the first instalment of the translation of an article entitled "General de Gaulle and the Future of Europe". In this instalment the article deals with the General's ambition to form a United Europe independent of the United States for its defence. Although the French President is thinking along these lines, yet, according to the article, he does not have any concrete plans for the attainment of this goal.

An illustrated report about the dense forests of Pakhtia Province also appeared in Thursday's *Islah*. The report is based on the observations of a team of students and teachers from the College of Science who had gone to study forestry in Pakhtia Province. The caption of a picture published in connexion with the report says: "Forests in Pakhtia Form Part of Our National Revenue."

The resolution would have the Assembly say it was convinced such a fund would be one of the best means of raising money for peace-keeping purposes.

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## AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital on Thursday carried news and photos in connexion with opening the first of a series of conferences at the Women Society designed to accelerate the programme of social guidance for the fair sex in this country.

Thursday's *Islah* in its editorial welcomed the step taken by the Government to establish a new department within the framework of the Ministry of Justice to regulate legal affairs in the country and to interpret the law whenever a doubt arises as to the meaning of articles or words.

It often happens, said the editorial, that disputes arise between parties associated together socially due to misinterpretation of the clauses pertaining to a particular law. This newly founded department in addition to providing a way out for such disputes would also be able to help in the preparation of new legislation since it will be in constant touch with judicial bodies in most countries and it will have an elaborate library.

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Mrs. Nafisa Shayeque Mobarez of the Women Society in an article published in Thursday's *Islah* stressed that the most important role a woman is expected to play in the life of the nation is to bring up her children in such a way as to become useful members of the society.

Mrs. Mobarez, it may be reminded, has been newly appointed to direct the department of Women's Social Guidance in the Women's Society.

The same issue of the paper carries the first instalment of the translation of an article entitled "General de Gaulle and the Future of Europe". In this instalment the article deals with the General's ambition to form a United Europe independent of the United States for its defence. Although the French President is thinking along these lines, yet, according to the article, he does not have any concrete plans for the attainment of this goal.

An illustrated report about the dense forests of Pakhtia Province also appeared in Thursday's *Islah*. The report is based on the observations of a team of students and teachers from the College of Science who had gone to study forestry in Pakhtia Province. The caption of a picture published in connexion with the report says: "Forests in Pakhtia Form Part of Our National Revenue."

The resolution would have the Assembly say it was convinced such a fund would be one of the best means of raising money for peace-keeping purposes.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

SATURDAY  
EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-30-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-37;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-15; 3-15-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

SUNDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:  
Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:  
Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:  
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES  
Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES  
Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.  
Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.  
Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

AFROFLOT  
Moscow—Kabul:  
Arr. Kabul 8-30.

Kabul—Moscow:  
Dep. 11-20.

Important  
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20100-20001  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 20010

## Pharmacies

Jahid 20634  
Mahmood 20634  
Faryabi 20634  
Parwan 20634  
Kabul 20634



The Women's Society in addition to its activities for training women in various fields of life, also supplies clothes and crafts made by tailoring and embroidery Department of the Society.

## Health Ministry's Activities Revolve Round Preventive Medicine

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Acting Minister of Public Health, in an interview with a Bakhshar correspondent yesterday, said that the activities of his Ministry revolved around the axis formed by Preventive Medicine, Curative Medicine and Prevention of Diseases. He said that it is contemplated to establish a number of hospitals and polyclinics and increase the number of existing beds in hospitals under the programme for expanding facilities under Curative Medicine. Describing the salient points of this programme, Dr. Abdul Rahim stated that the planned hospitals include a 100-bed hospital at Bibi-Mahroo, a 50-bed Women's Hospital and Maternity Home in Nangarhar Province, one 50-bed hospital at New Baghlan, one 25-bed hospital at Kulnagar in Logar District, one 25-bed Women's Hospital, at Maimana and one 20-bed hospital at Chamkani in Pakhtia Province. Many of the buildings for these and other hospitals, he said, are under construction in Kabul, Badakhshan, Gardez, Shiberghan and Kandahar. A new and well-equipped Central Laboratory is also under construction next to Ibn-i-Sina Hospital in Kabul. He pointed out that the Ministry was also

tackling successfully the problem of financing three modern polyclinics in Kabul, one dental clinic, one 100-bed Maternity Hospital and the School for Nurses, to solve which the Ministry is in contact with local agencies and foreign institutions. The Ministry has installed new X-Ray apparatus at the Ibn-i-Sina X-Ray Institute. He expressed satisfaction at the completion of the new buildings of the Institute of Public Health on Bibi-Mahroo Avenue. All-out efforts are being made, with the co-operation of the public to eradicate small-pox and malaria incidence in Kabul, Dr. Abdul Rahim said. The same programme, will be implemented in the provinces in due course. Referring to the 15-year long campaign against malaria, Dr. Abdul Rahim stated that over four million people have been placed under direct medical supervision and the danger of malaria has been removed to a large extent. He said that more than 500 Doctors and technicians are presently employed on this important project. The Acting Minister of Public Health also referred to the co-operation existing between the Ministry, the Municipalities and the Rural Development De-

partment in the fight against disease. He also mentioned the new project for providing piped drinking-water for the citizens of Kabul and the recently-launched programme to exterminate houseflies. He expressed the hope that with greater effort and the co-operation of the public, the Ministry of Public Health would succeed in its twin aims of sanitation and prevention of disease in the country.

## Soviet-Chinese

## Ideological Discord

## Soviet Communist Party Discusses Difference

MOSCOW, June 22, (Reuters).—The Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee meeting in the Kremlin has discussed its differences with the Chinese Communist Party, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported Friday.

A communique on the proceedings of the plenary meeting said the committee was compelled to do this because the Chinese

## Police Guards Keeler After Threatening Calls

Special police guards were keeping an eye on Miss Christine Keeler on Thursday after several telephone threats were made against the life of the model at the centre of the Profumo scandal.

Police protection was posted outside the central London flat of Miss Paula Marshall, the friend with whom Miss Keeler has been staying, immediately after a tip-off was received that an attempt might be made to kill the model.

When Miss Keeler returned from a shopping expedition, police were already there and warned her to stay indoors and not open the door to any callers.

Four uniformed policemen were patrolling the street while plainclothes detectives remained in the vicinity.

Miss Keeler was told she could only leave the flat under police escort and to beware of passers-by holding parcels or carrying coats that could conceal a weapon.

A police spokesman said: "We received three separate calls stating that Miss Keeler's life was in danger. We are treating this as a serious attempt on her life."

## COLLEGE BAN PROMOTION OF CIGARETTES

A college President on Wednesday banned all promotion of cigarettes on the campus.

In issuing the ban, Dr. Norton, President of Florence State College, pointed to evidence furnished by the American Cancer Society and other medical researchers on the potentially harmful effects of smoking.

"We have a responsibility to our students to see that they are not presented at every hand, insofar as the College can prevent it, with promotion of a product about whose harmful effects there can now be no doubt," Mr. Norton said.

The ban prohibits cigarette advertising in student newspaper and other publications. It outlaws any contest or any other promotion of cigarettes, including distribution of free playing cards and ash trays which advertising them.

leaders did not abide by an agreement to stop open polemics.

The meeting also elected as secretaries of the Central Committee Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and Mr. Nikolai Podgorny, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Western observers said Mr. Brezhnev's appointment appeared to move him closer to any succession to either of Mr. Khrushchev's posts—prime minister and party leader.

The secretariat is one of the chief seats of power which directs the apparatus of the Central Committee.

Mr. Brezhnev, 57, is already a member of the Communist Party Presidium, the official ruling body of the Party.

Mr. Podgorny, 60, is party chief in the Ukraine.

Mr. Khrushchev also made a lengthy and "bright and interesting" speech to the meeting yesterday, Tass said. But the Agency did not reveal its contents.

## Blondie By Chic Young





## KAKAR BECOMES NEW MAYOR OF KANDAHAR

KANDAHAR, June 22.—Mr. Lal Mohammad Kakar has been elected Mayor of Kandahar. Of the three persons, who had offered themselves for election to this post, the Municipal Commissioners elected Mr. Kakar; the other two are Mr. Azizulla Wasifi and Mr. Mohammad Nadir Mo-mand.

The new Mayor told a Bakhtar correspondent that the new Municipality would devote its attention to the problems of providing hygienic drinking water, further developing sanitary services and asphalted roads in the city.

He expressed the hope that Kandahar Municipality would be able to prepare its future plans with the help of the team of experts of the Ministry of Planning now visiting Kandahar.



The first Czechoslovak airplane at Kabul International Airport.

## Syrian Premier In Algiers

ALGIERS, June 22, (DPA).—Political discussions continued here yesterday between Algerian Prime Minister Ahmad Ben Bella and Syrian Prime Minister Salah Bitar. A second series of talks is due to take place today.

Yesterday's edition of "le Peuple" said this "exchange of opinion amongst revolutionaries" was a "positive factor in the search for the right to realise Arab unity and above all to consolidate".

The hastily prepared programme for Mr. Bitar's surprise visit includes a visit today to the Algerian provincial city of Meda and on Sunday an excursion to a state farm in the Kabyle mountains. The official part of Bitar's visit ends with a reception for the Algerian Government on Sunday evening.

## Government Printing Press To Employ 2000 Within Next 5 Year

KABUL, June 22.—Fifteen per cent of the new buildings of the Central Government Press have been completed; this was disclosed by Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, Chief of the Press.

He said that with the completion of the new buildings type-setting will be replaced by linotype-printing.

Other sections, such as those of engraving, book-binding, offset-printing and rotaprint in the new Press will also be better equipped and more complete than before, he said.

The new buildings are being constructed in an area of 5 acres near the Military Club in Kabul; they will cost approximately 32 million afghanis.

The administrative building will have five floors, including a cafeteria and recreation room. A training school will also be set up for the workers.

At present 410 persons are employed at the Press, but within the next five years, this number is expected to grow to 2,000.

## Tuli Meets Rishitya

KABUL, June 22.—Dr. R. L. Tuli, WHO Representative to Afghanistan met Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information Thursday afternoon. They exchanged views on publicity for the WHO activities which are to take place in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Health. Dr. Tuli thanked Mr. Rishitya for the publicity already given in the Afghan press for WHO activities in Afghanistan.

## Czechoslovak Airlines Launches Regular Service Between Prague And Kabul

KABUL, June 22.—The first airplane of the Czechoslovak Airlines carrying a delegation of Czech Civil Aviation officials landed at Kabul airport Thursday afternoon.

The delegation was greeted by Mr. Gulbahar, Deputy Chief of the Afghan Air Authority; General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Staff of the Royal Afghan Air Force; Mr. Faiz Mohammad, President of Aryana Afghan Airlines; other officials of the Afghan Air Authority; Ambassador Jan Czech of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and officials of the Czech Embassy in Kabul.

This is the maiden flight of a regular CSA air service between Prague and Kabul.

Mr. Gulbahar in a welcoming speech referred to the friendly ties existing between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, the Afghan students receiving training in Czechoslovakia and the Czech technicians and experts serving in Afghanistan.

He expressed the hope that the air service between the two countries would lead to the further strengthening of friendship between them.

The leader of the Czech Delegation in reply said that he was happy at the initiation of an air service between the two countries, adding that the Czech Civil Aviation on its 40th anniversary had undertaken the first flight of its airliner to friendly Afghanistan.

He also expressed the hope that the development of co-operation in the field of civil aviation would lead to a further consolidation of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

Dr. Jan Czech said that friendship between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan has borne fruitful results due to the policy of friendship followed by the Government of Afghanistan towards other countries. He also referred to the trade agreement and the value of the air service between the two countries.

Dr. Czech expressed his appreciation of the co-operation extended by the Afghan Air Authority and Aryana Afghan Airlines in this regard.

The CSA airliner is an Ilyushin-18 type aircraft and the weekly air service between Prague and Kabul will be conducted via Athens, Damascus and Tehran in 11 hours.

KABUL, June 22.—A Training-Workshop has been launched by experts of the Institute of Education at Herat for teachers of science and social sciences serving in the local schools.

Training in the Workshop will be conducted on the basis of 2-Group system; educational films will also be employed and the training-course will be used as an educational seminar.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 22.—Mr. Abdul Wahab Tarzi, the Chief of the Department of Tourism returned to Kabul on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Tarzi had gone to Paris to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Tourist Organizations.

KABUL, June 22.—Mr. Sixten Heppling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan left Kabul for Tehran on leave on Thursday.

KABUL, June 22.—Lt. General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Department of Foodgrain Procurement discussed with Mr. Hashimi, the Chief Commissioner of Maimana, Thursday the subjects of building large warehouses and purchase of foodgrains.

General Asif, who arrived in Maimana via Herat, also discussed purchase of foodgrains with the people of Kaiser.

KABUL, June 22.—Laboratory tests, which used to be made in private laboratories will henceforth be held within the Central Laboratory. According to Mrs. Jamila Yousufzai, the Assistant Officer-in-charge of the Laboratory, arrangements have now been made for all laboratory tests to take place free of cost at the Laboratory itself.

More technicians, she said, are being trained to further develop these facilities.

## Fewer Than 50 Infiltrators Entered Cuba In 2 Weeks U.S.A. Discounts Revolutionary Command's Claims Of Bigger Landing

WASHINGTON, June 22, (AP).—The United States Government last night refuted a claim by the "Cuban Revolutionary Command" that large number of Cuban exiles has re-entered Cuba for an attack against the Cuban Government. The U.S. Government said that fewer than 50 Cubans had probably entered Cuba during the last two weeks.

Press officer Richard Phillips made this statement in the wake of claims by Cuban exiles in Florida of sizable landings in Cuba.

Mr. Phillips said: "We have no information, and we have checked very carefully, which would support in any way the reports of yesterday from some Cuban exile sources that there have been several landings of men in Cuba. It is possible, however, that some small numbers of infiltrators may have entered Cuba in the past two or three weeks."

"A disturbing aspect of inaccurate and highly-coloured statements of this kind is that they

## Izvestia Hails "Hot Line" Accord

MOSCOW, June 22, (Tass).—"The direct Kremlin-White House line will offer a definite chance to prevent a military conflict due to accident or miscalculation. This is its benefit and purpose", Friday's Izvestia declares in an editorial article devoted to the signing on June 20, in Geneva of a Soviet-American agreement on the establishment of a direct communication line between the heads of Government of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The teletype channel, which will link the Kremlin with the White House, the newspaper points out, will be used only in case of emergency and exclusively for communication between the heads of the two Governments. "A constantly operating teletype line between the Kremlin and the White House has been conceived as a means to establish reliable contact between the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the President of the United States in case of an emergency, threatening peace, which can be prevented or liquidated as a result of direct and prompt negotiations between Moscow and Washington."

The newspaper notes that agreement on this question was "the only bright part of the futile one-and-a-half years work of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee".

At the same time the article calls attention to the "tendency clearly evident in the western press to present the direct communication line—as a cure-all against the dangers of the nuclear-missile arms race".

KABUL, June 22.—Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Afghanistan's Ambassador to the United States whose term of office has ended in Washington held a reception last Tuesday at the Embassy which was attended by most of the diplomatic chiefs of mission, State Department officials and many personal friends including Mrs. Dean Rusk, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. J. William Fulbright whose husband is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +30°C.  
Minimum +15°C.  
Sun sets today at 7:16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:33 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 95

KABUL SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1963 SARATAN 1, 1342 (S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## WAYS TO PROTECT HOME INDUSTRIES IN FACE OF MONETARY REFORM Committee To Study Situation

KABUL, June 23.—Effects of the monetary reform on Home Industries was the agenda of a meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning yesterday.

The meeting discussed specially the effects which the monetary reform will have on the textile factories.

The meeting decided to form a sub-committee including a representative of Afghanistan Bank to study the foreign currency needs of the factories and industrial plants.

The sub-committee is expected to submit a report to a future meeting for taking a final decision in this regard. The meeting was attended by Mr. Yaffali, the Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr. Farhang, President of the Department of Industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, President of the Trading Section in the Ministry of Commerce and Mr. Mayel, President of the Agricultural Bank. Some experts also attended the meeting as advisors.

## ILO Conference Back In Business

GENEVA, June 23, (Reuter).—It was "business as usual" for the first time in ten days at the International Labour Conference here on Saturday, although delegates of more than 40 nations were missing.

All African and Arab nations, and delegations from some Asian countries, were absent from the conference, which they had left earlier this week in protest against South African delegation's presence.

The exodus had been the culmination of a series of dramatic developments which included several walk-outs and bitter demonstrations.

The depleted conference ranks on Saturday unanimously passed a convention and resolution prohibiting the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery.

The ILO Conference, which has emerged as a major testing ground of the newly-born Pan-African solidarity, now has the chances of completing its three-week session as scheduled on June 27.

The African nations have promised that they will repeat their tactics in every International Assembly or body in which South Africa is present.

The South Africa issue is thus likely to appear as one of the most explosive problems ever faced by the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly in the autumn.

A solid bloc of about 40 countries is likely to form a powerful voting machinery on other issues too, which will be difficult to match.

## India Accuses China Of Building Post In Indian Territory

NEW DELHI, June 23, (Reuter).—India has accused China of establishing a post even further into Indian territory in Ladakh, Kashmir, than the line previously claimed by the Chinese.

A note dated June 17 and released on Saturday said the new post in northern Ladakh "is not only far to the west of the boundary as shown in the Chinese map produced at official talks in July, but also clearly to the West of the fictitious November 1959 line of actual control unilaterally instituted by the Chinese Government."

The Indian note said that this "frequency of aggression as well as a series of intrusions committed by the Chinese frontier guards in other parts of Ladakh" was a deliberate attempt to renege tension and create a grave situation in the Ladakh border area.

## Gharwal Welcomes HRH Ahmad Shah's Suggestion

KABUL, June 23.—The President of Pakhtani Tejaraty Bank supported yesterday His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah's suggestions that various commercial organizations may set aside a fixed percentage of their net profits for the Red Crescent. The President, Mr. Janat Khan Gharwal, said the Red Crescent Society has always assisted the distressed persons and therefore its financial situations must be strengthened considerably.

In welcoming the Prince's suggestion Mr. Gharwal said Pakhtani Tejaraty Bank wanted to be pioneer in this respect and propose the idea of fixing a set percentage of the Bank's profits for the Red Crescent Society to the General Assembly of the bank.

He expressed the hope that the shareholders would welcome the idea.

## Khrushchev's Message

### To Pope Paul

MOSCOW, June 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev has sent a telegram to Pope Paul VI offering his congratulations and "wishes of success in your activity in favour of peace and peaceful co-operation between peoples to which the late Pope John XXIII had devoted many efforts," the Soviet News Agency Tass reported on Saturday.

## MACMILLAN TO STAY IN OFFICE DESPITE DEMANDS FOR HIS RESIGNATION

LONDON, June 23, (AP).—Mr. Harold Macmillan served clear notice Saturday he intends to stay on as Prime Minister despite widespread demands for his resignation over the Profumo scandal.

Addressing a Conservative Party rally made turbulent by demonstrators and hecklers, Mr. Macmillan confessed the Government crisis over the love affair of his ex-War Minister John Profumo had "deeply wounded" him but not broken his spirit.

Cheer by his Tory followers mingled with the jeers of his political foes when he declared: "In 40 years of political life I have tried to do my best."

"I will not make my whole life worthless or meaningless by being untrue to those convictions either through panic or obstinacy."

It was Mr. Macmillan's first public comment on his own future since a powerful segment of his Tory Party began pressing for his early resignation in the wake of the scandal.

Mr. Macmillan's appearance in his own electoral division of Bromley, a middle class London suburb, was accompanied by special police security precautions. In past years the Prime Minister has been the target of lively political demonstrations. Saturday, although he has

## Moscow Welcomes Two Latest Soviet Space Champions With Great Enthusiasm Khrushchev's Call For Peaceful Uses Of Outerspace

MOSCOW, June 23, (Reuter).—A beaming Mr. Khrushchev kissed and hugged pretty Valentine "Seagull" Tereshkova as thousands of people packing Moscow's Red Square roared a welcome on Saturday to the world's first spacewoman and her cosmic partner, Colonel Valery Bykovsky.

The Soviet Prime Minister, jubilant about Soviet's latest space success, led blue-eyed miss Tereshkova and Colonel "Hawk" Bykovsky to the top of the Lenin Mausoleum as girls in the vast crowd below shrieked "molodtsy" ("well done").

He had driven to the Red Square with the "cosmic couple" at times emotional ceremony at Vnukovo airport.

Miss Tereshkova, 26-year-old former textile worker who made over 48 orbits of the world in nearly three days, was dressed in a neat black two-piece suit and wore white high-heeled shoes.

Colonel Bykovsky, 28, was jaunty in his air force uniform. Mr. Khrushchev told the Red Square crowd that both Colonel Bykovsky and Miss Tereshkova had been awarded the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Pilot Cosmonaut and the Order of Lenin, and had been accepted as members of the Communist Party.

Last night they were lauded at a glittering reception in the great Kremlin Palace.

Announcing the awards to Miss Tereshkova and Colonel Bykovsky, Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Government also intended to erect a bronze bust of the spacewoman in Moscow to commemorate the first space flight by a Soviet woman.

Mr. Khrushchev gently poked fun at American space achievements, declaring that "bourgeois society always underlines that woman is the weaker sex...."

"That is not always so," he said wagging a finger. "Our Soviet woman showed the American Cosmonauts a thing or two. Her flight was longer than that of all the American Cosmonauts put together. There is your weaker feminine sex."

Great cheering swept the ancient Czarist Saint George's Hall last night as President Leonid Brezhnev invested the "cosmic couple" as Heroes of the Soviet Union.

There was an embrace for Colonel Bykovsky, before President Brezhnev and a woman assistant pinned on each of the new Cosmonauts the Order of Lenin and a gold medal which go with the "hero" award.

Then Valery and Valentina gave each other a delighted hug. Mr. Khrushchev emphasized that the Soviet Government firmly stood for using outer space for peaceful purpose. The extension of the arms race to outer space can lead to war, he added.

Outer space must be a zone of peace, a zone of international co-operation. We welcome the space flight of the American Cosmonauts. This is a noble and worthy partnership in the competition for a

(Contd. from page 2)

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
International Club; Panir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines



## KABUL TIMES

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JUNE 23, 1963

TO HELP HOME INDUSTRIES

The Government's decision in appointing a Committee to study the effects of the monetary reform launched last March is a welcome move. There is no doubt that the impact of the reform, mainly aimed at spurring Afghan exports and helping those sectors of economy engaged in the production of export commodities, is not favourable on home industries. Raising up the price of dollar, while on the one hand automatically brought up the price of commodities which home industries had to purchase from abroad, it also raised the prices of raw material, specially cotton, which is also consumed by our home industries to a great extent.

As far as our export commodities are concerned the impact of the monetary reform although not visible completely at this juncture, has been favourable. It should be recalled that while the Ministry of Commerce announced a raise in the purchase prices of the Afghan export commodities such as wool, karakul pelts and carpets, the merchants made commitments to increase the rate of their export as far as these commodities are concerned. It will surely have its good effects on the expansion of Afghan foreign trade and will work as an effective incentive for the producers of export items.

But as far as the effects of this reform on home industries are concerned, there should be ways and means to protect them as well. One of the ways that many countries have usually adopted, specially at a stage when industries are flourishing, has been the system of the protection of home products in the face of items exported from abroad. This has been done by defining the quota of such goods imported from abroad and also through tariff regulations.

The problem as how to protect home industries in the face of the monetary reform is a difficult and complicated one. The government has issued laws which are designed at ways have to be sought.

# THE UNITED NATIONS AS A FORCE FOR PEACE

By U THANT

A far larger scale and more usual international peace-keeping organization was evoked by the critical situation which arose in October 1956 following the armed intervention in the Suez Canal area of the forces of Israel, France and the United Kingdom—the creation of a United Nations police and peace-keeping force, the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, which allowed for a peaceful withdrawal from Egyptian soil of the armed forces of France, the United Kingdom and Israel, and the clearance of the vital waterway—the Suez Canal. The Force still watches over the peace on the once troubled frontier between Israel and the United Arab Republic. It presents one major problem—it is so useful and necessary that it is hard to envisage a date when it can be withdrawn from the area.

The Lebanon crisis of 1958 evoked another kind of United Nations military organization, a corps of 600 observers to watch over the borders of Lebanon for foreign infiltration; but it was in July 1960 that the United Nations was confronted with its most complex and pressing peace-keeping task to date. So much has been written about the Congo and the United Nations involvement there in the past two and a half years that I shall do no more here than mention the general proportions of this problem, which have a tendency to be obscured by a wealth of dramatic and controversial detail. On the appeal for help by the new Government of the Congo, the United Nations, literally at a few hours' notice, undertook to be the guarantor of law and order, and the watchman against external interference from any sources. It also became the counsellor of a newly independent state, which had had little preparation for independence, on all the problems that beset a country the size of Western Europe, which occupies a vital, strategic and economic place in the world, and which, by its very potential wealth and possibilities, is a target for a bewildering variety of foreign interests.

There is still a long and difficult road ahead both for the Government and people of the Congo who are assisting them, but given the fearsome complexity of the problem and the crosscurrents and conflicts of interests at all levels, from the global level to the tribal level, which afflict the Republic of the Congo, it is remarkable that this pioneering effort by the United Nations has been so successful.

By the community of nations has not only saved one of its members, the Congo, in its time of trial, but has turned a situation of great potential danger to Africa and to the world into a most promising experiment in world responsibility. Sweden has done more than its share in the support of this historic effort.

Another operation, also involving an unprecedented role for the United Nations, has meanwhile passed off peacefully and successfully and, as is the rule with successful peace-keeping operations, has attracted virtually no publicity whatsoever. It has in fact been successfully and formally concluded on this very day. I refer to the transfer of West-Triangular Dutch administration, through an interim period of United Nations administration safeguarded by a United Nations force, to the administration of Indonesia, the entire operation taking place with the mutual agreement of the parties concerned. This is the first time in history that an international organization has assumed direct administrative authority for a territory in the process of historic transition.

In certain situations the United Nations and the Office of the Secretary General can provide a useful middle ground on which the parties may meet without any loss of face or prestige, and accommodate their differences in a civilized and dignified manner. I like to think that the United Nations played a useful role of this kind in the resolution of the Cuban crisis last October, a crisis which for a few days seemed to bring the world very near to the nuclear disaster which all men dread. There are situations of a less portentous nature in which the course of mediation and moderation can be of assistance toward the kind of international amicable conditions of agreed disarmament.

I said last year at Uppsala that the United Nations must ultimately develop in the same way as sovereign states have done and that, if it is to have a future, it must eventually assume some of the attributes of a state. It must have the right, the power and the means to keep the peace. We are only in the beginning, and the process will surely take several generations. But the peace-keeping operations already conducted by the United Nations provide the hope that we are on the road to the essential developments.

## NOORISTAN

The Most Picturesque Part Of Afghanistan

With a large number of snow-covered mountains, lush green valleys and picturesque dales, Afghanistan is sometimes called the Switzerland of Asia.

In this Switzerland, Nooristan is unique for its natural forests, its rapids and its lofty mountains. Called "Blure" and "Kafiristan" in olden times, it was renamed as Nooristan—the land of light, in the late 19th century.

Nooristan is the land of a brave handsome people who are considered the original inhabitants of the Hindu Kush valleys. With an area of 5,000 sq. miles, Nooristan is bounded in the east by Chitral, in the south by Kunar Valley, in the west by Nejrab and Panjshir, and in the north by the Hindu Kush mountains and Badakhshan.

This mountainous region is considered one of the most difficult places to travel to because of the impregnable Hindu Kush. Most rivers in Nooristan are rapid and bridges across them are made of big tree trunks, suitable only for one pedestrian at a time. The climate is invigorating and varies slightly in different parts.

ist today in Yemen and in South-east Asia.

In such situations the technique of quiet diplomacy—a technique in which my predecessor excelled—can make difference between a disastrous breakdown of understanding and communication and a constructive advance toward a resolution of differences.

**Financial Crisis**  
I have voiced a guarded optimism on the potential of the United Nations as a force for peace and of the achievements which are already to its credit. It would be unrealistic if I did not also mention the practical basis upon which alone such activities can continue. Your country has, I have said, made great contributions to the efforts of the United Nations, both in men and in resources. There is, nonetheless, at the present time a very serious financial crisis facing the United Nations due to the failure of some members to pay their contributions toward the peace-keeping operations of the Organization. The International Court of Justice has recommended that the expenses of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations should be part of the normal assessment of the member states. I hope very much that the time will soon come when all members of the United Nations will find it possible and indeed, desirable to respect this opinion of the World Court.

I have said nothing of the great basic problem of disarmament or of the special preoccupations of the great powers, I hope that the United Nations operations I have mentioned may, in their modest way, be a pointer in the right direction and an encouragement toward the kind of international amicable conditions of agreed disarmament.

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Plans which are underway for the development of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, if implemented, would certainly ensure a bright future for it. One point should be mentioned, continued the editorial and that is in order to gain the people's confidence and also to publicize its cause the Afghan Red Crescent Society should launch small projects in the city. The editorial did not explain what these projects should be like.

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial discussed the need for the social guidance of women and praised the step taken by the Women's Society to achieve this aim by opening a special department and launching conferences.

The paper also published one of the letters to the editor in which it has been requested that the Municipal Corporation may take steps in providing sanitary drink-water for the inhabitants of Karta-e-Manoorin a new residential area of Kabul.

**MOSCOW, June 23 (Reuters).**—The Soviet Union "stationed tracking ships at various points in the course of history, kept Valentina Tereshkova and Valery Bykovsky, the Magazine Aviation and Cosmonautics reported on Saturday.

The Magazine, quoted by the Soviet News Agency Tass, said they received telemetric information, issued flight commands, maintained constant communication with the spaceships, and controlled the state of their flight instrumentation.

(To be Contd.)

## THE LANGUAGE OF PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad in its editorial welcomed the Soviet-American agreement on the extension of a 'Hot Line' between the Kremlin in Moscow and the White House in Washington.

It said since world peace depends mainly on these two countries therefore at times of extreme danger it is essential that heads of the Soviet Union and the United States should be able to contact each other directly and reliably without much loss of time.

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial stressed the importance of strengthening the Red Crescent Society financially.

Societies like the Red Crescent, whose activities are based purely on humanitarian considerations, can function successfully only if they enjoy the generous support of the people, said the editorial, adding that otherwise it would be impossible for instance for a Red Crescent rescue-party to reach the scene of a natural catastrophe or to render material aid to the distressed persons.

The main question, however, the editorial continued, is how to finance operations of the Afghan Red Crescent Society? Should the present method which is mainly through collections and donations be considered enough or should a new approach be made to ensure for the Society, asked the editorial, a reliable and substantial income for the Society's President His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah when he said that commercial and industrial organizations should allocate a set percentage of their net profits for the Red Crescent fund.

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(To be Contd.)

## Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music  
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music  
3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South  
East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre  
Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;  
Commentary 6-43-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63  
Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25  
Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19  
Metre Band.  
Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical  
and light music, alternating  
weeks.

## Air Services

MONDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

## ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00  
Kandahar—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00  
Beirut—Kabul  
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

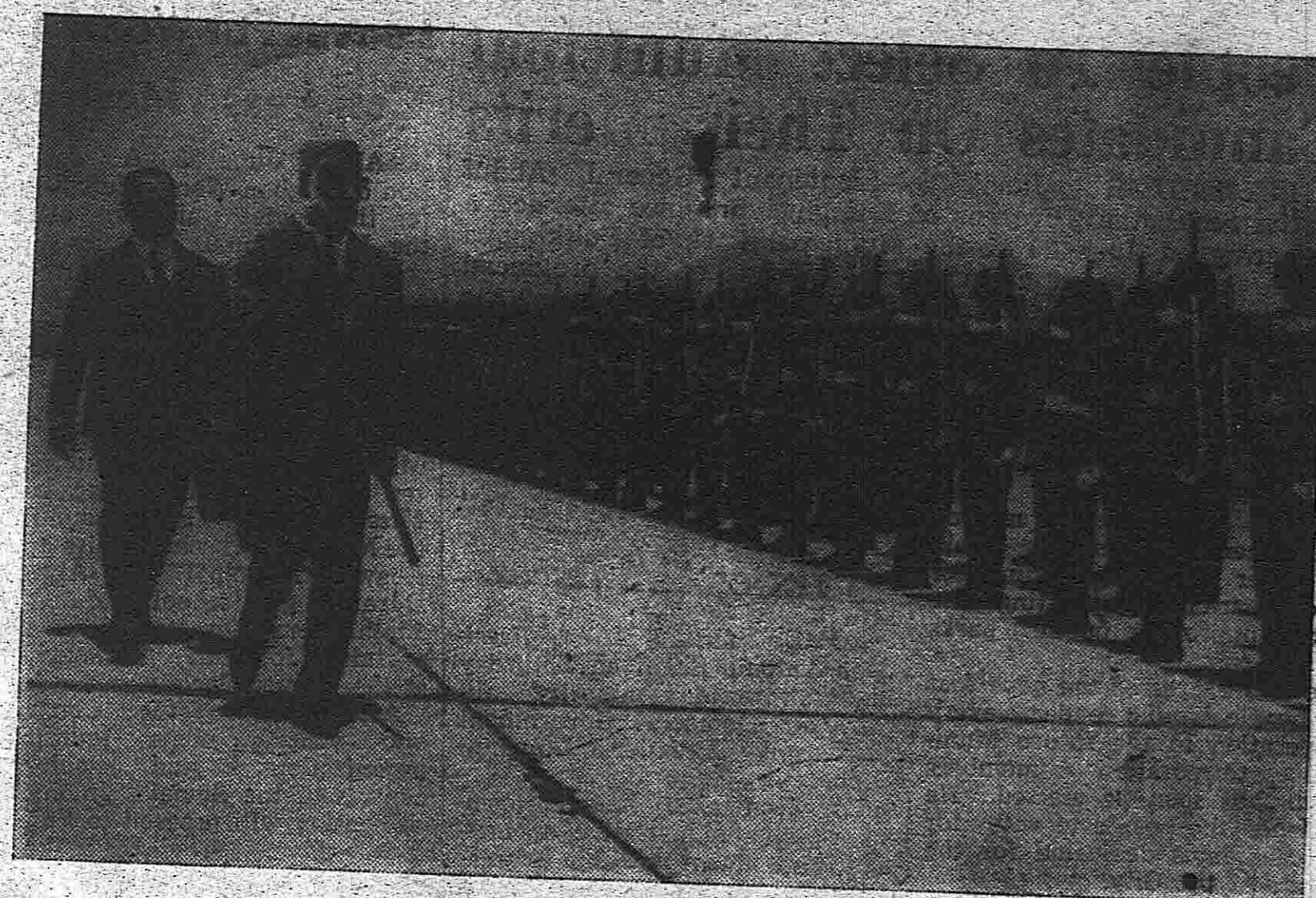
Kabul—Beirut  
Dep. 11-30

## Important Telephones

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

## Pharmacies

Jahid Phone No. 20534  
Mahmood Phone No. 21438  
Faryabi Phone No. 20887  
Parwan Phone No. 20887  
Kabul Phone No. 20563



His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul inspecting a guard of honour before his departure for Paris Saturday to receive medical treatment.

## Ministry Of Communications Steps Up International Air Mail Service

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Hussein Massa, announced yesterday that effective immediately all international air mail posted before 8-40 a.m. at the Central Post Office will be dispatched that same day on the international flights departing Kabul.

Mail presented in the mornings for dispatch on the same day

should have proper postage already affixed to the envelopes. Such mail may be presented immediately for cancelling the stamps, thus avoiding any delay in purchasing the correct amount of postage.

Preliminary tests have shown that this new system will expedite hundreds of letters by 24 hours, and more in some cases

particularly in instances where letters are prepared for mailing Thursday evening, Friday and Friday evening. The Minister stated he expects to extend the hour of closing to 09-00 or later in the near future.

The international air mail postage rate table and schedule for mailings deposited before 8-40 a.m. At the Central Post Office:

Destination	10 grams or Less	Over 10 to 20	Over 20 to 30	Airline Departures
India and West Pakistan	5.00	6.25	9.75	Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday.
Far East and East Pakistan	10.50	17.25	26.25	Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday.
Australasia	12.75	21.75	33.00	Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday.
U.S.S.R.	6.75	9.75	15.00	Sunday, Wednesday.
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, etc.	9.25	14.75	22.50	Sunday, Wednesday.
Middle East	7.75	11.75	18.00	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Europe	9.25	14.75	22.50	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
North Africa, including Egypt	10.50	17.25	26.25	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
South Africa and West Africa	13.75	23.75	36.00	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
United States, Canada, Mexico	13.75	23.75	36.00	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Central America and Caribbean	16.00	28.25	42.75	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
South America	19.50	35.25	53.25	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

The Minister said consultation should be held with the Post Office for postage rates for letters weighing over 30 grams, and for air mail postage rates for small packets and parcels.

## Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney



## Service Stations In Moon For Space Vehicles

A U.S. scientist said on Friday space vehicles some day may refuel at service stations on the moon and mars.

"We may want to store energy sources in tanks on the moon, in moon orbit, or on mars," said Robert R. Hibbard.

"This material might find use as a fuel for a roving lunar vehicle, or possibly as a source of food."

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) research scientist spoke before the 8th World Petroleum Congress on possible space use of petroleum hydrocarbons.

Other participants in a panel discussion on new uses for petroleum said oil has a tremendous potential use in land reclamation projects and could assist a competitor—the coal industry—in finding markets for low quality coal.

Mr. Hibbard said oil lubricants and plastics also figure prominently in space project planning because of a superior ability to resist radiation.

"If resistance to radiation is the most important requirement, then hydrocarbon-lubricants should be used," he said.

"An example would be a long-lived satellite operating in the Van Allen Radiation Belts. Another is for satellites or space probes in which nuclear piles or radioisotopes are used."

Mr. Hibbard said the ability of such plastics as polystyrene and polyethylene to resist radiation may solve many problems of construction of spacecraft and of providing protective covers for delicate equipment.

He said several studies have been made on possible construction of an earth orbiting laboratory.

The space service stations, Mr. Hibbard said, could dispense a kerosene-type fuel or provide hydrocarbon power for converting oxygen to a liquid state for use as a fuel.

"There is plenty of oxygen in the rocks and minerals of the moon and mars," he said. "With abundant nuclear power assumed to be available, we may consider reclaiming this oxygen. However, no liquid reducing agent can be obtained from rocks and, therefore, I suggest hydrocarbon reserves may some day be stored by man in most distant places."

Mr. G. P. Richard and Mr. T.L. Les of ESSO Research Ltd., London, described experiments in which sand dunes in Libya and Tunisia have been stabilized through use of petroleum spray that permits vegetation sufficient time to establish itself permanently.

They said the Libyan experiments indicate that growth can be increased as much as 40 per cent.

Mr. Norman Arthur White, Deputy Manager of Shell Oil Products Development Division in London, said coal as a competitor, has shown little incentive to use oil to solve its problems.

"But oil can be used to improve coking properties of coal and develop markets for grades of coal which are valueless at present," he said.

The use of oil products for coal briquetting, he said, is well established in the United States but has developed little elsewhere.



## Racial Equality In U.S.A.

### Kennedy Receives Negro-White Assurance

WASHINGTON, June 23, (AP).—President Kennedy received broad assurances on Saturday from Negro and White Leaders in the drive for racial equality that they will back his civil rights legislative programme to the hilt—and that they will sponsor massive demonstrations to do so if need be.

There was broad agreement that President Kennedy had not asked Negroes to cease demonstrations of the type which flared up in numerous cities in recent weeks.

Various spokesmen for Negroes some of them with clashing ideas on how to knock over racial barriers, met with the President in the White House.

Mr. Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, conferred privately with President Kennedy and also in the general meeting in the Cabinet room.

"I made it very clear," he said of the private talk, "that we could not in all good conscience call off any massive demonstrations until the problems that brought demonstrations into being are solved."

Mr. King said that if a filibuster develops against President Kennedy's civil rights programme—and there obviously will be one—"we will have no alternative but to have some creative, non-violent, peaceful demonstrations. I would not go along with violent demonstrations at any time."

Some Negro leaders are planning to send 100,000 people of their race marching into Washington to pressure Congress on behalf of civil rights legislation. But even on this there is a difference of opinion in the Negro community. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, said of the projected march:

"I am not involved at the present moment."

Mr. Wilkins also said: "I have never proposed sit-ins at the Capital. I have thought that any demonstrations in the nation's Capital ought to have specific and not general objectives."

Nevertheless, Mr. Wilkins said he would be sympathetic towards a demonstration in Washington after a filibuster developed.

## U.S. Military

### Budget To Be \$47,092,209,000

WASHINGTON, June 23, (AP). A \$47,092,209,000 dollar defence budget to give the United States "military superiority over any other power" was approved on Friday by the House Appropriations Committee.

That was the amount of money the Committee asked the house to vote next week to finance the military establishment for the 12 months starting July 1.

It is 1,922,038,000 less than President Kennedy requested and 1,257,873,500 dollars less than the department was given for the current year. But the Committee said that more than half of the cut is in the book-keeping area and that none of the money denied is needed for essential activities at this time.

The money would be used to maintain and equip 2,695,000 active duty military personnel, operate a manned bomber force of about 700 B-52 and B-48 planes and several hundred older B-47s, build up a missile force of more than 1,000 CBMs and 41 polaris submarines totaling 656 missiles, and serve an active fleet of 872 ships and 30,800 aircraft.

## Gov. Seraj Urges Pulikhumri People To Select Municipal Candidates On Their Merits

PULIKHUMRI, June 23.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan province attended a gathering on June 20 at the Municipal Park of Pulikhumri where he addressed a number of officials of the provincial government departments and industrial organization on the recent changes, free municipal elections and public welfare projects which are underway for raising the living standards of the people.

He stressed the importance of pushing through plans for the further development of the industrial city of Pulikhumri, making arrangements for sanitary drinking water supply, providing for more electricity, asphalted the streets, improving public parks and gardens.

He also expressed the hope that the people would render every co-operation to the future Municipal Corporation members which will soon be elected. He cautioned the people to vote for the candidates dedicated for the welfare of the City.

In reply the officials and the inhabitants thanked the Government for its plans to raise the living standard of the people and promised full co-operation for their implementation.

On the same day Governor Seraj inspected the Textile Factory in Pulikhumri and expressed satisfaction at the factory's management and method of operation.

The factory was founded twenty eight years ago and after the installation of 550 weaving, 116 spinning and forty machines for workshop and carpentry and the construction of the hydro-electric plant it went into operation seven years later.

The factory served a very useful purpose during the Second World War when textile products were rare and expensive.

Twelve years ago, three hundred and four pieces of weaving seventy spinning and three workshop machines were added to the plant.

An official of the factory said that the factory employed over two thousand persons ten years ago, but now over fifteen hundred men and women are engaged at the plant. Referring to the factory's production the official said between 1943 and 1952 its production of white poplin was raised from 1,600,000 metres to nearly ten million metres annually.

The production of yarn has been increased seven fold during this period. After 1952, he added, poplin production was raised by another nine million metres annually.

The official also said that the factory had well-equipped workshops and a small foundry. Minor, as well as major repair work, is conducted at these workshops.

The factory's hydro-electric plant, he said, has a capacity of producing nearly five thousand kilowatts of electricity. The plant employs three turbines of which two operate at one time.

In addition to the factory's main building over one thousand buildings for the accommodation of factory workers and officials also belonged to the factory, he said.

## NEW GOVERNOR FOR IMF: FRENCH BANK GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON, June 23, (Reuters).—M. Paul Schweitzer Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, was chosen on Friday as Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to succeed the late Mr. Per Jacobsson.

A meeting here of the I.M.F. Board of Directors made the appointment which will date from September this year.

Mr. Schweitzer, who is 51, has served with the French Ministry of Finance, the I.M.F., and the French Embassy here.

## Leone Sworn In As New Italian Prime Minister

ROME, June 23, (AP).—President Antonio Segni on Saturday night swore in a minority all-Christian Democrat Government headed by Premier Giovanni Leone.

The 22-member Cabinet, formed as an administrative or interim Government until the nation's political parties can come up with a majority government, goes before Parliament sometime next week to seek approval.

President Segni accepted the new Cabinet on Friday night to put a halt to a Government crisis that had dragged on 36 days.

Should the Parliament reject the new Government, it would reopen the crisis. But the Cabinet would stay on in caretaker capacity.

Presumably Premier Leone, was drawn up to handle routine administrative business, such as introducing the new budget to Parliament before the June 30 deadline.

Without a majority in Parliament the new Government must depend on the good will of the other Parties. This means either voting support or at least enough abstentions to avoid a voting defeat.

Presumably President Leone, in his negotiations with all Parties in Parliament, came away convinced he could carry this off.

But such a Government can solve none of the country's basic political problems. The Christian Democrats, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans, who made up the old centre-left alliance with Socialist support, must wait at least until October for some sign of the next move.

## Bell Says \$ 4.5 Billion Needed To Carry American Foreign Responsibilities

WASHINGTON, June 23, (AP).—U.S. Foreign Aid Chief David Bell, guiding his first foreign aid bill through Congress, says he has "no feeling of antagonism—we are all wrestling with the same problem."

"I knew when I came into this office that Congress traditionally examines the foreign aid programme with exceptional care," Mr. Bell said, "and this is only proper."

President Kennedy voluntarily cut his aid request from an original figure of \$4.9 billion after receiving the report of his Advisory Committee headed by retired Gen. Lucius Clay. Gen. Clay has advised Congress he thinks it can be cut further to \$4.3 billion.

Mr. Bell insists that \$4.5 billion is required to carry out the nation's foreign responsibilities. Former Budget Director, he switched to his present job at the beginning of the year.

He reaffirmed his agreement with the tightening up recommendations of the Gen. Clay report and said its "most impressive we should stick to it."

## Women Delegation Leaves For Women's Congress Meeting

KABUL, June 23.—A delegation of Afghan Women left Kabul for the Soviet Union to attend the International Women's Congress in Moscow to be opened tomorrow.

The delegation is headed by Mrs. Aalia Perwanta, Director of the Handicraft Department of the Women Society.

Members of the delegation are Mrs. Saleha Amin Etemadi, Editor of the 'Mirnun' magazine, Miss Amina, Vice-Principal of the Malalay girl school, Miss Mary Abawi, Principal of Aiyehsa Durani girl school and Mrs. Amina Seraj Director of the Department for Home Management at the Women Society.

After attending the Congress and visiting some industrial organizations and cultural centres of the Soviet Union the delegation will proceed to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Women Society.

Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, Vice-President of the Women Society, other members of the Society and the Ministry of Education and wives of some of the Soviet and Polish embassy officials.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Mohammad Karim and Mr. Abdul Wadood, officials of De Afghanistan Bank left Kabul for West Germany under a Federal Republic scholarship programme to further their studies in the field of banking.

Similarly Mr. Abdul Ahad, an official of the Ministry of Press and Information left Kabul for London yesterday to receive training in journalism, under a British Government grant.

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Arzhi Samola, head of the Czechoslovak delegation for aviation talks, met Mr. Gulbahar, Vice President of the Afghan Air Authority on Saturday morning, to discuss matters related to regular air services between Kabul and Prague.

The meeting was attended in addition to members of the Czechoslovak delegation by Mr. Jan Czech, the Czechoslovak Ambassador at the Court of Kabul and some officials of the Afghan Air Authority.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; TAMANGO, starring: Curt Jurgens, Dorothy Dandridge and Roger Hanin.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; UNDER-WATER STONES with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; BURNING HEART with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4-00, 6-00 and 8-00 p.m. Iranian film; VILLAGE SONG in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 23.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates In Afghanis:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

### Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.66 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Adenauer Criticizes Wilson's Remarks On West Germany

BONN, June 23, (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer said Friday that British Labour Party leader Mr. Harold Wilson had strengthened Soviet hopes for a decay of the Western world by his recent remarks in Moscow.

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association, a private body, at Bad Godesberg near here, Dr. Adenauer said he had been "very shocked" when he read what Mr. Wilson had told the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, and at a press conference in the Soviet Capital.

He did not want to repeat Mr. Wilson's remarks there the Chancellor added.

## Khrushchev's Call

(Contd. from page 1)  
peaceful conquest of outer space.

Nothing that man can circle the earth in one and a half hours, Mr. Khrushchev observed: "It is big, this earth of ours, but it is also very little to start intrigues and provocations on it to fan up military adventures which, given modern clear weapons, can bring untold calamities to mankind."

The Soviet Union stands firmly for peace. It is doing everything to strengthen peace on earth. All people, of course, realize full well that if the Soviet Union has rockets which make with amazing accuracy such flights around the earth, it also has rockets for other purposes.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +32°C.  
Minimum +13°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 96

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1963 (SARATAN 2, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

## 21 British Military Staff Trapped In Yemeni Soil; 4 Killed In Fighting

ADEN, June 24, (AP).—Twenty-one British military personnel trapped by Yemeni tribesmen in a dried-up river bed surrendered Sunday, the British Middle East Command announced Sunday night.

Earlier, negotiations had been under way for the safe return to Aden of the personnel, who include five women.

A command spokesman said negotiators were trying to gain the release of the women Sunday night.

A message from San'a, the Yemeni capital, indicated that the republican officials were on their way to the scene of the incident, which saw the Britons pinned down by Yemeni tribesmen.

The San'a authorities, however, were not expected to reach the area, near the Aden border, before morning.

Four Britons reportedly were killed and two injured. They presumably were killed during a reported exchange of "shots on Saturday night or Sunday."

They were in a party of 44 men and women attached to the British Royal Air Force, the British Army and Marines and the Women's Divisions of the Army and Air Force.

All day Saturday and Sunday, they were trapped in the river bed and reportedly were fired on by local tribesmen.

Nineteen of the group were brought back to Aden on Sunday afternoon. Seven of them were wounded.

Fears grew throughout the day that the remaining trapped Britons had been without food or water for more than 24 hours.

The Britons left Aden on Saturday to train in South Arabian Federation territory. But during the night they took a wrong turn and crossed the border into Yemen.

The area where they were trapped is guarded by U.A.R. and Yemeni troops, supported by dissident tribesmen from the South Arabian Federation who consider the British presence in the protectorate responsible for their plight.

Speculation here was that the Britons will not be released without tough interrogation. In Cairo, a British Embassy spokesman said no instructions had been received from the Foreign office in London to contact U.A.R. authorities.

He said the U.S. handles British affairs in Yemen and would make any necessary representations to the revolutionary Government of Yemen.

## CUBAN LEADERS CONGRATULATE USSR ON SPACE SUCCESS

MOSCOW, June 24, (Tass).—The Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba Fidel Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado congratulated the Soviet people on the successful space flight of Valentina Tereshkova and Valeri Bykovsky.

The congratulatory message to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikita Khrushchev and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev says that "this scientific exploit contributes to the progress of the entire mankind."

## Victor Of Kabul Welcomed In Tehran By Mr. Aram

TEHRAN, June 24.—While en route to Paris, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul arrived in Tehran on Saturday.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Aram, the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs and His Majesty's Ambassador at Tehran.

His Royal Highness met Mr. Aram, the Prime Minister of Iran in the afternoon. Mr. Aram and the Afghan Ambassador were also present at the meeting. A later report said that His Royal Highness left Tehran by air for Paris early yesterday morning.

## Red Crescent Delegation Returns From Soviet Union

KABUL, June 24.—The delegation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society returned to Kabul from a tour of the Soviet Union yesterday morning; the trip was undertaken on the invitation of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Mr. Mohammad Murid, Advisor to the Afghan Red Crescent told a Bakhtar correspondent on arrival that the Afghan delegation visited Soviet Red Crescent and Red Cross organizations at Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent.

The delegation, he said, also visited maternity and child welfare centres. He praised the work being done by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and expressed his appreciation of the warm reception accorded to the delegation by the people and Government of the USSR.

KABUL, June 24.—Mr. Abdul Shukoor Rashed, who had been sent to Leningrad University by Kabul University to serve as Professor of Pakhtu, returned to Kabul yesterday. Professor Rashed spent 18 months at Leningrad University.

## VALENTINA TERESHKOVA WAS TO APPEAR IN THE OPENING MEETING OF WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS TODAY

MOSCOW, June 24, (AP).—Soviet woman Cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, appears Monday before delegates at the Moscow-sponsored World Women's Congress.

Females from 119 countries are stated to attend the Kremlin meeting. They are expected to hear speeches by Valentina, fresh from her three-day space journey, and Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

The Congress's agenda includes discussions of Women's struggle for rights in society and the family, women in the struggle for peace, disarmament and friendship between peoples, women's

struggle for national sovereignty and for the health, bringing up and education of children and youth.

The Soviet delegation, together with groups from communist nations and leftist representatives from outside the bloc, is expected to push through resolutions and statements voicing support for the Soviet Union's stand on most political issues.

Women in the Soviet Union are usually depicted as sharing fully all rights and privileges enjoyed by the males.

However, this co-equality also extends to the constitutional duty of every Soviet citizen to work

## U.S.A. To Defend West Europe, Says Kennedy On Arrival In West Germany

COLOGNE, Germany, June 24, (AP).—President Kennedy opened his 10-day swing around Western Europe Sunday with a new pledge to the European NATO allies that "the United States is here to stay so long as our forces are required and desired."

"Any attack on your soil is an attack on our own," he said in words broadcast across Europe.

His emphasis on this point was obviously designed to knock down criticism expressed by French President Charles de Gaulle that Europe may not be able some day to rely on U.S. protection.

Appearing first after an overnight flight from Washington, President Kennedy strode down the ramp from his huge jet plane under cloud-spotted blue skies to receive a warm handshake from Dr. Adenauer.

The 46-year-old President then took a 21-gun salute from a German army battery, and Dr. Adenauer and he stood at attention while national anthems were played. Then with Dr. Adenauer, who is 87, walking briskly beside him, he reviewed the honour guard.

"Old foes have become closely allied, sharing common sentiments and common interests," President Kennedy said, in responding to Dr. Adenauer's greeting. He is the third U.S. President to visit Germany. Harry Truman came to Potsdam in 1945 to work on a peace settlement with Russian and British leaders. Dwight Eisenhower visited Dr. Adenauer in 1959.

The airport ceremony went swiftly and President Kennedy and Dr. Adenauer then motored into Cologne where they got a rousing, noisy welcome from tens of thousands of Germans along the route to the Rathaus or City Hall.

"Your visit, Mr. President, is essentially a political act," Dr. Adenauer told him at the airport and the two men met each other in that spirit. Their airport statements broke with the usual tradition of saying nothing, and got immediately into high policy. President Kennedy laid down at once the themes of his much disputed trip which will take him to West Berlin, to Ireland, to England and finally to Italy. Dr. Adenauer also got at an issue of long concern to him—the notion that some day the United States might make a direct deal with the Soviet Union involving European interests.

President Kennedy said he had crossed the Atlantic at a crucial time for the Atlantic alliance. "Our alliance was formed to deter a new war," he said. "It must now find a way to a new peace."

"Our alliance is in a period of transition, and that is as it should be." Western Europe, he said, is becoming a full partner, no longer a "seed bed of war" but an instrument of unity and an example of reconciliation.

Above all, he said, "we recognize the duty to develop a common heritage." "Our two countries," he added, "and the other members of the alliance are dependent on one another in the only way we seek, the war against poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance, in our own countries and all over the world."

"I have also come," the President said, "to pay tribute to a great statesman, a friend of liberty, and a friend of the American people, chancellor Konrad Adenauer."

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Fahir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines







## Home News In

## Brief

KABUL, June 24.—Mr. Ahmad Farid Aboushadi, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic in Kabul called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the Afghan National Assembly in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, June 24.—A delegation headed by Dr. Mohammad Naim Sharaf, Deputy Chief of the Institute of Public Health left Kabul for Moscow yesterday morning; the delegation has been invited by the Soviet Ministry of Public Health. During its fortnight's stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation will visit medical institutions and public health institutes. Other members of the delegation are Dr. Mahmoud Nisar, Chief of the Institute of Vaccines, and Mr. Abdul Majid Talibi, Physician in charge of the clinics of the Ministry of Public Health.

BAGHLAN, June 24.—Lt. General Abdul Karim Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan inspected the hospital at Rulikhumi on Saturday. The hospital has 85 beds, 24 of which are for women in-patients and 10 for destitute persons. Officials and employees of the Pulikhumi Textile Mill received medical treatment, free of cost, at this hospital, which also possesses a laboratory and X-Ray facilities. Accommodation at the hospital is expected to be increased by another 26 beds.

KABUL, June 24.—Mr. Reynold Jones, the Deputy Chief of the USAID Mission in Afghanistan, held an introductory meeting with Dr. Keshawar, the Acting Minister of Agriculture on Saturday. The Chief of the Agriculture Department of the Mission was also present.

KABUL, June 24.—Mr. Mohammad Zarf, Mr. Abdul Razzak and Mr. Sayyed Hassan Nemati, three officials of the Afghan Air Authority, returned to Kabul from the United States yesterday, they were awarded USAID scholarship two years ago for higher training in radio-technology.

Similarly Mr. Shah Mohammad and Mr. Mohammad Tahir Attaye, officials of the Afghan Air Authority returned to Kabul from the Soviet Union yesterday. They were granted scholarship under the Afghan-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme last year for higher training in airport-administration.

KABUL, June 24.—A 400-kilo-watt transformer has been installed at Nadir Shah Hospital. According to Dr. Khushbin, the House Surgeon of the Hospital, the previous transformer could handle only 50 KW of power, which was not sufficient for the hospital's needs. The new 400 KW transformers, he said, not only serves the hospital itself, but also the workshop recently established in the hospital.

KABUL, June 24.—The number of permanent Professors of Kabul University has increased by 57 this year. University Professors in Afghanistan are either Afghan permanent-employed Professors or foreign Professors or those working on a contract basis. In this increase the last two categories are not included.

GARDEZ, June 24.—A village school for boys was opened by the Provincial Directorate of Education at Sikanderkhail village in Jaji District of Pakhtia Province on Saturday.

GHAZNI, June 24.—The Directorate of Ghazni Province on Saturday launched a Course of Adult Education at Samik village in Deh-Yak area.

## Laotian Premier Charges Pathet Lao With Serious Infraction Of Geneva Accord ICC ACTION DEMANDED

VIENTIANE, June 24. (DPA).—Laos Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma has asked for action by the International Control Commission (ICC) in the face of "new and serious infractions" of the Geneva accords by the Pathet Lao and its allies.

### Nkrumah Visualizes "Great Powerful" Africa

LONDON, June 24. (Reuter).—A "great and powerful" United Africa, in which the old colonial territorial boundaries would become obsolete and superfluous, could emerge under a major political union of African states, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, says in his New York "Africa Must Unite."

"The survival of free Africa, the extending independence of this continent, and the development towards that bright future on which our hopes and endeavours are pinned, depend upon political unity" the President says.

The book gives President Nkrumah's views of the effects of centuries of colonialism on the political, economic and social life of Africa as a continent, and explains his political philosophy based on his "conviction of the need for the freedom and unification of Africa and its Islands."

"The forces that unite us are far greater than the difficulties that divide us at present, and our goal must be the establishment of Africa's dignity, progress and prosperity," he says.

Dr. Nkrumah claims that at present most independent African states are moving in directions which expose Africa to the dangers of neo-colonialism.

Europe must be a lesson to all African states, he says. "Only now, under the necessities of economic stringency and the threat of the new German industrial and military rehabilitation, is Europe trying—unsuccessfully—to find a modus operandi for containing the threat."

"It is deceptively hoped that the European community will perform this miracle. It has taken two world wars and the break-up of empires to press home the lesson, still only partly digested, that strength lies in unity," President Nkrumah writes.

The Ghanaian leader puts forward three objectives for a United Africa:

1. Overall economic planning on a continental basis.
2. The establishment of a unified military and defence strategy.
3. Unified foreign policy and diplomacy.

Dr. Nkrumah expresses his confidence that it would be possible to devise a constitutional structure applicable to Africa's special conditions which would enable independent African states to secure these objectives "and yet preserve to some extent the sovereignty of each state within a Union of African States."

## China And North Korea Denounce Modern Revisionism

PEKING, June 24. (Reuter).—China and North Korea last night issued a strong denunciation of "modern revisionism" in the international communist movement, declaring that the struggle against it had important consequences for the destiny of mankind.

They also declared in a joint Party and Government statement issued here that "it is absolutely impermissible one-sidedly to reduce the foreign policy of socialist countries to peaceful co-existence."

The 12-page statement was signed by the Chinese head of State, Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, and North Korean President Choi Yong Kun, who left China yesterday after leading a powerful Party and Government delegation on an 18-day visit.

The statement, in effect, pledged full North Korean support for the strong line China will adopt at its talks on ideological differences with the Soviet Communist Party due to begin in Moscow in less than two weeks' time.

Diplomatic observers said it elaborated, especially as far as foreign policy is concerned, on several points made in last week's mammoth Chinese letter to the Soviet Central Committee setting out the Chinese views of what should be discussed at the talks scheduled to begin on July 5.

North Korea is the third party to issue such a statement with China since the date for the Sino-Soviet talks was announced in the Middle of May. The other two were North Vietnam and New Zealand.

On foreign policy the statement reiterated the Chinese stand on such issues as the Sino-Indian border dispute, Laos, and African independence movements.

It also contained a strong attack on West Germany and the Franco-West Germany Treaty of Cooperation, the first such attacks in an official Chinese statement for several months.

### Burmese Airline Crashes

10 BODIES FOUND  
RANGOON, Burma, June 24. (AP).—A Union of Burma Airways Dakota that crashed June 10 has been found by the Chinese, it was reported Sunday.

The Nation, an English-language Burmese newspaper, said there was no indication of the fate of 15 passengers and six crew members.

The Burmese Government reported it has asked the Chinese for further details.

## Jundi Claims Imperialists Plan To Destroy Present Baathist Regime In Syria

DAMASCUS, June 24. (Reuter).—Dr. Sami Jundi, Syrian Information Minister, Sunday claimed there was an "imperialist plan to dismember and destroy" the present Baathist regime.

He was replying in a nationwide radio and television speech to the publication of minutes of the recent unity talks between Syria, Egypt and Iraq in the Cairo newspaper al-Ahram.

"Those who bother to interfere in the Syrian Army's affairs will drive an unbearably rough boat," he warned.

"Any hand that tries to harm the army will be cut and any defamatory tongue will be extracted."

Dr. Jundi appealed that controversy should be postponed in the

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **STORY OF A CAVALARY MAN** with translation in Persian.  
KABUL CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WILD DOG** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **UNDERWATER STONES** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:  
At 4, 6 and 8 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 24.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank buying rates in Afghani:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Aref Denies Iraqi Women Sentence To Death

NOTE TO KHRUSHCHEV  
BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 24. (AP).—President Abdel Salam Aref sent a message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev Sunday denying that three Iraqi women had been sentenced to death for Communist activities.

Mr. Khrushchev last Wednesday sent a personal letter to President Aref asking him to repeal the sentences. The penalty was reportedly imposed on Safira Jamil Hafez, Leila Rume and Zakie Shaker for alleged revolutionary activities.

President Aref, in his message, said no such three Iraqi women were ever tried. He described the reports of death sentences as ridiculous.

## Britain Hands Over Self Government To Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR, June 24. (Reuter).—Britain hands over internal self-government to the spice islands of Zanzibar and Pemba today, a fortnight before elections expected to lead them to full independence.

A public holiday has been declared for today in the islands—known together as Zanzibar—off east Africa, but no celebrations are planned.

Politicians of the three major parties are reported to be keener on campaigning for the closely-fought week-long elections beginning on July 8, in which the winner is expected to achieve a majority of only about two or three seats.

But two ships from the British unit based in the Persian Gulf, the Frigate Loch Alvie and the landing ship headquarters vessel Meon, will mark the occasion by firing a 21-gun salute for the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sir Abdulla Bin Khalifa.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 97

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1963 (SARATAN 3, 1342 S.H.)

## KENNEDY SAYS TEST BAN TREATY MUST BE SIGNED THIS YEAR

BONN, June 25. (Reuter).—President Kennedy told his Bonn press conference on Monday that the Western alliance was "the central core of a great effort to maintain freedom."

He believed that the security of Western Europe was "well guaranteed" by the efforts made by the United States, Canada, and Britain and their European Allies. The President was asked whether the United States had any objection to the Franco-German Treaty.

He said: "The United States never registered any objection to the Treaty."

But it was concerned with the maintenance of the Atlantic alliance.

The President recalled "twice the United States have been brought into war because France and Germany were not friends." "We support strongly the reconciliation and the effort of friendship which has been made."

"We also want to ensure that NATO stays strong."

President Kennedy told his press conference he considered it "essential" to have a nuclear test ban agreement this year.

Without it there was the prospect of an increase in the number of nuclear powers throughout the world in the next three years. "I regard this as a disaster."

The President told a questioner he thought the mid-July talks in Moscow on a test ban agreement would be concerned with the "non-diffusion of nuclear weapons."

He said he did not think the proposed NATO multilateral force would provide a diffusion of weapons which would threaten peace. In fact, he added, "I think it would provide greater security and more satisfactory conditions of control."

## Helping Pakistani Cyclone Victims

Afghan Red Crescent Donates Rps. 10,000

KABUL, June 25.—Following the telegram of sympathy by the Afghan Red Crescent society to the Pakistan Red Cross due to losses inflicted on the Pakistani people as a result of heavy cyclones, the Society has decided to donate ten thousand Pakistani rupees as assistance to the victims. The fund will be transferred to the Pakistan Red Cross.

## SUKARNO IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, June 25. (Reuter).—The Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, said here on Monday that he hoped Indonesia and Pakistan would "always march together."

Dr. Sukarno, beginning a three-day state visit to Pakistan told a public reception he was here to "strengthen friendly feelings and cooperation" between the world's two most populous muslim nations.

The Pakistan and Indonesian Foreign Ministers, Mr. Bhutto and Dr. Subandrio, had a 30-minute meeting on Monday at which they agreed that "all problems are capable of solution" an obvious reference to the Sino-Indian dispute, official sources said.

"Peace and freedom are the pre-requisites for overcoming the obstacles that still prevent the greater part of mankind from enjoying full participation in social and economic development."

The communiqué said the two men discussed European integration, relations between the European community and other nations of Europe, progress toward the achievement of the Atlantic

## Dr. Majid Becomes New Afghan Ambassador In USA



KABUL, June 25.—The United States Government has agreed to the appointment of Dr. Abdul Majid, Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo, as the new Ambassador of Afghanistan in Washington.

A request to this effect was made earlier by Afghanistan from the US Government.

The fifty-two year old Afghan diplomat received his primary and secondary education, in Habibia High School, Kabul.

As a member of the second group of Afghan students he was sent by the Afghan Government to study in the U.S.A. after finishing school in Kabul.

He received his B.S., M.A., and Ph.D., in bacteriology from Cornell University and University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Majid returned to Afghanistan in 1942. He was appointed a member and later Director of the Afghan Institute of Bacteriology in 1943. Concurrently he worked as professor of biology and physiology in the College of Science, Kabul University.

Between 1946-48 he served as the Rector of Kabul University. From 1948-1951 he was the Minister of Public Health. In 1951, he became Minister of Education, a post which he held until 1956.

In 1956, Dr. Majid became Afghan Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, at the Imperial Court of Japan.

He has written many articles in educational periodicals and the Public Health Journal in Afghanistan. He is also the author of biology text books used in Afghanistan and has contributed to the Ariana Afghan Encyclopedia.

Dr. Majid was the head of the Afghan Mission to Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi, March 1947; and also Head of the Afghan Delegation to 8th UNESCO General Conference held in New Delhi, in November 1956; In 1962, he was the leader of Afghan Delegation to UNESCO Ministerial Conference on Education in Asian countries in Tokyo.

Dr. Abdul Majid is married; and has four daughters.

partnership and the problems of Berlin and German reunification. "In this connexion, they had an exchange of views on Western policy towards the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

The discussions took place "in a spirit of frankness and cordiality."

## UPGRADING PRESS DEPT. TO MINISTRY APPROVED BY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

KABUL, June 25.—The up-grading of the Press Department into Ministry of Press and Information was approved unanimously at a general session of the National Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir, the assembly's president.

## Taraki Opens Training Seminar For Teachers

KABUL, June 25.—A two months seminar on social and scientific subjects for the benefit of teachers from the provincial Primary Teachers Training School was opened yesterday with a speech by Dr. Mohammad Rasul Taraki, the President of the Institute of Education.

Twenty four provincial teachers will attend the seminar under the supervision of the Institute's foreign and local experts.

Dr. Taraki in his opening statement explained the need and importance of such seminars adding that the programme for the course included modern method of education making use of indigenous material.

## Team To Survey Building New Town For Kaja

KABUL, June 25.—Mr. Abdul-Jah Brishna, Assistant Director of the Drafting Section in the Ministry of Public Works arrived in Jalalabad on Sunday at the head of a delegation of local and foreign architects to survey the new town of Kaja in Khogyani district.

The town burned down two weeks ago in an unprecedented fire. After meeting Lieutenant General Khan Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Nangarhar Province, the delegation proceeded to Khogyani.

## USA REJECTS USSR CALL FOR ATOM FREE ZONE IN MEDITERRANEAN Soviet Plan Called Propaganda Move

WASHINGTON, June 25. (AP).—The United States told Soviet Union Monday that its call for an atom-free Mediterranean amounts to a propaganda maneuver to strip the area of protective U.S. polaris submarines.

In a note delivered in Moscow formally rejecting the May 20 Soviet proposal, the United States said its three polaris missile submarines were sent to the Mediterranean this spring to guard against the "nuclear blackmail" of Communist missiles and bombers "poised for attack on the region."

The U.S. note recalled Premier Khrushchev's past threats of Soviet devastation by Italy's Orange Groves and Greece's famed Acropolis.

It said such "provocative statements by senior representatives of the Soviet Government" show the missile-carrying polaris submarines are not in the Mediterranean just to defend against "an imaginary danger."

No great importance was attached by Washington authorities to this latest U.S.-Soviet exchange.

The United States replaced land-based missiles in Italy and Turkey this spring with three nuclear-armed polaris submarines assigned to the Mediterranean as part of the NATO defence.

The U.S. note said the Kremlin's proposal "appears to be devoted primarily to a propagandistic attack against the presence of U.S. missile launching submarines in the Mediterranean."

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-saw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Amir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines



# KABUL TIMES MINIMUM INVESTMENT, CONDITION OF SUCCESS THE LANGUAGE OF PRESS AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 25, 1963

## AFGHAN-CHINESE BORDER TALKS

The Afghan-Chinese talks on the official delimitation of their common border which started here last week are progressing satisfactorily and will certainly end up in a success.

The beginning stages of these talks have taken place in an atmosphere of good understanding and we are sure that this spirit will prevail until an official agreement is reached on the issue, and it will serve as a milestone in furthering the friendly ties between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China.

The fact that these negotiations are being conducted in a very friendly atmosphere takes its root from the cordial relations which have existed between our two countries for many centuries. Afghanistan and China have had cultural and trade contacts over many centuries. Before the time when the ocean route to Asia was discovered, Chinese merchandise went through Afghanistan to Europe and similarly Afghan and Chinese traders conducted business between the two countries.

Since 1949 when the present regime was established in China, there has been a progressive and logical development of relations in many spheres of life based on mutual respect and good will between the two countries. Leaders of both countries have exchanged visits; cultural contacts between the two nations have increased and trade is developing between us. Thus the border agreement, which we are sure is going to be signed between our two countries soon, is a logical development of such relations between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China. Leader of the Afghan delegation to the talks has expressed confidence that the negotiations will have speedy and satisfactory results. A boundary of peace and friendship between the two states is being created. The treaty will be signed by the Chinese-Afghan boundary treaty to be signed soon and further development of will become a new mile-stone on the road of develop-ment relations between them.

It is becoming a fashion to talk about overambitiousness of developing countries—a stereotype of argument which has already lost its validity because of repetition. This is how the argument runs: Developing countries, not knowing their capacities unaware of their resources and potentialities, are blind to their shortcomings indulging in plans and projects which are beyond their means and limitations. On the other hand certain prevailing weakness of developing countries, in running and properly administering capacities on hand, in utilization of resources and in presenting economic issues in suitable and professional terminologies, a developing issue by itself give additional support to this argument. It matters not how politely it is stated or with whatever flavour of diplomatic mannerism it is coated the facts remain unchanged and the thought behind them are clear.

Ignoring the political aspects, that is when arguments of this type are used as postponing or bargaining technique, its economic front is open to many criticisms. At the outset let us establish a limit to unlimited ambitions. Ambition is a relative term depending on appetite shown and measuring rods used. It varies from country to country and differs at various stages of development within the same country. Planners can be overambitious. To ask for the impossible and expect to transform a traditional oil seed crusher machine to atom splitting reactors and that also with a plan period is being undertaken.

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## SCOTLAND YARD INVESTIGATES AMERICANS INVOLVED IN PROFUMO SCANDAL

Scotland Yard Monday pressed Force headquarters at Ruislip investigations into suspected American links with Britain's Profumo scandal. The Yard moved after George Wigg, laborite expert on defence and security, charged that three London-based Americans were behind an International Black-tail on Friday after an inquiry mail Syndicate providing call at Ruislip and will be interrogated for top people in London and New York.

These three men, he said, left London hurriedly once it became clear the full extent of the Profumo affair would be exposed. He did not name them. Mr. Wigg, an army colonel whose dossier first brought the Profumo affairs into the headlines, added in newspaper and television interviews that another major government scandal involving its security risks will be exposed in side six months.

British newspapers reported that two United States Air Force men have been recalled from Britain to Washington to help American investigators. They were named as airman Charles Lee Wright, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, and Sergeant George Hopkins, of Bellaire, Ohio. Both were stationed at third Air Force of friendly relations between the two countries. Both countries have declared that the boundary existing between the two states is being created. The treaty will be signed by the Chinese-Afghan boundary treaty to be signed soon and further development of will become a new mile-stone on the road of develop-ment relations between them.

Under the headline Prince Philip and the Profumo scandal it said: "The foulest rumor which is being circulated about the Profumo scandal has involved the Royal family. The name mentioned in this rumor has been Prince Philip. The rumor is utterly unfounded."

"The daily Mirror is able today to state the facts about any association which has taken place between members of the Royal family and Stephen Ward, the man who is now in custody accused of living wholly or partly on the earnings of prostitution."

"Dr. Ward is an Osteopath and as an Osteopath he has met many famous people in London society. Dr. Ward is also an artist of considerable ability."

By B. YUSUFZAI

A country which has no training to operate a lathe and decide to run a steel mill is certainly confusing priorities. This is fully understood. What is disagreeable is when specific examples are used as a deterrent to any capital intensive proposals, or against any project which its very nature demands a period of gestation.

History of development bears many evidences that almost all developed nations at one time or other have subsidised industries which had no economic justification to be built, to begin with, and which could not exist but by tariff barriers after their birth. Even industries such as transport had to go through a period of trial in many lands. Strategic reason, support of local industry and a host of reasons can be brought to justify the case. However, the picture does not change and such undertakings had to go through a period of adjustment and adaptation. Then, as these enterprises took roots not only markets developed around them and supply created its own demand but also they became a source and supporter of other industries to come.

We know of many examples old and new that for some time factories have run out of storage space and power have remained unused. But these and similar incidents, have not stopped investments and capital outlays. Then in its effect to the sum total of single bit. A minimum quantum of investment is the absolute condition of success.

Launching a country into self sustaining growth is like getting an airplane off the ground. There is a critical ground speed which must be passed before the aircraft becomes airborne. Proceeding bit by bit will not add up in its effect to the sum total of single bit. A minimum quantum of investment is the absolute condition of success.

It is gratifying to note, said the editorial, that there is no difference between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China as regards their common border. As mentioned in the communiqué of Hoot 11th 1341, (March, 2nd 1963), the border between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China is a border of peace and friendship.

The delimitation of this border and the signing of an official treaty would certainly strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two neighbouring countries. Yesterday's Anis in its editorial suggested that the Municipal Corporation, the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned organizations such as the Tourist Bureau and the Association of Hotels should take an interest in reconstructing the building as well as the garden of Baghe-Bala.

Baghe-Bala is situated to the north western side of the present city of Kabul overlooking Karte Perwan and the British Embassy. Such a step, said the editorial, in addition to reviving the architectural art of some years ago would provide an interesting spot for the tourists and the citizens of Kabul to go for sight seeing and recreation.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis suggested that while the Constitution and other laws in the country are being revised and amended it would be an idea for the concerned authorities to consider the regulations pertaining to the status of officials working in banks and subsidized agencies. These people when apply for job at Government offices they are not treated properly and are accepted at one rank lower, which is not just because they have worked under the same conditions and have met their responsibilities the same way as Government officials.

After seeing President Jose Maria Guido, the Minister told reporters his resignation had been prompted, among other things, by recent Government decrees banning candidates of Neo-Peronista Parties from the July 7 poll.

Rumours were growing here last week that the elections would be postponed in view of the confusion caused by the decrees barring supporters of the ex-dictator Juan Peron, who lives in exile in Madrid, from standing for the Presidency.

The courts were still considering whether the decrees were lawful.

It is true that in designing a developmental programme inter-industry relationships should be taken into account. For example, when we decide to build a new power plant, we should give serious thought to the future use of the generated power. Or when we think of building a new road, we have to take into consideration the amount of transport that this road will carry. This is the logical sequence of developmental programming. However it has time and place of application in the hierarchy of economic growth. At certain stage of development we cannot wait for the economy to take off by itself before we could justify establishment of the very industries which are essential and provide this opportunity.

Recent as well as past history of economic development indicates that there are some essential industries, among which power, transport and the highest policy of good neighbourliness that must be built before an economy could break the old bonds and chains. A stagnant economy cannot start on its own unless relations are growing on the basis of mutual respect and co-operation.

It was on the basis of this common desire for the further strengthening of relations that the two countries decided to hold talks on officially delimiting the Sino-Afghan border and sign an official treaty in this connection.

On the basis of this agreement a delegation from the People's Republic of China has now come to Kabul and started talks on the subject with members of the Afghan delegation. After the end of talks the two delegations will visit the border area to actually delimit the border.

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Baghe-Bala is situated to the north western side of the present city of Kabul overlooking Karte Perwan and the British Embassy. Such a step, said the editorial, in addition to reviving the architectural art of some years ago would provide an interesting spot for the tourists and the citizens of Kabul to go for sight seeing and recreation.

One of the letters to the editor published in yesterday's Anis suggested that while the Constitution and other laws in the country are being revised and amended it would be an idea for the concerned authorities to consider the regulations pertaining to the status of officials working in banks and subsidized agencies. These people when apply for job at Government offices they are not treated properly and are accepted at one rank lower, which is not just because they have worked under the same conditions and have met their responsibilities the same way as Government officials.

After seeing President Jose Maria Guido, the Minister told reporters his resignation had been prompted, among other things, by recent Government decrees banning candidates of Neo-Peronista Parties from the July 7 poll.

Rumours were growing here last week that the elections would be postponed in view of the confusion caused by the decrees barring supporters of the ex-dictator Juan Peron, who lives in exile in Madrid, from standing for the Presidency.

The courts were still considering whether the decrees were lawful.

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## Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

### EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT. Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-15; Music 3-15-3-16; article on "Man who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

### Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

### Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

### Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

### German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

### French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

WEDNESDAY

### ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

#### DEPARTURE:

KABUL—KANDAHAR

Dep. 13-40 Arr. 15-15

KABUL—MAZAR

Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

DELHI—KABUL

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40

BEIRUT—KABUL

Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

MAZAR—KABUL

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13

## Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20124-20122.  
Police 20007-21122.  
Traffic 20150-24041.  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.  
Airport 22314.

## Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.  
Afghan Phone No. 22919.  
Iqbal Phone No. 22743.  
Inayat Phone No. 20060.  
Nizam Phone No. 22693.



Princess Bulquis at the opened Baby Centre yesterday.

## WOMEN'S SOCIETY LAUNCHES BABY CENTRE AND COOKING COURSE

KABUL, June 25.—The first baby centre and the course for cooking and home management was opened at the Women's Society by Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis yesterday morning.

A function held on this occasion was attended by distinguished ladies of the capital, officials of the Women's Society and wives of the Diplomatic Corps and members of the American Women's Association.

Mrs. Saleh Farouk Etemadi, the Vice President of the Women's Society, said in a speech on this occasion that in addition to their social responsibilities, women have to bring up their children.

The Women's Society which is responsible for the promotion of social and educational status of women had always paid attention to this field, she added. That is why, the baby centre has been launched to create facilities for those women who have official responsibilities and are facing difficulty as regards their young children.

Mrs. Etemadi said although at present the baby centre is accommodated within the building of the Women's Society but a separate building will be constructed adjacent to it for the accommodation of the baby centre and the associated kindergarten shortly.

With the completion of the building a greater number of children will be accepted at the centre. The Vice-President said the centre was equipped with up to date facilities and that two Afghan nurses were in charge of it. Two more nurses are expected to arrive through the United States programme of Peace Corps.

[Referring to the course on cooking and home management, she said that such training was

most essential for women. Twenty four women have enrolled at the course which is run by three foreign and three local teachers. She praised the assistance given by the American Women Association and the Asia Foundation in procuring some of the facilities

and equipment both at the baby centre as well as for the course on cooking and home management. The Baby Centre accepts children when they are forty days old up to the age of two and a half years.

Provided that they are fitted with 'reheat' that is, an arrangement for burning additional fuel in the jet pipe behind the engine, some types of gas turbine retain excellent performance up to quite high Mach numbers. Perhaps the best of these are the by-pass engine, similar to the Conway in the Vickers VC 10 and the Spey in the de Havilland Trident, and a new type of engine called a 'turbo-rocket'.

Above Mach 4, the high temperatures reduce the strengths of the materials used in engine construction to such an extent that turbomachinery can no longer be used. At higher speeds the best form of power plant is a ramjet. Basically, this is a tube air entering it is compressed by the ram effect of the forward speed; fuel is injected into the tube and burned in the air, and the hot, high pressure stream is then expanded through the propulsor nozzle to emerge as a high speed jet.

A ramjet is efficient only at high speeds. At low speeds, its efficiency falls off rapidly, and at zero speed it gives no thrust at all. Hence it is necessary to carry turbine engines to provide the propulsive thrust for take-off, climb, acceleration to the high speed at which the ramjet becomes effective, and the landing. Because the turbine engines are in use for only a short period of time, it is desirable that their weight should be low, even if the attainment of low weight involves some sacrifice in fuel consumption.

Although its fuel consumption, particularly at low speeds, is not as good, the weight of a turbo-rocket engine is only about half that of a conventional gas turbine of the same thrust.

The turbo-rocket consists of a low pressure compressor driven, through gearing, by a small multi-stage turbine. The turbine is supplied with high pressure gas from a rocket-type combustion chamber in which fuel, which may be kerosene or liquid hydrogen, is burnt with liquid oxygen. All the air from the compressor goes straight to the reheat pipe, and burnt.

The official added that in addition to these courses the Ministry of Education has launched courses in Russian, German and English languages for the benefit of both men and women.

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## Higher Education For Education Ministry Officials

KABUL, June 25.—Examinations started yesterday in the complimentary courses launched by the Ministry of Education for raising the educational standards of workers and officials who due to various reasons have been unable to continue their studies in regular schools.

The courses are of four years durations and the graduates will get certificates equivalent to high school graduates. As such the graduates from these courses can enter Kabul University.

An official of the course said about four hundred students had graduated from the courses so far. The courses run four hour classes after official working hours.

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Blondie

By Chic Young





## Yemen Protests Against Britain To United Nations

UNITED NATIONS, June 25, (AP)—The Yemen Arab Republic protested to the United Nations Monday against alleged British attacks on Yemeni town of Hareeb and three Yemeni Villages.

Yemen, accused the British of armed aggression and warned that retaliatory action would be taken unless British forces are withdrawn immediately from Yemeni territory.

The protest was delivered to Security Council President Alex Guison-Sackey of Ghana by the Yemeni delegate, Ambassador Mushin Ahmad al-Aini. The Yemeni representative also discussed the situation with Secretary-General U Thant and delivered an oral report to a meeting of the Arab delegations.

Mr. al-Aini said British attacks had been continuous since June 11 and had "resulted in heavy losses in lives and property." In his letter to the Security Council President, he said:

"My government has instructed me to inform you that if this flagrant aggression does not stop at once the Yemen Arab Republic Government will immediately act to stop this aggression with all means. And in this case the Government of the United Kingdom must take the responsibility of such injury of security and peace, as well as it must bear the responsibility of the dangerous situation which will consequently result in the whole region."

Mr. al-Aini said he would ask for a Security Council meeting on the situation if it continued.

## Foodgrain Procurement

## Department To Purchase

## Free Market Wheat

MAIMANA, June 25.—Strengthening the financial status of the farmers and the purchase of food grain from free market was the agenda of a meeting held at the hall of the Government Hall in Maimana Province yesterday.

Lieutenant General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Foodgrain Procurement Department said to an audience of farmers, while Chief Commissioner Hashimy was also present, in order to stabilize wheat prices during various seasons and strengthen the financial status of the farmers, the Government was planning to purchase wheat freely from the farmers and then distribute sufficient quantities during seasons when a shortage of the essential commodity is felt. He said we are in need for co-operation of the farming community and they should make use of this opportunity.

A farmer who spoke on behalf of others, welcomed the plan and promised every co-operation for its successful implementation.

BAGHDAD, June 25, (Reuters).—Iraq on Monday agreed to renew its trade pacts with People's Republic of China and Albania in an official announcement on Baghdad Radio said.

These are the first trade agreements concluded with communist countries since the Iraqi coup last February.

## Khrushchev Warns New War Will Kill Hundreds Of Millions Of People Soviet Leader Urges Understanding

MOSCOW, June 25, (AP).—Premier Khrushchev warned on Monday that a new World War would kill hundreds of millions of persons.

## KHRUSHCHEV TO VISIT EAST BERLIN

MOSCOW, June 25, (Tass).—In connexion with the 70th birthday of Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic due June 30th, 1963, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchev will pay a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic.

In Bonn, according to AP, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's official spokesman said Premier Khrushchev's plan to visit East Berlin was brought on by President Kennedy's visit to Germany. Karl Guenther Von Hase, the West German Press Chief, issued a statement saying that Mr. Khrushchev's visit was needed to bolster the prestige of Walter Ulbricht, the East German Communist Leader.

KABUL, June 25.—De Afghanistan bank announced yesterday that the period for collecting Af. 20 notes which issued before present notes has been extended till the end of February next year. All banks throughout the country are advised to change such notes for new ones issued recently.

## AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,585.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	162.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963

## I.L.O. Director Suggested S. Africa Expulsion From UN

GENEVA, June 25, (AP).—David Morse, American Director-General of the International Labour Organization ILO, proposed Monday that South Africa be expelled from the United Nations because of her apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Mr. Morse said in a press statement the issue of South African apartheid has "dominated and disrupted" the current annual Labour Conference. All African and Arab Delegates have withdrawn from the 108-nation meeting in protest against the continued presence of the South African delegation.

Mr. Morse said the ILO's constitution does not provide for the expulsion of a member state, nor may any member be deprived of its constitutional right to attend the International Labour Conference.

"But if the General Assembly of the United Nations should act on a Secretary Council recommendation to expell South Africa, the ILO could do the same without having to go through the time-consuming process of amending its own constitution," he added.

He based his opinion on the 1946 agreement that brought the ILO into association with the United Nations as a specialized agency.

Mr. Morse said he would formally present his proposal to the ILO governing body meeting immediately after the labour conference closes on June 28. Their adoption appeared to be a foregone conclusion.

He said he will also propose:—The expulsion of South Africa from ILO meetings other than the International Labour Conference.—The establishment of a commission to conduct a special investigation into freedom of forced labour, freedom of association and freedom from discrimination in South Africa.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film; **STORY OF A CAVALARY MAN** with translation in Persian.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SHE DOESN'T SAY NO.**

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **UNDER-WATER STONES** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4, 6 and 8 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## Clash Between Pakistani Troops And

## Nationalists Reported

KABUL, June 25.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunist states that recently a clash took place between Pakhtunist nationalists and the guards of Khajoori Cantonment. The guards have suffered casualties, the report adds.

## Free Exchange

## Rates At Da

## Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 25.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc (cheque)  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AIRLINES

Announces  
Initial Flight June 28, 1963  
KABUL-PRAGUE

Via  
DAMASCUS

For Information and Reservations  
Contact:

General Agents:  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

KABUL HOTEL BUILDING,  
Tel: PASSENGER: 24731-2-3

CARGO: 22372

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +33°C.  
Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 98

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1963 (SARTAN 4, 1342 S.H.)

## Congolese Parliament Agrees On Carving Out Another Province From Katanga

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, June 26, (AP).—The Congolese Parliament, by carving out a new province of east Katanga, Tuesday may have succeeded in ousting President Moise Tshombe from power after three years of vain attempts to overthrow him by force and political maneuvers.

The Senate (Upper House) approved a bill creating east Katanga and three districts of Baluba-dominated north Katanga. Parliament had earlier cut off the western portion of south Katanga to form the new province of Lualaba.

The move was interpreted by some political observers as the coup de grace to Tshombe's hopes for a political comeback from his present exile in Europe.

They explained that provincial Assemblymen from the new province will have to meet to choose a new President once the law passed on Tuesday has been promulgated by central President Joseph Kasavubu.

Tshombe's original home at Sandoa is now in Lualaba Province, and the observers believed he would have difficulty mustering a majority of eastern Katangan Assemblymen to back his candidacy for President of the Province created Tuesday.

Moreover, they said, Tshombe has declared his hostility to the Province of Lualaba, claiming he is President of the entire area of Katanga.

The new Province of east Katanga will consist of Tshombe's old province of south Katanga and three territories from north Katanga, Baudouville, Lubudi and Mitwaba, forming a belt of territory up to the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

It was approved without a dissenting vote in the Senate although some Balubakat Senators, representing the north Katanga Baluba tribesmen, walked out of the Chamber after trying to stall the measure. Four Senators abstained.

## Ben Bella Says Plot Against State Has Been Smashed

ALGIERS, June 26, (AP).—Premier Ahmad Ben Bella told the National Assembly Tuesday he has smashed a plot against his regime and arrested the ring-leaders.

Among those arrested is Mohammed Boudiaf, Nationalist Militant considered one of the nine historic chiefs of the Algerian revolution.

Mr. Ben Bella made the disclosure in answer to a challenge by opposition Deputy Hocine Ait Ahmed, who charged that "no one can pretend to ignore the general deteriorating in our country."

The Algerian Premier then declared that "there was a plot against the State" which crushed. He said that "only four ring-leaders were arrested" and they are comfortably housed." He did not mention Mr. Boudiaf by name although Mr. Ait Ahmed specifically referred to his arrest.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Bus Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Pashir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

AP. 1

## Their Majesties' Visit To West Germany: Aug. 6

KABUL, June 26.—In accordance with the invitation, extended by His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Germany to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan, as announced on October 1st 1962, Their Majesties are scheduled to pay a State visit to the German Federal Republic on August 6th this year.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will spend two days in Bonn and another week in visits to other parts of the Federal Republic including Hamburg and Munich.

## Dinner For Chinese

## Delegation By Mahmoud Ghazi

PEKING, June 26.—Afghan Chief delegate to the Afghan-Chinese boundary negotiations, Mr. Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi, gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation Monday evening at the Spuzhmal Restaurant.

Secretary-General of the Afghan Foreign Ministry Mr. Nour Ahmed Etamadi, other high-ranking officials of the Afghan Foreign Ministry and members of the Afghan delegation.

Chinese chief delegate Ambassador Hao Ting, other members of the Chinese delegation and Chinese Embassy staff attended the function.

Guests and hosts enjoyed the beautiful scenery around the reservoir and had a cordial and friendly talk.

## AGRICULTURAL BANK TO SET IRRIGATION CO-OPERATIVES AIM TO AVOID WATER SCARCITY

KABUL, June 26.—The Agricultural Bank is planning to set up Irrigation Co-operatives in the country.

## UK Envoy Presents

## Credentials

## To His Majesty

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Arthur James De La Mare, the British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace yesterday morning. Later, the British Envoy, accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etamadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, laid a wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

## Diversion Canal

## In Mazar-i-Sharif Completed

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 26.—A canal, 175 metres long, 10 metres wide and 4 metres deep has been completed by the provincial Department of Public Works at Tangi-Khulm.

The diversion canal designed to protect the highway from seasonal floods in Khulm river; the floods washed away a 350 metre stretch of road in the area earlier this year. The whole project was completed within 15 days.

Mr. Pramach, the Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif Province performed the opening ceremony on Sunday.

## BOOK ON KHWAJA ANSARI PRINTED

KABUL, June 26.—A book published by the Directorate-General of Internal Publications of the Ministry of Press and Information under the title of "the 9th Centennial of Khwaja Abdulla Ansari Heravi" carries lectures given and articles written by Orientalists and certain local authors about the life and accomplishments of the great mystic of Herat.

The book also contains a brief report of the 9th centennial celebrations of Khwaja Abdulla Ansari, held in Kabul on September 27th, 1962.

The volume carries a portrait of His Majesty the King and the text of his message. Short biographies of the orientalists who took part in the celebrations have also been inserted at the end of the book.

## SHAFIQ LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE

Kabul, June 26.—Mr. Mohammad Moosa Shafiq, Chief of the Law Department in the Ministry of Justice left Kabul for Athens yesterday morning to attend the forthcoming "World Conference on World Peace Through Law". This is the first World Conference of its kind in which in addition to representatives of over one hundred countries, a large number of lawyers from all over the world will take part as observers.

Valery Bykovsky told correspondents how he felt in conditions of weightlessness. "The muscles of the arms felt extremely light. You lift the hand without any effort, you pick up something—and it weighs nothing you

(Contd. on page 4)

## SOVIET COSMIC COUPLE TELL THEIR FLIGHT STORY: VALERY'S SPACE JOKE

MOSCOW, June 26, (Tass).—Cosmonaut number six, Valentina Tereshkova, was "infinitely happy", that she, a Soviet girl, had the honour to consummate the heroic labour of a large team of scientists, designers and workers.

"I believe, Tereshkova said, that we, Soviet women, will be able to make our contribution to the direct exploration of outer space."

Speaking of the first few minutes after the start, which she qualified as "thrilling", Valentina Tereshkova remarked that the tone of the conversations with the earth soon made her feel that "everything is well".

Tereshkova's flight assignment included various operations with the equipment of the cabin, the systems safeguarding life and radio communications. "I registered all observations in the flight log on the tape-recorder and the cinema camera."

"In addition to work, provisions were also made for rest", Tereshkova said. "The state of weightlessness I bore well. I quickly got accustomed to it. True, it

was somewhat unusual to sleep with arms suspended in the air. Afterwards, profiting by the experience of Gherman Titov, I pushed the hand under the straps when I slept. I slept soundly, without dreams."

Valentina said she did physical exercises "with pleasure" and ate "with appetite".

"The food was varied. True, by the end of the flight I began to wish I had black bread, potatoes and onions. The people who met me after the landing gave me all that I missed in flight."

Valentina Tereshkova spoke at length about the training of women cosmonauts. "Some people reason that automatic equipment in the ship will function by itself, and that the role of the woman cosmonaut is insignificant. But such a role did not suit us. So my girl friends and I firmly decided to prepare a real way, in full measure."

Tereshkova stressed that parachute jumps had been of great help to her. They enabled her not only to get the hang of things, but to prepare morally

for the complex flight in space. Emphasizing the high quality of radio communications during the space flight, Tereshkova said that she was talking with Valery "as if sitting in one room back to back."

"The entire flight was an unforgettable impression," Valentina Tereshkova said in conclusion. She mentioned the frequent sun rise and sun set, the rapid change in the nature of the locality, continents, oceans, mountains, and clouds she was flying over.

Bykovsky's Statement  
Valery Bykovsky began his statement by giving the time and place of his departure. "It was in the afternoon of June 14, 1963 at the Baikunur Cosmodrome," he said. "I was in the highest of spirits". Bykovsky described how he said good-bye to his friends, and to the back-up pilot—also a fighter pilot in his time.

"You know, of course, that I had to endure acceleration stresses during the time the ship was put into orbit". Cosmonaut five said, "what can I say about this? It was hard, of course, but it



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 26, 1963

## World Lawyers Meeting

The non-governmental gathering of world lawyers, which is to take place July first in Athens, is said to be the first of its kind and will be the greatest gathering of leaders of the legal profession in history. A delegation from Afghanistan also left yesterday to take part in the conference, titled "World Conference on World Peace Through Law."

Four other conferences already held have prepared the ground for the Athen Conference. They were the 1961 meetings at San Jose (Costa Rica), Tokyo, Lagos (Nigeria) and the 1962 European conference in Rome.

The issue of law in the service of world peace has become increasingly important during the last few years. Another Conference held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1962 and then concluded in Accra later drafted a number of resolutions aiming at creating a world without bombs. These resolutions were forwarded to various committees in the United Nations.

What has been the aim of lawyers concerned with international aspect of law is that law should be used and become a real instrument of not only creating a democratic order in each country but the international relations as well. There must be effective bodies and organizations within or outside the United Nations, for example, which should not only help in the application of the existing international law but to charter new laws safeguarding the rights of all nations and strengthening world peace and order.

Afghan delegations, whether in official or private capacity, have always advocated this principle. For example last year the Afghan delegation in the United Nations General Assembly suggested the idea of a "Decade of International Law", just like the one already declared in the field of economic development. During this decade and freedom of nations.

## THE KREMLIN-WHITE HOUSE HOT LINE THE LANGUAGE

By CANDIDUS  
After so much bloodshed, world wars and local wars, limited wars, one may hope that it is. But there and unlimited wars, 'hot' wars still remains the question of the and 'cold' wars, the peoples of these-called 'man-behind-the-gun', in world have come to look upon this case 'the man-behind-the-telephone' and every new-fangled political phrase with suspicion and, perhaps, with a little bit of justifiable pessimism.

To the man-in-the-street all over the world, many of the problems now facing world-leaders could be solved easily if the principle of give-and-take were applied to them or if the whole jumble of international differences were dealt with in a spirit of understanding and with a will to dispel the suspicions generally well-founded of the other party. Unfortunately however, the obstacles littering the way to mutual understanding and confidence are so numerous and diverse in character that small oversight on the part of someone in a key position may hurl the globe into a fire-bath; hence the necessity of plugging all loop-holes which might lead to such a catastrophe. The 'hot' telephone line linking the White House in the United States with the Kremlin in the

USSR is such a device—at least remains an arena of military and ideological conflict, while other international disputes, in which the Great Powers are not involved directly, continue to cause uneasiness to the nations of the world.

We know that the Cuban crisis was prevented from developing into a disastrous conflict on the direct intervention of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, but we are also aware that thanks to the lenient attitude adopted by Mr. Khrushchev and the commendable restraint displayed by Mr. Kennedy, the storm, fortunately, blew over and nothing more serious than a mild sort of rancour remained to mark it.

Since then the international scene has shown a distinct improvement, but it is far from satisfactory or reassuring because the race for armaments continues with the same frenzy, no agreement has been reached regarding the banning of atomic tests, the disarmament conference has been postponed in a deadlock with hopes of future agreement at the

## PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Dr. Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan delegation to the United Nations dealing with the practical aspects of the implementation of democratic ideals.

The article said it was important that there should be a balance of power in the three branches of the Government and that the legislature which is the most important branch should be working really well.

Dr. Tabibi proposes the following measures as regards each of the three branches:

First and foremost, the root of democracy is in the people. Some people say that unless all the people in a country become educated it is impossible to establish a truly democratic system.

This theory, however, should be refuted on the grounds that even in the most democratic countries of the world not all the people are educated. These countries, when started to democratize had even a fewer percentage of educated persons.

But, suggests the article, it is important that the people should know full well the basic duties of good citizenship and the meaning and purpose of a democratic system of Government. Therefore it is necessary to launch a programme of 'great debates', in which the Government and the political leaders should undertake a progression of the cold war and to ban the dangers of the armament race.

At the same time he emphasized however that "that day is not yet there".

Mr. Kennedy reiterated his previous ideas that the ties with the East European Countries should be strengthened.

Mr. Kennedy eventually made German reunification a subject of these long-term plans.

On executive, the article expresses optimism that educational advances made in the country during the past thirty years have produced considerable number of educated persons in various fields to put into operation the machinery of the executive.

But one point should be mentioned in this connexion and that is that the law of promotion and retirement should be revised in the sense that promotions should be made on the basis of a person's ability and Government employees should not be left, too much, at the mercy of their superiors. It is this group of educated men who are expected to form the two parties under the new system.

(Contd. on page 4)

## WE LIVE IN INTERNATIONAL ERA, SAYS PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 26, (DPA).—U.S. President John F. Kennedy yesterday urged the Europeans to overcome their nationalism and to integrate in order to become a genuine partner of the United States.

Speaking at the historic St. Pauls Cathedral to about 250 selected West German Parliamentarians the visiting President described such a partnership as the prerequisite for the gradual buildup of a "world of peace."

Sources close to President Kennedy termed the speech one of his most important foreign policy statements during his two-and-a-half years in office.

Mr. Kennedy liked the idea of European-American partnership with his new efforts towards peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union mentioned two weeks ago in his much discussed speech to the "American University" in Washington.

The President's speech today was also interpreted as a clear rejection of French President Charles de Gaulle's European concept.

"We live in an area of internationalism and not nationalism",

the member nations should pledge themselves not to resort to arms and try to solve their disputes by peaceful means.

The Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a study of the principles of law particularly those relating to peace and international co-operation acceptable to member countries.

The Athen Conference is said to be preparing to discuss such subjects as making the World Court more accessible to all nations, great and small, creation of outerspace law, the right of veto by the Security Council's permanent members and in what cases this right should be used.

These subjects are all important and useful. But what we hope is that each one of these conferences, in their own turn, will serve as another step forward in the cause of international law for peace and order and freedom of nations.

Mr. Kennedy declared.

He warned against attempts to separate America from Europe or one ally from other, for only a united Europe could prevent destruction of the Atlantic alliance.

"We cannot turn the clock backward by building up separate national deterrents", the President said.

He summarised his ideas in the words, "the future of the West lies in the Atlantic partnership" explaining that he understood this to be "an entity of interdependent parts, sharing equally both burdens and decisions".

The partnership is to lead Europe and the United States more closely together in the military, economic and political fields.

In the military field Mr. Kennedy suggested the development of an Atlantic deterrent with genuine European participation.

As for economics, Europe and America should tear down tariff walls and open their markets to the developing nations.

Politically, mutual consultations should be extended beyond every-day problem.

As in his Philadelphia speech a

Mr. Stevenson called the press conference to issue a statement that contained a ringing declaration of full support for President Kennedy's civil rights programme. He touched on U.N. matters in replying to questions.

He declined to preview the stand that United States would take at the Security Council meetings scheduled for next month on South Africa's apartheid policies and Portugal's failure to heed UN resolutions in its African territories.

It would "solve nothing and could destroy everything", he told a press conference.

Asked about an African move against South Africa in the International Labour Organization in Geneva this week, Mr. Stevenson said: "I hope that this practice does not spread."

A boycott of South Africa by other members of the General Assembly would be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter he declared.

## Stevenson Opposes South African Expulsion From UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 26, (Reuters).—Mr. Adlai Stevenson, America's Chief representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday strongly opposed any move to oust South Africa from the United Nations at the coming General Assembly in the autumn.

It would "solve nothing and could destroy everything", he told a press conference.

Asked about an African move against South Africa in the International Labour Organization in Geneva this week, Mr. Stevenson said: "I hope that this practice does not spread."

A boycott of South Africa by other members of the General Assembly would be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter he declared.

## Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43; Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

THURSDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
KABUL—HERAT

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50

ARRIVALS:

HERAT—KABUL

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

T.M.A.

KABUL—BEIRUT

Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES

TEHRAN—KABUL

Dep. 5 a.m. Arr. 12-00 noon

KABUL—TEHRAN

Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15

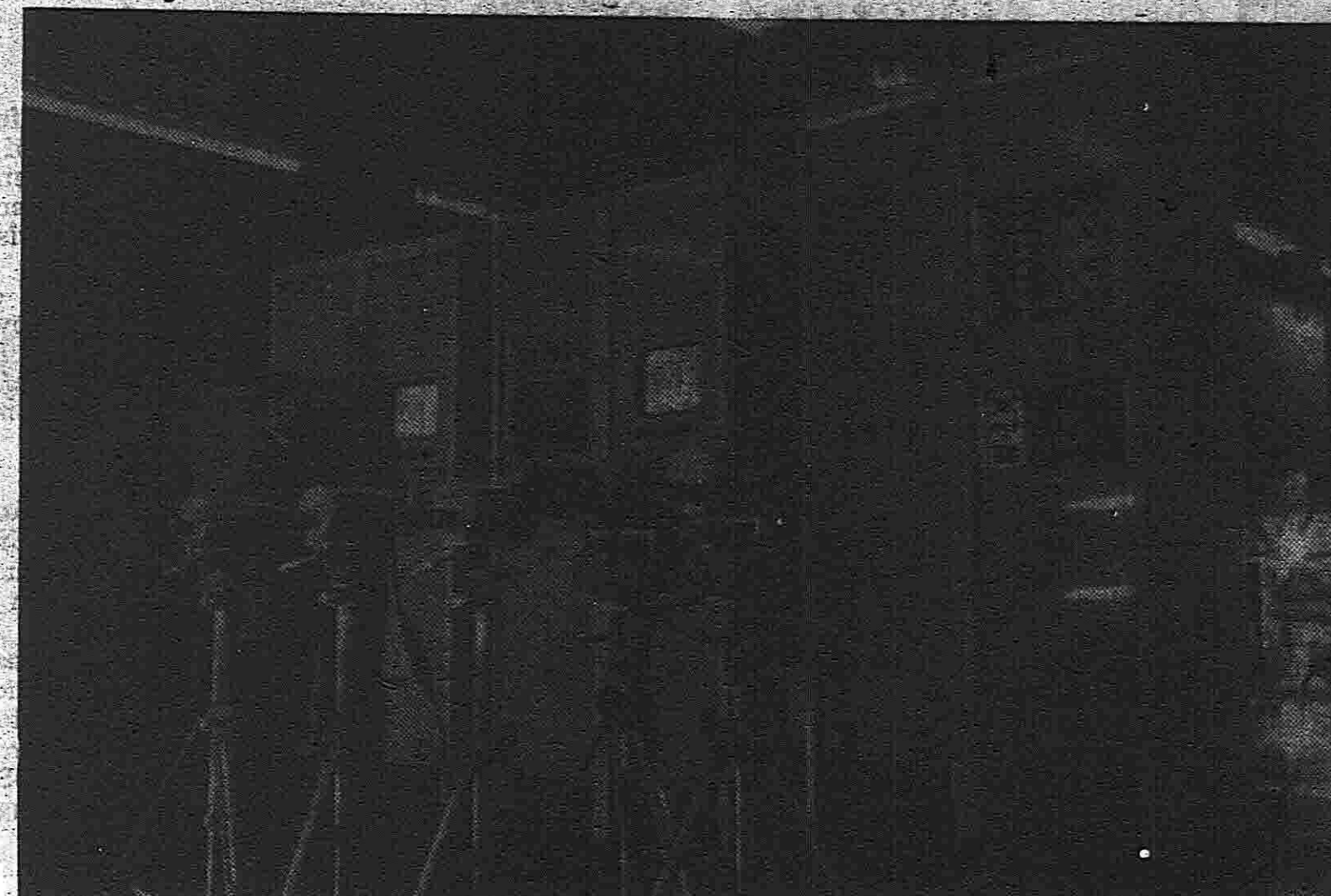
## Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20150-20401  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 20318

## Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.  
Mir-Wais Phone No. 20583.  
Barai Phone No. 20523.  
Ansari Phone No. 20520.  
Watan Phone No. 21026.

## T.V. Cameras For New Power Station



One of the largest closed-circuit television systems in Europe is now being installed at the Central Electricity Generating Board's nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd, Wales, England.

Fifty-eight remotely operated cameras will be used to provide comprehensive viewing facilities on the pile cap and in the control rod service bays associated with the two reactors.

The complete installation includes equipment control cabinets and six television trolleys containing monitor screens and control panels.

## Three Important Afghan Handicrafts

Handicraft is the wisdom of centuries while industry is that of a few generations. Afghanistan has had a variety of handicrafts for many centuries, the most important of these being the weaving of cotton, woolen and silk cloths, carpet making, felt making and rug making.

The weaving of cotton is to be seen in nearly every town in the Northern and North-Western provinces of Afghanistan. The main regions of cotton cloth weaving are Jalalabad, Istalif and other districts of Parwan province, Kaisar in Maimana province, Farkhar in Kataghan province and Mazar-i-Sharif.

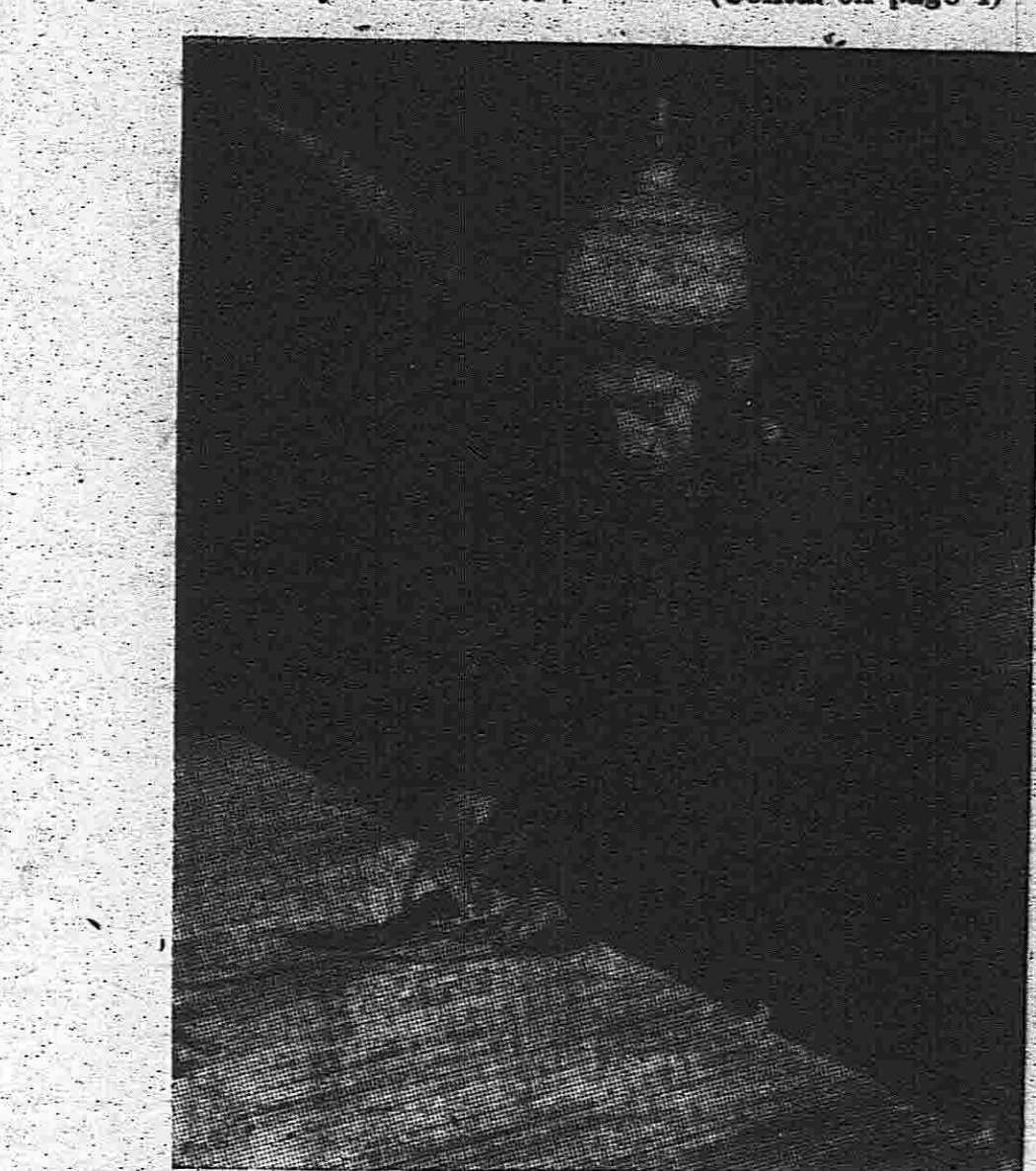
In all these towns and districts the primitive kinds of looms, which have a long warp, are mostly used. In the textile factory of Jalalabad, flying shuttle looms are used. The handicraft company of Maimana has a small hand loom factory where a number of flying shuttle looms are used for training in view of making further improvements.

The weavers of Parwan province specialise in the weaving of kaish (a large shawl used by Afghan men, and worn over the shoulder), towels and turbans, while in Kataghan, Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana, alacha (a striped material used for making chapans—a kind of cloak) is mainly made.

The yarn needed for these weavers is supplied by the Pule-

khumi textile factory. The main and traditional region of silk weaving is Herat. The famous silk material made there is called Kanawazi. The silk industry was formerly confined to

Herat but during recent years it has spread elsewhere. There is another important silk weaving centre at Kunduz which has three main sections, a silk production (Contd. on page 4)



A young woman of the Shakh Valley, Maimana, busy weaving a multi-coloured carpet of traditional design.

## Blondie

By Chic Young



Perhaps the most promising and interesting application may be the use of hypersonic aircraft as the bottom stages of satellite launching systems. The big rocket launcher of today throws its expensive bottom stage away. If this duty can be satisfactorily performed by a winged, manned aircraft, which can be brought back to base after each launch, the average cost of a launch would be much reduced, particularly where large numbers of launches, such as may be required to construct an orbiting space laboratory, are involved.



## Cosmic Couple

(Cont'd. from page 1)  
get accustomed to this, of course, but not at once."

Bykovsky described how he carried out the flight assignment, he changed the orientation of his spaceship several times, carried out various medical tests and observations, observed the earth, the horizon, the moon, the sun, used the fine camera for scientific purposes, maintained a radio contact with the earth and with Vostok-6, floated about freely in the cabin, ate, rested, and slept. Cosmonaut five stressed that "the spaceship is easy to orientate and is stable after orientation."

Orientation can be done both automatically and manually, he said. In both cases the systems function without fail.

Valery Bykovsky spoke of what he saw on earth. "The water surface differs sharply from land. Water in the seas and oceans is of different colour. On land, one can see roads and towns. The towns are especially clearly seen in night time."

Cosmonaut five dwelt in detail on what he did during the flight. Much time was devoted to various tests and experiments. "I ate four times a day, the same food as on earth. The appetite was excellent. Sleep was sound. On the first day I even went to sleep earlier than I should have."

Bykovsky told about a hilarious incident during the flight. "I sent a regular report, mentioning among other things that I had a space stool," he recounted.

Because of statics, however, the radio operator at the flight control centre mistook the word "stool" for "stook" which means "knocking" in the Russian. There was a panic, the Cosmonaut said smilingly. He had to explain again that he had simply used the sanitary convenience. "In reply I heard a roar of laughter."

The Cosmonaut reported that he had laid emphasis on physical exercises in the flight. "I made power exercises with a rubber band."

"During the television programmes, he said, I tried to show people on earth the meaning of weightlessness, demonstrating this with various articles in the space ship's cabin". Bykovsky described how he was floating in the ship assuming various positions.

My cosmic sister, Valentina Tereshkova, joined me on June 16 in her "Vostok-6" spacecraft. It became more interesting to fly". Winding up his statement Valery Bykovsky said that he was proud of his homeland, of his people and their accomplishments.

## Six African Envoys Protest To U.S. State Department

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Ambassadors of six African nations on Tuesday delivered stiff protests to the U.S. State Department for relay to President Kennedy over "unjustifiable statements" made recently by Senator Allen Ellender, Democrat-Louisiana.

In a 20-minute meeting with U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, envoys of the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, Morocco and the Malagasy Republic delivered representations from their governments for delivery to President Kennedy on his return from western Europe.

Dr. Mostafa Kamel of the UAR told newsmen "we expressed our deep concern about certain repeated, unjustifiable statements relating to African countries and governments."

## Govt. Monopolies Intends To Lease Gasoline Service Stations To Private Persons

## BUTLER LEAVES FOR AFRICA

LONDON, June 26, (AP).—Mr. Richard Butler, Britain's Minister for Central African Affairs, flew to Nairobi Tuesday night to preside over the Victoria Falls Conference on breaking up the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The meeting is expected to last a week or 10 days. Mr. Butler told Parliament last week that the Federal Government and the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia had agreed to attend. Nyasaland would not have an official delegation, but would probably send an observer.

Agenda for the Conference is to prepare the orderly dissolution of the Federation, while setting up machinery for future economic links among the three countries which belonged to it.

A date for the dissolution is envisaged before end of the year.

## PRESS

(Cont'd. from page 2)

resorted to devising similar provisional electoral laws.

On judiciary, the article points out that it is absolutely important to have trained judges, who are well-acquainted with the present day world. To achieve this Dr. Tabibi suggests that first of all a college for judges should be established within the framework of Kabul University and until graduation of these judges, graduated students from the college of law and religious teachings should be sent to advanced Islamic countries with a view to procuring able judges for rolling the machinery of the judiciary.

## AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 26.—The Afghan Senate, in its 3rd session of the year, approved an amendment to Clause (19) of the Supplement to the Administrative Sub-Divisions Act, thereby endorsing the Afghan National Assembly's decision to establish a local Government at Chaki-Wardak. Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar, Chairman of the Senate presided over the meeting.

The Acting Chief of Government Monopolies Mr. M. Kazimi said in an interview yesterday that a number of persons have also expressed their readiness to build such stations at their own expenses.

He said that these 'commission agents' will be required to observe all rules and regulations enforced by the Department for the distribution of fuel-oils; they will be granted commission at the rate of 20 Pils for each gallon of oil and gas sold.

Results obtained from leasing sugar-distribution depots to private persons, he said, are satisfactory, but in the case of distributors of fuel-oils, many of the previous agents who acted on behalf of the Department, have failed in paying the Government's dues.

The new commission-agents, he said, will deposit the full price of fuel-oil before delivery is made to them.

He also disclosed that a team of officials from the Department will be sent out to the provinces soon to set up local sugar-distribution depots.

Similarly, the sugar-refinery, the ice-making plant and the diesel-power plant at Jalalabad, Nangarhar, will also be turned over to private persons and concerns at cost price.

KABUL, June 26.—Miss Fatima Minayar, a member of the Institute of Education left Kabul for the United States of America yesterday morning. She will study Home Economics under a USAID grant.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Ghulam Ali Ayeen, Associate Professor at the Science College left Kabul for the United States yesterday morning; he has been granted a USAID scholarship for studies in the Fundamentals and Philosophy of Education.

KABUL, June 26.—Miss Fatima Minayar, a member of the Institute of Education left Kabul for the United States of America yesterday morning. She will study Home Economics under a USAID grant.

## AT THE CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD**, starring: George Cole and Kathleen Harrison.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SHE DOESN'T SAY NO**.

**ZAINAB CINEMA**  
At 4-00, 6-00 and 8-00 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## No Peaceful Solution For Palestine Problem Says Lebanese Premier

BEIRUT, June 26, (DPA).—"There is no peaceful solution to the Palestine question for us," Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told West journalists here on Tuesday.

He said the ousting of Arabs from Palestine was a prime example of injustice.

Therefore, he said the United Nations in repeated resolutions has accorded the Arab refugees the right to decide for themselves between returning to Palestine or to receiving compensations for their lost property.

However, Mr. Karami pointed out to the newsmen, that these resolutions had never been carried out.

"Will the United Nations force us into a war with this non-fulfilment of its own resolutions?" he asked.

While he praised the U.N. aid to the Arab refugees, he said one should not forget that they once possessed some 90 per cent of the land in Palestine.

Mr. Karami added that the refugees had a right to this U.N. aid.

## Mayar Leaves For Germany To Prepare Plan For New Textile Plant

KABUL, June 26.—On the invitation of the German firm of Vorwerk Engineer Ehsanulla Mayar, an official in the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday. During the trip Mr. Mayar is to prepare plans for Afghan Woollen Mill Co. Ltd, which will be built in the industrial area at Kabul in October this year.

A contract to this effect has already been signed by the Ministry of Mines and Industries and Vorwerk Company.

KABUL, June 26.—Dr. Bhatt, Health Advisor to the Department of Rural Development left Kabul for Delhi yesterday.

Dr. Bhatt's term of service in Afghanistan has ended. He was sent out to Afghanistan by the World Health Organization for a period of five years.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +33°C.  
Minimum +16°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-12 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-37 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 99

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1963 (SARATAN 5, 1742 S.H.)

## Khrushchev Backs Peaceful Coexistence But Says Danger From Imperialism Remains

MOSCOW, June 27, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev last night reaffirmed his "peaceful co-existence" policy but warned that "as long as imperialism exists there remains the danger of the unleashing of a nuclear-rocket world war."

Observers said the firm tone of the speech accorded with the occasion, a reception for this year's class of graduates from Soviet Military Academies. His appearance dispelled rumours that he had gone to Rumania.

"The growth of the economic and military might of the world with socialist system the powerful movement of the peace champions and the national liberation struggle narrow down the limits of the activities of imperialism..."

He added: "However...as long as imperialism exists there remains danger of the unleashing of a nuclear-rocket world war...."

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union persistently worked for the maintenance of peace, carrying through the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence between states with differing social systems.

Mr. Khrushchev continued: "There is no contradiction between the declaration that we fight for peace and the fact that we devote so much attention to the strengthening of the defence potential of our country."

"We have always said and say again that from the viewpoint of internal conditions we need no army."

"But since imperialism exists and consequently the danger of aggressive wars remains, we regard the task of strengthening the military might of the Soviet Union as one of the most important tasks."

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, told the military students that "we, the military, are peaceful people...but if the imperialists attack us we shall find means to deal a devastating retaliatory blow."

He added that men remained the main factor in the armed forces, no matter what rocket weapons were used.

## WOMEN SOCIETY LAUNCHES LITERACY COURSE

KABUL, June 27.—A literacy course was launched Wednesday afternoon at the Women's Institute by Mr. Mohammad Asif Mayel, President of Primary Education. Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, Vice President and members of the Society and members of the Institute of Education were present during the ceremony.

Thirty women have now enrolled at the course.

Mrs. Etemadi said the course was the first of its kind launched as a campaign against illiteracy adding that the Society was planning to launch similar courses in the future for the enlightenment of women.

The course which holds classes in the afternoon is for two months.

## Teachers' Training Academy

## Afghan Representative Speaks in UNICEF Meeting

KABUL, June 27.—The Executive Board of the UNICEF met in New York on June 20th and 21st to discuss the Organization's future programmes.

Afghanistan was represented at the meeting by Mr. Farouk Farhang.

In a general statement, Mr. Farhang praised UNICEF's past activities specially in Afghanistan and appreciated Mr. Pates report which contained valuable information calling it an excellent guide for the organization's future activities.

Mr. Farhang also stressed the importance of establishing an academy for training primary school teachers through UNICEF and UNESCO co-operation.

The next sessions of the UNICEF will be held in Bangkok in 1964.

Kabul, June 27.—Dr. Gaston J. Sigur, Representative of the Asia Foundation in Afghanistan presented some thirty volumes of books on art and theatre for the Institute of Theatrical Arts to the Chief of the Institute Mr. Khair Zada.

## Algeria And France Sign Financial Aid Agreement

PARIS, June 27, (Reuter).—France and Algeria on Wednesday signed an economic and financial aid agreement, a joint communique issued here announced.

Mr. Abdel Aziz Boufelfika, Leader of the Algerian delegation at the negotiations, said France would give Algeria 1,000 million francs (about 72 million sterling) in economic aid this year.

Of this, two-fifths would be for "Marshall aid-type" projects and two-fifths for economic developments with no strings attached. The remaining one-fifth would be used by France to pay compensation for French private property expropriated in Algeria.

The agreement also provides for a convention on arbitration in disputes over Sahara oil.

The Franco-Algerian agreement has resulted in a thawing-out, a detente and a climate of confidence between the two countries," Mr. Boufelfika said.

## Red Crescent Building At Ghazni

## HRH AHMAD SHAH SELECTS SITE

KABUL, June 27.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Red Crescent Society, made a trip to Ghazni yesterday morning to select a site for the new Red Crescent building and returned to Kabul later in the evening.

The Prince was received in Ghazni by Mr. Roashan, the Chief Commissioner, Brigadier General Abdullah, the Military Commandant, departmental heads, military officers, students dignitaries and large number of citizens of Ghazni City at the Government Park.

Accompanying the Prince on this trip were Mr. Ihsanullah Farzad, Chief of the Construction Department in the Ministry of Public Works, Dr. Jamaluddin, the Physician in charge of the Clinic at the Red Crescent and Professor Khalili.

In a meeting attended by the Chief Commissioner, Military Commandant and Provincial Officials, His Royal Highness, explained the real purpose and future programmes of the Red Crescent Society.

He then discussed matters related to the further expansion of the Society with local magistrates and a large number of people from the provincial city and the adjoining areas.

Haji Mohammad Yousuf promised on behalf of the people of Ghazni the payment of af. 100,000 for the construction of the Red Crescent building. Similarly Mr. Abdul Samad and Mr. Jalaluddin, two distinguished personalities of Ghazni undertook to procure the building material, while Mr. Mohammad Osman, chief of the Sanayee Transport promised to transport the material to construction site.

Mr. Mohammad Suleiman, the Mayor of Ghazni gave half of an acre of the Municipal land to be used for the site of the building. His Royal Highness expressed appreciation for the sincerity and co-operation of the people.

KABUL, June 27.—The Institute for Children and Mothers Welfare held a farewell reception at the Maternity Hospital for Mr. Boashan, Resident Representative of the UNICEF in Kabul whose term of office has ended.

The function was attended by Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Minister of Public Health, other members of that Ministry, and representatives of WHO and MEDICO.

Mr. Boashan served in Afghanistan as UNESCO representatives for almost twelve years.

It was decided that the coming session of the Commission should also be attended by financial experts for further exchanges of views.

There were 47 people—paratroopers and crew—aboard, according to a military spokesman here.

Nine of the men used their parachutes to jump to safety from the low-flying aircraft before it

## Fair And Effective Accord On Arms Race Must Be Reached, Says Kennedy

BERLIN, June 27, (Reuter).—President Kennedy said here on Wednesday that the "winds of change" were blowing across the iron curtain as well as in the rest of the world.

## 80,000 Tons Of Coal Excavated In 1962:

KABUL, June 27.—The Ministry of Mines and Industries has excavated over eighty thousand tons of coal from the Ishpushta and Karkar mines during the past year.

This is fifteen thousand ton in excess of what was envisaged under the plan.

President of the Department of Mines, Mr. Ghulam Ali said that last year over seventy three thousand tons of coal were distributed to Government offices and individuals as well as to the factories.

Answering a question by a Bakhtar correspondent on the cost price of one ton of coal, the President said it was 782 afghanis. He said that the Government was selling the coal at a loss of 392 afghanis per ton.

Mr. Ghulam Ali said in one of the meetings last year it was decided that the Government should continue to sell coal at the same price this year too. He said the coal consumption in Government departments is expected to rise by five thousand tons this year.

He explained that the Ministry of Mines and Industries has purchased a factory for moulding the coal into uniform blocks after mixing with tar. The factory will be installed at Pulikhumri.

The department is to open four stations throughout the city four selling the coal.

## Mr. Milkyar Explains Government Views On Livestock Revenues

KABUL, June 27.—The National Assembly's Commission for Budget and Finance in its Wednesday session presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President, discussed matters related to finding the possibilities of better methods of collecting livestock revenues.

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, and also the Deputy Minister Ziaee were invited to attend the session.

They furnished necessary explanations about the subject discussed.

It was decided that the coming session of the Commission should also be attended by financial experts for further exchanges of views.

He assured Berliners that "the shield of moral and military commitment with which we guard the freedom of the West Berliners will not be lowered or put aside so long as its presence is needed."

The President said he believed reunification would some day be a reality but he said the truth required facing up to facts, casting off self-deception and refusing to think merely in slogans.

The President flew in his presidential jet from Wiesbaden along one of the three Berlin air corridors to this divided city.

His plane touched down at the French-run Tegel airport, where three military bands—one American and two French—were drawn up on the tarmac.

The President was greeted at the airport by the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the governing Mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, and the French Commandant, General Edouard Toulouse.

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shabi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Fawzi Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

AF. 1







## Parliament Passes Confidence Vote To New Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, June 27, (AP).—Greece's caretaker Government of Premier Panagiotis Pipinelis Wednesday night won an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Greek Parliament. The vote was 172 in favour of the week-old Government and 14 against.

The vote came at the end of a three-day debate. Mr. Pipinelis succeeded Mr. Constantine Caramanlis, who resigned two weeks ago when King Paul refused to postpone a Greek Royal Family visit July 9 to London.

Premier Pipinelis, who is to make a recommendation to King Paul on whether the visit should take place, had told Parliament when the debate opened Monday that he believed the Greek Royal Family's state visit could now take place.

Mr. Pipinelis formed an interim Government to take over until new elections could be held. He has indicated that voting for a new Parliament would take place after the Royal visit to Britain, if the confidence vote came after three days of debate. During the debate Mr. Pipinelis promised his Government would guarantee free and fair elections.

But 78 opposition Deputies walked out of Parliament when the issue came up to emphasize their charge that an election under this Government would be rigged. Mr. Pipinelis is a member of the same National Radical Union Party as Mr. Caramanlis.

Opposition elements have accused Mr. Caramanlis' Party of manipulating the last Parliament election in 1961. The charges have never been substantiated.

The National Radical Union controls 180 of the 300 seats in Parliament.

## Kennedy Arrives In Dublin

DUBLIN, June 27, (AP).—President Kennedy flew in to Ireland Wednesday night for a three-day sentimental visit to the land of his forefathers.

The President flew in a jet aircraft from Berlin to Dublin for a three-day visit.

President Kennedy walked off his plane carrying a gray hat in his hand and was immediately surrounded by a group of officials led by President Eamon de Valera. He walked to the guard of honour with General Sean McKee, who served in the Congo and now is Chief of Staff in Ireland.

President DeValera, 80, greeted President Kennedy in Irish, then he switched into English, saying "I have thought it fitting to speak to you in the language of your ancestors."

The airport was thronged with about 7,500 people. The motorcade from the airport to downtown Dublin was greeted with signs, flags, shouts, cheers and it was estimated that a quarter of a million Dubliners took a hearty look at the whole show.

## AFRICAN FREEDOM DAY WAVE OF ARRESTS UNDER "NO TRIAL ACT"

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 27, (AP).—African Freedom Day in South Africa was marked by a wave of arrests under the "no trial" law which allows police to hold any person incommunicado up to 90 days "for questioning."

During the 48 hours preceding Wednesday's observance of Pan-African Freedom Day South African police made at least 43 arrests in nationwide swoops, it was reported.

Most of those detained were Africans, several of whom are believed to be friends or relatives of Alter Max Sisulu, the country's most wanted African Nationalist leader who disappeared while awaiting trial recently.

Mr. Sisulu's schoolboy son was detained as well as a 34-year-old white man, Vaughan Stone, first member of the Multi-Racial Liberal Party to be held under the new law.

General Van Den Bergh, of the South African police, said freedom day Pamphlets had been distributed in various parts of the country, presumably by the outlawed African National Congress, but he added he did not expect trouble.

The sources said more than 200 shells were exchanged in two hours, which was considered by western military observers as a heavy bombardment by the Plain area fighting standards.

The sources said up to 4 p.m. local time on Wednesday only three mortars were fired south-east of the Plain.

The sources did not give details of casualties or damage. However, they indicated Tuesday's and Wednesday's violence was limited to artillery-mortar duel and the Pathet Lao did not attempt infantry attacks against the neutralists positions of General Kong Lae.

This was the fifth consecutive day of violence between neutralist and Pathet Lao troops.

Meanwhile, a New China News Agency broadcast quoting the voice of Laos charged on Wednesday that Kong Lae's neutralists and hightwing forces "have repeatedly bombarded Lat Peu, Ban Liang, Ban Ho, Lat Houang, Don Dan and other positions of the Pathet Lao forces with heavy field pieces since June 19th."

## KING HASSAN II ARRIVES IN PARIS

PARIS, June 27, (Reuter).—King Hassan II received a friendly welcome on Wednesday as he began the first state visit to France as the sovereign of independent Morocco.

After an official welcome by President de Gaulle at Orly Airport, the 34-year-old King sat beside the French Leader on their drive into Paris, waving at cheering crowds along the tree-lined Boulevards.

France last year granted Morocco a total of 300 million francs (about 21,500,000 sterling) in financial assistance and negotiations for similar assistance this year are underway.

Other subjects expected to come up during the talks are Morocco's agrarian reform plans which involve land in French hands, Morocco's relations with the Common Market and Moroccan refusal to recognize the neighbouring State of Mauritania States.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 27.—Mr. Abdul Majid, acting President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture returned to Kabul after attending the World Congress on Food in Washington.

KABUL, June 27.—Mrs. Monawara Fitrat left Kabul for the United States yesterday through Kabul University to receive higher training in nursing.

Mr. Qamaruddin Nour Zad, a teacher of the school of agriculture who had gone to Beirut on a U.S. scholarship for further studies in field of education returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Khan Aqa Naimi and Mr. Nizamuddin Diljo, officials of the Afghan Air Authority who had gone to the United States under a USAID programme for higher studies in air traffic control returned to Kabul Wednesday.

Similarly Mr. Mohammad Anwar Azim, an official of the Helmand Valley Authority who had gone under a USAID scholarship programme to Beirut to study mathematics and physics has returned to Kabul after completing his studies.

URUZGAN, June 27.—Mr. Suleiman, the Magistrate of Ajristan laid the foundation stone of a school for the fundamental education of boys Tuesday.

The school will be built in an area of half an acre in one storey. The land and fund needed have been promised by the people.

FAIZABAD, June 27.—Director General of Education of Badakhshan opened a new village school for boys in Shakh village of Dara-e-Joy. Mr. Qurban one of the dignitaries has donated one acre of land and the people have promised the necessary fund for constructing a new building for the school.

Similarly the Rural Development Projects Authorities of Ishkashim have opened a school for boys and girls in Warak Village of Wakhan.

## India Accuses China Of Violating Geneva Convention

NEW DELHI, June 27, (Reuter).—The Indian Government on Wednesday accused People's Republic of China of having used "subversion and persuasion, pressure and punishment, to break down the loyalty" of Indian troops held prisoner after last autumn's border fighting.

In its first official statement on Chinese treatment of Indian prisoners, the Government accused the Chinese of breaking several articles of the Geneva convention on prisoners of war.

## Pakistani-Indonesian Call For Second Afro-Asian Meeting

KARACHI, June 27, (Reuter).—President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and President Sukarno of Indonesia last night called for a second Afro-Asian conference to strengthen solidarity among countries seeking "a new world order."

A communique issued late last night at the end of Dr. Sukarno's three-day state visit said the two Presidents reiterated their belief that the Afro-Asian nations would play a "major role" in attaining this new order.

The first conference of Afro-Asian leaders, held in Bandung in 1955, evolved the "five principles" of peaceful co-existence.

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: PETTICOAT PIRATES starring Charlie Drake, Anne Heywood, Cecil Parker and John Turner.

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: YASMIN starring: Vyjanthimala, Suresh and Marooti.

BEHZAD CINEMA:  
At 4-30 and 7 p.m. Indian film: YASMIN.

ZAINAB CINEMA  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: HAMARA YEH PIAR starring: Nanda, Nalini Jawant and Rajender Kumar.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 27.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates in Afghani:

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc  
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)

Selling Rates in Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:  
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar  
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling  
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark  
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc  
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

## Nationalist Wounded In Fire Exchange

KABUL, June 27.—A report from Independent Pakhtunist that a clash took place recently between a group of nationalists and military guards of the Mir Ali cantonment. Rifle and Machine gun fires were exchanged between the two side for nearly two hours.

Mr. Mir Ghulam, leader of the nationalists has been severely wounded and arrested by the guards.

The extent of losses endured by the opposite side is not known yet but it is reported that some of its related establishments and communication facilities have been damaged.

## RUSK ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, June 27, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk arrived from Berlin Wednesday night to lay the groundwork with top British officials for weekend talks between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan.

The U. S. Embassy announced the Secretary of State will confer Thursday with British Foreign Secretary Lord Home.

On Friday other Foreign Ministry officials will join the talks, which probably will centre on President Kennedy's proposals for a surface fleet armed with nuclear rockets and composed of mixed NATO crews.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31 C.  
Minimum +18 C.  
Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-39 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 100

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1963 (SARATAN 7, 1342 S.H.)

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Near Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Pami Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

PRICE AF. 1

## Afghanistan Bank's Net Profit In 1961: Afs. 73 M. Shareholders Review Balance Sheet

KABUL, June 29.—The annual general meeting of Shareholders of D'Afghanistan Bank was held on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was attended by Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, the Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Majrooh, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Abdul Hayye Aziz, the Minister of Planning, Members of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Sayyed Kassim Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information and Mr. Massa, the Acting Minister of Communications, representing the Government's shares and other shareholders of the Bank.

Mr. Habibulla Mali Achakzai presented to the meeting the Balance Sheets for the fiscal years 1959, 1960 and 1961 together with a report of transactions.

In 1959 D'Afghanistan Bank made a tax-paid profit of over 58 million afghanis; in 1960 and 1961 the tax-paid profits of the Bank were over 69 and 73 million afghanis respectively.

The Meeting resolved that one per cent of the net profits should be donated to philanthropic organizations; the donations to be distributed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The meeting also decided to distribute 55 per cent of the profits among shareholders as dividend, 40 per cent will be added to the Reserve Fund and 5 per cent will go to the Emergency Fund of the Bank.

Mr. Abushadi Honours Ghanian Envoy

KABUL, June 29.—Mr. Abushadi the UAR Ambassador gave a luncheon Thursday in honour of the Ghanian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, Mr. Anthony.

Mr. Abushadi is also the dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Kabul. The luncheon was attended by Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly; Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information; Mr. Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry and Ambassadors of Afro-Asian countries.

The Ambassador of Ghana who presented his credentials to His Majesty recently has held many diplomatic posts since his country gained its independence.

The 48 year old diplomat was educated in Great Britain. He entered the diplomatic service in 1952. In 1956, Mr. Anthony was appointed the counsellor of his country's Embassy in Washington.

From 1957 he also served as the deputy to Permanent Representative of Ghana in the United Nations. In 1959 he was appointed as Counsellor of Ghanian Embassy in Switzerland.

Mr. Anthony is serving as his country's High Commissioner in New Delhi and Ambassador in Afghanistan now.

President Nasser Confers Medal To Afghan Police Officer

KABUL, June 29.—The Eid-UL-Ilm Medal conferred by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic upon Mr. Abdul Sattar Safi, a graduate of the Police Training College and Officer-in-Charge of the Fingerprint Department in the Police Office was presented to him by Lt. Colonel Abdul Ahad, the Police Commissioner of Kabul in a special ceremony on Thursday.

Mr. Safi has received training in criminology in the United Arab Republic.

## Khrushchev Arrives In East Berlin

BERLIN, June 29, (Tass).—Welcoming Mr. Nikita Khrushchev on Friday Walter Ulbricht said: "your visit made happy the citizens of the German Democratic Republic and her capital Berlin, because this is a visit of our best friends." We welcome you as "an outstanding leading figure. We welcome you as an old companion-in-arms and friend who has great services to his credit also in developing deep and lasting friendship between the German and the Soviet peoples."

"The citizens of the German Democratic Republic," Mr. Ulbricht went on, "and also the peace-loving citizens of West Germany and of many other states are most interested in hearing from you, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. How the Government of the Soviet Union assesses the situation and what further steps should be taken to ensure peace."

The West German politicians clearly still refuse to reckon with the actual situation and with the real balance of forces. Therefore it will be necessary to help them somewhat to get their bearings until it is clear to them that there is only one road for West Germany that does not lead into a blind alley or even into an abyss.

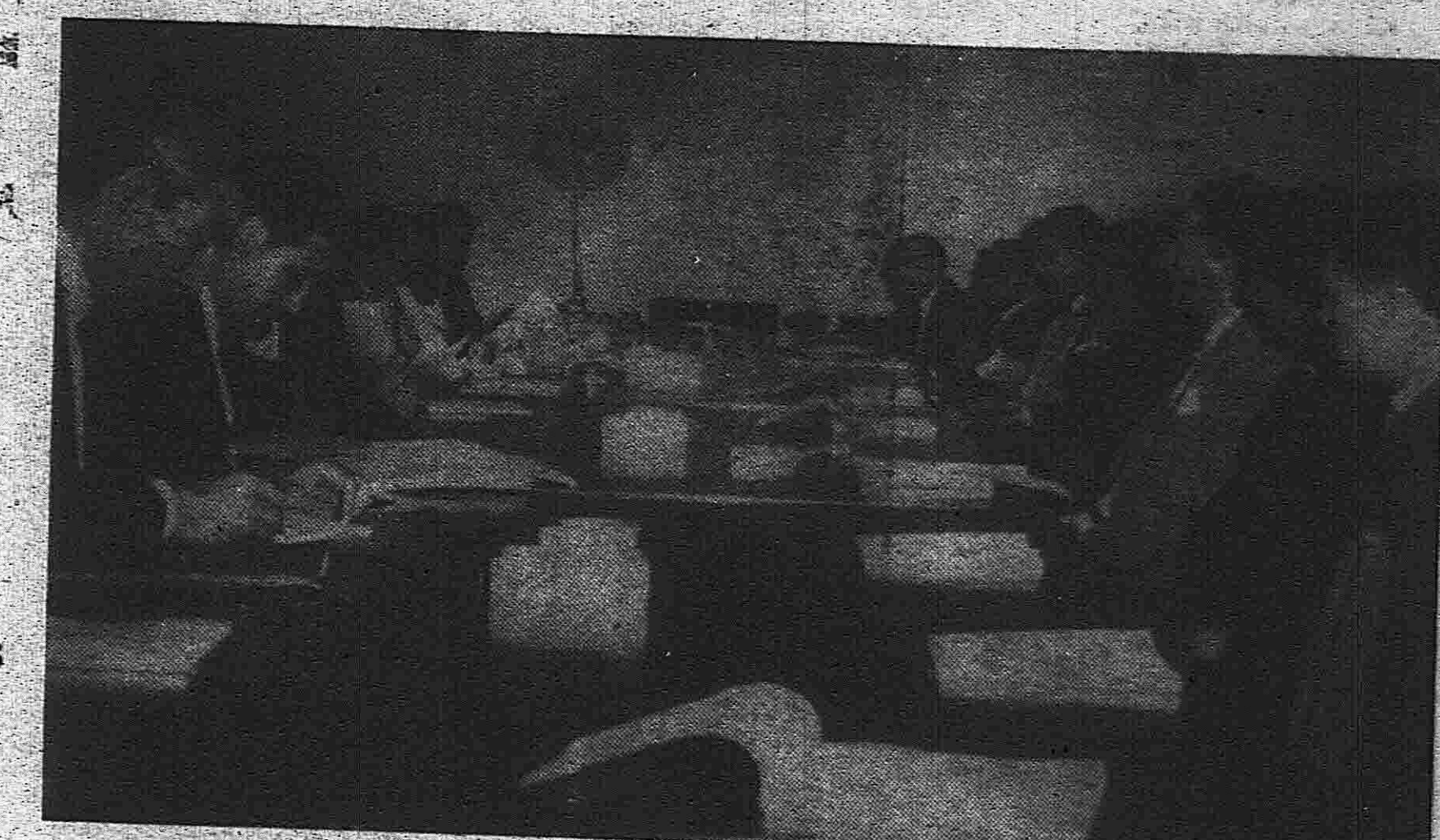
## NEED TO STRENGTHEN UN MACHINERY Kennedy Emphasizes Role Of Smaller Countries

DUBLIN, June 29, (AP).—President Kennedy called on the small nations Friday to imitate Ireland's support of the United Nations as the surest guarantee to world peace.

The U.N.'s machinery for peace, he told the Irish Dail (Parliament), needs strengthening "until the world of law is achieved."

The big powers alone are no certain guarantee for the success of this goal.

According to Reuter President Kennedy said he is glad to see Ireland "moving into the main stream of current world events" as we saw her as "a maker and



Afghanistan Bank's shareholders meeting on Thursday.

## KENNEDY HAS DECIDED TIME FOR BETTER TIES HAS COME WITH USSR Khrushchev's Remarks In Central Committee Of Communist Party

MOSCOW, June 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev told last week's plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee that accepting peaceful co-existence of communist and bourgeois ideologies meant giving "the enemy an opportunity to vilify all that we hold dear," the party newspaper Pravda reported today.

Pravda, as quoted by the Soviet News Agency Tass, published Mr. Khrushchev's speech on the final day of the Party meeting, which was devoted to ideological discussion.

"We have fought and will continue to fight...not only with the corrupt bourgeois ideology but also with its agents in our midst," Mr. Khrushchev said.

A bitter class struggle is now going on in the international arena, Mr. Khrushchev declared. Enemies are attacking the Marxist-Leninist ideology, trying to corrupt the souls and minds of people.

"It is true," he added, "that

(Contd. on page 4)

## Moscow Talks On Test Ban: July 15

WASHINGTON, June 29, (Reuter).—The State Department said on Friday that the three-power nuclear test ban talks would open in Moscow on July 15.

Officials reported that Mr. Averell Harriman, U.S. representative, might go to London for consultations with British officials before leaving for the Soviet capital.

## Rishteen Becomes President Of Pakhtu Academy

KABUL, June 29.—In accordance with a proposal by the Ministry of Education, the approval of the Cabinet and sanction by His Majesty the King Professor Siddikullah Rishteen, advisor to the Ministry of Education and lecturer at the College of Letters has been appointed President of Pakhtu Academy.

Similarly Mr. Abdul Khaliq Wassiye has been appointed the Academy's Vice-President.

Mr. Sadakat the former Vice-President has resigned his post for personal reasons and will continue as a member of the Academy.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, June 29.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending June 27th:

Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, Minister of Planning; Mr. Rishya, Minister of Press and Information; Dr. Abdul Kayum, the Acting Minister of Interior; Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawar, the Acting Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Governor of Kabul; Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazni, the Acting Chief of the Afghan Air Authority; Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Nashir, President of Spinzar Co.

Dr. Louis Dupree, the American Anthropologist and Archaeologist also had an audience with His Majesty during the week.

## Maiwandwal Returns To Kabul

KABUL, June 29.—Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, former Afghan Ambassador at Washington, returned by Air to Kabul on Thursday afternoon.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Rishya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Majrooh, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Etemadi, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ulfat, the Chief of Tribal Affairs, certain officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Press and Information and Mr. John Steeves the United States Ambassador in Kabul.

KABUL, June 29.—The Department of Government Monopolies held a reception in honour of Mr. Sleitka, representative of Motokov Co. at Khyber Restaurant on Wednesday evening. The function was attended by the Chief and certain officials of the Department and members of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 29, 1963

## End Of General Assembly's Special Session

The United Nations Assembly ended its special session last Thursday on finding a solution to the financial crisis of the United Nations by adopting temporary measures on the issue leaving the problem to be solved at the regular session which begins this Fall.

While a stop gap solution has been found for the problem, yet unfortunately the world body was unable to reconcile the two antagonistic views on the subject. There are a number of countries including the Soviet Union and France, who have refused to pay the United Nations peace keeping operation costs on the ground that these expenditures were not authorized by the Security Council and that the cost should be covered by those countries which have created the problems which have compelled the United Nations to embark on such peace-keeping operations.

Thus when the United Nations General Assembly meets this Fall, the nature of the problem and the differences in the views concerning the payment of these costs will still be the same, unless something is done to bring the two sides closer to each other. The problem. Only the political United Nations deliberation on the financial problems of the world organization suggested for it is our hope that utmost effort must be exerted to bring the views of powers directly involved in these controversies to a level that he may consider closer. Unless these differences are eliminated, the United Nations will be unable to solve the political controversies, which he thought were the basis for the financial crisis. It is our hope of the most important duties of that between now and the time the General Assembly is to pre-paring to take up the issue again, peace keeping operation is a task which will be accomplished, part and parcel of the United Nations obligations. The most regrettable factor of the differences which has blocked political controversies between the way to solving the financial situation were dealt with only nations will be able to find ences.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING: SEMINAR FOR THE DEVELOPING NATIONS

AT A GLANCE

All progress today depends on regional and local planning. Reports given by the harmonious correlation of boards (commission), directors of the certain economic, social and political factors. This consideration has prompted the German Foundation for the Developing Countries to devote its Eighth International Seminar this year to economic planning and decisions key, and the United Arab Republic opened on 7 June 1963 in West Berlin.

How can the economic situation of a country be improved by economic planning? To what extent does planning help to increase the earnings of domestic industry? What economic and managerial aspects have to be considered when establishing new enterprises and planning regional projects? And finally, how can the multitude of individual economic measures be integrated in the over-all economic policy of a country? These are the problems and questions dealt with by the international seminar of the German Foundation on Economic Programmes and Decisions in Over-all Planning.

The 28 delegates to this international seminar are senior officials of ministries of economics and planning, outstanding experts in national, regional, local and managerial planning, heads of statistical bureaux, heads of

## PROFUMO NO LONGER MEMBER OF BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL LAST HONOUR STRIPPED

Former British War Minister Edgar Speyer was struck off the list when he decided to take German nationality.

Mr. Profumo resigned as War Minister and from the House of Commons on June 5, admitting he had lied to Parliament about his relations with party girl Christine Keeler.

The Queen herself presided over a council meeting at Buckingham Palace which approved the step. Prime Minister Macmillan's office issued a statement that Mr. Profumo had been removed from the body which closely advises the Monarch by his own request. He wrote to the Prime Minister on June 13 asking that some way should be found to enable him to give up the post, which he has held since 1950.

Usually Privy Councillors, once honoured, remain in office for life. There are no precedents for the removal of a member in this way, although one councillor—Sir

more easily a solution to the problem. Only the political United Nations deliberation on the financial problems of the world organization suggested for it is our hope that utmost effort must be exerted to bring the views of powers directly involved in these controversies to a level that he may consider closer. Unless these differences are eliminated, the United Nations will be unable to solve the political controversies, which he thought were the basis for the financial crisis. It is our hope of the most important duties of that between now and the time the General Assembly is to pre-paring to take up the issue again, peace keeping operation is a task which will be accomplished, part and parcel of the United Nations obligations. The most regrettable factor of the differences which has blocked political controversies between the way to solving the financial situation were dealt with only nations will be able to find ences.

It was Dr. Ward who introduced Mr. Profumo to Miss Keeler, the good time girl who was already dating a Soviet Naval Attaché. That meeting led to the Minister's downfall and unveiling of Britain's biggest sex and poli-

A study trip through the Federal Republic of Germany constitutes the intermediary period of the seminar. This part of the seminar was devoted to meetings, visits, and inspections within the scope of the general topic of the seminar; main emphasis is placed on small and medium-sized undertakings and their importance to the national economy. The study trip programme also includes visits to the Federal Statistical Office, the factory of the Badische Anilin and Soda Company, Mannesmann Inc., and the Industrial Credit Bank.

The final, academic part of the seminar was conducted once again in the Seminar Centre of the German Foundation on Reihewerder in Berlin-Tegel. It is the period of the seminar that is dedicated to a comprehensive exchange of ideas and experience.

In the course of lectures and discussions the participants are to find practical solutions to the problems arising in their respective countries in the field of economic planning—A West German Publication.

The editorial asked a number of questions such as is it wise to allow swimming in deep parts of the lake? Are the available motorboats lake-worthy? How many people should get on one of these motorboats? Is there adequate rescue arrangements and so on. Under any circumstances, said the paper, if swimming is allowed in deep parts of the lake, then there should be adequate rescue arrangements to safeguard the lives of those who would possibly get themselves drowned.

Yesterday's Israh in its editorial discussed the question of food poisoning. These days, said the editorial, when the weather has become rather hot food cannot be kept for any length of time and goes bad. If such food is served it will cause food poisoning. This problem is specially acute in the hotels and restaurants. Because a large number of people who work in the cities and live in the suburbs cannot go home for lunch and are compelled to go to restaurants.

The editorial suggested that the Municipal Corporation and the Public Health authorities should take an immediate interest in this issue and devise and apply the necessary regulations. A few days ago some students of the School of Agriculture suffered from food poisoning.

The editorial called upon the principals and staff of the boarding schools and other organizations catering for their staff to take utmost care in guarding against food poisoning. Because if a patient suffering from food poisoning is not taken to a hospital immediately for treatment his condition could become grave and under the present transport conditions this is not always convenient and easy.

The same issue of the paper carried the story of a man who was making money by illegal means and who was caught and imprisoned. The man named Habibullah, was working with a team.

His latest adventure was to deceive a man who had come to Kabul from Pakthia for shopping.

Habibullah one day approached him saying he could arrange for him to get married to a nice girl from the capital. After some hesitation the Pakthia-man got interested in the deal and asked how much would it cost him.

When he was told that any amount would do he handed over to Habibullah nearly three thousand Afghanis and that was all that he had.

Right at this time Habibullah's calls friends arrived on the scene and Habibullah nearly three thousand Afghanis and that was all that he had.

Contd. on page 4

## Radio Kabul Programme

## SATURDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:  
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-12 Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-10-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
3-30-4 p.m.

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

## SUNDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Herat:  
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

## ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:  
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

## T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

## INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 9-45 a.m.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.  
Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.  
Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

## AFROFLOT

Moscow—Kabul:  
Arr. Kabul 8-30.

Kabul—Moscow:  
Dep. 11-20.

## Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20158-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22311

## Pharmacies

Rona 22357  
Karte-Char 22329  
Itefaq 22247



Mr. S. Matsui, Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, examining specimens of locusts with Director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, during a recent visit to the Centre.

a short visit during which he had talks with officials departments concerned with Britain's technical assistance contribution under the Colombo Plan. He also met Colombo Plan students studying in Britain.

As Director of the Bureau in Colombo, Mr. Matsui, who is Japanese, is responsible for co-ordinating arrangements for technical assistance for countries in South-East Asia.

## The Kunar Valley: Where Invaders Could Not Conquer Smoothly

The Kunar Valley is among the loveliest of the many valleys in Afghanistan. Flanked by the snow-covered mountains of Khushmund on the west, and the long level watershed which divides it from Bajawar and Panj-kora drainage on the east, it appears as one enters it from the Jalalabad side to be very narrow, but it widens as it stretches northward, and a few miles above the entrance where stand the ridges of the lofty Khushmund, it tails off into low altitudes of sweeping hills.

The valley is of exceptional interest for many reasons. The ancient road from Kabul to India through the Lagham valley runs across it at Bajawar. The great conquerors of the past, such as Alexander the Great and Babur, used the pass, and the present-day relics are of great interest to archaeologists all over the world. At the site where the Dara Noor

meets the Kunar valley, huge stone walls run across the mountain slopes, protecting both the Dara Noor and the Kunar fords, mountains lay the ruins of houses and the site of a historically important building. The walls of which are constructed in the same schist diaphragm masonry as the fortification walls, but additionally embellished by very well dressed stone slabs. About ten kilometres up from Dara Noor were recently found ruins of Buddhist stupas and a monastery. A small stucco Buddha and many rare coins, a small pot with a Kharosthi inscription, and various megalithic utensils are among the recent interesting discoveries.

The Lower Kunar is a quite magnificent spectacle, especially in the autumn. Down the tawny plain, backed by purple hills, the Kunar river winds its way, adorned by the beauty of the surrounding countryside. Today, little

hamlets which were many centuries ago flourishing towns, nestle on the hill slopes; they are white walled and the tall stately cypresses and orange blossoms give them a quaint and charming appearance. It was through these same villages that Alexander the Great marched on his way to India in 325 B.C.

Perhaps he crossed the Kunar watershed by the Speensuka Pass, which leads direct to Pashad and on to Bajawar. It was here that the ambitious invader met the stubborn resistance of the Aspasiens and was more often than not fatally wounded. Higher up the river the valley closes long before Chitral is reached. It narrows exceedingly and the north winds prevail in the area, making life for the inhabitants rather burdensome. Throughout the winter there are many snowstorms and even in the summer months the weather can be very cold. (From Afghanistan News)

## INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

## Basic Aim Research

KABUL, June 29.—The Institute of Education is one of the premier scientific research institutions in the country employing more than 63 local and foreign experts.

It is being aided by a team of experts from Columbia University and currently has 11 projects. Dr. Mohammad Rasool Taraki, the Chief of the Institute, des-

cribing the programme and aims of the Institute, told a Bakhtar correspondent on Thursday that the main purpose of the Institute is to train teachers in accordance with environmental needs and day-to-day developments in the world of education.

This is being done in Summer and Winter courses of training conducted by the Institute under

the supervision of experts; lectures and seminars are also a feature of this programme. The Institute also concentrates its attention upon the problem of training English teachers.

Speaking about the Institute's future plans, Dr. Taraki said that the training programme for English teachers will be extended to include other provinces.

## POLIFEN STARTS ITS JOURNEY

Gold, silver, platinum are called noble metals for their chemical resistance. Soviet chemists, however, have developed a synthetic fibre even nobler than these metals. They have given it the name of polifen.

Gold, silver and platinum have an enemy—aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolves them. Polifen does not fear even this most aggressive liquid. Almost none of the known solvents produces any effect on it. Implanted in the human body, this material causes no inflammatory processes and no damage whatever.

Such chemically resistant fibres are especially needed for blood vessel substitutes. The first artificial vessels of this kind have already been made by Soviet chemists. Soft and flexible, these crimped cords are easily stretched and once you release them instantly regain the initial form. It is only a matter of time for this "chemical" blood vessel to take on and merge with the tissues and to become undistinguishable from the natural one.

An added and impressive advantage of the new material is its resistance against low and high temperatures. It was the search for this property that led to its emergence, with the remaining qualities being only an additional reward.

Modern technology sorely needs fibre materials capable of withstanding low and high temperatures and chemically resistant. What material can be used for example, to make filters for hot acids, packing glands for chemical apparatus, pumps for handling hot liquids, acids, and alkalis, to make every description of seal in installations subjected to extremes of temperature? The existing chemical fibres, heated to above 200 degrees, are destroyed, while under intense cold they become brittle.

Meanwhile, chemists have developed in recent years a large number of polymers capable of withstanding 400 or 500 degrees of heat. But the trouble is that they cannot be fabricated into fibre.

With polifen it was different. Usually, polymer materials are melted or solved to obtain a viscous mass. By forcing it through round openings, fine filaments are obtained. For them to be strong their macromolecules must be arranged along the axis of the fibre. To achieve this, the newly moulded fibres are stretched. But new heat-resistant polymers cannot be dissolved, nor melted. How then to get fibre?

Soviet chemists have begun to produce fibre, not from a melt or a solution, but from a suspension. The polymer is ground into fine dust. Its particles are mixed with water. But the mass must be viscous. For that purpose a thickening polymer soluble in water is added to the mixture. The mass is then passed, as usual, through spinneret openings to obtain fibre. But the fibre thus made is very weak, for separate particles of the polymer are not bound together. It has been decided to use starting to fuse them in one piece. For that the fibre is thermally treated. The thickening polymer is burnt out, while the particles of the base polymer get fused. At the same time they are stretched so as to make the molecules "to the same line". The result is strong and elastic fibre.

This is the method used for producing the new fibre polifen. The feed stock is tetrafluoroethylene, that is, ethylene in which fluorine is substituted for hydrogen. In the USA the same raw material serves for the production of teflon. Soviet chemists have

(Contd. on page 4)



## Khrushchev's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)

some comrades have their own special opinion on this question too—not infrequently they substitute the class approach to the assessment of social phenomena by the national, racial approach.

Mr. Khrushchev said President Kennedy "has drawn the correct conclusion that it is necessary to reassess values, that it is necessary to take into account and reckon with the might of the forces of socialism, that it is necessary to change relations with the Soviet Union and so forth."

"Of course, this does not mean, comrades,—we need not delude ourselves—that the day of new relations has dawned already between the Soviet Union and the United States."

"But it is most noteworthy that this is what President of the United States...says about our country."

"These words of his are not inspiring to his allies."

"If this is what the Leaders of the United States say, what is it then that they in Norway, Denmark, Italy, France can possibly think?"

He said that at present it was right to conclude that the "imperialists are increasingly losing confidence in their strength, losing hope that by means of war they would be able to change the course of events, to halt the construction of communism."

"Imperialists are beginning to realise more and more clearly that if they touch off a new world war it would end for them in an even more crushing defeat than for Hitler who touched off the Second World War."

He said Soviet Union had already outstripped the United States in the production of coal, iron ore, cement, butter, sugar, woollen fabrics, metal-cutting machine tools, sawn timber, both as regards volume and per capita output, and would soon catch up in the output of steel.

"The time is not far off when the Soviet Union will not only overtake, but outstrip the United States this recognized leader of the capitalist world in the output of all types of industrial production," Mr. Khrushchev said.

"We have frustrated the plans of the imperialists to defeat the Soviet Union by means of armed aggression. Now their hopes to defeat the Soviet Union in economic competition are collapsing, too."

"Peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems does not signify the weakening of class struggle in the international arena. And since there is class struggle going on, peaceful co-existence in the sphere of ideology is impossible," Mr. Khrushchev said.

"Those who come out for peaceful co-existence in the sphere of ideology," he said, "willingly or unwillingly embark upon the road of betraying socialism, betraying the cause of communism."

"Those who reject the principle of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, the principle of peaceful competition, show that they do not have faith in the revolutionary strength of the working class, in the mighty power of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism."

## Pan-Africanist Congress Appeal To Nations To Stop Arm Supply To S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 29, (Reuter).—The South African Pan-Africanist Congress on Friday appealed to Britain, the United States and France to stop supplying arms to Dr. Verwoerd's Government and to the United Nations to stop the "white madness" in South Africa.

The Congress, in an 18-page memorandum published as a document of the General Assembly's Special Committee on apartheid, appealed "at the eleventh hour" for the United Nations to set up machinery to end apartheid practices in South Africa.

The Congress said if the U.N. failed to heed the appeal, "Africa cannot be blamed when they resort to achieve positive self-defence."

## British Diplomat In Czechoslovakia Declared non Grata

PRAGUE, June 29, (Reuter).—The Czechoslovak Government has asked that Mr. Hillier Fry, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Prague, be recalled from his post, the Czechoslovak News Agency Ceteka reported on Friday.

Four days ago British demanded the recall of Mr. Prensly Holan, Third Secretary at the Czechoslovak Embassy in London, on the grounds that he "tried to persuade a member of the public to obtain secret information."

The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry said in a statement on Friday that "the Czechoslovak authorities know that Mr. Hillier Fry has been using his official contacts with workers of Czechoslovak economic organizations to procure secret information on the Czechoslovak economy."

The Ministry also alleged that the British diplomat had established "personal contacts" in Czechoslovakia to obtain secret information and had "induced Czechoslovak citizens illegally to leave the country."

The Ministry said Czechoslovak authorities also knew that Mr. Hillier Fry had "conducted intensive subversive activity among foreign students in Czechoslovakia whom he urged to interrupt their studies here and go to capitalist states."

He is alleged to have given money to students whom he had persuaded to leave this country and used their departure for propaganda purposes.

## Talks To Dismantle Rhodesian Federation Begins In Victoria Falls

VICTORIA, FALLS, Southern Rhodesia, June 29, (AP).—The Conference to dismantle the Rhodesian Federation got down to serious work Friday by agreeing to set up "working parties" to examine the best way to divide the public debt incurred by the 10-year-old Federation and to reorganize the Federal civil service.

The Conference is under the Chairmanship of Mr. Butler, Britain's Minister for Central African Affairs.

An official communique issued at the end of the session indicated that Mr. Butler was concentrating at the movement on money and such items as defence, communications, taxation and similar controversial matters.

The communique said that Mr.

Butler surveyed the practical and organizational problems involved in the reversal of functions of the Federal Government to territorial responsibilities, and that there were preliminary discussion on problems of civil service.

However, the more reorganization of some 35,000 Federal Republic servants—half of them whites—is bound to cause some difficulties.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 29.—Diplomas and prizes to Baccalaureat graduates of Isteklal Junior College were given away to them by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nadir on Thursday afternoon; the ceremony was attended by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister and certain officials of the Ministry of Education and the teaching and administrative staff of the College.

LOGAR, June 29.—The foundation stone of the new regular primary school for oys at Abchakan village in Logar District was laid by the local administrative officer on Tuesday.

The school, one and a half acres of land for which have been donated by the populace, is also being built by the villagers themselves.

## Institute Of Geography Making Good Progress

KABUL, June 29.—The Institute of Geography has been able to prepare a series of maps of Kabul, Mazar, Ghazni and Pulkhumri cities since its establishment in 1960.

The Institute is also trying to make use of the newly obtained material in preparing an agricultural map of Afghanistan.

The Chief of the Institute, Mr. Ghulam Jailani Aariz said, the Institute was established within the framework of the college of Letters.

He said the seminars launched last year on Afghanistan's hydrology, meteorology and geology will continue throughout this year.

These seminars, he said, in addition to presenting new ideas and information to those interested will also help in collecting geographical data in the fields of meteorology, geology and hydrology.

Mr. Aariz pointed out that the Institute had also published a number of books on geography which are being made use of by the students. The Institute also publishes a magazine and a monthly bulletin.

Mr. Aariz added that with the co-operation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries the Institute was preparing a map of the northern provinces of Afghanistan and afterwards it will also prepare maps of other provinces in the country.

He said members of the Institute are a number of college graduates, a number of local professors and a German expert.

It is expected that the activities of the Institute would be increased considerably when it gets more members.

## PRESS

(Contd. from page 2)

it was dangerous to associate with a man like Habibullah; one of them pretended to be a policeman.

Habibullah started running with the Pakhtia man following him, but pretty soon lost his track.

He was going to leave back for Pakhtia when some of his friends persuaded him not to give the search for Habibullah. After two or three days they found him in a shop buying some thing and handed him over to the police.

Habibullah got three years and his collaborators also received their due punishment.

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **PETICOAT PIRATES**, starring: Charlie Drake, Anne Heywood, Cecil Parker and John Turner.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Russian film; **WOLVES AND SHEEP** with translation in Persian.

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Russian film; **BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## Literary Meeting In Jalalabad

JELALABAD, June 29.—A literary meeting, sponsored by the Press Department of Nangarhar, was held at Bagh-i-Shahi in Jalalabad on June 25th; the meeting was attended by a number of poets of Nangarhar Province and Independent Pakhtunistan.

The best poem recited at the symposium was declared to be that of Mr. Ajmal Khattak, a poet from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Mr. Berman, the Provincial Director of Press inaugurated the meeting after which Mr. Mohammad Shuaib, President of the Provincial National Assembly of Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, popularly known as "Jan Sahib", was elected Chairman of the meeting with Mr. Fana-Filghum Bajawari as Vice-Chairman.

They expressed their appreciation of the efforts made by the Provincial Directorate of Press to arrange such literary meetings and promote close contacts between poets and writers of Afghanistan and Pakhtunistan.

Mr. Mirajan Syal, former publisher of "Loy Pakhtun", spoke on the work of Mr. Ajmal Khattak and other Pakhtunistani leaders. Poems were then recited and Mr. Hubab Khan, a Khudai-Khidmatgar, expressed his thanks for the sympathy being shown to Pakhtunistani leaders by their Afghan brothers and Pakhtunistani poets.

The meeting was attended by the Mayor of Jalalabad, the Director of the Provincial Department of Tribal Affairs and a large number of lovers of the literary art as also Pakhtunistani residents of Jalalabad.

## Government Building For Zurmata

GARDEZ, June 29.—The foundation stones of the office buildings of Zurmata District administration and Zurmata Municipality were laid by General Faiz Mohammad, Governor and Military Commander of Pakhtia Province on Wednesday.

The two buildings, both double-storied, will be built in an area of 2 acres and 3/4 of an acre respectively.

Governor Faiz Mohammad also inspected building operations in the new town of Zurmata; the new town was begun by the citizens in July, 1962. A modern hotel, containing two floors, is also being built by a local financier.

## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31 C.  
Minimum +17 C.  
Sun sets today at 7:3 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:40 a.m.  
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, NO. 101

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963 (SARATAN 8, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## DR. YOUSUF RETURNS HOME AFTER TREATMENT; Premier Recovers Completely

KABUL, June 30.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister returned to Kabul at 9:30 a.m. today. Dr. Mohammad Yousuf had gone to Vienna on June 5, to receive medical treatment.

## New Names For Kabul University Hospitals

KABUL, June 30.—On a proposal made by the Kabul University Medical Institutions and with the approval of the higher authorities, different hospitals administered by Kabul University have been renamed.

The Aliabad Hospital will be known as "Nadir Shah Roghtoon", the Neurological Institute as "Sanaye Roghtoon", the Central Clinic as "Markazy Katanzay" and the Women's Hospital as "D'Mirmuno Roghtoon".

## USSR Orders 3 Chinese Embassy Staff To Leave

PEKING, June 30.—The Government of the Soviet Union has demanded from the Government of the People's Republic of China to recall three staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union and other two Chinese from the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Government in a statement last night said that the Soviet decision was made because the Chinese staff had distributed copies of Chinese answer to Soviet Union on ideological differences between the two countries. The Soviet Union had announced that it had decided not to publish the answer.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement said that the demand by the Soviet Government was "unreasonable." It said "it is normal and impeachable for the Chinese Embassy and Chinese personnel in the Soviet Union to distribute official documents of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The Soviet establishments and personnel in China have always been doing the same and no objection has ever raised by the Chinese Government."

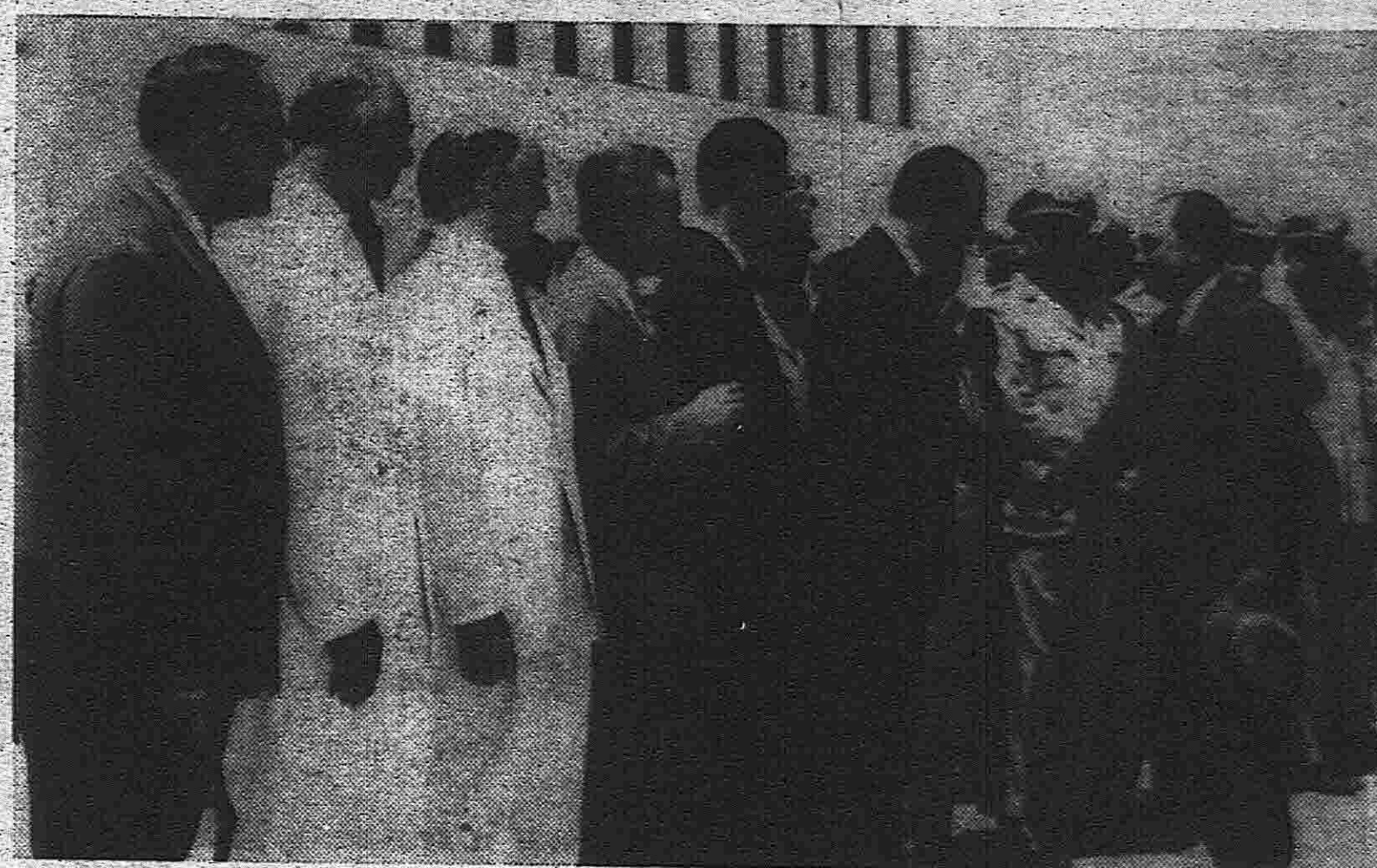
The Chinese statement has said: one is also fully justified to ask thus: "in taking this step which is unprecedented in the history of relations between the two socialist countries of China and the Soviet Union, on the eve of the talks between the Chinese and the Soviet parties, whether or not the Soviet Union is deliberately trying to undermine the Sino-Soviet unity, vitiate the relations between the two states and create obstacles to the talks between the Chinese and the Soviet Parties."

The Chinese statement has said it would not take retaliatory steps.

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shaki Pul; Blue Mosque  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;  
International Club; Pauri Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines



Prime Minister being welcomed at the airport by diplomatic corps of Kabul. The UAR Ambassador is shaking hands with the Premier.

## UNICEF Approves \$ 342,000 For Malaria Eradication And Teachers Training Co-Ed Academy Of Teachers Training To Be Established

KABUL, June 30.—The Executive Board of UNICEF in its meeting held on June 20th and 22nd at New York approved \$342,000 for the development programmes of UNICEF in Afghanistan.

Of this amount, \$210,000 will be spent on the 1964 programme for eradicating malaria and \$132,000 for the first year training of primary schoolteachers. The grant made for teacher-training is the first of its kind given by UNICEF to Afghanistan.

Under the Primary Teacher Training Programme a co-educational Academy of Teachers Training will be established in Kabul.

The Academy will train 275 teachers for employment in teachers schools during the first five years; the first batch of teachers from the academy will graduate in 1965.

The Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health have expressed their gratification at this assistance.

## MODERN SILO TO BE BUILT IN SHIBERGHAN

SHIBERGHAN, June 30.—Procurement of wheat in the open market and financial assistance to the farming community formed agenda of a meeting at the Municipal Hall at Shiberghan on Saturday.

Lt. General Mohammad Asif, Chief of Foodgrain Procurement said that the Government has decided to purchase wheat in the open market for later release when local stocks are low.

He declared that a large and modern silo would be built at Shiberghan during the current year.

A representative of the farmers said that the wheat-growers in Shiberghan would readily offer their stocks in the open market. The meeting was attended by the Provincial Revenue Commissioner, certain Departmental Chiefs and representatives of farmers.

## His Majesty Inspects Rishkore Garrison

KABUL, June 30.—The Ministry of Court announces that His Majesty the King accompanied by Brigadier General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, inspected the Rishkore Garrison yesterday morning.

On arriving at the Garrison His Majesty was received by Chief of the General Staff, Commandant of the Central Forces and High Officers of the Garrison.

After accepting the Royal salute His Majesty inspected various parts of the Garrison and gave necessary instruction as regards its further improvement and development. His Majesty had lunched with Officers of the Royal Army.

## Development Of Pakhtia

Delegation Visits Southern Province

GARDEZ, June 30.—A delegation composed of Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning, Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawoz, the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Ghulam Ali, President of the Mining Section in the Ministry of Mines and Industries together with a number of local and foreign experts in forestry, industries and planning arrived in Aitkhail of Jaji where they were received by Brigadier General Faiz Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Pakhtia and high ranking provincial officials and inhabitants.

They will study the future development of the province in the light of previously made surveys, especially from the viewpoint of its forest wealth. The study is being undertaken to begin as early as possible measures for the Province's economic and social development.

The Minister of Planning conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King and stressed the importance of people's co-operation in the implementation of development plans. Afterwards the delegation visited the forest in Monda Ieer.







## Kennedy Flies To England For Talks With Macmillan

LONDON, June 30, (AP).—U.S. President Kennedy flew into Gatwick airport Saturday for week-end talks with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The President arrived an hour behind schedule after making an unannounced detour to the English midlands where he visited the grave of his sister, Kathleen, killed in a plane crash in Southern France in 1948.

President Kennedy's side trip came at the end of a triumphant, three day visit to Ireland. He will remain in England—secluded in Mr. Macmillan's country home—only 24 hours before flying to Italy.

At Gatwick to meet him were Mr. Macmillan and other ranking British officials as well as Mr. Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State who arrived in England a few days earlier for preliminary talks with the British.

At Gatwick airport also, Bar-the-bomb pickets formed lines outside the entrance holding up placards reading:

"Welcome Mr. Kennedy, but, no polaris."

The anti-nuclear demonstrators planned to picket President Kennedy throughout his one-day stay. Some of them went on a hunger strike until President Kennedy leaves the country Sunday afternoon for Italy.

President Kennedy was given an honour guard review and a brief welcome ceremony at Gatwick before taking a helicopter to Mr. Macmillan's Sussex home, Birch Grove, 35 miles south of London.

There, in an English countryside setting, President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan arranged for talks Saturday night and Sunday on pressing world problems.

The two Allied Leaders called in their top aides, among them Secretary of State Rusk and his opposite number, British Foreign Secretary Lord Home, for their talks.

President Kennedy was expected to press Mr. Macmillan with a compromise plan for the projected nuclear fleet for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The British and the Americans are divided on this.

They also plan to give priority in their talks for next month's negotiations with the Soviet Union on a nuclear test ban.

Mr. Macmillan, it was reported, will press President Kennedy for a summit meeting with the Soviets.

President Kennedy's visit here was arranged with care so the American President could keep from involving himself in internal British politics.

Mr. Macmillan is in trouble with his own Conservative Party, some of whom want him to step down, as well as with the opposition Laborites and Liberals who are clamoring for his resignation.

The clamor rose to new heights only this month in the wake of the Profumo scandal—the resignation of War Secretary John Profumo after he confessed he lied to Parliament over an affair with party girl Christine Keeler, who had a simultaneous affair with a Soviet diplomat.

But only Friday night, Mr. Macmillan made clear that he intended to stay in office and that he hopes to lead the Conservative Party in the next British general election, due to be held by October, 1964.

## BAN ARMS TO S. AFRICA U.N. Committee's Call On US, Britain & France

UNITED NATIONS, June 30, (AP).—Officials of the U.N. Special Committee on apartheid have joined in charges that Britain, the United States and France are supplying arms to South Africa and that other countries may be involved.

The 11-Nation Committee now is engaged in debate whether it should send a questionnaire to all governments on what war supplies are going to South Africa. In recess over the week-end, the Committee did not fix a date for action.

The Committee action was discussed shortly after it heard a second-hand, oral version of a statement from Ambassador Adlai Stevenson that the United States has barred the sale to South Africa of any arms that could be used to enforce race separation policies.

Mr. Koirala from Nepal listed Britain, France and the United States as the countries supplying arms to South Africa. He said West Germany and Japan were reported trying to sell arms to the country.

## ILO'S MOVE TO EXPELL SOUTH AFRICA FROM ALL ITS ACTIVITIES

GENEVA, June 30, (AP).—The governing body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Saturday moved to bar South Africa from virtually all the Organization's activities and to prepare the country's expulsion from the ILO if she maintains her policy of apartheid.

### Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Siddikulla Rishteen who has been appointed new President of the Pakhtu Academy; was introduced to the officials of the Academy by Mr. Alekozai, the Administrative Deputy Minister of Education yesterday.

Mr. Alekozai in his speech recalled the services rendered to the Academy by Mr. Ulfat, the former President, and referred to the scholastic qualifications of the new President.

Mr. Ulfat congratulated the officials of the Academy on the appointment of Mr. Rishteen as their new Chief and promised every possible co-operation with the Academy.

Mr. Rishteen called on the Afghan youth, the intelligentsia and men of letters to co-operate with him in further developing Pakhtu literature and culture.

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandhari, Chief of the Central Government Press, left Kabul for London, yesterday; he has been invited by the Linotype Co. to attend the international exhibition of printing machines and equipment in London.

Mr. Kandhari will also visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

### Afghan Officials To Participate In Educational Meeting

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Mohammad Asif Mayel, Chief of Secondary Education and Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, the Acting Chief of Vocational and Technical Education, of the Ministry of Education left Kabul for Geneva, at the annual Conference of the International Bureau of Education, scheduled to open on July first.

The Conference is sponsored jointly by the IBE and UNESCO and will last 12 days.

The items on this year's agenda of the Conference include problems of training primary school teachers and teacher-training schools.

Mr. Koirala listed reported orders of aircraft and ships from Britain and said France had become an increasingly important source of supply. He told the Committee, however, that it was reported recently that the United States had denied licenses for shipping fighter aircraft to South Africa.

KABUL, June 30.—Lecturers Abdulla Hakayaki and Mohammad Anwar of the College of Economics and Mohammad Taimur Karimi and Fazal Mowla together with Mr. Ahmad Rahim, a student of the College of Science left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday for higher training in Economics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

They have been granted scholarships by the Government of the Federal Republic.

## Improving Status Of Nangarhar Traders

### Meeting Adopts Decisions

JALALABAD, June 30.—Solving difficulties and creating facilities for trade and strengthening the financial status of the traders and the expansion of trade were the agenda of a meeting held Thursday at the Nangarhar Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided that individual traders should form associations and companies in order to serve the public interest in a better way.

The meeting also decided to request the opening of a branch office of Pakhtanay Tejaraty Bank in Nangarhar like in other provinces to co-operate with the traders.

The meeting further decided to encourage commercial activities by further elementary restrictions on commercial enterprises.

The President of the Nangarhar Chamber of Commerce said that traders in that Province mainly exported dry fruit, cereals and hides and imported textiles and automobile spare parts etc.

The meeting was attended in addition to the President and Members of the Chambers of Commerce by a number of traders of Jalalabad City.

### Women's Congress

(Contd. from page 3) the first place, the appeal says.

The Congress stressed that a great responsibility devolves upon the women in defending their rights, the happiness of the children, in defending peace and the right of the peoples to independence.

The Congress pointed out that women constitute a greater part of mankind. Their power is in their unity, which has made it possible thus far to avoid the horrors of a third world war.

All that unites the women is a great force, the document points out. It is love for children, friendship and solidarity of women and the peoples of the world, the striving of women for peace, justice, progress and the happiness of all mankind.

We have united to bring together and put in motion all forces against the threat of war, to ensure enduring peace throughout the world, the appeal says.

If we want it, life will triumph.

## Anti-Nuclear Demonstrators Swarm In British Germ Warfare Centre Stern Warning Proves Useless

LONDON, June 30, (AP).—Anti-nuclear demonstrators swarmed into the British Government's closely guarded germ warfare center on Salisbury Plain Saturday despite stern warning to keep out.

About 20 of the several hundred demonstrators actually penetrated the Porton germ warfare center's outer perimeter by climbing wire fences. Army officers said they risked contamination.

Troops in field cars were rushed to the inner barbed wire fences to head them off. About 17 were arrested.

"They have chosen a dangerous spot to try to get in. This is one of the places where testing of gases has been carried out and it is an extremely risky thing to do."

The demonstrators turned up at the Germ Warfare Center in buses after the committee of 100 against tyranny had announced its decision to invade the area.

About 1,200 troops, without arms, were on hand to receive them. They stood guard in pouring rain round the 22-mile circumference of the restricted area, which is headquarters of British

Microbiological Research and Chemical defence.

Army helicopters droned overhead. A leader addressed the demonstrators with the words: "Hello, potential victims" before they went into action. He said many were increasingly aware of what was going on at Porton and the Government had a great deal to be ashamed of.

The soldiers, said a spokesman, were not even carrying staves or batons. Guard dogs were not being used.

"If the troops make physical contact with the demonstrators they will use the minimum necessary force to evict them," he said.

The committee of 100 said its demonstration was to draw public attention to "the frightening work, a crime against humanity," being carried out at the Porton establishment.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **PETTICOAT PIRATES** starring: Charlie Drake and Anne Heywood.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SHE DOESN'T SAY NO.**

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4 and 8 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## Mufti Mahmoud Urges Ghaffar Khan's Release

KABUL, June 30.—It is reported from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan that Mr. Mufti Mahmoud, a prominent public figure of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan has urged the Government of Pakistan to release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan without delay.

He has said that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has spent the greater part of the past 16 years in prison. He has pointed out that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who dedicated his life to the fight for freedom is now ill and in prison.

## Spheres Of Moon And Earth

(Contd. from page 3) before that the orbital inclination was even greater; but that is tantamount to a moon orbit in a direction which was opposite to the rotation of the earth. If one calculates back a little further it appears that as a consequence of tidal friction there was growing moon orbit and an ever greater eccentricity thereof, and finally, many aeons ago, a kind of orbit which could have been of the shape of a planet that has just been caught.

In this work Gerstenkorn did not maintain that this conception of the past of the moon must necessarily be right, but he has shown that such a hypothesis is compatible with the laws of physics.

This result is of great astrophysical importance. Yet the work of this teacher of the Hannover school did not become famous for many years, due to the modesty of the author, which is also apparent in the style of the treatise. Only the initiated and those who are conversant with the interpretation of differential equations and with astronomical technical terms are able to extract from the dry scientific text, with all its formulas, the dramatic history of the satellite of our earth.

It is thanks to Swedish plasma physicist Hannes Alfvén that Gerstenkorn's work was not completely forgotten. Professor Alfvén assumes that Moon and Mars are genetically related, that the two heavenly bodies have been created from the very same cloud of matter, while Mercury, Earth and Venus owe their origin to another cloud. This assumption which is based on a comparison of planetary mass density can be maintained by the researcher only if he can presuppose that the moon joined the earth only later. And when looking for literature in this field, the Swedish scientist came across the above-mentioned work of the German physics teacher.