

7-18-1962

Kabul Times (July 18, 1962, vol. 1, no. 113)

Bakhtar News Agency

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VOL. I, NO. 113

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1962 (SARATAN 27, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

USSR Ready To Sign Disarmament & Test Ban Pact

Khrushchev Stresses Need For Co-Existence

MOSCOW, July 18, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, reaffirmed that the Soviet Union was prepared to sign any time an agreement on disarmament, destruction of nuclear weapons and ending all nuclear tests for ever.

U.K. And European Political Union

EVASIVE REPLIES BY MACMILLAN

LONDON, July 18, (DPA).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan yesterday gave evasive replies when asked in the House of Commons about the European political union.

The labour leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, asked the Premier to confirm that Britain, when entering the European Common Market, will not be bound in any way to participate in a political union. Mr. Gaitskell recalled reports that Britain was prepared to participate in talks on the political union and asked the Government to deny these reports "in a convincing manner".

Mr. Macmillan refused to make any statement on this question. However, he said it had been evident from the beginning that Britain's admission to the Common market would lead to political consequences. The Government believed that Britain should go this path "step by step", studying carefully how far the country ought to go.

His Majesty's Message

To Gen. Franco

KABUL, July 18.—A telegraphic message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency General Franco of Spain, congratulating him on the occasion of Spain's National Day.

PROMOTING STUDENTS' HEALTH

Educational Directors Discuss Measures

KABUL, July 18.—Yesterday's discussions of the Provincial Directors of Education at the Institute of Education, Kabul, were centred on sanitation and promotion of health and hygiene among the students.

Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute and a number of experts from the Ministry of Public Health, who attended the meeting, gave detailed information about preventive medicines and their use for students.

One of the directors then read a report about measures that have been taken by various provincial schools in this connexion and the co-operation rendered by the provincial public health authorities. Public health experts then spoke about various health measures.

He added: "We hold that national means today ensure control over the prohibition of nuclear tests".

The head of the Soviet Government received last Friday a group of American journalists headed by Mr. Lee Hills, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. Khrushchev stressed in the interview that "the American high-altitude nuclear explosion will in no way interfere with the action of our global rockets. We actually have a global rocket which cannot be destroyed by any anti-rocket means". He added: "You can say our rocket can hit a fly in outer space."

The American journalists, who had made a trip in the Soviet Union, pointed out in the course of the conversation that they had been "greatly impressed by the progress made by the Soviet people in all fields of human endeavour".

Referring to nuclear weapon tests, the Soviet Prime Minister said: "We hope that following the current series of tests the United States will, perhaps, agree after all to sign a treaty on the ending of tests for all time".

The head of the Soviet Government added: "If, however, the Americans stopped nuclear weapon tests now and an agreement were reached on general and complete disarmament and the destruction of nuclear weapons, there would be no need for us to hold our tests. But if America proceeds with the testing, stockpiling and improvement of nuclear weapons, we shall of course be compelled to do the same thing. This is how things really stand with this matter."

Mr. Khrushchev said that he saw no insuperable obstacles to the development of Soviet-American

(Contd. on page 4)



Mr. Ben Bella, Provisional Deputy Premier of Algeria, inspecting a guard of honour, on his arrival in Algeria recently.

Soviet-U.S. Talks Massive Katangan Attack On Germany Reach On U.N. Road Block

"Crucial Stage" "DELIBERATE EXPOSURE OF WOMEN & CHILDREN TO DANGER"

MOSCOW, July 18, (Reuter).—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia yesterday said that talks between the Soviet Union and United States Government about a German peace treaty, and the return of normality to West Berlin "have entered the crucial stage," Tass reported.

In the course of the talks, a rapprochement of viewpoints on a number of aspects of the German peace settlement has been achieved, Izvestia said.

At the same time the main question in dispute had come to the forefront—the question of the further stay in West Berlin of the occupation forces of the United States, Britain and France and the preservation there of the "occupation regime."

ADALAT RETURNS FROM KATAGHAN

KABUL, July 18.—Mr. Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon, after inspecting affairs related to beetroot, and cotton cultivation in Kataghan Province.

On his arrival Mr. Adalat told a Bakhtar reporter that crops were more satisfactory this year than last year.

WASHINGTON, July 18, (Reuter).—The American State Department said yesterday that the Katangan authorities appeared to have deliberately exposed women and children to danger in organizing a massive attack on a United Nations road block in Elisabethville yesterday.

A statement issued by the official spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the United States deeply regretted any deaths or injuries that might have resulted during the three-hour demonstration.

"The violence in Elisabethville yesterday was an obviously organized, politically-motivated attack on the forces of the United Nations," the State Department said.

Noting that the U.N. peace-keeping force was obligated to protect itself against mob violence, the State Department said that, according to reports it had received, the Indian troops mounting the road block had "exercised restraint in the face of prolonged hostile provocation."

Mr. White said in response to a question that he personally had no confirmation of a statement by Mr. Moise Tshombe, President of

The formal statement read by Mr. White said: "The United States deeply regrets deaths or injuries which may have resulted, especially since women and children appear to have been deliberately exposed to danger by the Katangan authorities."

"The riot that occurred today," the statement added, "is plainly connected with the celebration of the so-called Independence Day in Elisabethville on July 11, an event which was contrary to the spirit of the agreement reached at Kitona last December and in violation of the spirit and purpose of the negotiations which have since taken place for the peaceful reintegration of Katanga with the Central Government of the Congo."

X-15 REACHES RECORD ALTITUDE OF 58 MILES

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, July 18, (Reuter).—

Major Robert White flew an X-15 rocket plane to an estimated record height of 58 miles here yesterday.

In exceeding an altitude of 50 miles Major White becomes the first non-astronaut to qualify for astronaut's wings.

Hitherto, they have been awarded only to the four Americans who have exceeded that height in wingless space rockets.

At the peak of his flight he coasted for three minutes in a state of weightlessness. This is a minute longer than any other pilot of an X-15.

As he flew his plane down, he carried out manoeuvres which were the main purpose of his flight. He raised the nose of the

plane 23 degrees higher than its tail, and then brought his craft down in a slow descent in a manner which may be employed by future space ships.

Major White's X-15 was dropped in flight from a B-52 bomber which acted as a "mother craft."

Opening his 57,000 lbs. thrust engines up fully from 80 seconds, he achieved a record climb for the X-15 of 41 degrees.

During re-entry into the atmosphere, the plane's wings and fuselage helped to act as a brake and the aircraft's skin was heated by friction to only 850 degrees, although on previous flights temperatures have gone as high as 1,400 degrees.

His landing was made in a conventional glide. But since he had gone higher than expected, he was obliged to make a sharp turn to slow his speed before bringing his plane down in a dry lake bed near here.

He spent 10 minutes in the air. While at high altitudes, he was flying practically automatically, with the help of an electronic brain which "senses" deviations from normal flight and makes corrections quicker than a man's brain can react.

KABUL, July 18.—Mr. Saifu-Rahman, who was sent to the United States some time ago to receive training in administration in the airlines supply department, returned to Kabul on Monday. His trip was financed by US Aid.

PAKISTANI MILITARY CAMPS ATTACKED

KABUL, July 18.—A party of Mamond nationalists fired on the military camp of Khaar on June 9, says a report from Bajawar, northern Independent Pakhtunistan. Another party of Mamond and Otmankhail nationalists under the leadership of their chieftains fired on the military camp of Khaar from different points on June 11, damaging the camp.

It is reported that a group of Otmankhail nationalists on June 13 and 14 fired on the same camp. The report adds that the Pakistani troops used artillery and machine-guns against the nationalists.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 18, 1962

BRITISH CABINET
RECONSTRUCTION

The drastic changes made by Mr. Macmillan in his Cabinet, dropping many of his senior colleagues, are more than anything else, aimed at giving a facelift to the Conservative Government, ruling Britain for the past 11 years, and set the stage for the country's entry into the European Common Market.

The inevitable signs of abrasion came to light through bitter defeats in by-elections during the past few months. Now that new and younger blood has been infused into the Cabinet, it has given rise to speculation about the future course of the new team.

The so-called "Europeans" have been strengthened and this in itself shows the determination of the British Government to fight the next election (the maximum period of which is only two years) on the issues of the European Common Market and economic policies at home.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who as Foreign Minister was involved in the Suez crisis and now with the tight economic policies at home, is out. The change is considered as a move towards getting a strong support for Britain's entry into the European Common Market and liberalization of domestic economy.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the new Defence Minister, is also a strong supporter of European integration. It is he who set the European satellite project and he may be the man who would eventually renounce the status of Britain being an independent atomic power for the benefit of a European-Atlantic solution of the problem.

As far as Britain's Foreign policy is concerned, it must be kept in mind that among the senior Cabinet members, Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, has been left "untouched". While he and his deputy, Mr. Heath, are strong supporters of the British entry into the Common Market, he is at the same time a leading member of the group which recently at-

(Contd. on page 3)

Inhuman Torture Of Baluchis
By Pakistani Rulers

By CHARDI WAL

The censorship imposed by the military rulers in Pakistan and its occupied territories is so rigid that the outside world knows very little about the atrocities and the genocides committed by the ruthless army leaders.

With the help of the strong censorship the nations of the world, even the friends and allies of Pakistan, are kept ignorant of the rash and drastic bombardments by the Pakistani jets and supersonic bombers of the territories of Mohmand, Bajawar and Dir in Northern Pakhtunistan. These air raids on innocent women and children have been carried out for the past two years but no one knows of the actual casualties and damages. Hundreds of houses, holy shrines, mosques and standing crops were damaged causing shortage of food.

The same inhuman actions were carried out against the people of Baluchistan too, because of their demand for self-determination. A report which leaked out to some foreign news agencies explodes the myth that Field Marshal Ayub Khan's take-over in Pakistan in 1958 was a bloodless revolution.

Mr. Attaullah Khan, representative of the Baluchi Tribes in Pakistan's newly created National Assembly, speaking during the Budget Session said that what the Pakistan Army had done during the first six months of the so-called bloodless revolution could be better explained by the blood-drenched mountains of Baluchistan.

Baluchistan incidents
"One can hardly find anywhere in the world instances of such inhuman torture as were perpetrated in Baluchistan during the Martial Law regime except perhaps in Algeria," he said.

Giving details of the happenings in Baluchistan after the im-

Rise In Middle East Oil
Exports And Revenues

Middle Eastern oil exports and oil revenues continued to rise in the last three years, but per capita real income in the area grew only slightly, a Middle East report supplementing the World Economic Survey revealed in New York on Tuesday.

The report which covers the entire region and gives full statistical evidence for the years 1957 to 1960 regarding Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the U.A.R. states that the Middle East continues to maintain its position as the second largest crude oil producing area in the world.

It also continues to be the world's largest exporter of crude oil, with Western Europe continuing to be its largest customer. Nevertheless, Middle Eastern refining capacity, while it has grown steadily, has still remained "very small". Combined real income in the nine Middle Eastern countries named above is estimated to have risen by about 15.5 per cent, but growth rates are related to population, real per capita income appears to have risen by a mere six per cent, from \$ 183 to 193.

Out of the nine countries, real income in Cyprus and Syria declined and was substantially less in 1960 than in 1957. Middle Eastern trade continued to expand, mainly due to oil exports to the West.

The trade balance in 1957 was \$600 million and in 1960 \$700 million.

position of Martial Law on October 8, 1958. Mr. Attaullah Khan said that after the so-called bloodless revolution, the Government ordered the Army to invade the privacy of Baluchi homes; and for six months 15,000 young soldiers of the Pakistan Army were using bullets, shells, cannons, bombs and aircraft indiscriminately without any hesitation.

But this was not all, he said. After this, wholesale arrests were made. Hundreds of innocent people were kept in concentration camps for more than a year. The prisoners were tortured. Some of the prisoners were hung upside down and their heads immersed in buckets of water until they became unconscious. Others were hung by their hair while a fire was burnt below their feet. For 20 days and nights at a stretch the prisoners would be kept standing until their legs were swollen.

Devious Methods
The Baluchi leader said that after committing all these atrocities, the Government resorted to devious methods and applied different regulations and sanctions to a number of prisoners and tried them in military courts. Seven of the prisoners were sentenced to death (the sentences were carried out later), 70 to life terms and a large number to various terms of imprisonment and fines.

Mr. Attaullah Khan told the House that the Baluchi people were, no doubt, guilty to the extent that they demanded their rights and did not support the so-called bloodless revolution. If one looked at it honestly, people could only protect democracy if their way of thinking was such. Otherwise, they had to be prepared for military coups and an arena for

French Nuclear Striking Force
ASSEMBLY ENDORSES PLANS

The French Government of M. Georges Pompidou early on Tuesday passed a confidence test in the French National Assembly which simultaneously endorsed its plans for an independent French nuclear striking force.

After a debate lasting until 3-00 a.m. (Paris time) a censure motion submitted by 54 deputies of the Socialist, Radical Socialist, Conservative Independent and Popular Republican parties gained only 206 votes 35 short of the number needed to overthrow the Government.

The motion was introduced last Thursday in connexion with a Government request for a 200 million francs appropriation by Parliament for the Isotope Plant of Pierrelatte, which produces enriched uranium for use in the "triggers of France's future hydrogen bombs".

The Premier M. Pompidou, made the question one of confidence, thus warning Parliament Pompidou said.

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THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "the importance of kindergartens". Recently, says the editorial, a number of health centres and kindergartens have been opened in the capital and it seems that further steps will be taken in this direction in the future.

A study of social and economic changes will soon show that the education is the most basic factor to bring about a change for the better; and as such the role of kindergartens is important inasmuch as it provides the children with the most basic education. In the beginning people were not enthusiastic of sending their children to the kindergartens; but now there is an ever-increasing demand for them. This is because the Afghan women are playing their part in the economic and social life of the country. The need for kindergartens is perhaps more urgent as far as women teachers are concerned, and it is gratifying to note that the Ministry of Education has taken the lead to meet this need.

We, says the editorial, hope that other institutes may follow suit. Kindergartens are useful not only because they help the Kakaristan and the Achakzai working mothers to do their jobs with a settled mind, but also, is an effective way of preventing social complexes with their roots mainly in the solitary way of bringing up children.

Islah's editorial was devoted to a discussion of the disarmament question in the context of the Geneva Conference.

Geneva Talks
Radio Kabul in yesterday's commentary touched on the Disarmament Conference which also deals with the urgent question of nuclear test ban resumed its sessions after a month's recess. Though the previous sessions of the conference which were convened with the participation of representatives from the non-aligned countries, did not reach any positive results the political atmosphere prevailing now seems to be more promising than at the time when the conference went into recess.

The improved conditions are not due to any fresh development in the field of disarmament, but it is due to the general developments of the international situation and their logical effects upon the question of disarmament and nuclear test ban.

As far as the nuclear test ban is concerned representatives of both the East and the West are risked facing its dissolution and fully aware that nuclear tests constitute grave dangers for human health and well being. They know phalanx facing him he also had that no nation will remain safe hint dropped that the Government from the ill-effects of radioactive might eventually share its fall out in the long-run, including nuclear strength with France's ing the nations carrying out such tests. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to conclude a vote M. Pompidou said plans to test ban before new countries join build up French nuclear Power the armament race.

The Soviet Government claims erments, including that of the that since nuclear tests were one of the critics. He contradicted all Opposition tests carried out by the Western claims that the French "force de countries is more than that car-Franpe" would be militarily in-ried out by the Soviet Union, the effective and politically harmful situation demands that the USSR M. Pompidou said the French too should carry out a round of Government meanwhile had tests and then both sides should gained the impression that the agree to banning any further United States had put up with atomic explosions.

According to the latest information Western countries are con- vanced and are in agreement that the nuclear tests are solved, the striking force with those of the Soviet Union would start its last United States and Britain, M.

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
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:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-46; article on "Weekly press re-
view" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-
6-46; article on "Afghanistan to-
day" 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.

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

Western Music
7-45-9-00 a.m. daily except Fridays
—popular music.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Satur-
days—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed
programme) music round the
world.
9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classi-
cal or popular music, alternate
weeks.

Air Service

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and

Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

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Police ... 20159-24041.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

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RADIO

Notwithstanding this statement

we do not doubt that the paper

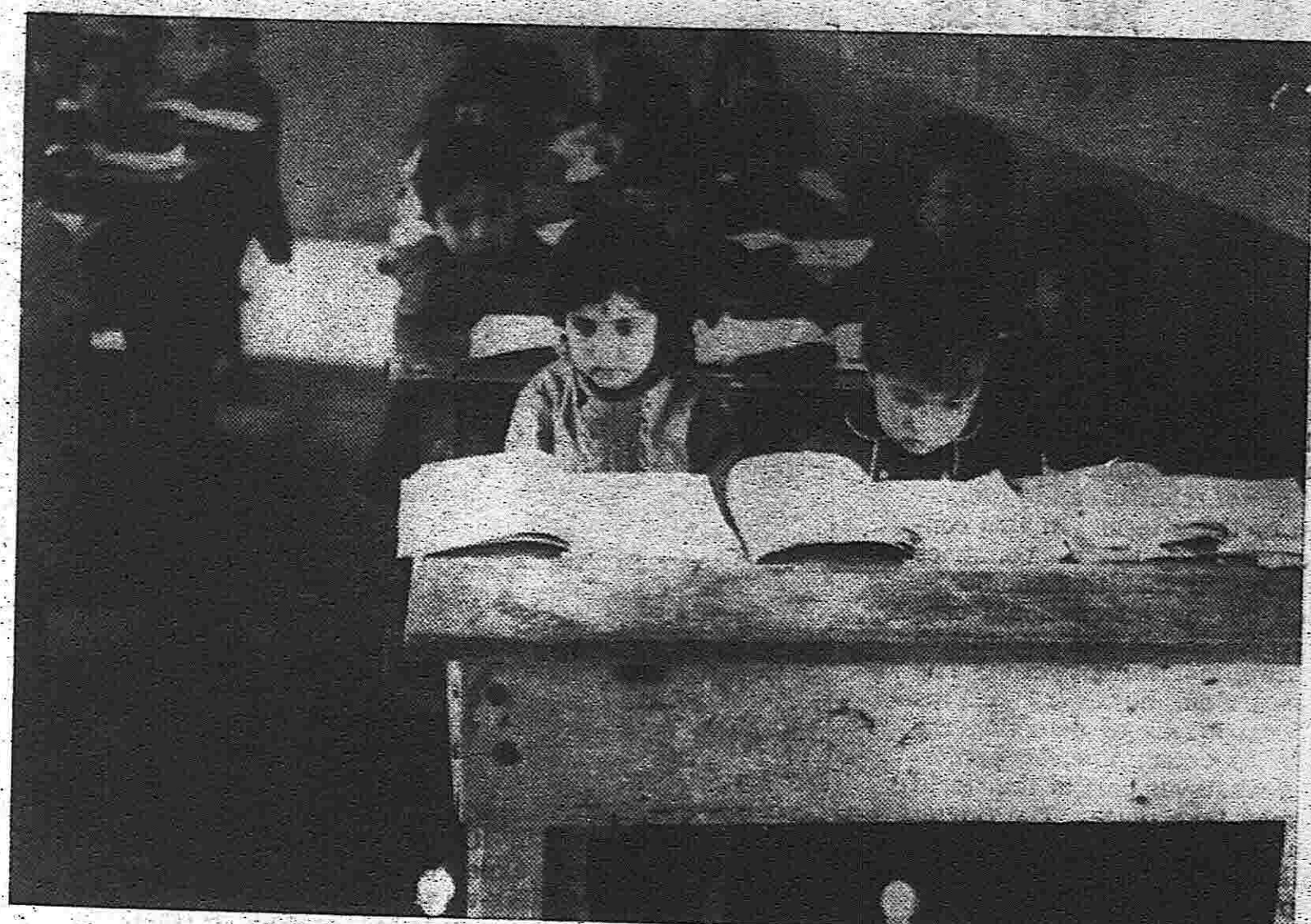
was first published in 1290 A.H.

The paper was published once a

week with 16 pages at Balahissar

in Kabul; the first page bore at

the top the impression of two



Children pouring over their books at the Malalai Girls' School, Kabul.

Shamsunnahar—The First
Newspaper Of Afghanistan

By BENAWA

It is said that in 1868-69 when Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani word "Shamsunnahar Kabul" bet- wanted, for the third time, to quit his homeland, Afghanistan, he approached the King, Amir Sher Ali, for permission to do so. After receiving permission, he placed a number of proposals before the Amir concerning a programme for reforms; these proposals contained a suggestion for starting a newspaper in Kabul.

While implementing the eminent Sayed's recommendations, the Amir succeeded in 1290 A.H. in starting a weekly titled "Shamsunnahar" (meaning "The Midday Sun").

Although Professor Bagdaro in his book "Islamic Culture" writes that at the end of 1878 during the reign of Amir Sher Ali another newspaper called "Kabul" was also published, yet since we know nothing about such a publication and no copies of such a newspaper are available, we leave it aside and devote ourselves to a discussion of Shamsunnahar.

The first issue, which we possess, was published on the 15th of Ramadan, 1290 A.H. (Lunar Calendar) at Balahissar in Kabul, but the contents of this issue hint at previous issues which were also published. This is evident from the fact that the Editor, in an apology published in this issue, mentions a previous issue and writes: "Because last week the speech delivered by the Honourable Qazi Abdul Qader Sahib Bahadur, the Royal Military Secretary, was misprinted as a result of the mistake of the scribe, so that 1/3rd of the speech was left out altogether. Therefore, in accordance with suggestions from friends, we seek forgiveness of the readers and will print this speech completely in future" (Page 4 of Shamsunnahar).

Weekly Publication

The paper did not have an "editor" as we know it; Mirza Abdul Ali was the Manager of the Press at Balahissar where the paper was printed and published. He had himself requested at one point that "all remittances and

Recipes For
Typical
Afghan Foods

By Mrs. RASOOL TARAKI

ORANGE PILAU

PART I: CHICKEN OR MEAT:
2 medium-sized chickens, or 3 lb. leg of lamb or mutton, cut into large chunks; 1 1/4 lb. fat, 1 onion, diced 4 c water.

Brown onion in hot fat to clarify fat, and remove. Brown chicken or meat on all sides, add water to cover, and boil until tender.

PART II: SYRUP:

2 oz. dried orange peel, 2 lbs. pistachio nuts; 2 tbs. blanched almonds cut into quarters; 3 c water; 1 1/4 lb. sugar; 1/2 tsp. saffron.

To prepare orange peel: Remove white pulp from orange rinds and cut into very thin strips. Dry for several days. May be stored indefinitely. Or use fresh orange peel. For orange pilau, add dried or fresh peel to small amount of boiling water, cover pan. When cool, drain off water and add fresh boiling water to cover. Repeat for seven times in all.

For syrup, bring water to boil and add sugar. Boil up once and add nuts and orange peel, prepared as above. Boil for 10-15 minutes. Remove nuts and rind and drain. Add saffron to syrup and boil 5 minutes.

PART III: RICE
5 lb. long-grain rice. 2 tsp. salt water.

Several hours before cooking time, pick over rice and wash in two waters. Place in kettle and soak in cold water to cover for 4 hours. Fill large rice kettle with water, add rice (well drained) and salt, and boil until grains are soft on outside, still firm on inside. Pour all into large colander. Rinse with cold water to remove starch. When drained, mix orange peel and nuts thoroughly into rice. Placing small pan under colander, pour syrup over rice turn. He was hoping to hear something by today.

Mexico was not represented at the meeting.

Mr. Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva were asked to make themselves available for questioning on the communique issued in their names in Pretoria after they had visited the mandated South-West African territory in May.

The communique, which Mr. Carpio has since repudiated, said the two men had found no evidence that the situation in South-West Africa was a threat to peace, or that the native population was being exterminated—positions contrary to those long maintained by most Assembly members.

BRITISH CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

(Contd. from Page 2)
tacked the role of smaller and newly independent nations in the United Nations. At least we can recollect of two major speeches in which Lord Home criticized the "behaviour" of the smaller nations in the world organization. What he has said may be an opinion of his own or the British Government, and facts may not support his views at all. But the question relevant to the changes in the British Cabinet is that Lord Home with his ideas about the role of emerging nations, ideas which came under strong criticism in Britain last December, is in the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, July 18. (Reuter).

The U.N. Committee on South-West Africa has asked the Philippine delegate to request his Government to send the Committee chairman, Mr. Victor Carpio, back to New York for its next meeting next week.

It also asked the Secretariat to renew a request to the Mexican Government for the return of Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, the Committee's Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Jacinto Borja, the Philippine delegate, said he would continue to request Mr. Carpio's return. He was hoping to hear something by today.

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Ikeda Announces New Cabinet

FOREIGN MINISTER REPLACED

TOKYO, July 18. (Reuter).—The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, yesterday announced a new Cabinet.

Mr. Masayoshi Ohira replaced Mr. Zentaro Kosaka as Foreign Minister.

The reshuffle was expected after Mr. Ikeda led his Liberal Democratic Party to victory in the July 1 elections for the Upper House. He was re-elected President of the party at the party convention on July 14.

Soviet Bid To Surpass U.S. Production Level

(Contd. from page 1) not the limit for us. The United States is tops among the capitalist countries. This is why the first stage for us is to overtake America. But we do not intend to stop at that. We shall go further".

Press Review

(Contd. from page 2).

round of tests some time after the beginning of 1963.

Another stumbling block is the question of control and supervision of these tests. In this connexion the Western countries have stressed that this should be carried out by international control teams inside the countries possessing nuclear power. The Soviet Union, however, claims that local means of detection are enough to detect nuclear explosions in whatever part of the world they may take place. The Soviet Union holds the view that the installation of control posts for this purpose would amount to creating espionage centres by certain countries in the territory of others. According to fresh information, the United States after carrying out its last series of tests has discovered new instruments for this purpose, which makes the USA come closer to the Soviet point of view and it is hoped that differences of opinion in this connexion will be resolved. Thus in the event of the resumption of disarmament talks there are good reasons, at least in the field of the nuclear test ban, to hope for better progress. At the same time it can be said that if the test ban question is solved through negotiation, then the improvement which will take place in the international relations will in itself help to solve the problem of general and complete disarmament, which is the highest aspiration of mankind.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was satisfied with the co-operation between the USSR and the U.S.A. in the sphere of agriculture. Many farmers and agricultural experts from the United States had come to the Soviet Union and delegations of Soviet agriculturist specialists went to the United States. "We are pleased with the results of these trips and are prepared to continue developing such contacts", he stressed, noting that "there are many interesting things in America".

About further Soviet plans of production of consumer goods and foodstuffs, an American journalist noted that members of the delegation had seen that "Soviet shops have more consumer goods", that "Soviet people are living better", that "indeed there are many goods in the shops".

Mr. Khrushchev thanked the journalist for objectivity. He stressed that "our task is to develop economy in order to satisfy ever more fully the material and spiritual requirements of our people". Our attention is centred on man, on his needs, his requirements.

Mr. Khrushchev declared: "The American level of production is

KENNEDY DISCUSSES BERLIN WITH DOBRYNIN

WASHINGTON, July 18, (UPI).—President Kennedy conferred for almost an hour late yesterday with Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, on Berlin and other long-standing East-West disputes.

The President was understood to have warned the Soviet Ambassador that there was no chance for progress on settling the Berlin issue unless the Soviet Union abandoned its demand that the Western allies give up their position in the city.

Official sources emphasized, however, that this did not mean an end to contacts on the subject between the two countries, which both appear to have found useful in keeping the problem from reaching the explosion point.

The White House press secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, said after the meeting that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Dobrynin discussed Berlin, disarmament and nuclear testing, and Laos. He added that "we will have nothing to say" about the substance of the talks.

The President and Mr. Dobrynin spent the entire time alone. The Soviet envoy speaks fluent English and seldom uses an interpreter. President Kennedy was understood to have pressed for a sincere effort to make some progress on general disarmament and a nuclear test ban at the 17-nation Geneva Conference, which resumed

its deliberations on Monday after a recess of one month.

On Laos, officials said President Kennedy expressed the hope that both sides would scrupulously observe the international agreement guaranteeing that tiny kingdom's independence and neutrality. The pact will be signed in Geneva on Monday.

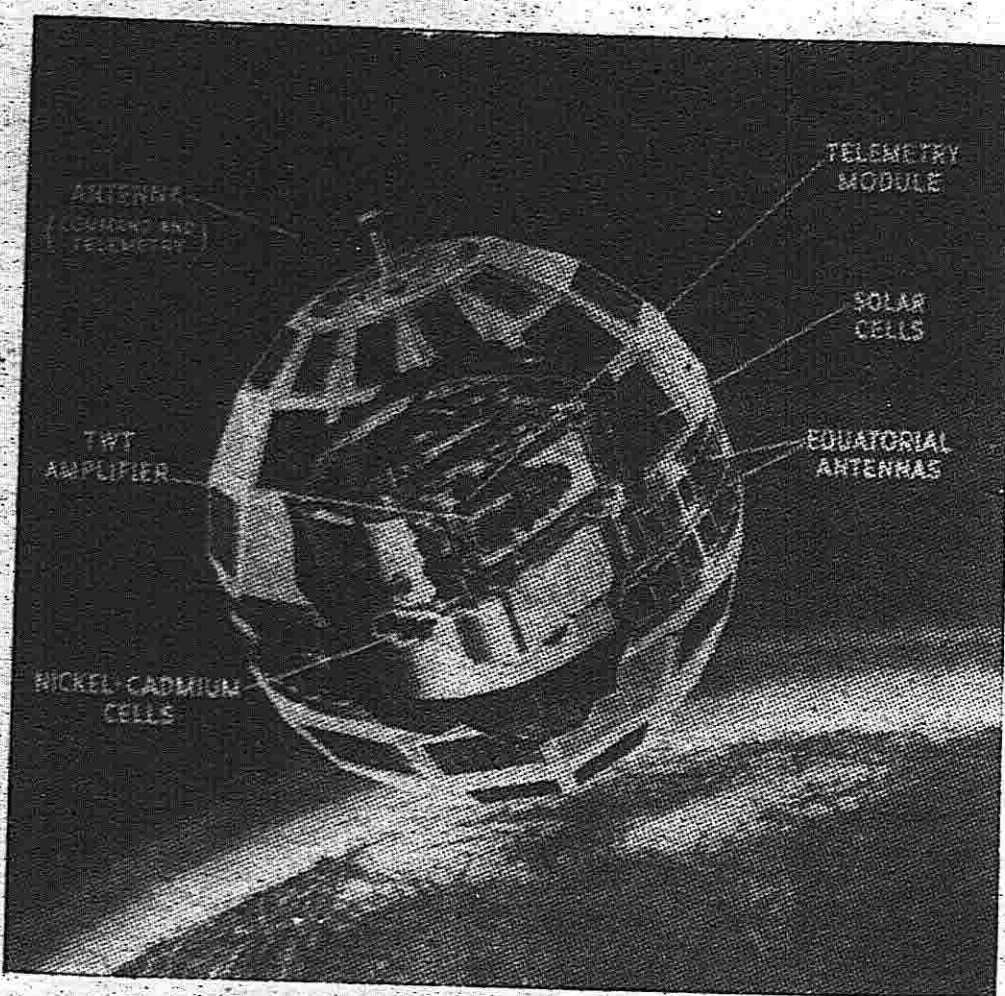
Alleged Violation Of

Air Safety Practice

BERLIN, Western Sector, July 18, (Reuters).—A Soviet jet fighter yesterday passed about 400 feet in front of an American plane in the Hamburg-Berlin air corridor and a U.S. spokesman said a protest was being made to the Soviet authorities.

The spokesman said the protest, being made through the four-Power Air Safety Centre, was directed against "a violation of established air safety practice."

The American plane, a DC-3, was on a routine mission for the Federal Aviation Agency. Its pilot informed the control tower at West Berlin's Tempelhof airport that the Soviet fighter flew alongside it for a while before dropping away again.



TELSTAR COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE—Cut-away view of Telstar experimental communications satellite. TWT (travelling-wave tube) amplifier will boost strength of signals received from ground station for retransmission to earth. Solar cells convert sunlight into electrical energy for storage in the 20 rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries. Equatorial antennas transmit and receive signals to and from ground stations. Electronics cannister is laced to inside of satellite frame for shock resistance.

PRINCE SOUVANNA TO Final Plenary Session VISIT U.S.A. ON JULY 26 On Laos This Week

WASHINGTON, July 18, (UPI).—The American State Department announced yesterday that Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Laos, is scheduled to arrive in Washington on July 26 for a four-day visit as the guest of the U.S. Government.

He will then go to New York for two days before returning to Laos.

Prince Souvanna, selected to head the new Coalition Government, will come here from Geneva, where 14 nations next Monday will sign the new international agreement guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Laos.

Prince Souvanna will be the guest of honour at a White House luncheon on July 27 and will confer that afternoon with President Kennedy.

GENEVA, July 18, (Reuters).—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Georgi Pushkin, British and Soviet co-Chairmen of the Laos conference, held a private meeting here last night at the Soviet delegation headquarters.

An authoritative source said the conference might hold its final plenary session on Saturday, with the signing of an international agreement on Laos neutrality on Monday.

The plenary session is expected to be attended by the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, who is flying here on Friday, and by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

The Prime Minister of the Lao-tian National Coalition Government, Prince Souvanna Phouma, will lead his country's delegation to the projected signing ceremony.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **IN LOVE AND IN WAR**; starring: Robert Wagner, Dana Wynter, Jeffrey Hunter, Bradford Dillman and Sheree North.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **WARRANT**; starring: Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

On Friday, July 20, the second rounds (18 holes and 9 holes respectively) of the Charles and Oscar Eclectic Tournament will be played.

Tea-off-time	Players
08-00	C. Brown B. Moore B. Reardon
08-05	R. Miller H. Leggett O. af Strom
08-10	D. Davis H. Kyriess D. H. Conolly
08-15	M. Beavers O. H. Mikesell E. Seraj
08-20	A. Tarzi J. Polley Ch. Hinstin
08-25	H. Seraj J. Fabricius J. Hampton
08-30	S. Heppling J. Angotti R. Roberts
08-40	S. Moulin Ladies— arranging own games.

—ADVT.

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