

12-2-1962

Kabul Times (December 2, 1962, vol. 1, no. 223)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:
 Maximum +10°C.
 Minimum -9°C.
 Sun sets today at 4-51 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6-45 a.m.

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



Sardar Mohammed Daoud, the Prime Minister, cutting the tape to open the Kandahar-Spinboldak Highway yesterday.

Kandahar-Spinboldak Highway Opened PREMIER DAUD THANKS U.S. GOVERNMENT

KANDAHAR, Dec. 2.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, yesterday opened the Kandahar-Spinboldak Highway in western Afghanistan. The asphalted road, built through US Government aid, is 104 kilometres long.

The Prime Minister who flew to Kandahar yesterday morning, also visited the Kandahar International Airport, the Kandahar Fruit Exporting Factory, and the workshops of the Department of Government Monopolies.

Development Of Kandahar

Premier Daoud Seeks Public Co-operation

On his arrival in Kandahar, the Prime Minister was greeted by General Khan Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Kandahar, high-ranking officials and prominent personalities of Kandahar and Mr. John Steeves, the American Ambassador in the Court of Kabul.

KANDAHAR, Dec. 2.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, attended a reception last night given by General Khan Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Kandahar in the Military Club of Kandahar city.

High-ranking officials and prominent personalities of Kandahar attended.

The Prime Minister, in his speech, referred to the development plans of the country and mentioned the progress made recently in the development of Kandahar. He hoped that the people of Kandahar would be able to exert further efforts to build that province and bring up the standard of education of the people.

Miss Qamar Achekzai, on behalf of the women of Kandahar and Mr. Lal Mohammad, President of the Institute of Destitutes, on behalf of the prominent personalities, delivered speeches communicating the wishes of the people of that province.

The Prime Minister, after he inspected a guard of honour, was escorted towards the new highway. He cut a black-red-green ribbon to open the highway. Mr. Steeves in a short speech expressed satisfaction on behalf of his Government that the Kandahar-Spinboldak highway was completed and hoped it would facilitate speeding transportation in Afghanistan.

U. S. Government Thanked

The Prime Minister thanked the Government of the United States for its friendly co-operation and expressed his appreciation of the work of Afghan and American workers who helped in constructing the highway. He said: "The people and Government of Afghanistan always value such co-operation and assistance."

Later the Prime Minister, accompanied by the American Ambassador and Afghan officials, visited the terminal and other buildings of the Kandahar International Airport, which is also being built through US Government co-operation. Mr. Steeves spoke about the communication projects in Afghanistan being built with American assistance and said that in the future too America would help Afghanistan in its economic projects.

Basic Necessity

The Prime Minister thanked the United States Government for undertaking to help in completing a number of projects in that part of Afghanistan and said "international co-operation and economic assistance was a basic necessity for bringing up the standard of living of the peoples."

Sardar Mohammad Daoud hoped for the continuation and further consolidation of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States.

Later, the Prime Minister visited the Kandahar Fruit Exporting Factory. In the evening Sardar Mohammad Daoud visited the "Khirqa Mubarak" and the mausoleum of Afghan King Ahmad

(Contd. on page 4)

GREATEST SERVANT OF PEOPLES OF U.N.

Pazhwak's Tribute To Thant

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Afghan permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, said on Friday on the occasion of the election of U Thant as the UN Secretary-General that other speakers paid tributes to U Thant and congratulated him on this appointment to the high office. "I wish," he said, "to associate my Government, my delegation and myself with the expression of these congratulations most sincerely and with the tributes paid to him most warmly."

Mr. Pazhwak added, "The highest tribute, however, remains to be one expressed in one word which later we knew was "yes" by all for the resolution recommending U Thant's appointment as Secretary-General. This occasion shall live in the history of the United Nations, in the name of a great understanding between its members and consequently in our hearts, as an occasion full of confidence..."

Mr. Pazhwak said: "We on our (Contd. on page 4)"

Oman People's Freedom Right

TABIBI EXPLAINS

AFGHAN VIEWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Afghan Counsellor to the United Nations recently told the UN Special Committee during the discussion on the question of Oman that it was a colonial issue and not unique. "History is full of instances of peoples united or divided against their will and of colonial treaties imposed upon freedom rulers against the wishes of their peoples, often by military force" he said.

The Afghan envoy cited principles of international law in support of the view of Afghanistan on the right of the peoples to self-determination.

Afghanistan co-sponsored a resolution adopted by the Political Committee recognizing the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence; calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Oman and inviting the parties concerned to settle peacefully their differences in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society Leader Meets Sohail

KABUL, Dec. 2.—Mr. Tolstov, the President of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society, paid a courtesy call on Dr. Sohail, the President of the Press and Information Department, yesterday morning.

Mr. Tolstov has come to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

Earlier, he had met Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, the President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. He also had a meeting with Mr. Benawa, the President of Radio Kabul. A reception was arranged in his honour yesterday by Mr. Abdul Hamid Makhmoo Deputy President of the Society in Khyber Restaurant which was attended by Dr. Sohail, Professor Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University, Mr. Ulfat and members of the Society and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Progress Made In Solving International Issues MIKOYAN'S COMMENT ON TALKS WITH KENNEDY AND RUSK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Mikoyan, flew directly last night from Washington to Moscow after discussing matters on Cuba and Berlin and other international problems with American officials.

Before departure Mr. Mikoyan said he thought that as a result of his talks with President Kennedy and Mr. Rusk, the US Secretary of State, there was progress in solving problems related to Cuba, disarmament and other international issues.

Mr. Mikoyan added: "The general impression was that progress was made in the way of bringing our positions closer together."

Mr. Mikoyan had a three-and-a-quarter hour meeting with President Kennedy on Thursday night and conferred with Mr. Rusk for

more than two hours on Friday. He said on Friday that he expected some progress to be made in the Cuban negotiations in New York. But the American side was more cautious about the results of the talks here and said that no significant progress appeared to have been made.

Mr. Mikoyan said Mr. Khrushchev's policy was to settle each problem step by step and to follow the programme of peaceful co-existence.

"As seen from his actions, president Kennedy realizes what war means under present conditions and how important are relations between our two countries," he added.

"In our conversations we became convinced of good will on the part of the American side. The same good will has been shown by us."

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 2, 1962

THANT'S ELECTION AS SECRETARY-GENERAL

The unanimous election of U Thant as the top UN officer for a five-year term should be considered as a recognition of the great qualities of the Burmese diplomat who has acted as the Secretary-General since September, 1961, following the death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold in a plane crash in Ndola. The period since then has been full of turmoil and dangers and the fact that the United Nations has helped in preventing a world catastrophe is indeed a matter for which humanity should be grateful. That U Thant had so rightly expressed the wishes of the peoples of the United Nations during this period is a credit for his keen insight. Considering the issues which have created tension between the East and the West, the mechanics and set-up of the UN Secretariat have also become controversial issues.

U Thant was elected as the acting UN Secretary-General at a time when the question of employing the service of, as Mr. Pazhwak, the Afghan representative in the United Nations, said, a man who could be "the greatest servant of the peoples of the United Nations" was badly needed. While congratulating U Thant on his election to the high UN office we hope he will fulfill the great expectations the world public opinion demands from the UN Secretariat whose duty is to implement effectively and faithfully the resolutions and decisions adopted by that world body. U Thant should receive the full co-operation from all sides in implementing the resolutions and decisions. On behalf of Afghanistan Mr. Pazhwak said in this connexion: "We on our part are fully aware of our own responsibility in putting this heavy burden on U Thant and that is why we feel it our duty to pledge ourselves to the co-operation that he as Secretary-General might expect from us."

The United Nations has many difficult and testing years ahead of it. In order to handle the problems which are facing it on the basis of its Charter, there has to be a great sense of responsibility, co-operation and

Afghanistan's Views On Friendly Relations Between States

The following is the text of the speech delivered recently by Dr. A. H. Tabibi, Afghan representative in the Sixth Committee on consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The topic under consideration, namely consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, is indeed the most important topic of the agenda of this session of the General Assembly, because the paramount need of our time is the need for friendly relations and co-operation among States, on which the whole future and progress of mankind depends. My country certainly will be second to none for the support of any measures towards strengthening of world peace. I am not exaggerating if I say that the conduct of my country in international affairs, as seen by our record during the League era and that of the United Nations, and also as a neutral country during both world wars, and as a non-aligned country which proved faithful to the principles of the Charter and international law, is good proof of our earnest desire for lasting peace among nations and a friendly world community. This traditional attachment of my country to the rule of law makes us firmly believe that through friendly relations among nations and by attachment to the principle of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, we can still save mankind from the path of destruction and atomic holocaust.

We strongly believe that protection under law is a more effective defence for small nations than protection by arms. The survival of mankind depends primarily on the recognition of nuclear Powers, but for the

Thant—From A Teacher To U.N. Secretary-General

U Thant, the Secretary-General, was born at Pantanaw, Burma, on January 22, 1909, and was educated at the National High School in Pantanaw and at the University College, Rangoon.

At the age of 20, he won the All-Burma Translation Competition organized by the Burma Education Extension Association. Prior to his diplomatic career, U Thant's early experience was in education and information work. He served as Senior Master at the National High School which he had attended in Pantanaw and in 1931 he became Headmaster after winning first place in the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Teachership Examination. He was a member of Burma's Text-Book Committee and of the Council of National Education before the Second World War, and was an Executive Committee member of the Heads of Schools Association. He was also active as a free-lance journalist.

In 1942 U Thant served for a few months as Secretary of Burma's Education Organization Committee. In the following year, he returned to the National High

confidence among the member nations and the people who are charged with executing the decisions of that world body.

the rule of law and principles of justice.

Campaign Of Hate We are living at a time in which one fatal miscalculation may bring us all to the brink of annihilation. Ideological differences between the nations have unfortunately become the basis of a campaign of hate among people, and the whole apparatus of science which should be used for the progress of mankind is unfortunately employed in this campaign of hate. It is believed that about \$342 million is spent every day on the production of weapons of mass destruction, while the United Nations' two humanitarian programmes—the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme do not receive the relatively small sum of \$100 million to meet the cost of their annual projects. The billions of dollars spent on armaments are a waste of money. We have been told that the stockpiles of atomic and hydrogen weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union have reached the level, that if used, are capable of destroying the entire planet within a few hours. Each day and each month that the armament race continues, we come nearer to the holocaust of rocket nuclear war. The production of armaments has now become a continuously accelerating cycle. A single thermonuclear weapon today can carry the explosive power of all the weapons of the last war combined. In the last war the destructive weapons were delivered at a speed of 300 miles an hour; today they travel at a speed of almost 300 miles a minute.

I have drawn a bleak picture of our world today under the armament race. This description emphasizes that today more than ever before, mankind needs destruction under a world of friendly co-operation. The rule of law is necessary not only for the protection of small and non-nuclear Powers, but for the

clear and strong Powers as well. Rousseau rightly stated that: "The stronger was never strong enough to be master at all times unless he was able to convert strength into law." Or in the words of another distinguished writer that "to define power without law is sheer madness." If this is the case, then it is for the welfare of both large and small nations to rely on the rule of law rather than the rule of cannons. This is more necessary in this dreadful nuclear age. For if war breaks out, both victor and vanquished will be doomed and no court will remain to judge the war criminals and no historian to write the episode for future generations which also will not exist. It has been proven by history that victors in world war, by their very victory, create problems which contain the seeds of a new world war. The lessons of the last two great wars teach above all the uselessness of world war in the condition of the world today, because they bred so many dreadful problems which are not possible to solve without facing another war. This was the main reason which made the Great Powers pledge themselves to the lofty provisions of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter.

The Charter of the United Nations which was signed on June 26, 1955 by the representatives of 50 nations was the greatest development in the field of positive international law and a great milestone for preserving world peace. The completion of the Charter would not have been possible if the people and governments which participated in its drafting had not been motivated by the greatest desire of mankind, namely "the maintaining of world peace and security in a world devastated by war," a war which by the help of modern warfare machinery had shown itself increasingly destructive to the point where it threatened the very existence of civilization.

U Thant served on several occasions as Adviser to the Prime Minister of Burma. He assisted the Prime Minister, U Nu, in that capacity at the first Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference at Colombo, at the second Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference at Bogor, Indonesia, at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, and at the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations this year. He also accompanied U Nu as adviser on his visiting missions to several countries in Asia and Europe.

He was also adviser to the Prime Minister, U Ba Swe, at the third Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference in New Delhi in 1956 and the Asian Socialist Conference in Bombay in the same year. Earlier, he had been a member of Burmese good-will missions to Thailand and Indonesia in 1951.

Since 1957, U Thant had been Burma's Permanent Representative to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador and has been Chairman of the Burmese delegation at each session of the U.N. General Assembly since the twelfth session in 1957. He had attended the Assembly's seventh session as a member of the dele-

gation and in the following year he was appointed Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Ministry of Information.

In 1953 U Thant became Secretary for Projects in the Office of the Prime Minister and in 1955 he was assigned additional duties as Executive Secretary of Burma's Economic and Social

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis yesterday published a report on the Mechanical School of Kandahar which has right now 161 students on its rolls and four foreign and 17 Afghan teachers. So far 99 students graduated from the school. It was established five years ago.

The weekly Zhwandoon in its latest issue has a feature about the makers of stoves (bukharis) for the purpose of heating rooms in Kabul during winter. The reporter of the magazine says: "For me going to bukharis shops and learning about the kinds of bukharis and tricks played by the owners of the shops amounted has been a great eye-opener."

"I recently visited a shop inside which fire was burning and several people were sitting around it. They were engaged in hot conversation when I broke in and asked for the owner of the shop," he writes.

"Dear brother," the owner started in a boasting manner, "for the last 35 years I have been in the business of making bukharis. People in the past did not buy so many bukharis. Things were very cheap then. Nowadays although the prices have gone up the demand is ever increasing."

He complained that he did not make much money. During the course of the conversation I found out that the price of a bukharis may vary between 200 and 2,000 afghanis, depending on the kind one may buy. But one has to bargain hard."

The weekly Zhwandoon's editorial is on the activities of the Ministry of Mines and Industries for tapping mineral resources of the country. It particularly comments on an agreement which was signed recently between the Afghan and Soviet authorities on the survey of coal and iron and other resources needed for an iron smelting factory and also the survey of several other minerals. The editor hopes that the action will be the beginning of an extensive move for the development of all minerals in Afghanistan.

The daily Islah on its second page carried an article translated from Newsweek magazine on the prospects of the 1964 U.S. Presidential elections in the light of recent Congressional elections in that country.

Islah also carried a letter in its column of "Letters to the Editor" in which the writer calls for standardizing the prices of goods in the market. The letter is in response to another letter earlier in the paper the writer of which had asked for organizing show windows in shops in which sample goods with their prices should be kept for exhibition. Yesterday's letter says it is hoped that the authorities concerned will do their best to regularize the prices of goods in various shops.

Both Islah and Anis of yesterday carried the picture of the Kabul International Airport terminal which has completed recently. Anis played up the news of the election of U Thant as the UN Secretary-General. A portrait of U Thant was also reproduced on the first page of the paper.

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES) First English Programme: 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 89 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Swedish 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 19 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: 9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday. 4-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday on 19 Metre Band News 3-00-3-07: day. 11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme). 4-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical or popular music, alternating. 8-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

MONDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS: Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40. Kandahar—Kabul: Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00. Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00. Beirut—Kabul: Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00.

Telephones: Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122. Police ... 20189-24041. Traffic ... 20169-24041. Airport ... 22318. Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Faryabi: Phone No. 20887. Jahid: Phone No. 20534. Zaman: Phone No. 21433. Mahmood: Phone No. 23829. Karte-Char



Mr. Geza Namenyi, Head of the Hungarian Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers, opening an exhibition of photographs on the life of the people of Afghanistan in Budapest recently.

Sultan Ibrahim Ghaznawi

By A. A. KOHZAD

To the north-east of Ghazni, at a distance of about 500 metres from the Second Minaret, lies an old and almost decrepit conical structure built with oven-baked bricks covered with mud. The ordinary public, who are keen to remember every one of these structures by a name of some museum now under construction. The exterior of the structure is still intact except for the effects of time.

Who was Sultan Ibrahim? How long did he reign? What was his character like? Is he also mentioned in relics discovered from the other parts of Ghazni?

Actually, however, the tomb belongs to Sultan Ibrahim Ghaznawi, the father of Mas'ood, who erected the Second Minaret of Ghazni. He was the son of Mas'ood of II and grandson of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznawi. Sultan Ibrahim Farrukhzad in the year 451 A.H. has been mentioned in numerous stone relics unearthed in Ghazni. He is known by the titles of Mueenuddin, Mughisul Moselemeen, Kahirul Mulook, Sayyed-us-Salatin, Zaaheeruddowlah and Aba Muzzaaffar.

The late Sheikh Mohammed Raja Herawi, a one-time curator of the Kabul Museum has this to say about the tomb of Sultan Ibrahim in his manuscript Riazul-Alwah—now at the Kabul Museum, "His tomb lies north-east of Ghazni, near the tomb of Sheikh Raziuddin Ali Lala. There are slabs of marble along the inner walls of the structure some of which have designs on them and some passages do not read well and one can surmise that they have might have been brought over and pasted along the walls from some mosque. Inside the conical structure of the tomb there is an altar wherein a passage has been inscribed in Kofi script: Unsur Alsiltane-lazam, Aba Sa'eed Mas'ood. This is followed by several passages from the

gathering places for worshippers, carvansarays and public pools to facilitate the ceremonies of prayer. It is in most of these structures, strewn all over Ghazni, that one comes across his name inscribed on slabs of marble for all time. Roof Of Paradise There is an altar in a place known as the 'Roof of Paradise' situated at some distance to the right of the Ghazni river, where the Sultan's name is inscribed as follows: "Mu'induddin Mughisul Moselemeen Abi Musaffar Ibrahim." I myself saw an inscription of his name on a slab of marble which I collected along with some others in one of the chambers of the mausoleum of Sultan Mahmood in Rawza. It reads: "Al Sultan Kahirul Mulook Sayyed al Salateen Abul Musaffar Ibrahim."

Sultan Ibrahim did not have a powerful rule over the matters of State mainly because he was more a man of religion and spiritualist. Moreover, he sat on the throne of his grandfather's vast empire around the time when a peace treaty was signed between the Ghaznawids and the Saljuks. The Saljuks had come into power after the reign of Mas'ood the First. They had taken over such places as Balkh, Herat and Bust. The treaty, signed between Sultan Ibrahim Ghazni and David ben Micall Saljuoki, required of both sides to retain what they had gained in territory and to refrain from further bloodshed. The people of Ghazni long revere member him for his benevolence and his construction of masjids, calm period under his rule.

518 Nuclear Reactors Around The World

The United States is far in front in the nuclear reactor parade, with 286 in operation or under construction. The Atomic Energy Commission announced on Saturday, says AP.

The AEC reported that 20 years after the world's first nuclear reactor was operated successfully in Chicago on December 2, 1942, there are an estimated 518 reactors in operation or under construction throughout the world. They include research, power, test and special purpose reactors. The United States has 55 per cent of the total, and the other leaders are: The Soviet Union and Britain, 39 each, France, 25, West Germany, 18, Italy, 14, Japan, 11, and Canada, 10. Seven East European countries have 10 among them.

The line-up in other countries, in alphabetical order, is: Latin America: Argentina, 3, Brazil, 3, Puerto Rico 3 (these being included in the U.S. total), Venezuela has one that is deactivated, although not dismantled.

Europe: Austria, 2, Belgium, 5, Denmark, 3, Greece, 1, Netherlands, 5, Norway, 4, Portugal, 1, Spain, 4, Sweden, 5, Switzerland, 4, Turkey, 1, and Yugoslavia, 2. Asia-Africa-Australia: Australia, 3, Formosa, 1, Congo, 1, Egypt, 2, Ghana, 1, India, 3, Indonesia, 3, Iraq, 1, Israel, 2, Korea, 1, Philippines, 1, and South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam, one each.

The AEC said the data on the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries "were compiled in part from official reports and in part from Press stories and other sources."

Of the world's 518 reactors, 361 are in operation and 137 are under construction.

The largest concentration of these nuclear "furnaces" anywhere in the world, said the Commission, is at AEC's Arco, Idaho, testing station, where 19 reactors are operating on the huge 550,000 acre compound, with four more buildings.

The AEC also said it had studies underway for a million kilowatt plant using a single reactor.

Soviet-Laotian Trade Pact Signed

MOSCOW, Dec. 2, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and Laos signed a trade agreement here yesterday and an agreement under which the USSR will build a hydro-electric plant in Laos and also give a hospital.

General Phoumi Nosavan, Rightist Laotian Finance Minister, who signed the agreements, told correspondents the trade agreement called for each side to provide goods worth 10 million francs (about £730,000).

The Laotian delegation left Moscow last night for Peking for trade talks there.

PREHISTORIC RELICS FOUND AT HAZAR SUM

Home News In Brief



Professor S. Puglisi of the University of Rome gave a lecture on Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the Nejat High School on the result of the first excavation carried out by the Italian mission at Hazar Sum (Samangan) during October and November with the help and collaboration of the Afghan Government.

He said that when he first visited Hazar Sum, he was impressed by its monuments which were still visible on the surface, and among them particularly by some of the large standing stones, which resembled 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," he said.

"Islamic mounds which contain characteristic glazed pottery overlaid the stone buildings some of which looked as if they might have been used in a latter period."

Hazar Sum is a large valley cut by an ancient river in the calcareous limestone and sandstone bank.

He said: "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 taking a different direction from that of the modern road. From Bamian it was easy enough to reach the Kabul valley and Swat through the Shiber or the Panjfilan Pass. Another road from Hazar Sum reached the Kabul valley through Takht-i-Rustom, Surkh-Kotal, the Salang or the Khavak Pass and Charikar.

"These routes obvious connected the two main cavan road of Central Asia, north and south of the Hindukush. In addition to this, at Hazar Sum a deviation to the Kunduz Valley began, and that was probably the route to China and North India, through Badakhshan and the Pamirs."

He added: "From these observations it can be 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 Adrapsa mentioned by Svetonius or the Zairi-aspas of Ptolemaeus.

Professor Puglisi described Hazar Sum as surprising town, in which four main types of construction were employed: one is represented by the megaliths, mostly semicircular in form, which were used in the most ancient of the buildings; another consists of the regular stone walls which enclose very large areas. The third technique is found in the cave dwellings, making 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."

He then gave a description of different phases of Afghan history and their effect on that historic city.

He said what he described had vaguely appeared from the remains which they found there. A more detailed report could only be developed by extensive research which would take many years of excavation. But he said he was sure that at last Hazar Sum and the whole Samangan area would contribute largely to the knowledge of the history of Afghanistan, from the Paleolithic to the Islamic age.

POPOVIC MEETS ALI SABRY

CAIRO, Nov. 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Koca Popovic, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, yesterday conferred on the Sino-Indian border dispute with Mr. Ali Sabry, Chairman of the United Arab Republic's Executive Council.

Some observers here, speculating on the reason for Mr. Popovic's unexpected arrival on Tuesday, thought his mission was connected with the Ceylonese proposal for a conference of six Afro-Asian States to seek a solution to the dispute.

It was thought that Yugoslavia, though not invited to the conference, wanted the UAR to express her attitude, and might even be urging the convening of a bigger conference, embracing several other non-aligned countries.

AFRO-ASIAN GROUP MEETING PUT OFF

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (AP).—Ghana reported postponement yesterday of a meeting of the Asian-African group it had called to consider sending a peace mission to New Delhi and Peking.

The Ghanaian chief delegate, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey said the meeting, set for Wednesday afternoon, had been postponed in view of India's current mission to Cairo, Accra, Rangoon, Phnom Penh, Jakarta and Colombo.

India envoys set out on Wednesday for those capitals to explain India's position on its border dispute with China.

MOVE TO END STRIKE IN LOCKHEED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, (AP).—President Kennedy moved yesterday to end a strike in Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. He asserted that the strike affected a large part of the ballistic missiles space vehicles and military aircraft industries in the United States.

The President, by executive order, invoked the Taft-Hartley Act against the Machinists Union, which is on strike in Lockheed. He created a three-member board of inquiry to look into the dispute and report to him by next Monday.

This is the first step the President must take if he wants to ask a federal court for an injunction ending the strike for 80 days while efforts are made to settle the dispute.

The Union said it would abide by the President's decision but added: "We're unhappy about the invocation of Taft-Hartley." Lockheed had no immediate comment.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—Dr. Bernard, the Assistant Director-General of World Health Organization in South-East Asia has arrived in Kabul to see various health projects launched in Afghanistan. He will also discuss matters related to co-operation between WHO and the Ministry of Public Health.

Dr. Bernard was welcomed at the airport by some officials of the Ministry of Public Health and a number of WHO specialists.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—Lots in the lottery for the Teachers Fund were drawn yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Health Department of the Ministry of Education in the presence of representatives of the Press and Municipal Corporation. The grand prizes consisted of one tape recorder and a radio receiver. There were prizes consisting of watches, table lamps and fountain-pens. Altogether the Ministry of Education collected 100,000 Afs. for the lottery of which 20,000 Afs. was spent for the purchase of prizes. Mr. Mayel, the Director of Primary Education, said the rest of the money would be deposited in the Teachers Fund.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—One hundred fifty two kilometres of road between Kabul and Torkhum has been asphalted so far by the asphalt unit of the Nangrahar province. The first layer of asphalted another 26 kilometres has also been completed. The distance between Kabul and Torkhum is 232 kilometres.

KABUL, Nov. 29.—A number of sport equipment and charts to be used for physical education was given to Mr. Wahid Etemadi, the Director-General sports in the Ministry of Education by Mr. Azimov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

German Peace Treaty Campaign Will End In Victory

—KHRUSHCHEV

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (Reuter).—The Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, has assured Herr Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, in a telegram that the campaign for a German peace treaty "will end in victory", the East German news agency ADN reported today.

ADN said the telegram was sent to Herr Ulbricht thanking him and other East German leaders for their good wishes on the 45th anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Union shared the East German view that "the removal of the relics of the second World War through the signing of a German peace treaty and through the normalization of the situation in West Berlin on its basis is of decisive significance for the lessening of international tensions and the guarantee of peace."

He added: "There is no doubt that this campaign which we are waging together will end in victory, since the idea of peace is invincible."

Today and Tomorrow
PARK CINEMA:
At 4-30, 7-00 and 9-00 p.m. English film; **LAUGHTER IN PARADISE**; starring, Alastair Sim, Fay Compton, Beatrice Campbell and Anthony Steel.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **SAVE OUR LIVES.**
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **NIKAB**; starring Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala.
ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 4-00, 6-30 and 9-00 p.m. Indian film; **PRIVATE SECRETARY** starring Ashok Kumar and Jaya Shree.

GENEVA TALKS

(Contd. from page 1)
quired by its 50 per cent expansion target, but did not want to "squander" the benefits of economic growth in higher costs and prices.

He announced OECD's decision to set up a development centre for study and research into aid and development projects and to call a special ministerial meeting next year to discuss scientific co-operation.

OCED "duly noted" Japan's desire to take part more fully in OECD. This would be considered very soon by the organization's permanent Council, he said.

SPAAK'S TALKS IN

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (DPA).—The Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak had a meeting with Mr. Herman Robiliart, representative of Katanga's wealthy "Union Miniere, in New York before he called on the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, last night.

Mr. Spaak handed U Thant written proposals believed to concern mainly the financial relations between the Union Miniere and the Central Government of Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

The Union Miniere, whose stock is mainly in Belgian and British hands, hitherto paid its taxes exclusively to the secessionist, Tshombe regime in Katanga province.

Mr. Spaak was accompanied at the meeting with U Thant by the U.S. chief delegate, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, and other high American officials including Mr. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

They informed U Thant about Mr. Spaak's earlier Washington talks with President Kennedy and the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

An American spokesman said afterwards that the meeting "discussed further urgent measures which may be taken in order to accelerate the process of Congolese reunification."

KABUL TIMES

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Thant's Election No Sign Yet Of As U.N. Secretary-General Accord On Cuba

COUNCIL SESSION TOMORROW

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (Reuter). The Security Council is expected to meet in private session tomorrow afternoon to confirm U Thant as Secretary-General, informed sources said last night.

The Soviet Union is reliably reported to have dropped its previous insistence that the Cuban problem be settled completely before U Thant's appointment could be considered.

Informants said consultations were going on between the Council members and they predicted that final agreement would be reached today at a diplomatic luncheon for Council members given by the outgoing President, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, of the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Riad has been reported anxious to have U Thant's appointment confirmed during his presidency. He is due to hand over to Sir Patrick Dean of Britain on Saturday.

It was expected that U Thant's five-year term but would be made appointment would be for a full retroactive to his election as interim chief executive last November.

There was no doubt in diplomatic circles that the Soviet Union would vote for the endorsement. Though it has revived its "troika" proposals, it has recently been careful not to link them directly to the office of Secretary-General.

The General Assembly endorsement following a recommendation of the Council would be certain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, (Reuter).

—The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday tried in almost two hours of direct talks to resolve their differences over Cuba, but apparently without success.

Neither side reported any progress afterwards. The talks will switch to Washington today when Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Premier, goes there to see President Kennedy and the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

Mr. Mikoyan, who returned to New York last Monday after 24 days in Cuba, led the Soviet negotiators yesterday, who also included Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Mr. John J. McCloy and Mr. Charles Yost were on the American side.

Mr. Stevenson told reporters he hoped the problem would be solved "in the near future," but he noted that this had been his wish for a long time. It had been a "useful" exchange, he said.

It was understood that both sides still were bogged down on the issue of international verification and inspection in Cuba, without which America will not guarantee against an invasion of the island.

While Cuban differences apparently were not narrowed there was evidence last night that the United States and the Soviet Union might have come to some agreement about the timing of the appointment of U Thant as Secretary-General, which the Soviet Union had been insisting should be withheld pending a Cuban settlement.