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Kabul Times (December 23, 1962, vol. 1, no. 241)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:
Maximum +9°C.
Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4-46 p.m.
Sun sets today at 4-47 p.m.

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pal; Near
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pami Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Fedorenko, New Soviet Permanent Envoy To U.N.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23, (Tass).—Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko has been appointed by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers the Soviet Permanent Representative to the United Nations and representative of the U.S.S.R. in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Valerian Zorin, who had held these posts, is released of his duties.

The 50-year-old diplomat Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko holds the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He is corresponding member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, professor, and doctor of philological sciences.

Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko has worked as a diplomat since 1939. In 1952-1955 he held the post of head of the Far Eastern Department of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry and then was Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. He has also been the Soviet Ambassador to Japan.

Pope John's Appeal For Peace In The World

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23, (Reuters).—The Pope broadcasting his fifth Christmas message to the world last night made a strong appeal for peace in the world.

The 81-year old pontiff made no direct mention of the illness—officially stated to be stomach trouble and anaemia and unofficially reported in some foreign newspapers as cancer—which struck him in late November. He has since resumed most of his engagements.

He recorded his message beforehand in his private library. It was carried over Vatican Radio, linked with the radio networks of other countries.

On world peace, the Pope expressed his joy that his appeal for negotiations instead of violence on October 25 at the height of the Cuban Crisis—appeared not to have been wasted on the air.

GHANA'S PROTEST

AGAINST TOGO

LOME TOGO, Dec. 23, (AP).—The Togo Government said on Saturday it has received a note from Ghana protesting against what was termed illegal acts of Ghana refugees in Togo.

The note said investigation on an assassination attempt against Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah established irrefutably that some of the plotters had operated from Togo soil.

Ghana refugees in Togo are responsible for the deaths of 17 persons and injuries to some 300 others, the note claimed. Ghana demanded action by Togo to halt this alleged activity and to repatriate plotters. If not, the note said, Ghana will take measures, if judges necessary, to assure its security.

ASGHAR NEW MAYOR OF KABUL One Time Rector Of Kabul University Calls For Co-operation Of All Citizens

KABUL, Dec. 23.—Professor Mohammad Asghar, former Deputy Minister of Interior was elected the new Mayor of Kabul today with a unanimous vote by deputies who were elected yesterday along with himself.

The meeting of the deputies took place at 9-00 a.m. in the Municipal Hall which was also attended by a number of dignitaries of the capital and representatives of various newspapers.

The new Mayor in a speech after his election thanked the deputies for casting their votes in his favour.

"I am honoured", he said, "that the distinguished deputies have elected me as the next Mayor of Kabul. I am quite conscious of the gravity of the duties entrusted upon me. However, no one is capable of performing a job of this nature, successfully alone. I sincerely hope that the former Mayors of the city and also all the citizens will offer their suggestions and guidance so that our hopes for a better and more modern city may be realised."

Earlier the outgoing Mayor, Mr. Mohammad Siddik congratulated Professor Asghar on his election as the fourth elected Mayor of Kabul.

Short Biography

Professor Asghar is 48 years old. He was born in Kabul. After graduating from the Habibia High School he went to the United States to further his studies in the field of education. He returned to Afghanistan 16 years ago and took a teaching job at the Teachers' Training School. In 1950 he became, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences. In 1953 he was appointed as the Vice President of the Helmand Valley Authority. After one year, he was again appointed as the Dean of the Faculty of Law

and Political Sciences. In 1955 he was elected as the Rector of Kabul University—a post which he kept for six years. A year ago he became the Deputy Minister of Interior. He resigned two weeks ago to become a candidate for the Municipal elections.

Yesterday's Proceedings

In yesterday's elections the voting for the 20 elected deputies were as follows:

1st district: Soofi Abdul Habib 961; Mr. Mohammad Asif 910.
2nd district: Professor Mohammad Asghar 2899; Mr. M. Amin Younussi 323.
3rd district: Mr. Mohammad Kabir Nooristani 330; Mr. Mohammad Mohsin 317.

4th district: Mr. Mirza Mohammad Noorzai 316; Dr. Abdul Latif Rashid 285.

5th district: Mr. Fida Mohammad Fidai 286; Mr. Gul Mohammad 165.

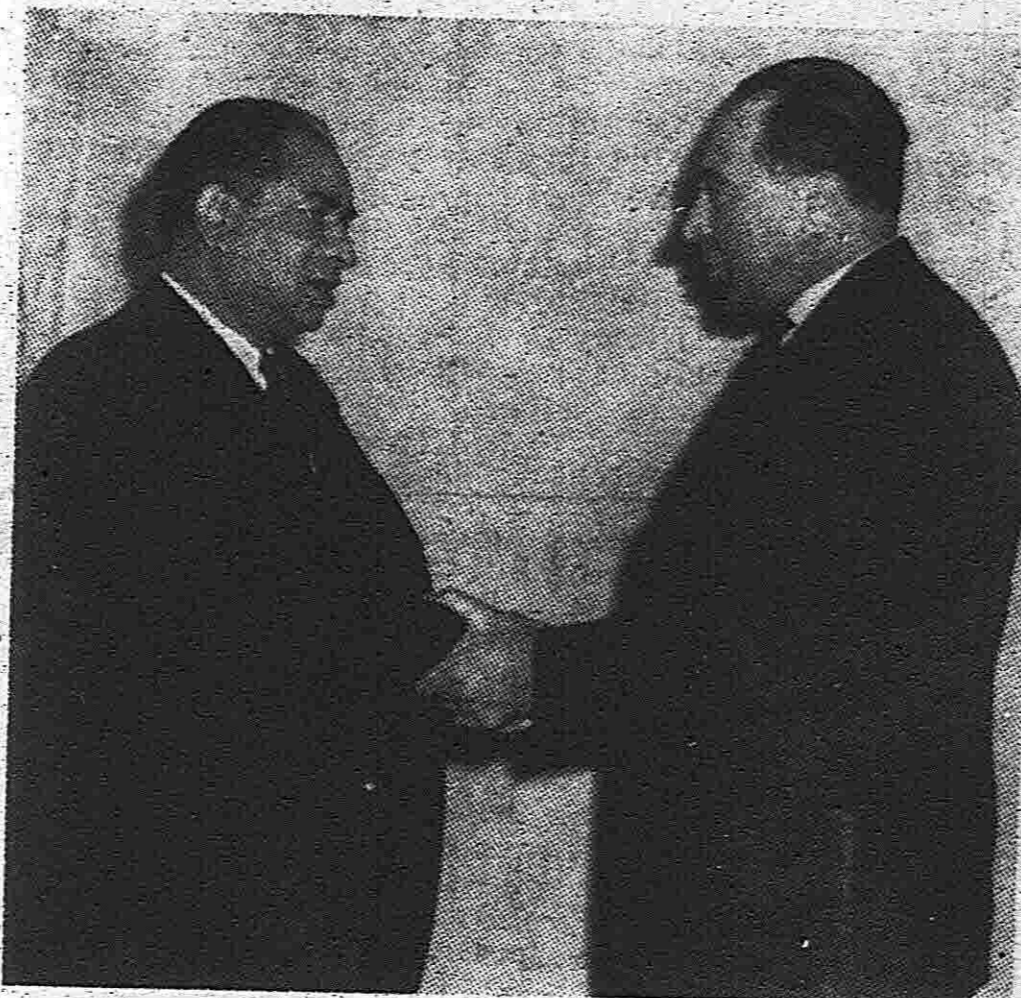
6th district: Mr. Sayed Munawer Shah 1395; Mr. Mohammad Kazim 528.

7th district: Mr. Mohammad Alam 260; Mr. Abdul Samad 209.

8th district: Mr. Mohammad Naim 320; Mr. Mohammad Omar Yaqubi 317.

9th district: Mr. Hira Singh 356; Mr. Mohammad Yaseen 301.

10th district: Mr. Haji Noor Mohammad 705; Mr. Mirza Yousaf 704.



The outgoing Mayor Mr. Mohammad Siddik (right) shaking hands with Professor Mohammad Asghar congratulating him on his election as the new Mayor of Kabul.

Skybolt's First Successful Mission; Sharp Reaction In Britain Expected

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, of the several skybolts the U.S. the lifetime of the U.S. B-52 and Dec. 23, (AP).—The controversial Air Force has remaining and British Vulcan bombers. skybolt air launch missile scored which it intends to fire on the

its first success in a test launchings on Saturday on a flight almost certain to intensify the boiling skybolt issue in Britain.

A U.S. B-52 stratofortress bomber unleashed the sleek projectile while racing more than seven miles above the Atlantic Ocean in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral. With almost fantastic accuracy the rocket sped to a target area 850 miles down range, landing within one mile of the intended bullseye.

Project officials proclaimed the success a wonderful Christmas present and expressed hope that perhaps the skybolt programme received a premature burial at the Anglo-American little summit conference in the Bahamas this week.

However, all indications at the Pentagon in Washington and the White House were that the success would not alter President Kennedy's decision to cancel the programme. The missile was one

of the several skybolts the U.S. the lifetime of the U.S. B-52 and British Vulcan bombers. The President and British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan agreed in Nassau that Great Britain would take U.S. polaris submarine missiles in place of skybolts. President Kennedy scrapped the skybolt because of rising costs expected to reach 2.5 billion dollars; delays caused by five test failures and questionable performance. The Nassau agreement brought a storm of protest from nearly all political corners in Britain. British defence officials earlier had staked the nation's future nuclear deterrent on the skybolt, abandoning several missile programmes of their own.

There was no question about performance on Saturday—although the missile was only an infant version of the final product. Months, perhaps years, of testing would be required to perfect a reliable, operational skybolt which had been planned to extend guidance.

Tito Reiterates Adherence To Non-Alignment

BELGRADE, Dec. 23, (Tass).—The Yugoslav President Marshal Tito, who had been resting in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Mr. Khrushchev, returned to Belgrade on a special train yesterday. Thousands of people, office employees and students came to the Belgrade Railway station to meet President Tito. In his speech he said:

We visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government and comrade Khrushchev personally. I must say right away that the hospitality with which we were received exceeded all expectations. Naturally, President Tito said further, we used our vacations also for talks. During these talks we discussed different problems. We very easily reached agreement on all cardinal issues relating to international politics and preservation of peace.

In this connexion I must say that we who have witnessed the tremendous enthusiasm of the Soviet people are not a bit surprised that they so passionately desire to preserve peace and that the Soviet Government, the Soviet leaders so resolutely stand on the international plane on the positions of consolidating peace. We declared this quite frankly. In my speech addressed to the Supreme Soviet I frankly said that we had deeply appreciated the courage of the Soviet Government headed by Mr. Khrushchev during the Caribbean crisis. This courage brought relief to all countries of the world, to all peace-loving peoples. Our people is particularly grateful for this policy of the Soviet Union.

As regards the Soviet people's attitude towards our country, President Tito said further, you have already heard Mr. Khrushchev's speech: Yugoslavia is building socialism, on all most important international questions Yugoslavia adheres to the same or similar positions as the Soviet Union.

True enough, there are still certain points on which we differ—we admit this—but practice without special forcing will eliminate these differences.

According to radio reports the Yugoslav leader has re-iterated his Government's intention to adhere to the policy of non-alignment.

Soviet Premier's Projected Visit To Yugoslavia

MOSCOW, Dec. 23, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev will spend his holidays in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito. The time of the trip will be agreed upon additionally.

President Tito invited Mr. Khrushchev and his wife to spend their holidays in Yugoslavia when he was vacationing in the Soviet Union. Mr. Khrushchev accepted the invitation with gratitude.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 23, 1962

TEACHER'S WINTER COURSES

The decision of the Institute of Education to hold Winter courses for teachers of colder regions and Summer courses for those of warmer regions of the country is designed to bring up the level of their education, a matter which is highly important for keeping up the standard of education in schools.

Afghanistan has adopted the concept of mass education. Numerous schools at all levels are being opened throughout the country every year. This needs a greater number of teachers with higher qualifications. In order to accomplish this task the Government has concentrated on opening more schools for the teachers and also devised programmes for offering fresh education to those who already have become teachers.

For a long time, only one institution existed in Kabul where teachers were being trained at middle and high school levels. But with the adoption of the First Five Year Development Plan, under which the idea of mass education throughout the country was intensified, the Ministry of Education had to open more institutions for meeting the ever-increasing demand for teachers. At the same time a large number of those being graduated from the Kabul University, specially from the faculties of Science and Literature were employed as teachers. The aim of the Institute of Education is basically to conduct research in the field of teaching and to find ways and means for more effective teaching in this country. Even though all this has been done the country still feels the shortage of teachers and the need for bringing up their level of knowledge.

Thus the programme of opening special winter and summer courses for men and women teachers is part of this effort, and we hope those who enrol themselves in these courses will make full use of them. But in spite of this it is our hope that further efforts should be devoted to meet the demand of the country for greater number and better qualified teachers.

Conference On Prohibiting The Use Of THE PRESS AND Nuclear And Thermonuclear Weapons

AT A GLANCE

The following is the text of a speech by Mr. Abdul Rahman Pashwak, Permanent Afghan Representative to the United Nations, on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

My delegation is very grateful to the representative of Ethiopia who, in opening the debate on the item before us, made a very constructive statement, reminding us of the background and of the importance of the item before us. I pay this tribute to him because he has made our task considerably easier, and my delegation has a great interest in the item before us.

The question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, in the light of General Assembly resolution 1653 (XVI) adopted on 24 November 1961 by a large majority, has received the full consideration of my Government. The views of the Afghan Government, sent on the request of the Acting Secretary-General based on resolution 1653 (XVI), are contained in annex II, page 5, of his report (A/5147).

At the end of its statement, my Government has reserved its right to make its point of view known on this matter in more detail when the question comes before the General Assembly for its full consideration. That is why, Mr. Chairman, I have ventured to ask your permission to take part in

this debate. The Afghan Government has first, emphasized the importance of the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons by any possible ways and means by which the United Nations might be able to achieve that aim.

Secondly, it has expressed the hope that while no international effort should be spared for the purpose of achieving the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, the question of limitation of nuclear weapons should receive the highest consideration of the United Nations, with the hope that the existing weapons of mass destruction will be demolished.

Thirdly, it has emphasized the importance of an internationally binding document which it considers useful and effective, and therefore has supported in principle the idea of an international convention.

The Afghan Government has made it clear, however that while it would give its support to the idea of convening a special conference for this purpose, it will approach positively any other ways and means which might be considered appropriate by the majority of the Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of securing the objective of the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, and the destruction of the existing weapons of mass annihilation.

This makes it clear that my Government, in the consideration of this important problem, bases itself on the will of the majority

of the Members of the United Nations as to the methods for the solution of this problem and the fulfilment of the objective to which it firmly adheres.

It was for the same reason that my delegation joined others, in asking the Secretary-General to request all Member Governments to state their views on this matter. We have carefully studied these views, and we are happy to note that the majority of the Governments that have responded to the request of the Acting Secretary-General have expressed favourable views and, as stated by the Acting Secretary-General, "the replies reflect the concern of the Members of the United Nations to continue the search for acceptable means of eliminating the possible use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons."

However, some Governments have expressed negative views, or had some doubts concerning the proposed course of action, that is to say, the convening of a special conference for signing the proposed convention. Here, we have noted that these doubts have been expressed on the desirability of such a course of action only at the present time—and on the piece of paper I have before me, I have underlined the words "at the present time"—and, in most cases, with the indication of a preference to await the results of the Conference of the eight-nation Disarmament Committee before submitting their definitive views.

The Afghan Government shares the following views of the matter before us, as expressed by (Contd on Page 3)

Joint Efforts And Responsibilities

President Sekou Toure of Guinea recently stated that the heads of the African countries have agreed to convene an All-Africa summit. This actually completed the first phase in the preparations for an All-Africa summit, in which Guinea was most deeply engaged. The conference is expected to take place in Addis Ababa late next spring.

Technical Procedures
What has to be done now is to carry a number of technical and procedural and other matters pertaining to the aims and character of the summit.

It has been learned from African diplomatic quarters that consultations are now being held concerning the procedures attached to the summit. President Sekou Toure proposed that a special committee should be set up by the heads of seven countries—Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic, Liberia, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and the Republic of Congo to make all the further preparations and to convene the conference formally. Another suggestion on the same topic has been heard: the foreign ministers should hold a conference, prepare the agenda and carry out the other work necessary for the summit. At present there are several variants concerning the part that the ministers' conference would play. It has been observed, however, that a meeting of this sort should not broach the competencies of the heads of state and complicate the common effort and responsibility of the heads of state for the success of the summit.

Aims of the Summit
West-African diplomats have lately made many statements concerning the aims and character of the summit. African unity has been emphasized in most of them as the chief topic to which

and African unity. President Boigny, accordingly, excludes "vertical ties" with the rest of the world or the internal economic and social patterns of the several African countries from the picture of African unity.

A commentary broadcast recently by the Accra radio station attracted attention in Ghana. Moreover, it was later quoted by the Government paper. Obervers had the impression that the commentary was coordinated with the Government's views. Under the present conditions, greater attention to the subject of teacher training. The main reason for this increasing interest on the part of the Ministry is the acute shortage of teachers in Afghanistan.

This shortage has been further intensified by the First and Second Development Plans and the consequent expansion of educational services in the country. At present no place can be found in Afghanistan where there does not exist strong demand for schools. The Ministry of Education, on its part has tried to establish primary schools if possible, otherwise village schools for rural children.

According to an observer who took a trip to a village in Nangarhar a few days ago, the place where no body knew about schooling before, the villagers were found eagerly drawing lots for their children to obtain admission to the newly established primary school.

It is also a fact that villages situated in remote corners of the country now demand that grills' primary schools should also be established for their benefit. The Ministry of Education has agreed to do so and is now occupied in the job of finding suitable equipment and teachers. This increases

(Contd. on page 4)

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 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 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 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 or popular music, alternating.
9-45-10-00 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.



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Police ... 20120-20141
Traffic ... 20130-20141
Afgani ... 22215
Ariana Booking Office: 24721.



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General Geological Study For Coal In Afghanistan

Most of Afghanistan's worthwhile coal mines are situated in the north. They mostly belong to the middle jurassic period. Coal in the western regions most probably belong to the lower cretaceous period.

So far, however, only the mines at Darai Soof (Mazar), Karkar (near Puli-Khumri), Ishpushta (near Do-ab Mekh Zarine) and Karukh (Herat) have been exploited.

The coal mine at Darai Soof was discovered in the year 1886. The region is located 160 km south of Mazar, near the headwaters of the Yousuf and Dukhtar Ab Rivers coming down from the northern slopes of the Hindu-kush. The other nearest administrative centre is that of Kalai Sarkari along the bank of Yousuf River. The administrative centre of Darai Soof is also connected to Puli-Khumri; by means of a branch road through Aibak. Via this road the distance between Darai Soof and Puli-Khumri is 200 km.

So far mining has been carried out in two sections of Darai Soof: 1. Dahar Toor region, 25 km away from Kalai Sarkari and Shabashak at a distance of about 30 km south east of the local administrative seat of the Govern-

ment. The coal found in both places is situated amid thick layers of middle jurassic period. Its thickness reaches 1,500 metres, length about 25 km and its width about 8 km. Its total surface area is estimated at about 200 km. sq.

more research should be made from samples obtained from depths of 100 metres or so. This research has been included in the Second Five Year Plan of the ministry of mines and industries.

The Karkar Mine.—This mine is located at a distance of 15 km from Puli-Khumri. Coal in this mine belongs to the middle jurassic period. The width of the main vein differs from 3 to 7 metres, its length reaching about 10 km. The inclination angle is roughly about 35 degrees reaching 60 in some places.

The above figures represent the lowest estimates. As already stated, the area covered by the two mines exploited so far, is very small. On the surface, it amounts to only about 4 km. sq. In reality, the Darai Soof coal mines have been estimated to contain a total of about 60 million tons of coal.

The coal of Dahanai Toor consists of six and that of Shabashak, of nine veins. Each vein represents between 0.32 and 1.92 million tons of coal.

It has been calculated that 30 million tons of industrial coal can be produced from the Soof mines excluding waste during mining. However, topographic and geologic conditions at Darai Soof give assurance of additional quantities of industrial coal.

The Darai Soof coal is generally considered to be of a good quality even though earlier samples have shown a low grade coke to be obtainable from it. However, these samples may have been taken from the oxidation region and not from lower depths where the quality might improve. For the time being, the coal produced at Darai Soof is satisfactory for the production of energy. For

There are twelve main veins of smelting purposes, however, Hamidzadah Jada-e-Shahi

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"Smiling Lady" Arrives In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, (AP). A most precious Christmas package—the Mona Lisa ("the smiling lady") of Leonardo da Vinci—arrived recently at the U.S. National Gallery of Art.

Newsman could not tell how the lady with the enigmatic smile enjoyed her journey from the Paris Louvre. She was all done up in an aluminum and plastic box. The air conditioned box was immediately stowed away in a vault of the Art Gallery, under stern guard.

The 450-year-old lady, most famous portrait in the world, will be unveiled Jan. 8 by President Kennedy before an assemblage of diplomats and other persons. After three weeks here the Ambassador of good-will will go to New York for a short stay and then it might travel to Chicago and other cities before going home. Art lovers of several cities are reported clamouring for her presence.

Secret Service men, their eyes sweeping right and left as they go when they guard the President, watched as the priceless cargo was unloaded from the van that brought it from New York. It arrived in New York on Wednesday morning in 2,000 dollar-a-voyage cabin aboard the liner France.

JAGAN'S APPEAL

FOR ENDING

COLONIALISM

PARIS, Dec. 22, (Tass).—Prime Minister, Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana has called on President Kennedy, British Prime Minister Macmillan and Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbaker, now in the Bahamas, to liberate the colonial peoples and end discrimination.

In a cable sent to the three Western leaders Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan urged them to render genuine assistance to the underdeveloped countries, now under colonial rule, to deliver these peoples from unemployment, hunger and disease.

Use Of Nuclear Weapons

(Contd from Page 2)

other Governments. First, that the signing of a convention would not only be an effective step towards the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, but also an effective step towards an agreement on general and complete disarmament; secondly, that the convention will make a fundamental contribution to the reduction of international tension, and co-operation among nations for the maintenance of peace; thirdly, that the creation of such understanding would undoubtedly, by a positive answer to the expectations of all peoples everywhere living in constant fear of annihilation; fourthly, that the signing of such a convention will in fact mean the implementation of one of the aims and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the fulfilment of one of the obligations of the United Nations arising from the principles enshrined in the Charter.

(To be Concluded)

France Makes Intensive Study On Polaris Offer

PARIS, Dec. 23, (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle, on Saturday began an intense study of the American offer to provide France's embryo nuclear strike force with Polaris missile carriers. First indications were of considerable interest in the proposal.

President de Gaulle met with Premier Georges Pompidou, Defence Minister Pierre Messmer and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville. It was generally assumed they discussed the Polaris offer made on Friday following the Nassau meeting of President John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

President de Gaulle plans to spend the Christmas holidays at his country estate in eastern France, returning to Paris on New Year's eve for his regular year-end radio-television address to the nation. The first public indication of General de Gaulle's attitude on the Polaris matter may come in his speech. So far there has been no formal Government Reaction.

President Kennedy offered France Polaris missiles, without warheads, with the hope that France's nuclear strength would be integrated into a European force closely tied to the North Atlantic Alliance. This was the same offer made to Mr. Macmillan, who agreed to with the provision that the missiles could be used independently if supreme national interests are at stake.

President de Gaulle is building his nuclear strike force and retaining control of it primarily to guard French interests in any east-west showdown. But he also considers it an important contribution to Western defence.

If General de Gaulle is permitted to exercise some exclusively national control of his missiles, he may be interested in the American offer, some French sources believed.

PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd from Page 2)

ing interest in education is of the utmost importance for the future of the Afghan people, but it also creates heavier responsibility for the educational authorities, who have to find men and women teachers and teaching material for such schools.

The Ministry of Education and Kabul University have been endeavouring to launch special measures for training new teachers and starting refresher courses for in-service teachers. For this purpose winter and summer courses of training are being regularly conducted in the capital. These courses are attended by the directors as well as men and women teachers of schools in the capital and the provinces, who gather together in Kabul during the annual vacations to attend general conferences, lectures and discourses on various educational subjects. This arrangement enables them to return to their jobs with a better and more detailed knowledge of new trends and methods used in education. The latest report published in this regard shows that the eighth winter course of training has begun in Kabul for men and women teachers. This course is being attended by 600 central and provincial teachers who take part in 67 different classes relating to diverse subjects. It is a certainty that at the end of this course the trainees will return to their jobs better informed and better equipped to deal with new problems of educating the younger Afghan generation.



The graduates of 3rd term of Security and 4th term of Commissioners of the Police Academy after receiving their diplomas yesterday. The Commander-in-Chief of Police, Gen. d'Armaie and the Rector of Kabul University are seen in the middle, first row.

No "Deal" Intended Rawan Explains Afghan Vote With U.N. Or USA On World Trade Conference In The Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, Dec. 23, (AP).

The Congolese central Government has no intention of multi-lateral "deal" with the United Nations or the U.S.A. sources close to Central Premier Cyrille Adoula said yesterday. The sources said Premier Adoula welcomed the U.S. military mission led by General Truman, which arrived here amid a storm of controversy. The Central Government saw the mission as an element which would assist in the implementation of the plan of UN Secretary-General U Thant, to reunite the Congo, the sources said.

General Truman said his mission was to determine what types of U.S. equipment could be useful to the U.N.'s Congo army. On Saturday he saw Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, Congolese army Commander, and later toured Congolese army units.

U.N. sources said there were still no plans for Gen. Truman's mission to meet U.N. Military leaders here.

KABUL, Dec. 23.—Mr. Dusan Grubor, the First Secretary in the Yugoslav Embassy held a reception yesterday afternoon at Kabul Hotel in which a number of films depicting scenes of activities in various industrial and agricultural projects in that country were shown. The function was attended by high-ranking officials of various ministries and some members of the diplomatic corps at the court of Kabul.

600 Teachers To Receive Training In Winter Courses Opened In Kabul Yesterday

KABUL, Dec. 23.—The eighth term of Winter courses for Kabul and provincial teachers was opened yesterday with a message by Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education read by Rector Mohammad Osman, Anwari of Kabul University.

Altogether, 600 men and women will be opened during this plan in the capital which will be four times bigger than the present one. Altogether the country will have seven such schools by the end of the Plan, he said.

Professor Anwari in his speech praised the work being done by the officials of the Institute of Education and specially the Columbia Team which is co-operating with Afghan specialists in bringing-up the standard of knowledge of teachers.

He said it is planned that another teachers training school in the country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The plenary meeting of the General Assembly adopted a resolution endorsing the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene a Conference on Trade and Development.

The General Assembly recommended to the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee, in preparing the draft agenda of the Conference to take into consideration the following fundamental points:

- (1) The need for increasing trade of developing countries.
- (2) Measures for insuring stable, equitable and remunerative prices and rising demand for exports of developing countries.
- (3) Measures leading to the gradual removal by the industrialized countries of tariff, non-tariff and other trade barriers which adversely affect the exports of developing countries.

The Conference will convene in September, 1963 or in early 1964 according to subsequent decisions of the Economic and Social Council.

Dr. Rawan Farhadi, explaining the vote of the Afghan delegation in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly called the decision historic and of utmost importance for the developing countries. He noted that any barrier having an unfavourable effect on the trade of the developing countries, and which may exist in the industrialized countries or in any other part of the world, should be removed immediately. Such barriers could be removed gradually on if required by the nature of that barrier.

Prisoners Of Cuban Abortive Invasion To Be Released

HAVANA, Dec. 23, (Reuter).—

Over 1,000 prisoners seized in the abortive bay of pigs invasion of Cuba are to be freed on Christmas eve following a barter deal with American organizations.

The date was given in front-page reports in all three Havana morning newspapers yesterday. Mr. James Donovan, U.S. lawyer said earlier the men would be released on or after Christmas.

Cuba is to get in return medicines, drugs and baby food worth 53 million dollars. The first shipment was expected in Havana later last night and the rest will come by sea and air during the next few months, the newspapers reported.

Agreement was reached on the Exchange by Dr. Fidel Castro, Cuban Prime Minister, and Mr. Donovan who has worked for 20 months for the men's release.

Details are being handled by the Cuban and American Red Cross.

Mr. Donovan has described his plans for ransoming off the prisoners as solely a gift in the humanitarian spirit from the American people to the Cuban people for the purpose of helping children, the sick and the elderly during their present plight.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MARRIES MISS FATIMA

ALGIERS, Dec. 23, (Reuter).—

The Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister, M. Mohammed Khemisti married Miss Fatima, a Deputy in the Algeria National Assembly, here yesterday.

M. Ahmed Ben Bella, the Prime Minister, and M. Ferhat Abbas, President of the National Assembly and one time President of the Provisional Government were witnesses.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7-00 and 9-00 p.m. American film; **THE KING AND FOUR QUEENS**; starring Clark Gable, Eleanor Parker and Jo Van Fleet.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **DANGEROUS EXILE**; starring Richard O'Sullivan.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **SPONGE HUNTERS**.

VIENNO BUNIVZ

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO WATER MELLON IN ONE HAND**.

Diplomas For Police Academy Graduates Distributed

KABUL, Dec. 23.—Diplomas for graduates of the fourth term of commissioners and the third term of security guards of the Police Academy were distributed by Major-General Mohammad Ali, Commander-in-Chief of Police and Gendarmes Forces yesterday.

Major General Mohammad Ali in a brief speech spoke about the importance of the duties of the commissioners and the guards hoping for their success.

Those who took part in the ceremony were police and gendarmes officers, the Rector and some other officials of Kabul University and the training staff of the Academy.

UAR Postage Stamps Exhibition Opened In Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 23.—An exhibition of the U.A.R. postage stamps was opened in the cultural centre of the U.A.R. Embassy in Kabul yesterday by Mr. Abu Shadi, that country's Ambassador at the Court of Kabul.

About 700 postage stamps in different sizes and colours which have been issued since 1952 in the United Arab Republic are being exhibited there. The exhibition will be open for a week. Those taking part in the opening ceremony included the editors of various newspapers, officials of the Press Department and cultural attaches of certain embassies.

Constructional Activities In Herat

HERAT, Dec. 23.—Along the three newly constructed avenue of Pakhtun-Pul in southern outskirts of Herat city 170 new buildings have been built by the Herat Municipality since last summer.

Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Deputy-Mayor of Herat has said in an interview in the new residential quarter of Pakhtun-Pul which was founded last year, so far 50 one and two-storey buildings have been completed and 40 more are under construction.

Construction work in the Shar-e-Now of Herat, the old buildings of which had already been destroyed, is in full swing and so far 70 per cent of its buildings have been completed.

He said Herat Municipality, in addition to providing building material for these projects, has also repaired several public parks such as Takht-e-Zafar, Bagh-e-Shaidayee and Bagh-e-Mir Daoud. The construction work of the Park Congregational Mosque has also been completed he said.