

1-8-1963

## Kabul Times (January 8, 1963, vol. 1, no. 255)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:  
 Maximum -4°C.  
 Minimum -9°C.  
 Sun sets today at 5-02 p.m.  
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6-49 a.m.

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

## Soviet-U.S. Accord Not Famous Momand U.N. Troops Occupy Major To Refer Cuban Issue Nationalist And Communication Centre To Security Council Writer Dies In Katanga Hope For Adjustment Of Other Problems U.N. Again Refuses To Talk With Tshombe

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union said in a joint letter last night to U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General, that the understanding reached between them on a settlement of the Cuban crisis removed the need for any further Security Council action on the issue.

The two Governments expressed the hope that actions taken to avert the threat of war over Cuba would lead towards the adjustment of other differences between them and the general easing of tensions that could cause a further threat of war.

While acknowledging the degree of understanding reached between them in settling the crisis and the extent of progress in implementing this understanding, the joint letter said it has not been possible for the two Governments to resolve all the problems that had arisen in connexion with this affair.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Chief United States delegate to the U.N. and Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, signed the document.

They have headed their respective negotiating teams in trying to resolve all the differences that arose over Cuba.

They expressed appreciation of U Thant's own efforts in assisting our Governments to avert the serious threat to the peace and security which arose in the Caribbean area.

### West Germany In Favour Of NATO Multilateral Force

LONDON, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, West German Foreign Minister, said here on Monday that on the whole we were in favour of a multilateral NATO atomic force since the project came from the German side.

We hope to find out how far the development of such a NATO nuclear force would be possible and we shall ask questions about this.

Dr. Schroeder had been asked to comment on the results of last month's Bahamas agreement between President Kennedy and Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, about Britain getting American polaris missiles instead of skybolt missiles and the eventual possible creation of a NATO nuclear force.

### Mrs. Tshombe On Way To Brussels

ROME, Jan. 8, (DPA).—Mrs. Ruth Tshombe, wife of Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe, on her way to Brussels on Monday made a half-day stopover in Rome.

She was accompanied by her two children, fifteen-year old Maria Jeanne and three-year old Kantal, and by the wife of Katangese Defence Minister Simba who had also brought her children along.

Having come from Salisbury Mrs. Tshombe refused to give any information concerning the reasons of her trip.

### \$128,000 Allocation By UNESCO For Nutrition Studies

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—An allocation of 128,000 Dollars was made from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for use this year for an advanced course in nutrition to be offered jointly by the University of London and the University of Ibadan (Nigeria), according to a review published on Monday.

It said the UNICEF board had approved a total commitment of 618,000 Dollars for this scheme for the five-year period 1963-1967.

UNICEF last year allocated 38,700,000 Dollars to help 500 projects in 116 countries and territories, the report said.

This was the largest sum allocated since 1950.

The report said UNICEF had turned from giving aid in post-war situations to helping children and mothers in developing countries.

### Iraqi President To be Elected By Direct Vote, Says Kassem

BEIRUT, Jan. 8, (DPA).—The President of Iraq in future was to be elected directly by the people, Iraqi Premier Karim Kassem stated on Monday according to a report by Radio Baghdad.

Kassem furthermore announced that the Commission to work out the final draft of the New Iraqi constitution would still be nominated by the end of this month.

## 20,000 PATIENTS RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH HOSPITALS IN 10 MONTHS

KABUL, Jan. 8.—More than 20,000 patients have received medical treatment in 56 hospitals run by the Ministry of Public Health during the past 10 months.

Dr. Aburrahman Hakimi, President of Health Affairs said in an interview yesterday that the hospitals could accept in-door patients and that medicine were dispensed free of charge.

He added that 13 X-ray hospitals were operating in the capital as

KABUL, Jan. 8.—Mr. Sanoubar Hussain, Momand, better known as Kaka-ji one of the most prominent Pakhtunistani nationalists expired on December 3 due to a chronic ailment.

In addition to being a fighter for the rights of the Pakhtunistani nation during the British and the present Pakistani colonialism, Mr. Sanoubar was also a well-known writer. Late Mr. Hussain spent most of his life in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan enlightening the people.

He also spent several terms of rigorous imprisonment in Pakistani jails.

Many thousands of people from all parts of Central Pakhtunistan including writers, scholars and political figures attended his funeral.

The death of this renowned nationalist and writer is being mourned in all national circles of Pakhtunistan.

### Afghan-Soviet Delegates Reach Agreement on Most Items Of Trade Pact

KABUL, Jan. 8.—Agreement has been reached on most of the items related to an Afghan-Soviet trade agreement in talks between trade delegations of the two countries held here.

Mr. Younussi, chief of the Afghan delegation said that complete agreement will be reached before the week-end.

### Seminar Discusses Improved Methods Of Health Treatment

KABUL, Jan. 8.—Dr. Abdul Ghais Safi, a teacher of social and preventive medicine in the Faculty of Medicine returned to Kabul on Sunday after participating in a seminar on hospital statistics held in Bangkok.

Dr. Safi, who was elected chairman of one of the sub-committees in the seminar said in an interview that the seminar discussed improved methods in treatment of patients, hospital regulations and their development plans. He saw some health institutions in Bangkok, Calcutta and Delhi according to the programme outlined by the W.H.O.

More than 26,000 radioscopic radio-graphy, radiology, radio-therapy cases were attended to at these hospitals during this period.

He explained that a complete and modern X-Ray department will soon start operating in addition to the existing hospitals.

He pointed out that 15 fully equipped laboratories were active where more than 25,000 persons

LEOPOLDVILLE, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—U.N. Swedish troops have taken the town of Kaniama, an important Katanga communications centre, and a nearby airfield, without resistance, it was announced here on Monday.

### Saudi Arabia Names Conditions To Solve Yemeni Conflict

BEIRUT, Jan. 8, (DPA).—The Saudi Arabian Government has named three conditions for the solution of the Yemeni conflict, Radio Mecca reported on Monday.

The conditions would be:  
 (1) The withdrawal of all foreign troops of any kind from the Yemen.

(2) After such a withdrawal all direct or indirect aid for the two opposing Yemeni groups had to be stopped.

(3) The right of self-determination had to be granted to the Yemeni people so that the population could itself determine its future fate as well as the Yemeni form of government.

Adherence to these conditions should be supervised by a neutral international commission.

Mecca Radio also again maintained that there were no Saudi Arabian troops in Yemen, thereby denying UAR claims that Saudi Arabian forces were time and again introducing upon Yemeni territory.

### Mr. Gaitskell Had Restless Day In Hospital

LONDON, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour Party Leader was reported last night to have had a restless day in hospital where he was suffering from a virus condition.

A labour party spokesman said Mr. Gaitskell's temperature was still high.

Mr. Gaitskell has been suffering from the condition producing pleurisy and pericarditis inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart) since before Christmas.

Mr. Gaitskell's illness forced him to postpone indefinitely a trip to Moscow for talks with Mr. Khrushchev.

The new 100-bed hospital being built in Kabul will be opened during next Afghan year, Dr. Hakimi hoped.

FARAH, Jan. 6.—Dr. Jacob a WHO malarialogist and Dr. Hoshmand, director general of the Malaria Institute of south-west region left Farah and Chankansour for Kandahar after surveying the Malaria infested districts in the areas.

The troops, from the U.N. military base at Kamina, in Central Katanga, advanced 120 miles to the north-west to take the two objectives, a U.N. spokesman said.

The force, the strength of which is not known here, is believed to be aiming at linking up with the Luluabourg road, in South Kasai. Kaniama commands the main bridge over the River Lubilash on the Katanga side of the Kasai border.

Meanwhile Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, announced six steps to reintegrate Katanga within the Congo.

A Katanga Government communique received in Brazzaville said President Moise Tshombe met his gendarmerie general staff on Monday to organize guerrilla warfare against the U.N. He had also seen a Baluba chief who commands a private army of 2,000 to 3,000 warriors.

Adoula's Proposals  
 Mr. Adoula's steps for the re-integration of Katanga within the Congo were listed in a communique as follows:

1. An administrative mission headed by Mr. Francois Kalalaan Secretary-General of the Public service, has been asked to go to Elisabethville to take over temporarily the administration of that province. Katangese personnel and foreign advisers would be maintained in their present posts.
2. Katangese gendarmes who rejoin the Congo armed forces before a date to be set later by Defence Ministry would retain their present ranks.
3. Congolese legislation on foreign exchange and external trade would henceforth apply to Katanga as well as all other provinces.
4. The Government had asked the U.N.-aided Congolese monetary council to designate a director to take over control of the Bank of Katanga.
5. Katangese money would be called in and Congolese money issued in its place. Holders of the Katanga franc would not suffer any loss through the changeover.
6. The Government had asked the international Monetary Fund to supply the Monetary Council with a team of experts to help it with the job.

Well-informed diplomatic sources said Mr. Tshombe, whose exact whereabouts are not known here, appeared to be making all sorts of conditions both for such talks and for his personal safety.

Usually reliable diplomatic sources said they believed Mr. Gardiner had threatened to resign last week if his advice on pushing ahead with the Katanga operation was not heeded.

The United Nations on Monday accused M. Moise Tshombe and his Ministers of abandoning their

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 8, 1963

New Developments In Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia, under the premiership of Sir Edgar Whitehead, who was defeated in recent elections there, went through a period of extreme unjustness against the non-Europeans of that territory. The situation was climaxed by the banning of Zimbabwe African People's Union party and the house arrest of its leader Mr. Nkomo.

The elections brought a change in the legislative body and the party of Mr. Winston Field became victorious. Not that the elections were in any sense a democratic one, since, for one thing, it did not give the African population of Southern Rhodesia the right to hold a majority in the Parliament. But the important change which the elections brought about was that Sir Edgar, a strong supporter of racial discrimination was dethroned. What Mr. Field would do to change the very undemocratic system now prevailing in that country is not known, but surely it has become obvious that he is following a more liberal policy than that of Sir Edgar Whitehead.

For instance, he has lifted the ban on the Zimbabwe party and has granted freedom of movement to its leader Mr. Nkomo. Mr. Field is also going to have a meeting with Mr. Nkomo. It is also announced that there will be a meeting between the Southern Rhodesian Premier and Dr. Banda, the African leader of Nayasaland another component of Sir Roy Welensky's Federation which is now crumbling. Mr. Field is described as an anti-federalist. To African, the Federation is yet another method of prolonging the supremacy of the "whitemen."

But Mr. Field must do more than this. He, on the basis of the wishes of the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia, should change the Constitution of the territory so it should be more democratic. This issue has also been recommended by the United Nations which has made investigations in the case. The British Government has

Domestic Sources Of Financing Development Programmes

By B. YUSUFZAI

We have been discussing in our last articles, ways and means of financing developmental programmes from domestic resources. We pointed out the importance of savings of the public sector through taxation. We referred to potentialities and problems of various types of taxes. Possible remedies were sought. Within this framework we should include two more topics. These are export taxes and deficit financing. Both of these sources have a very prominent position among domestic sources of financing developmental programmes.

Export taxes important as they are in developing countries, are non-existent, or of little significance in developed economies. Export tax is introduced mainly for raising revenue. It has a very wide coverage and its impact is felt primarily by the producers of primary products. It is argued that it is this sector which produces and consumes the largest part of the gross national product; therefore it should contribute to developmental cost in proportion to its economic standing. Export tax is either collected at the custom house as goods are exported or it is gathered through manipulation of foreign exchange. Because of ease of collection and its earning power export tax is favoured almost by all developing countries. Export tax in effect a downward extension of income tax. The taxpayer who is mainly the exporter may shift the burden of the tax on to the producer by

buying at cheaper rate. Export taxes have two disadvantages. First it is an unstable source of revenue. Any change in the volume of exports will affect the amount of revenue accordingly. In developing countries where export tax and import duties constitute the largest source of revenue, any major change in either one of these resources will have its impact on developmental activities directly. In fact exports determine the volume of imports. A fall in exports will have its reflection on imports and thereby on revenue both from decreased export tax and import duties. The second drawback is more serious because of its impact on the whole economy. Misplaced export tax has a disincentive effect on production and may result in directing productive efforts from export commodities to production for home market. Or it may result in complete substitution of export commodity for goods which will be consumed locally. The strength of disincentive depends upon the responsiveness of the producer and on the availability and attractiveness of alternatives to export production. Export producer may easily be distracted from export production when confronted with decreasing returns or administrative complications. A reduction of export is likely to lead to balance of payments difficulties. This is an important issue which should be taken into account when designing export tax. A sliding scale can become

a possible solution of this problem. However it is difficult to implement such a system in developing countries. Prices of primary products are subject to the whims of the world market and administrative machinery of developing nations cannot respond quickly enough to changing the economic situation. In some developing countries export tax is used in addition to or instead of taxes on income. It is levied on large enterprises producing export commodities. However economic feasibility of a tax of this nature is questioned when applied to industries of developing nations. It is said the industries of these countries should be protected and not taxed. Developing countries are forced to rely on export taxes at the earlier stages of development for two reasons. First export tax is a large source of income and it is easy to collect. Second the ever increasing foreign exchange requirements of developmental plans make it necessary that the foreign exchange earnings of the country should be controlled. Export tax is mainly directed to achieving these goals.

Developing economies depend greatly on their foreign trade earnings, and export of raw material is the highest source of income and the main lever of developmental programmes. In country utmost care is needed to insure protection and the needed incentive for the export producer.

Africa In The Sign Of Positive Efforts

The Conference of Heads of African countries at a joint all-African summit meeting scheduled for spring of 1963 in Addis Ababa. The coming year will therefore be of extraordinary importance to the further development of inter-African trends, especially in West Africa in which—contrast to North and East Africa—the process of division has gone furthest.

The European Common Market policy is transmitting much of the West African countries' disturbing uncertainties also to the coming year. A new Convention on Association has failed to satisfy the associate members of the European Common Market, who consider they have given more than they gain. Their Governments are worried by the abolition of a system of advance productive quotas, so far bought by France at fixed prices, usually above the world average, which ensured a definite minimum of state revenues. The associate members also expected the ECM to grant them greater economic aid and that the specified use of these means would be an exclusive right of the associated countries' Governments.

Especially, the ECM policy is causing worries among the Governments of the countries which have not accepted association, because discriminatory tariffs will be applied against them. Most affected in this respect are Ghana and Nigeria, which have considerably expanded their trade with the ECM countries over the past few years. The system of discrimination affects 70 per cent of Ghanaian and 40 per cent of Nigerian exports to the European Common Market countries. Concerned about their economic

status, they are seeking a big role to play in preparing the grounds for a condition in Southern Rhodesia under which the majority of the people be able to conduct the affairs of their territory and decide about their future status.

Concerned about their economic

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The daily Islah of yesterday carried an editorial entitled 'sovereignty over natural resources'. It said: When the Second World War ended, the nations of the world came face to face with a number of problems, the solution of which was vitally important, otherwise, they would have created misunderstanding, thereby, endangering world peace and security. The United Nations, therefore, tried, on the one hand, to settle outstanding differences then facing the world, and at the same time to issue decisions based on peaceful discussions in order to promote mutual understanding between nations. Reports of these developments have been published from time to time in the world press and are well known to all. One of these conventions dealt with the question of sovereignty over natural resources, adopted by the United Nations on the evening of December 14, 1962. The text of this convention is an outstanding example of the world organization's successes since its establishment. This declaration authorizes the nations of the world to utilize their natural resources and enables peoples to exploit their natural wealth within their political boundaries in a legitimate manner for improving their standard of living. Similarly, this declaration permits the peoples of the world to derive benefit from these resources and to utilize foreign currency in a way which may be compatible with their own national interests. We believe that this declaration together with conventions adopted by the United Nations are strong foundations for strengthening and stabilizing international relations.

In a page specially devoted to women yesterday's daily Anis has answered a few questions asked by some of its women readers. One of the questions asked seems to be quite a common one. How is it that some times one is absolutely depressed and down-hearted without any apparent reason? This is how Anis answered the question: Dear lady! Human beings are very mysterious creatures; their minds are even more mysterious. Some times the mind performs extra ordinary functions. For instance when some thing unpleasant happens in your life although you have completely forgotten about it, yet some how the mind retains the impression of the incident in one of its corners, as it were. Psychologists term this corner as the 'sub-conscious' part of the mind. The fact that you feel depressed or unhappy without any apparent reason is that some how the sub-conscious part of your mind storing the impression of an unhappy incident becomes stimulated by circumstances similar to those when the incident happened, a rainy day, the squeak of a car applying brakes, the shrilling cry of a child etc. The disturbance thus created in your sub-conscious also disturbs your consciousness without you knowing it. The best remedy for this is to try to consciously forget about unpleasant incidents. Another question was: I have two children, a boy and a girl. My son who is younger is always fighting with his sister and comes to me for assistance. No matter how much I try to dissuade him from fighting he does not listen.

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "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: or popular music, alternating 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 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS: Beirut-Kabul: Dep. 12-30 p.m.; Arr. 13-45 p.m. Delhi-Kabul: Dep. 8-00; Arr. 1-45.

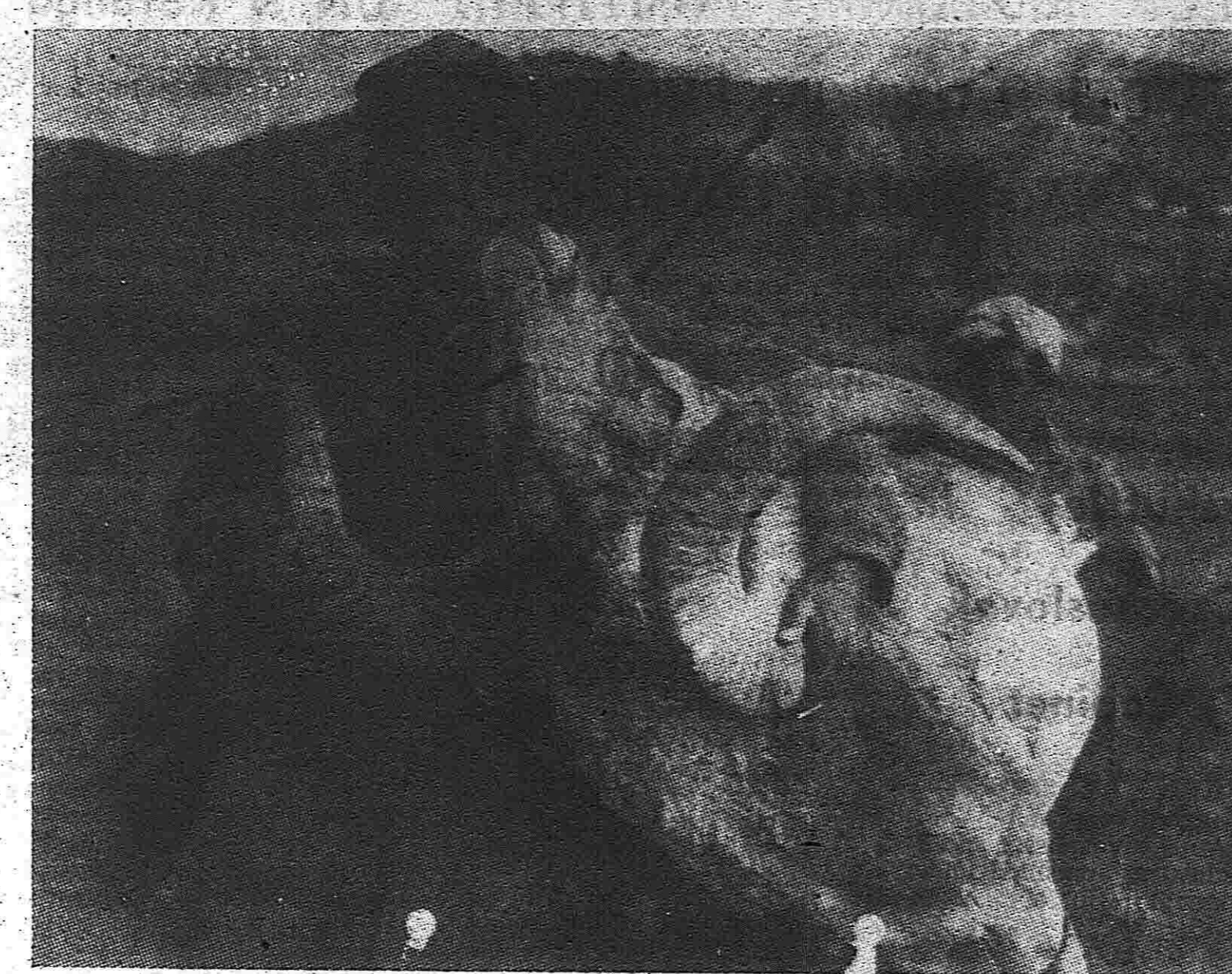
DEPARTURES: Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 12-15; Arr. 16-45. Kabul-Mazar: Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122. Police 20159-24041. Traffic 20159-24041. Airport 22318. Ariana Booking Office 24731.

Pharmacies

Hshahimi: Phone No. 20589. Shafa: Phone No. 20536. Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575. Ifeq: Phone No. 22847.



ANIMALS IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is noted for its length, were first made known to Europe by the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who visited the hyanea wild dog, wild cat, jungle cat, common leopard, wild sheep, jeroba, gerbit, deer, orial, ibex, pica and hare.

The wolves are particularly formidable during winter in the cold districts, when the land is covered with snow, and they roam about in search of food. They often form packs and coming down the hill, prowl near villages, frequently destroying cattle, sometimes even attacking men.

Domestic Animals: Horses, camels, cows, donkeys, sheep, goats, ponies, dogs and cats are the principle domestic animals. A considerable number are bred in every part of the country. The villagers use various methods to defend themselves when attacked by this animal. When they are attacked by a wolf, and having no fire-arms to defend themselves, they tie one of their shoes to the end of their turban and hold the other end in their hand, they let the shoes trail after them. The wolf coming nearer to his victim is attracted by the shoe and tries to catch it but finding it moving forward, leaps aside. So this continues; the shoe keeps the wolf busy. Meanwhile the villager reaches his destination, where the wolf finding his life in danger, makes for the neighbouring hills.

The bear is also very common in all the woody districts. They are of two colours, black and grey. The tiger is found near Kunduz. But now when the waste lands in and around Kunduz are being brought under cultivation, its number is diminishing.

The mountains, especially in the east and north, hold several species of the goat family, notably the markhor, orial and ibex. There is a fine kind of wild sheep in the Afghan Pamir, usually known by the name of Ovis Poli, whose horns form one of the most prized trophies in the sportsman's collection. These wild sheep, perhaps the largest of the class, whose long curved horns often measure sixty inches in a British delegation spokesman said.



Goats and cows are among the popular domestic animals of Afghanistan.

Fact-Finding Committee On British Agriculture

To Meet Today

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8. (Reuter).— said here on Monday. A special fact-finding committee A second five-day ministerial meeting has been fixed for January 22.

The committee, set up last month, is to determine the effects of the six's and Britain's proposals on British farming. But it is not up to the committee to find solutions, which must be left for ministerial discussion. British sources said.

Multilingual Village

The village of Crvenka, some 150 kilometres north of Belgrade, is a unique settlement in Yugoslavia. Its several thousand inhabitants have twenty-six languages at their command to understand each other.

Their different mother tongues do not stand in the way. Almost everyone there speaks brilliant Serbo-Croatian as a rule, and at least two other languages.

And while the aging villagers can still remember where they come from, their nationality, the youngsters are far even from giving it a thought. No one at Crvenka wonders about nationality, except when ardent statisticians come to inquire. So it frequently happens that Montenegrins marry Hungarian girls, Rumanian or German. Similarly, Hungarians marry Macedonians or Serbs, Croats, Slovenes or Ruthenians. Their children are Yugoslavs and they will never be heard saying: "I am Serb, Ruthenian, Hungarian." They always claim—we are Yugoslavs, that's what we are.

Thus when one visits the village he can talk to different people of as many as 26 nationalities there. "Crvenka stands as my home and no other place in the world would do," says the Mongol, Bembe. "Here I came in my teens and this is where I am going to spend my life-time. The folks around here are all alike, hospitable, fine in every way". The Greek, Fotios Sideropoulos, born some place in the sunny Peloponnese, an Egyptian, Ruthenian, Hungarian, Pole, Czech, and many others we talked to, shared the opinion, "Crvenka is our home place", and when you hear this in any language whatever, there is a note of pride in it which you cannot possibly miss.

Press Review

(Contd. from page 2)

Is there anything I could do to rectify the situation? Yes, there is, says the paper. Obviously your son is quite used to receive assistance from you. You must have assisted him to win a fight with his sister when they were both very young. The best thing for you to do is to convince him that he is entirely alone to deal with the situation. You will find that he either starts relying on himself or give up the idea of fighting altogether and becomes friends with his sister.

African Efforts

(Contd. from page 2)

party leadership. It is felt that the permanent political action is the best way to isolate the internal forces who want to bar, or at least to hinder the independent development of this dynamic country.

Other countries, naturally have their own problems, each within its own frameworks and under its own conditions.

But the countries of West Africa, their citizens and leaders are entering the year 1963 with expectations full of optimism, aware that this optimism is conditional on general peace, constructive international co-operation, equality and respect for the rights, aspirations and freedom of the big and small, developed and underdeveloped countries alike. (TANJ.)

# U.S. Seeking Full CHINA RESPONDS POSITIVELY UN & Katanga Information On TO NEUTRAL NATIONS PROPOSALS Crash Of Its Plane In Laos ON SINO-INDIAN CONFLICT

(Contd from Page 1)  
provincial responsibilities and re-affirmed its refusal to negotiate with the secessionist leader.



In a statement issued with the approval of U Thant, the Secretary-General, a U.N. spokesman said that M. Tshombe's departure from Elisabethville last week had serious implications for the U.N. effort quickly to restore normal conditions in South Katanga.

These implications were being carefully studied by the Secretary-General.

The statement also referred to reckless and irresponsible threats by M. Tshombe to invoke a scorched earth policy in Katanga.

This was against the interests of the people of Katanga and of the Congo nation as a whole.

It is shocking that the head of a province—for purely political, if not personal, reasons—would threaten to destroy the economy of that province and thus bring great deprivation and suffering to its people, the U.N. statement added.

A delegation from Union Miniere which has been discussing the repatriation of funds with the Congolese Government wound up its talks on Monday and prepared to leave for Brussels.

Telephone and telegraph communications between the Rhodesian Federation and Elisabethville, which have been suspended since Christmas, were re-established on Monday, the Rhodesian Federal Ministry of Posts announced.

### Interview With Bunche

Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.N. special Congo emissary, said on his arrival here, on Monday the United Nations would exercise our freedom of movement anywhere we can, and everywhere in the Congo.

Dr. Bunche, who arrived here by road to inspect an Irish U.N. contingent, told an important press conference: We have a list of priorities. But he added it would be indiscreet to disclose them now.

Dr. Bunche was replying to questions on whether United Nations forces would press on to Kolwezi and Sakania. He said U.N. forces would go to Kolwezi when it is opportune.

Asked about the position of President Moise Tshombe should he return to Elisabethville, he said we do not have any interest in interfering in the political processes of this country.

PEKING, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—The Peoples' Republic of China announced on Monday that her Government had given a positive response to the proposals of the Colombo Conference of Afro-Asian nations for solving the border dispute with China.

A communique was issued jointly by Mr. Chou en-Lai and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Chinese and Ceylonese Prime Ministers. Mrs. Bandaranaike came here to put the conference proposals to China, and is later to see Mr. Nehru in New Delhi.

The communique said the Peking talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere with both Premiers felt they would help towards negotiations. A solution should be in the spirit of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian nations, which favoured peaceful co-existence.

It quoted Mrs. Bandaranaike as believing that China's unilateral move in ceasing fire and withdrawing her troops from the Sino-Indian battle zones indicated China's Sincerity for peaceful settlement.

Mr. Chou in turn paid tribute to the efforts of the six nations represented at the Colombo Conference, the communique said, adding the Chinese Government gave a positive reaction to the proposals of the Colombo Conference.

But since the conference had already decided its proposals should not be published for the time being China's reaction would also not be published until Mrs. Bandaranaike had discussed the proposals with Mr. Nehru and the results of the talks have communicated to all six Colombo Conference countries.

The communique ended with a reaffirmation of both countries' adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and called for Asian and Afro-Asian solidarity in face of the aggressive and expansionist aims of the imperialist, colonialist, and neo-colonialist forces.

KABUL, Jan. 8.—Mr. Hafizullah Sahar, who was sent to the USA in 1958 by the Press Department for higher studies in radio journalism has returned to Kabul recently.

Mr. Azizuddin, a teacher of the Kabul School of Mechanics left for Denmark on a UNESCO scholarship programme yesterday.

## Disarmament No. 1 Issue For U.N., Says New Soviet Envoy To World Body

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, (AP).—Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the New Soviet chief to the United Nations, said on Monday he regards disarmament as the No. 1 issue of the world organization. There is no more serious problem than the keeping of peace and preventing of a nuclear war, Mr. Fedorenko said in response to questions at an informal news conference.

He met with reporters after still exists in the world, presenting his credentials to Secretary-General U Thant as the new head of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations succeeding the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Zorin.

He said other top issues from the Soviet viewpoint included implementation of assembly decisions on studying the economic consequences of disarmament and the ending colonial rule where it

PEKING, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—The Peoples' Republic of China announced on Monday that her Government had given a positive response to the proposals of the Colombo Conference of Afro-Asian nations for solving the border dispute with China.

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## Reshuffle In Czechoslovak Cabinet

PRAGUE, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—Four Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers have been dismissed and five new Ministers appointed under a Government reshuffle announced on Monday by the official News Agency Ceteka.

The agency said the reshuffle was made on Saturday by President Antonin Novotny.

Ministers who leave the Cabinet are, Mr. Josef Reitmajer (Heavy Engineering), Mr. Vasil Bilk (Minister without portfolio), Mr. Frantisek Vlasak (Transport) and Mr. Josef Korcak (Building).

Dr. Vlasak will be head of the State Office of Social Security but Ceteka did not name new posts for the other displaced ministers.

New Ministers are: Mr. Sameul Takac (Building), Mr. Frantisek Vokac (Transport), Mr. Frantisek Hamouz (Foreign Trade) and Mr. Josef Pesl (Heavy Engineering).

President Novotny also appointed Mr. Miloslav Laipert as head of the Central Communications Administration.

## No British Comment On Resumption of Relations With Saudi Arabia

LONDON, Jan. 8, (DPA).—A London Foreign Office spokesman here on Monday neither denied nor confirmed reports that diplomatic relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia were shortly to be resumed.

A report to that effect was published on Monday by the Cairo Daily "Al Ahram".

"I cannot comment on that", the Foreign Office spokesman said.

You know our position, which is that we would be happy to resume relations with Saudi Arabia provided that there were no conditions."

Diplomatic relations with Britain had been broken off by Saudi Arabia during the Suez Crisis in autumn of 1956 and the Saudi Arabian Government has since been unwilling to resume these relations while the dispute over the Buraimi Oasis remained unsettled.

The Buraimi Oasis, said to hold oil deposits, is not only claimed by Saudi Arabia, but also by the British Protectorates, the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, and the Sheikdom of Abu Dhabi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, (DPA).—The United States was seeking full information about an American plane flying a mercy mission over Laos.

"Our reports indicate the plane crashed as a result of ground fire in the Nam Tha Province," State Department Press Officer Joseph Reap said here last night.

"All we know is that there are Pathet Lao units in that area," he added.

The US Embassy has approached the Lao Government in Vientiane, which is getting in touch with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma, who is presently at Luang Prabang, according to US officials.

The downed plane was a "lockheed ventura" owned by a private American company, "Bird and Sons", these sources stated.

It was engaged on a routine rice-dropping mission to refugees, at the request of the Lao Government.

The pilot, an American, and two of the other crew members were rescued by helicopter.

U.S. officials here are not aware of the nationalities of the other three crewmen.

Bird and Sons reportedly held a charter to carry food and other relief supplies to refugees under an agreement between US and Laotian officials.

## Passengers Of Fire Crippled Ship Insist On Sea Voyage

VALLETTA, Jan. 8, (Reuter).—About 130 stranded passengers from the fire-crippled liner Canberra have signed a petition refusing to leave ship unless they are provided with an alternative sea passage.

This was announced here Monday by a spokesman for the passengers' action committee as an airlift of the stranded got under way.

Most of the passengers who have so far signed the petition are medical cases and those who cannot afford to arrive at their destinations three weeks early.

The latter group includes craftsmen who would not be able to take their tools with them if they flew on to Australia.

Passengers were planning to hold another protest meeting aboard the Canberra last night. The airlift got under way Monday when a viscount airliner left for Cairo and Aden. A Boeing was due to leave last night for Fremantle with about 160 passengers.

A P&O director, Mr. Ford Geddes, said they were still trying to secure sea passages for those who absolutely refuse to travel by air but the result was virtually nil.

Mr. Geddes said arrangements for assisted migrants are being made by Australia and New Zealand.

He said that he did not expect all the passengers to be off the ship before the end of the week. It would be impracticable to repair the Canberra in Malta dockyard but he did not know yet when repairs would be completed.

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 4-30, 7-00 and 9-00 p.m. Russian film **THE DAY OF RESURRECTION.**

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **FORTY NINE DAYS.**

**BEHZAD CINEMA:**  
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **A DRIVER IN THE PASS.**

**ZAINAB CINEMA:**  
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. English film **CONTRABAND FROM SPAIN.**

## Re-unification Of Germany To Come Only After European Unity, Says Wehner

COLOGNE, GERMANY, Jan. 8, (DPA).—The re-unification of Germany would only become possible through European integration, the Deputy chairman of the West German opposition Social Democrats Herbert Wehner stated last night in an interview with the Government Radio Station Deutsche Welle in Cologne, broadcasting overseas.

The Soviet Union would only be ready to make concessions, Wehner explained, when she had become convinced that European Economic and political integration was an irreversible fact.

The Soviet Union would then in her own interest try to come to terms, he said.

Deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the Governing Christian Democrats Heinrich Von Brentano in the same broadcast voiced the hope that Britain this year would become a member of the European Economic Community (EEC).

He had the hope, he added, that the current London talks of West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder would bring that aim nearer to Realization.

## Kennedy Winds Up Strategy Talks

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, Jan. 8, (AP).—President Kennedy wound up hastily arranged strategy talks with Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, on Monday and invited congress leaders of both parties to a White House meeting on Monday.

The series of meetings represents the climax of Mr. Kennedy's efforts to put together a 1963 legislative programme.

President Kennedy, who has been away from Washington since Dec. 18, flies back to the capital on Tuesday afternoon in time for a session with bipartisan congressional leaders.

Mr. Johnson conferred with President Kennedy for about an hour on Monday at the holiday White House, then joined him for an afternoon cruise aboard the Presidential Yacht Honey Fitz.

In addition to seeing the congressional leaders today, Mr. Kennedy will attend a dinner at the French Embassy. This will be a social preliminary to Mona Lisa ceremonies later in the evening at the National Gallery.

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