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Kabul Times (April 1, 1963, vol. 2, no. 29)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

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

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, 29

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

PRICE AF. 1

SURVEY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS BEGINS Priority To Minerals Basic For Development

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

Tourism To Expand In Afghanistan Says Rishtya

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

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

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

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

Turkish Cypriots Urged To Co-operate With Greeks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Contd. on page 4)

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

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

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

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

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

The Valais doctors, back by the Swiss Medical Association,

His Majesty Receives Mr. Rishtya

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

HRH Ahmad Shah Discusses Red Crescent Development With Rishtya

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

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

FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEETS DR. YOUSUF

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

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

Commercial Courts To Come Under Justice Ministry's Jurisdiction

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

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

NKOMO URGES NEW CONSTITUTION BEFORE S. RHODESIAN FREEDOM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Contd. on page 4)

95 Per Cent Afghan Karakul Sold In Auctions

\$ 3,510,317 Income

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Team Leaves For Provinces To Mark Farmers Day

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

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

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

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

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

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

APRIL 1, 1963

Unwarrented Events
In The Caribbeans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revision Of Constitution

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

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

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

The Committee now formed to revise the present Constitution is well-qualified to do so. There are, in fact, many pitfalls—very attractive

ones—which must be avoided at all costs. One of these is the human tendency to make haste, and haste leads to repentance at leisure and even worse. The second mistake is to allow ideals to over-ride our better judgement and cloud our vision. This may bring forth a fine and brilliant Constitution, but which, in practice may mean the pulling of the juggernaut with a brace of muskets, Afghanistan's revised Constitution should, therefore, reflect as clearly as possible the real needs of our society in the light of prevailing conditions and future developments. It should be formulated in a manner which may help, rather than take for granted, future evolution and should be flexible enough to fit the changing patterns. This is perhaps a tall order for a layman to make, but I am sure that these qualities could be incorporated with a little clear-thinking tempered with caution.

It is the fervent hope of every right-thinking and patriotic Afghan that Dr. Yousuf's Government would lay the foundations of a new Afghanistan in which the people, led by a benevolent and well-beloved sovereign, could advance in the world as a nation old in age but young in ideas.

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

The Committee now formed to revise the present Constitution is well-qualified to do so. There are, in fact, many pitfalls—very attractive

Will There Be Papers For New Yorkers
Or Coal For French Industrialists?

New Yorkers will have to spend yet another weekend without their Sunday papers.

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

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

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

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

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

against, they rejected the proposed settlement.

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

Engraver's Demand

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

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

Newspaper publishers have already announced they will make further concessions.

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

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

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

French Miners

While New Yorkers are waiting for their papers, French miners continue to fight for increased wages and better fringe benefits. U.S. President John F. Kennedy is as yet in sight. The latest in a series of protest marches was carried out by the wives of the strike-

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

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

Black Thursday

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

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

THE LANGUAGE
PRESS
AT A GLANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Looking into the conditions of the prisoners, continued the article, is one of most fundamental jobs of the concerned authorities.

If attention is paid to prisoners' complaints, living condition, cases and term of imprisonment it will certainly be conducive to a spiritual tranquility both among the prisoners as well as those who have anything to do with them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diplomats are considering wear uniforms and carry numbers.

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

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

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

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

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

Russian Programme:

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

Arabic Programme:

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

German Programme:

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

French Programme:

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

Western Music:

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

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

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

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

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

Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

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

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30; Arr. 9-30.

Important

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

Pharmacies

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

SPACE AGE RESCUERS



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

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

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

POETRY, ANCIENT AND MODERN

By: GULBAZ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Winston's War About U.S. Decision
Memoirs To Be
Produced In Film

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

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

ISRAELI SECURITY
SERVICE CHIEF
RESIGNS

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

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

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

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

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

Soviet Reaction
Against Cuban Refugees

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

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

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

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

New Ore Deposits
All Over The World

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

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

Now these lateritic ores above ultrabasic minerals have inherited from their predecessors a number of heavy metals other than iron, in particular chromium and nickel. These admixtures are a nuisance rather than valuable. They are responsible for the difficulty of smelting these ores which would otherwise be quite attractive with their iron contents of 50 to 60 per cent. You cap, of course, easily smelt the ores, but the iron and steel obtained are not much good because of the admixtures. While chromium might be removed at a very high cost, it is impossible to get rid of the nickel at any reasonable price. If it were to be removed by special chemical methods, the price of iron would soar into the vicinity of the noble metals, as was mentioned earlier.

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

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

(From German Sources)

Chinese-Indonesian Pledge To Fight Colonialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. RHODESIA

(Contd. from page 1)

port of English banknotes into Rhodesia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Coup In Guatemala; New Government Pledges To Combat Subversion

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

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

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

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

Sharp Clash

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

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

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

Weeks of Unrest

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

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

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

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

Ydigoras' successor.

Mr. Ydigoras had charged that Mr. Arevalo was a Communist.

Mr. Arevalo, a former University professor who headed Guatemala's Government in 1945-51, denied it. A Yankee-baiter in the past, he calls himself a spiritual socialist.

He was followed in the presidency by his Defence Minister, Colonel Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, who was overthrown by a 12-day uprising in 1954. In turn President Carlos Castillo Armas, Mr. Arbenz's successor, was assassinated in 1957.

Eligible to run again after the lapse of two full terms, Mr. Arevalo appeared briefly before newsmen on Friday night and then disappeared. He said he was going to live with peasants on the pacific coast, drink cocoa juice and bathe in warm waters.

"I will remain if it costs me my skin," he vowed. Mr. Arevalo declined to say how he entered from Mexico, calling that a military secret.

Ironically, the overthrown Government was essentially a military regime. Mr. Ydigoras was a general before he entered politics. In the Cabinet he named April 26, 1962, there was only one civilian, Foreign Minister Jesus Unda Murillo. All the other Ministers were officers of the armed forces.

Communique

A communique by the new regime said the armed forces guarantee maintenance of order and free exercise of the rights of all the Guatemalan people.

The new Chief Executive said the regime intends to:

—Wipe out completely the possibility of the establishment of an extremist Government repugnant to the patriotic sentiments of Guatemalans.

—Manage public funds honestly and economically.

—Promote progressive measures giving preference to the most needy classes, especially to raise living standards of the workers and peasants.

—Promote a democratic climate for a free election at the first opportunity.

—Maintain cordial relations with democratic Governments and respect international treaties and obligations.

—With the completion of the mission, turn over power to a President freely elected by the people.

Artificial Pasture Project Launched In Chemtala

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

Mr. Kishtyar, Director-General of Forests and Pastures in the Ministry of Agriculture stated in an interview that the entire area will be surrounded by barbed wire fence. He said one quarter of the total area have already been levelled, ploughed and sown with clovers and other greens obtained locally and imported acacia, oak and wild lilacs.

Algerian Delegation Arrives In Syria For Unity Talks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its success will have great effects in Algeria, too."

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PARK CINEMA:

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

KABUL CINEMA:

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

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

ZAINAB CINEMA

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

Survey Of Minerals

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

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

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

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

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 1.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanis

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

Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8:00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8:00	per Indian Rupee (cash)