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Kabul Times (May 11, 1963, vol. 2, no. 60)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.
Minimum + 8°C.
Sun sets today at 6-54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-59 a.m.
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:
Cloudy and Rain.
—Forecast by Air Authority

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

Dr. Radhakrishnan Arrives In Kabul

His Majesty Says Indian President's Visit Symbol Of Longstanding Friendship

KABUL May 11.—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan the President of India was given a rousing welcome when he arrived here for a five day state visit to Afghanistan this morning.

Welcoming the President of India His Majesty said he was happy to mention that the ties of friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and India over the centuries have been an historical fact in the light of which our peoples have consistently remained close to each other.

"Your present trip is a symbol of mutual desire of both peoples to strengthen and develop these ties, and it constitutes the addition of still another occasion to remember the fine memories of relations existing between our countries.

"I hope that during this visit to our country your feelings will be similar to those I experienced myself during my trip to your great and hospitable country. I did not feel a stranger there and here, you, too, Mr. President, are among your friends." His Majesty said.

His Majesty once again welcomed Dr. Radhakrishnan as the President of a friendly country and "as a great scholar of our times."

The President's Speech

Dr. Radhakrishnan in reply said that Afghanistan had been the meeting point of several currents of civilizations. Its geographical position, its historical developments have made it a country of importance and significance. He said, "you are trying now to build up the social structures of democracy. You may be sure that we are watching with greatest sympathy and interest the drastic and dramatic changes that are taking place here.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the great Indian Poet Tagore in his play 'Kabuli Wala' describes how the people of Afghanistan possessed "warmth of feeling, kindness of disposition and loving hearts."

He said, your country is rich in natural and human resources and no doubt under His Majesty's guidance and leadership the people will respond to his call.

The President's plane landed at the Kabul International Airport at 11-30. Dr. Radhakrishnan was greeted by His Majesty the King. His Majesty introduced to his guest His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Ali Mohammad His Majesty's Court Minister, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, (First Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Second Deputy Prime Minister, General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Sayed Kassim Rishitya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etamadi Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Governor of Kabul and Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul.

Mr. Mohammad Omar, Afghan Ambassador to New Delhi and Mr. Jagan N. Dhamija, Indian Ambassador at the court of Kabul were also present.

Afterwards the President and His Majesty acknowledged the salute of the guard of honour. The commanding officer presented the contingent and while the music played Indian and Afghan National anthems a salute of 21 guns was fired. The President of India and His Majesty then reviewed the contingent.

Afterwards the President accompanied by His Majesty the King proceeded towards the awaiting dignitaries. The President and his entourage were presented with bouquets by a group of children dressed in Afghan National Costumes.

Cabinet Ministers, Generals of the Royal Army, Members of the Diplomatic Corps and Indian Embassy officials in Kabul were introduced to Dr. Radhakrishnan. The President of India and His Majesty then proceeded by car from the airport towards the Chilstoon Palace—the official residence of the President during his visit to Kabul.

Thousands of cheering citizens of Kabul and students lined along the route decorated with flags of India and Afghanistan; photos of His Majesty the King and his guest were displayed all along the route.

On arrival at Chilstoon Palace the President and His Majesty the King were greeted by Mr. Ali Mohammad the Minister of Court, Mr. Nour Mohammad Kah-gadai, Chief Secretary to His Majesty General Abdurrahman, Commander of the Royal Guard and Mr. Mohammad Ali Chief of the Department for Royal Protocol.

In the afternoon, the President was to pay a courtesy call on His Majesty the King at the Gul Khana Palace and later in the evening attend a white tie dinner by His Majesty the King.

Soviet Prosecutor Asks 10 Year Sentence For Wynne Death Penalty Asked For Penkovsky

MOSCOW May 11, (Reuter).— Mr. Greville Wynne, 44 year old British businessman, lastnight heard the Soviet Prosecutor demand a 10-year sentence on him for sying against Soviet Union and the death penalty for his co-defendant, Mr. Oleg Penkovsky, 44 Soviet scientific worker.

AJMAL KHATAK HAVING STROKE OF PARALYSIS

KABUL, May 11.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that according to Press reports in Peshawar Mr. Mohammad Ajmal Khattak, a prominent writer in Pakhtu language as well as an outstanding political figure of Pakhtunistan has recently had a stroke of paralysis in a Pakistani prison.

He was previously reported to be suffering from mental depression and pulmonary trouble.

His Majesty delivering his address of welcome to H.E. Dr. Radhakrishnan at the airport this morning.

UK AND USSR ACCUSE EACH OTHER VIOLATING GENEVA ACCORD ON LAOS

LONDON, May 11, (AP).—Britain and the Soviet Union clashed sharply on Friday night over moves to shore up the delicate truce in Laos.

The two nations, which served as Co-chairman of the 1962 Laotian peace conference at Geneva, each accused the other of acting in violation of the Geneva accords.

The dispute burst into the open when the Soviets published the terms of a letter Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko proposed sending to Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, (Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty's Sorrow Conveyed To Flood Victims

HERAT, May 11.—The Acting Governor of Herat together with Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society visited Kushk where they met a large number of the local citizens and 47 members of the families, who lost their relatives in the recent floods in Lag Lag-Khanna river.

The Acting Governor conveyed to them the deep sorrow and sympathy expressed by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the Honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent, and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

Mrs. Sanam, an old lady, who had lost her son, two grandchildren and a young daughter-in-law expressed gratitude to the sympathy expressed by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and the Prime Minister.

The 47 members of the bereaved families were given clothing and cash by the Afghan Red Crescent.

The latest figures available show that bodies of 148 victims of the floods have been recovered. 991 sheep, 84 cows, 15 horses, 87 camels and 41 burris were also lost in the catastrophe.

Royal Audience

KABUL, May 11.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during week ending May 9th.

General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Interior; Lieutenant General Khan Mohammad, Governor and Military Commandant of Nangarhar; Mr. Mir Aminuddin Ansari, the newly appointed Chief Commissioner of Bamiyan; Mr. Mohammad Yakoub Attayee, the Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, Vice President of the Department for Tribal Affairs and Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Administrative Chief of the Ministry of Public Works.

Similarly during the week Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador at the court of Kabul and Mr. Michael Gillette, the outgoing British Ambassador were granted audience by His Majesty the King.

Indian President's Message On The Eve Of His Kabul Visit

I am glad that the first country I am visiting after assuming the office of President is our Asian neighbour, Afghanistan, with whom we have had very close and intimate relations for many centuries.

Afghanistan, today, is passing through political and social transformation and under the guidance of His Majesty, The King of Afghanistan, the commoners are having greater opportunities for self expression and development. It is my earnest desire that the country will grow in prosperity and our relations will become closer in years to come.

—S. RADHAKRISHNAN

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 11, 1963

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN
IN AFGHANISTAN

The visit of Indian President Dr. Radhakrishnan to Afghanistan, is the manifestation of a long standing tradition of friendly and amicable ties between the peoples of the two countries. These relations have specially been developing in a favourable and logical form since India gained its independence.

The people and Government of Afghanistan have always welcomed the exchange of visits between the leaders and peoples of various countries. But besides this we are particularly anxious to welcome leaders of those countries which belong to the same region of the world as we do.

The visit by Dr. Radhakrishnan to this country will surely be yet another great step forward in the consolidation of friendly relations between Afghanistan and India. We remember when His Majesty the King and later the Afghan Prime Minister visited India in 1957, on the first centennial of the famous Russian expert on aeronautics, Konstantin Edwardovich Zabolkovsky, but this was done on October 4, 1957.

This first Soviet satellite was hurled into space on October 4, 1957 and was named "Sputnik-I". Sputnik-I circled the earth every 96.2 minutes with its apogee of 558 miles. Sputnik-II of the Soviet Union was launched in November 1957; it had in a capsule a dog called "Laika". This capsule together with its Lb. II passenger were successfully returned to earth after orbiting the earth a few times.

The United States of America also became active in this field at the beginning of the Geophysical Year. The first American attempt was made when a huge balloon was sent into space, to a height of 80,000 Ft. with the help

as His Majesty's esteemed alone can be the basis of a world Government" he once the Afghans have a great deal of friendly sentiments. The has been channelled towards world peace and friendship which is the basic aim of non-aligned nations.

The people of Afghanistan are today proud to have this great statesman and thinker two nations.

Indo-Afghan Relations:
Is It Friendship Or Something More?

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

There are things in life which can be changed—changed in the life of individuals as well as nations. We have seen changes take place in the habits of nations, their language and their mode of writing or script and even their outlook on life as a whole, but there are two things which though they can be further developed yet they can never be changed or diluted regardless of political and social upheavals; these two things are history and culture. The reason for this exception to the rule governing an ever-changing world is that history and culture are so closely bound with national life that by excluding them nations would lose their identity and cease to be such and, instead, they would merge together to form an incoherent mass or at the most a jigsaw puzzle of baffling contrasts and paradoxes. It is, therefore, history and culture, which demarcate real boundaries between nations, impart meaning to national life and steer international relations. Of course, there are economic and geographical factors, too, which must be taken into consideration, but these alone can serve pretty little in forging links of lasting value between nations because it must be remembered that geographical boundaries and economic relations are liable to change while ties of history and culture remain unscathed and unimpressed by such setbacks. Another noteworthy point is that

tended his dominions to include practically the whole of Northern India. Afghan ruling dynasties, such as the Ghaznavides, the Alibaks, the Khiljis, the Lodis and the Suris established themselves in India, while the Moguls, who had made India their homeland, ruled over large parts of Afghanistan for a long time. The same can be said of religion, philosophy, the fine arts and architecture. While Buddhism came to Afghanistan as a gift from India, it was the Afghans who first took the great Islamic faith into the Indian sub-continent. Economics have played its full part in strengthening the already strong bonds of culture and history between the two countries; it has played its part in the past and is continuing to do so now as an important adjunct to the traditional and historical friendship existing between the two countries. When his Prime Minister described, in his policy statement a few weeks ago, that friendship between the two countries is 'traditional', he told the bare fact because relations between Afghanistan and India are based upon traditions rooted in unalterable history, and now when our people are welcoming President Radhakrishnan of India (himself a renowned scholar and educationist) to Afghanistan, he may rest assured that he is not in a strange land, but among friends who have much in common with the people of India.

The fact that Afghanistan has offered its assistance in the efforts being made to save Abu Simbel temple in the United Arab Republic, is a gesture of friendship between the two countries and show the Ministry of Education's interest in the preservation of historical relics. It is hoped, concluded the editorial, that Afghanistan would be able to draw international attention and help in preserving many of the precious relics of the past in this country which have been neglected due to technical and economic reasons so far.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Rahimi a professor at college of law entitled philosophy of individual security. It says that man chose to give up his original mode of living in which all members were equal and could choose their own destiny because he wanted above all a kind of security which did not exist in the primitive society. It is, therefore, security which counts in the final analysis and Governments are expected to guarantee this kind of security for the individual.

The article then goes on to outline the dangers of insecurity, the most important of which is that members of a society in which there is no individual security, are liable to become disinterested in public affairs because they will think the best security lies in doing nothing and keeping away from every body.

Another article in Thursday's Anis suggests that more police forces are needed to cope with the ever rising population of the capital.

Thursday's Anis in its editorial welcomed the news about revising the existing press laws. The role of press in developing societies such as Afghanistan, said the editorial, is particularly important. It is hoped that the Commission entrusted with the task would carve a greater margin for free expression of views in the new press law, so that writers and men of letters would be able to better serve the cause of enlightening the public towards the realization of the economic and social objectives to which the country has pledged itself.

It is hoped that the great countries of the world, by displaying their undoubtedly keen desire to preserve peace and save mankind from annihilation, would publish all relevant information and abstain from exploiting outer space for military purposes. It cannot be questioned that conquest of space is a praiseworthy accomplishment only when it is used for the good of mankind, otherwise all this effort and expense for the sake of imperial posing one's will upon another relating to space-research. It has urged the Great Powers to and money.

THE LANGUAGE
PRESS
AT A GLANCE

In welcoming the news about the opening of the new terminal building in Kabul Airport the daily Anis of yesterday in its editorial said that while the modern building certainly makes an impression in the new comers to the Afghan capital the thing that really matters is to maintain the building in its present state and also to see that various formalities, as regards the passports, customs, and health certificates are carried out speedily and with due courtesies as in other countries of the world. The paper also carried a photo of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf cutting a ribbon marking the inauguration of the terminal.

Thursday's Anis in its editorial stressed the importance of preserving historical relics. Afghanistan, said the paper, is rich in relics of the past; some of these have been unearthed and work, with the assistance of various international organizations, is going on to discover the rest.

These relics in addition to being precious are necessary to throw light on the past glory of Afghanistan and understanding the history of the region as a whole.

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Radio Kabul
ProgrammeSATURDAY
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 3-10-3-12; 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 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

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 p.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

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

ARRIVALS:

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-15; Arr. 4-30.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10; Arr. 16-40.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 9-45 a.m.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. Tehran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10-00 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30 a.m.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122.
Police 20607-21122.
Traffic 20150-24041.
Airport 22510.
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732.

Pharmacies

Shafa 20536.
Boo Ali 23973.
Zieneh 24544.
Roashan 22649.



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf cutting the ribbon which marked the inauguration of the new terminal building at Kabul International Airport on Thursday afternoon. (story page 4)

Shahr-i-Zohak: (The Red City)

By Nancy Wolfe

Situated 10 miles and 30 minutes to the east of Bamiyan at the confluence of the Bamiyan and Kalu Rivers. On reaching the junction of the two routes to Kabul, turn right into the road, cross the bridge and leave the car. Proceed across the fields toward the west, crossing the Kalu River via a small foot bridge, to two massive round towers at the base of the red cliff and a path leading straight to the second stage on the summit. This climb is not difficult and takes approximately twenty minutes. The climb to the third stage is extremely steep.

This amazing fortress crowning the natural defences of a high magenta-red cliff has been built from the soil of the cliff itself and for this reason foreign visitors have named it the Red City. Nothing tells us just how it acquired its local name of Shahr-i-Zohak; City of Zohak, Zohak being a legendary king of Persian literature.

Evidence to support the fact that very early B.C. man once lived upon this high cliff has been found and archaeologists have also found evidence of a fortress of the sixth century A.D. which they attribute to the Western Turks. The only documented story, however, follows that of Shahr-i-Gholghola.

Standing at its top the visitor may be fortunate enough to witness the passing of a present day camel caravan and thus carry himself back through the centuries to the time when this was a major boulevard of the world. It is also not difficult to imagine the plains below swarming with horses in the furious clash of battle on that day in 1222 when a young Mongol boy's death signaled the end of the valley's brilliant history. Genghis Khan's retaliation was fast and decisive.

The path that the visitor follows from the base of the cliff today must be the original one used in ancient days, for one can easily see from the position of the towers and from the remaining portions

of the rampart that this was the only ascent possible. These towers had no doorways, being entered by means of ladders which the soldiers pulled up after themselves. The wooden platforms on which they stood to shoot through loopholes have long since disappeared but the holes which held the supporting beams are clearly visible. The construction most crucial to the life of the fortress, a concealed passage through which water from subterranean caches supplied by the waters of both the Kalu and Bamiyan rivers was secretly acquired also formed part of the defence-works on the side of the cliff.

Nearing the top path proceeds through an easily defended tunnel straight through the rock and brings the visitor to the second of the three complexes built on the summit.

The deposition of these three stages may be more easily understood when viewed from the base on the road from Bamiyan, just before reaching the junction. From here one sees a group of ruined buildings on the northern-most edge of the cliff. This is stage one. Behind these a long crenellated wall pierced by a gateway flanked by two massive round towers marks the second stage. Above this, high on the uppermost peak, is another group of ruins, stage three. Various primary construction for defense such as look-out towers and walls may be seen on the side of the cliff leading up to these major complexes.

Of the three stages, the second offers the most interesting aspects for study. The massive round towers seen from below now appear to be somewhat squat and ribbed rather like pumpkins. Upon entering the gateway between these one observes a doorway on the left leading into a large circular room which is in fact the interior of one of the towers. The lack of windows here leads one to conjecture that the roof must have had a circular orifice for light and air. There

are eight niches in the wall. The arches of some of these are covered with soot and may therefore have held torches at night while the others may have supported poles upon which matting or skins were stretched for protection against rain and snow. A vaulted corridor leads one into other rooms of similar proportions which possibly served as granaries. The remains of a stairway directly to the right of the main entrance takes one to the upper ramparts along which sentries indubitably paced.

The most amazing room at Shahr-i-Zohak is, however, that entered by a door to the right of the group described above. Here the visitor who has seen the Buddhist grottoes will be struck by the sight of a square room, the trumpet-like squinch in the angle of each corner, with familiar shaped niches in the walls supporting a cupola upon a drum. Some Islamic architect must have been impressed indeed by the work of his predecessors.

Continuing toward the western edge of the cliff one finds a house with fancy architectural decor and beside it to the right a confused maze of walls to one of which is attached a trough. One might infer from this that these were perhaps the stables. The view from this spot down the Bamiyan Valley is lovely.

The buildings in the 1st and 3rd stages offer little of particular interest, the later having been the residential quarters of the fortress where warehouses, bakeries, kitchens and rooms can be identified. It has been estimated that 500 soldiers were stationed here in time of peace but that the fort could accommodate from two to three thousand men.

From this high peak one looks south onto the Koh-i-Paba, north onto the Hindu Kush, west down the Bamiyan Valley, and below upon nature's palette in the cliffs magenta, violet, purple, yellow and dark green.

COMMON THEORIES ON
ALCOHOLISM UPSET
BY NEW EXPERIMENT

Men purposely made intoxicated during a 24-day scientific drinking test have upset some common theories about alcoholism, a Harvard psychiatrist reported Friday.

Dr. Jack Mendelson of Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital told about the scientific spree in a report to the closing session of the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting.

Ten men, all with a history of compulsive drinking, ranging from six to 22 years, participated in the experiment, conducted at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution.

They got a drink of whisky "six times a day around the clock, day and night" for 24 days, with the dosage being gradually increased as follows:

Six to 30 ounces a day for the first five days, 30 ounces a day for the next two weeks, and then 40 ounces a day for the last five days—after which they were abruptly shut off, so the doctors could appraise the extent of withdrawal symptoms.

Here are the major findings, all of which are at variance with previous concepts.

1. While all the men had been drinkless for periods up to 37 days prior to the test, there was no evidence of craving for liquor in the early stages of the experiment. The boys took that "first drink" very calmly—sipping it for 10 to 15 minutes—thus challenging the old idea that "first drink" sets the alcoholic afire so he can't stop.

2. Beginning with the mid-phase of the test, anxiety began to increase among the men "contrary to statements that alcohol 'neutralizes' anxiety."

3. In variance to the view that the alcoholic wants to isolate himself from everybody—even from other chronic drinkers—"social interaction" remained high at least through the mid-phase of the test, with the men exhibiting a great deal of care and concern for one another.

Also, during this same period, six of the ten got "mildly, inebriated," and "conviviality increased," there were some episodes of singing and the subjects tended to talk louder.

4. Only after the consumption of large quantities of whisky did the "craving" come on.

The men got really drunk during the final, 40-ounces-a-day, period.

Some of them begged for more and faster drinks, and they even took the clock down from the wall so they wouldn't be reminded how long it would be until the next drink. They had been eating the regular 1800-calorie prison diet, but at this stage, most of the men developed a decreased desire for food.

After the cut-off, eight of the 10 showed "withdrawal symptoms," with their hangers-on not abating entirely for seven days.

But, on the eighth day, all the men were back at their regular prison jobs.

Castro Indicates Desire For Meeting With Kennedy

NEW YORK, May 11, (AP).—Cuban Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Castro indicated a desire to talk with President Kennedy in a filmed interview shown Friday night.

Dr. Castro, who was interviewed last month in Havana, said the recent U.S.-Cuban prisoner swap could be a beginning point for discussions.

He also showed willingness to discuss compensation for the expropriation of American property in Cuba—which has been estimated to be worth between 800 million and 1 billion dollars.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Kenneth Keating of New York immediately declared there could be no talks until Soviet troops and weapons have been withdrawn from Cuba.

Dr. Castro was interviewed by ABC news commentator Lisa Howard at the Hotel Riviera in Havana. The interview, along with a discussion of it by Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Keating was televised by ABC on Friday night in a special hour-long programme.

When Dr. Castro indicated a desire to talk with the United States, Miss Howard asked if the prisoner swap showed "a beginning of a rapprochement?"

"It is the beginning..." Dr. Castro replied. "It is possible if we can use it, if the United States wants it, it is the beginning of better relations...a way of diminishing tension..."

HEPPLING RETURNS FROM TOUR

KABUL, May 11.—Mr. Sixten Heppling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan, has described as "interesting" the historical monuments of Herat, which, he said, truly enough, represent one of the most brilliant chapters of Afghanistan's history.

Mr. Heppling said that the glazed tiles used in the Grand Mosque at Herat are highly artistic and beautiful; he also admired Herat's verdure.

He said that with the implementation of irrigation projects the province of Herat awaits a brighter future; he also praised the reconstruction projects in the area.

Mr. Heppling returned from a tour of Northern and Western parts of Afghanistan on Thursday.

Bi-Racial Committee Agrees To End Birmingham Segregation Conflicts

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, May 11, (AP).—A bi-racial citizens committee agreed on Friday on proposals to end Birmingham's segregation conflict.

Integration forces had kept the city virtually under siege since April 3.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., spiritual leader of the desegregation campaign, said the agreement reached provided:

1. Desegregation of lunch counters, rest rooms, fitting rooms and drinking fountains in planned stages within the next 90 days.

2. The upgrading and hiring of negroes on a non-discriminatory basis. This will include the hiring of negroes as clerks and salesmen within the next 60 days.

3. Arrangements for the release of all persons arrested during racial demonstrations...

4. Communications between negroes and white persons will be publicly re-established within the next two weeks.

We would hope that this channel will prevent the necessity of further protest demonstrations.



Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister being received by Dr. Jan Cech the Czechoslovak Ambassador at the Court of Kabul in a reception held at the Embassy on Thursday afternoon to mark the country's National day. Others who attended the function included some Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Ultra Modern Kabul International Airport Terminal Opened By Premier

KABUL, May 11.—The terminal building at Kabul International Airport was inaugurated by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister on Thursday afternoon.

UN Asked To Hold Effective Presence In S.W. Africa

COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS, May 11, (AP).—The U.N. special committee of 24 Friday adopted a resolution which calls for the U.N. General Assembly to take all necessary steps to establish an effective U.N. presence in South-west Africa.

The resolution, sponsored by Yugoslavia and eight Asian and African countries, also contained one paragraph which would have the General Assembly consider any South African attempts to annex territory of Southwest Africa as an act of aggression.

That paragraph was opposed by Western nations but all except Britain voted for the resolution as a whole in its final form. The vote was 23-0 with Britain abstaining.

Mr. King said.

The agreement has no official status. In fact, city officials have issued strongly worded statements that they will not be bound by any agreement the bi-racial committee reaches.

Nevertheless, Mr. King has indicated he would call off demonstrations on the basis of the good faith.

The four points outlined in the agreement are virtually the goals announced by Mr. King when he opened the desegregation drive.

The only point not completely won was the matter of changes against the demonstrators.

"I am very happy to be able to announce that we have come today to the climax of a long struggle for justice, freedom and human dignity in the city of Birmingham," Mr. King said at a news conference during which the agreement was announced.

In a brief speech the Prime Minister said the terminal building represented on the one hand the efforts made for the country's reconstruction under the guidance of His Majesty the King by the devoted sons of the country and on the other it is a manifestation of good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Dr. Yousuf said that several projects similar to the terminal building had been and were being implemented in Afghanistan through the selfless technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi the outgoing President of the Afghan Air Authority said the airport project, including the terminal building, cost a sum of Af. 170 million and \$8 million.

Right now 450 persons were assigned to run the airport. The ultra modern terminal building is furnished with de luxe furniture imported from abroad and also manufactured by the Jangalak Factory.

The building is in three storeys but the traffic control tower is seven storeys high. It can accommodate three hundred passengers at one time. The work on the terminal building had begun three years ago.

The ceremony was attended by Cabinet Members, High ranking Civil and Military Official and the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Mr. Antonov.

U.N. Sub-Committee Establishes Body To Visit Aden

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 11, (Reuters).—The Special Committee on Colonialism last night approved the establishment of a Five-Member Sub-Committee which will try to visit Aden despite Britain's refusal to permit its entry into the colony.

Mr. Voeunsal Sonn of Cambodia, Vice Chairman of the Committee, was named Chairman of the Sub-Committee, with delegates of Madagascar, Iraq, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia as the other members.

The Chairman, M. Sori Coulibaly of Mali, said he would formally ask Britain to reconsider its position "with a view to co-operating with this Sub-Committee in order to ensure that its mission might be successful in its endeavours."

UK And U.S.S.R. Accuse Each Other

(Contd. from page 1)

Lord Home, strenuously objected to the terms of Mr. Gromyko's proposed message, which said at one point:

"Immediate measures by the coalition Government to insure security in Vientiane would be an important step on the way to resumption of normal activities of the coalition Government and consolidation of mutual trust between the three political forces (neutralist, rightist and leftist)."

"Of great importance in this respect would be the formation of a joint police force on the basis of agreement reached earlier by the three political forces and neutralization of the country."

The rightists now control the police in Vientiane and the leftists do not like it.

The upshot appeared to be deadlocked in the peacemaking efforts of the two Co-chairman, who have special responsibility for insuring that the Geneva agreements for pacifying Laos are carried out.

In Moscow, Tass released the text of Mr. Gromyko's proposed message to Prince Souvanna Phouma. In London, the Foreign Office responded immediately by releasing a note from Lord Home to Mr. Gromyko, rejecting the Soviet approach. The Foreign Office also issued a special statement declaring:

"The most pressing need in Laos is not to publicize unsubstantiated accusations, but to bring machinery of the International Control Commission into the fullest play to prevent further fighting in the Plaine des Jarres."

KABUL, May 11.—Dr. Witt, the WHO Regional Sanitary Engineer in South East Asian arrived in Kabul on Thursday afternoon.

He was met at the airport by the Director of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Public Health.

During his nine days visit in Kabul, Dr. Witt will discuss with the Ministries of Public Health and Planning, the Kabul Municipal Corporation, the Department of Rural Development and the Faculty of Engineering ways and means of procuring hygienic drinking water for the citizens of Kabul.

Afro-Asian Resolution At U.N. Asking Immediate Independent For Malta

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 11, (Reuters).—Eight Afro-Asian States on Friday introduced a resolution recommending Britain to set "the earliest possible date" for the independence of Malta.

The draft, introduced in the Special Committee on Colonialism, would also invite Britain, as the administering power, to hold a conference with Maltese Representatives as soon as possible in independence and related questions.

The resolution confirmed the inalienable right of the people of Malta to self-determination and to national independence.

Britain told the 24-Nation Committee a few days ago that it was planned to hold constitutional talks on Malta within the next few months to consider the request of Dr. Borg Olivier, the Premier, for full independence. Mr. Cecil King, the British Delegate, said "no obstacles" would be placed in the way of consideration of this request.

No mention was made in the draft of suggestions that a U.N. Fact-Finding Mission be dis-

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **PICKWICK PAPERS**, starring James Hayter and Kathleen.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **AS KA PANCHI**, starring: Vyjaythimala and Rajindar Kumar.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **GREY HAired KHATAB**, with translation in Persian.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 11.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghani

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 Afghani

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)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

We have pleasure in informing all concerned, that, with effect from April 10, 1963 Indamer Afghan Industries Inc., 540 Shar-i-Nau, Kabul have been appointed Lloyd's agents as surveyors and claim settling agents for Afghanistan.

Indamer Afghan Industries Inc., 540, Shar-i-Nau, P.O.B. 37, KABUL AFGHANISTAN. Telephone Number: 21953.

patched to Malta to investigate conditions there at first-hand, as had been urged by Mr. Dom Minteff, former Premier in a letter to the Committee on Thursday.

TSHOMBE TO GO TO LEOPOLDVILLE

ELISABETHVILLE May 11, (Reuters).—President Moise Tshombe on Friday announced that he will head a special delegation to Leopoldville to try to solve Katangas' reintegration problem.

In a telegram to the Congolese President, Mr. Joseph Kasabubu, and the Prime Minister Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Mr. Tshombe claimed there was "a deterioration into a catastrophic situation, general illegal persecution, and arbitrary arrests, provoking the discouragement and exodus of the population."