

6-26-1963

## Kabul Times (June 26, 1963, vol. 2, no. 98)

Bakhtar News Agency

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# THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +33°C.  
Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 98

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1963 (SARTAN 4, 1342 S.H.)

AF. 1

## Congolese Parliament Agrees On Carving Out Another Province From Katanga

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, June 26, (AP).—The Congolese Parliament, by carving out a new province of east Katanga, Tuesday may have succeeded in ousting President Moise Tshombe from power after three years of vain attempts to overthrow him by force and political maneuvers.

The Senate (Upper House) approved a bill creating east Katanga out of Tshombe's south Katanga and three districts of Baluba-dominated north Katanga. Parliament had earlier cut off the western portion of south Katanga to form the new province of Lualaba.

The move was interpreted by some political observers as the coup de grace to Tshombe's hopes for a political comeback from his present exile in Europe.

They explained that provincial Assemblies from the new province will have to meet to choose a new President once the law passed on Tuesday has been promulgated by central President Joseph Kasavubu.

Tshombe's original home at Sandoa is now in Lualaba Province, and the observers believed he would have difficulty mustering a majority of eastern Katanga Assemblymen to back his candidacy for President of the Province created Tuesday.

Moreover, they said, Tshombe has declared his hostility to the Province of Lualaba, claiming he is President of the entire area of Katanga.

The new Province of east Katanga will consist of Tshombe's old province of south Katanga and three territories from north Katanga, Baudouinville, Lubudi and Mitwaba, forming a belt of territory up to the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

It was approved without a dissenting vote in the Senate although some Balubakat Senators, representing the north Katanga Baluba tribesmen, walked out of the Chamber after trying to stall the measure. Four Senators abstained.

## Ben Bella Says Plot Against State Has Been Smashed

ALGIERS, June 26, (AP).—Premier Ahmad Ben Bella told the National Assembly Tuesday he has smashed a plot against his regime and arrested the ring-leaders.

Among those arrested is Mohammed Boudiaf, Nationalist Militant considered one of the nine historic chiefs of the Algerian revolution.

Mr. Ben Bella made the disclosure in answer to a challenge by opposition Deputy Hocine Ait Ahmed, who charged that "no one can pretend to ignore the general deteriorating in our country."

The Algerian Premier then declared that "there was a plot against the State" which crushed. He said that only four ring-leaders were arrested "and they are comfortably housed." He did not mention Mr. Boudiaf by name although Mr. Ali Ahmed specifically referred to his arrest.

## 9 Nations Support In UN For Sending Team To B. Guiana

UNITED NATIONS, June 26, (AP).—Nine nations in the U.N. Committee on Colonialism supported on Tuesday a suggestion that a U.N. special mission be sent to troubled British Guiana.

The Committee is considering demands by Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan's Government for its intervention to convince Britain to give Guiana quick independence.

Mr. Brindley Benn, Deputy Prime Minister, asked the Committee two weeks ago to consider sending such an inquiry mission to determine exact conditions now.

The proposal received prompt support on Monday. In Tuesday's session delegates of Venezuela, Ethiopia, Chile, Poland, Uruguay, Tunisia, Mali, Tanganyika and India added their support.

Several suggested that the group be specified as a good offices committee, to try to resolve political differences in the territory.

## PAKHTUNISTANIS IMPRISONED BY PAKISTAN

KABUL, June 26.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says, that Mr. Hayat Noor, Mr. Mohammad Chiragh and Mr. Shewa Din, residents of Kohdaman in Peshawar City were recently imprisoned on charges of involvement in the freedom movement.

## Their Majesties' Visit To West

Germany: Aug. 6

KABUL, June 26.—In accordance with the invitation, extended by His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Germany to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan, as announced on October 1st 1962, Their Majesties are scheduled to pay a State visit to the German Federal Republic on August 6th this year.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will spend two days in Bonn and another week in visits to other parts of the Federal Republic including Hamburg and Munich.

## Dinner For Chinese

Delegation By Mahmoud Ghazi

PEKING, June 26.—Afghan Chief delegate to the Afghan-Chinese boundary negotiations, Mr. Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi, gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation Monday evening at the Spizhmal Restaurant.

Secretary-General of the Afghan Foreign Ministry Mr. Nour Ahmed Etemadi, other high-ranking officials of the Afghan Foreign Ministry and members of the Afghan delegation.

Chinese chief delegate Ambassador Hao Ting, other members of the Chinese delegation and Chinese Embassy staff attended the function.

Guests and hosts enjoyed the beautiful scenery around the reservoir and had a cordial and friendly talk.

## AGRICULTURAL BANK TO SET IRRIGATION CO-OPERATIVES

AIM TO AVOID WATER SCARCITY

KABUL, June 26.—The Agricultural Bank is planning to set up Irrigation Co-operatives in the country.

## UK Envoy Presents

Credentials

To His Majesty

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Arthur James De La Mare, the British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace, yesterday morning.

Later, the British Envoy, accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, laid a wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

## Diversion Canal

In Mazar-i-Sharif Completed

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, June 26.—A canal, 175 metres long, 10 metres wide and 4 metres deep has been completed by the provincial Department of Public Works at Tangi-Khulm.

The diversion canal designed to protect the highway from seasonal floods in Khulm river; the floods washed away a 350 metre stretch of road in the area earlier this year. The whole project was completed within 15 days.

Mr. Pramach, the Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif Province performed the opening ceremony on Sunday.

Mr. Mohammad Yasin Mayel, President of the Bank, told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday most of the farmers in Afghanistan cannot exploit their lands due to scarcity of water.

The new scheme, he said, is designed to promote the formation of Irrigation Co-operatives and Union in different parts of the country. The co-operatives would be able to utilise credits granted by the Bank for excavating water-channels, putting up bunds and weirs and improving water-supplies.

He said that the Bank had extended loans amounting to nearly 13 million Afghanis in the Ajmer and Archi-canal areas and one million Afghanis for completing the weir at Alty Bolak, which will irrigate nearly 17,000 acres of land.

Mr. Mayel disclosed that loans amounting to approximately 25 million Afghanis have been recovered from farmers while another 35 million Afghanis remain unpaid.

He also disclosed that chemical fertilisers, sulphur and medicines for eradicating liver-worms in livestock have also been acquired at a cost of 4 million Afghanis.

## BOOK ON KHWAJA ANSARI PRINTED

KABUL, June 26.—A book published by the Directorate-General of Internal Publications of the Ministry of Press and Information under the title of "the 9th Centennial of Khwaja Abdulla Ansari Heravi" carries lectures given and articles written by Orientalists and certain local authors about the life and accomplishments of the great mystic of Herat.

The book also contains a brief report of the 9th centennial celebrations of Khwaja Abdulla Ansari, held in Kabul on September 27th, 1962.

The volume carries a portrait of His Majesty the King and the text of his message. Short biographies of the orientalists who took part in the celebrations have also been inserted at the end of the book.

## SHAFIQ LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE

Kabul, June 26.—Mr. Mohammad Moosa Shafiq Chief of the Law Department in the Ministry of Justice left Kabul for Athens yesterday morning to attend the forthcoming "World Conference on World Peace Through Law".

This is the first World Conference of its kind in which in addition to representatives of over one hundred countries, a large number of lawyers from all over the world will take part as observers.

seems to me that a well-trained organism endures these stresses satisfactorily.

Valery Bykovsky told correspondents how he felt in conditions of weightlessness. "The muscles of the arms felt extremely light. You lift the hand without any effort, you pick up something—and it weighs nothing. you (Contd. on page 4)

## SOVIET COSMIC COUPLE TELL THEIR FLIGHT STORY: VALERY'S SPACE JOKE

MOSCOW, June 26, (Tass).—Cosmonaut number six, Valentina Tereshkova, was "infinitely happy", that she, a Soviet girl, had the honour to consummate the heroic labour of a large team of scientists, designers and workers.

"I believe, Tereshkova said, that we, Soviet women, will be able to make our contribution to the direct exploration of outer space."

Speaking of the first few minutes after the start, which she qualified as "thrilling", Valentina Tereshkova remarked that the tone of the conversations with the earth soon made her feel that "everything is well".

Tereshkova's flight assignment included various operations with the equipment of the cabin, the systems safeguarding life and radio communications. "I registered all observations in the flight log, on the tape-recorder and the cinema camera."

"In addition to work, provisions were also made for rest", Tereshkova said. "The state of weightlessness I bore well. I quickly got accustomed to it. True, it

was somewhat unusual to sleep with arms suspended in the air. Afterwards, profiting by the experience of Gherman Titov, I pushed the hand under the straps when I slept. I slept soundly, without dreams."

Valentina said she did physical exercises "with pleasure" and ate "with appetite".

"The food was varied. True, by the end of the flight I began to wish I had black bread, potatoes and onions. The people who met me after the landing gave me all that I missed in flight."

Valentina Tereshkova spoke at length about the training of women cosmonauts. "Some people reason that automatic equipment in the ship will function by itself, and that the role of the woman cosmonaut is insignificant. But such a role did not suit us. So my girl friends and I firmly decided to prepare the real way, in full measure."

Tereshkova stressed that parachute jumps had been of great help to her. They enabled her not only to get the hang of things, but to prepare morally

for the complex flight in space.

Emphasising the high quality of radio communications during the space flight, Tereshkova said that she was talking with Valery "as if sitting in one room back to back".

"The entire flight was an unforgettable impression," Valentina Tereshkova said in conclusion. She mentioned the frequent sunrise and sunset, the rapid change in the nature of the locality, continents, oceans, mountains, and clouds she was flying over.

Bykovsky's Statement  
Valery Bykovsky began his statement by giving the time and place of his departure. "It was in the afternoon of June 14, 1963 at the Baikonur Cosmodrome," he said. "I was in the highest of spirits". Bykovsky described how he said good-bye to his friends, and to the back-up pilot—also a fighter pilot in his time.

"You know, of course, that I had to endure acceleration stresses during the time the ship was put into orbit", Cosmonaut five said. "what can I say about this? It was hard, of course, but it



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 26, 1963

## World Lawyers Meeting

The non-governmental gathering of world lawyers, which is to take place July first in Athens, is said to be the first of its kind and will be the greatest gathering of leaders of the legal profession in history. A delegation from Afghanistan also left yesterday to take part in the conference, titled "World Conference on World Peace Through Law".

Four other conferences already held have prepared the ground for the Athen Conference. They were the 1961 meetings at San Jose (Costa Rica), Tokyo, Lagos (Nigeria) and the 1962 European conference in Rome.

The issue of law in the service of world peace has become increasingly important during the last few years. Another Conference held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1962 and then concluded in Accra later drafted a number of resolutions aiming at creating a world without bombs. These resolutions were forwarded to various committees in the United Nations.

What has been the aim of lawyers concerned with international aspect of law is that law should be used and become a real instrument of not only creating a democratic order in each country but the international relations as well. There must be effective bodies and organizations within or outside the United Nations, for example, which should not only help in the application of the existing international law but to charter new laws safeguarding the rights of all nations and strengthening world peace and order.

Afghan delegations, whether in official or private capacity, have always advocated this principle. For example last year the Afghan delegation in the United Nations General Assembly suggested the idea of a "Decade of International Law", just like the one already declared in the field of economic development. During this decade and freedom of nations.

## THE KREMLIN-WHITE HOUSE HOT LINE THE LANGUAGE

By CANDIDUS  
After so much bloodshed, world wars and local wars, limited wars, one may hope that it is. But there and unlimited wars, 'hot' wars still remains the question of the and 'cold' wars, the peoples of these-called 'man-behind-the-gun', in world have come to look upon this case 'the man-behind-the-telephone' and every new-fangled political phrase with suspicion and, perhaps, with a little bit of justifiable pessimism.

To the man-in-the-street all over the world, many of the problems now facing world-leaders could be solved easily if the principle of give-and-take were applied to them or if the whole jumble of international differences were dealt with in a spirit of understanding and with a will to dispel the suspicions generally well-founded of the other party. Unfortunately however, the obstacles littering the way to mutual understanding and confidence are so numerous and diverse in character that small oversight on the part of someone in a key position may hurl the globe into a fire-bath; hence the necessity of plugging all loop-holes which might lead to such a catastrophe. The 'hot' telephone line linking the White House in the United States with the Kremlin in the

USSR is such a device—at least remains an arena of military and ideological conflict, while other international disputes, in which the Great Powers are not involved directly, continue to cause uneasiness to the nations of the Moscow Conference, Laos still

By linking the Kremlin with the White House through a special tele-printer line is, therefore, one of the means by which a 'mistaken war' can be prevented, but as I have stated the real cue for a lasting peace must come from the world-leaders themselves—leaders, who should make up their minds that war must be avoided by every possible means. We must understand that to live together in peace is to tolerate each other's faults, idiosyncrasies and eccentricities. How this 'hot' line will function and what would be its effects upon East-West relations are questions I, least of all, can answer at present. We can, therefore, only hope that the 'hot' line will serve to 'cool' tempers on both sides in the interests of international peace and understanding.

Since then the international scene has shown a distinct improvement, but it is far from satisfactory or reassuring because the race for armaments continues with the same frenzy, no agreement has been reached regarding the banning of atomic tests, the disarmament conference has been postponed in a deadlock with hopes of future agreement at the

## PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Dr. Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan delegation to the United Nations dealing with the practical aspects of the implementation of democratic ideals.

The article said it was important that there should be a balance of power in the three branches of the Government and that the legislature which is the most important branch should be working really well.

Dr. Tabibi proposes the following measures as regards each of the three branches:

First and foremost, the root of democracy is in the people. Some people say that unless all the people in a country become educated it is impossible to establish a truly democratic system.

This theory, however, should be refuted on the grounds that even in the most democratic countries of the world not all the people are educated. These countries, when started to democratize had even a fewer percentage of educated persons.

But, suggests the article, it is important that the people should know full well the basic duties of good citizenship and the meaning and purpose of a democratic system of Government. Therefore it is necessary to launch a programme of 'great debates', in which the Government and the political leaders should undertake a progression of the cold war and to ban the dangers of the armament race. At the same time he emphasized however that "that day is not yet there".

Dr. Tabibi adds that while the country is standing at the threshold of great changes, the publicity organs are not as active as they should be.

On executive, the article expresses optimism that educational advances made in the country during the past thirty years have produced considerable number of educated persons in various fields to put into operation the machinery of the executive.

But one point should be mentioned in this connexion and that is that the law of promotion and retirement should be revised in the sense that promotions should be made on the basis of a person's ability and Government employees should not be left, too much, at the mercy of their superiors. It is this group of educated men who are expected to form the two parties under the new system.

On legislature the article after pointing out that at the moment it is rather impracticable to conduct elections on the basis of constituencies, since the capable and educated persons are concentrated in the main population centres and cities, therefore a provisional electoral law should be ratified on the basis of which the greater number of candidates should come from cities and mainly from Kabul.

This law could be amended afterwards when education spreads and people get accustomed with democratic practices. This is a problem faced by almost all developing countries, and many Asian and African countries have

(Contd. on page 4)

## WE LIVE IN INTERNATIONAL ERA, SAYS PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 26, (DPA).—U.S. President John F. Kennedy yesterday urged the Europeans to overcome their nationalism and to integrate in order to become a genuine partner of the United States.

Speaking at the historic St. Pauls Cathedral to about 250 selected West German Parliamentarians the visiting President described such a partnership as the prerequisite for the gradual buildup of a "world of peace".

Sources close to President Kennedy termed the speech one of his most important foreign policy statements during his two-and-a-half years in office.

Mr. Kennedy liked the idea of European-American partnership with his new efforts towards peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union mentioned two weeks ago in his much discussed speech to the "American University" in Washington.

The President's speech today was also interpreted as a clear rejection of French President Charles de Gaulle's European concept.

"We live in an area of internationalism and not nationalism",

the member nations should pledge themselves not to resort to arms and try to solve their disputes by peaceful means. The Secretary-General should be asked to prepare a study of the principles of law particularly those relating to peace and international co-operation acceptable to member countries.

The Athen Conference is said to be preparing to discuss such subjects as making the World Court more accessible to all nations, great and small, creation of outerspace law, the right of veto by the Security Council's permanent members and in what cases this right should be used.

These subjects are all important and useful. But what we hope is that each one of these conferences, in their own turn, will serve as another step forward in the cause of international law for peace and order and freedom of nations.

## Stevenson Opposes South African Expulsion From UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 26, (Reuters).—Mr. Adlai Stevenson, America's Chief representative at the United Nations, on Tuesday strongly opposed any move to oust South Africa from the United Nations at the coming General Assembly in the autumn.

It would "solve nothing and could destroy everything," he told a press conference. Asked about an African move against South Africa in the International Labour Organization in Geneva this week, Mr. Stevenson said: "I hope that this practice does not spread."

A boycott of South Africa by other members of the General Assembly would be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter he declared.

Mr. Stevenson called the press conference to issue a statement that contained a ringing declaration of full support for President Kennedy's civil rights programme. He touched on U.N. matters in replying to questions.

He declined to preview the stand that United States would take at the Security Council meetings scheduled for next month on South Africa's apartheid policies and Portugal's failure to heed UN resolutions in its African territories.

But he said that "we may see some developments on both sides," apparently meaning South Africa on the one hand and the anti-apartheid members on the other. "I cannot predict that with any certainty," he added.

He said the general positions of the United States and other spread with democratic practices. This question were well known. "I suspect that we will have an enlargement of familiar positions," he said.

## Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

## 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 19 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 6-37-6-43; 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 25 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:  
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

## Air Services

THURSDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
KABUL—HERAT

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50

ARRIVALS:

HERAT—KABUL

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

T.M.A.

KABUL—BEIRUT

Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES

TEHRAN—KABUL

Dep. 5 a.m. Arr. 12-00 noon

KABUL—TEHRAN

Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15

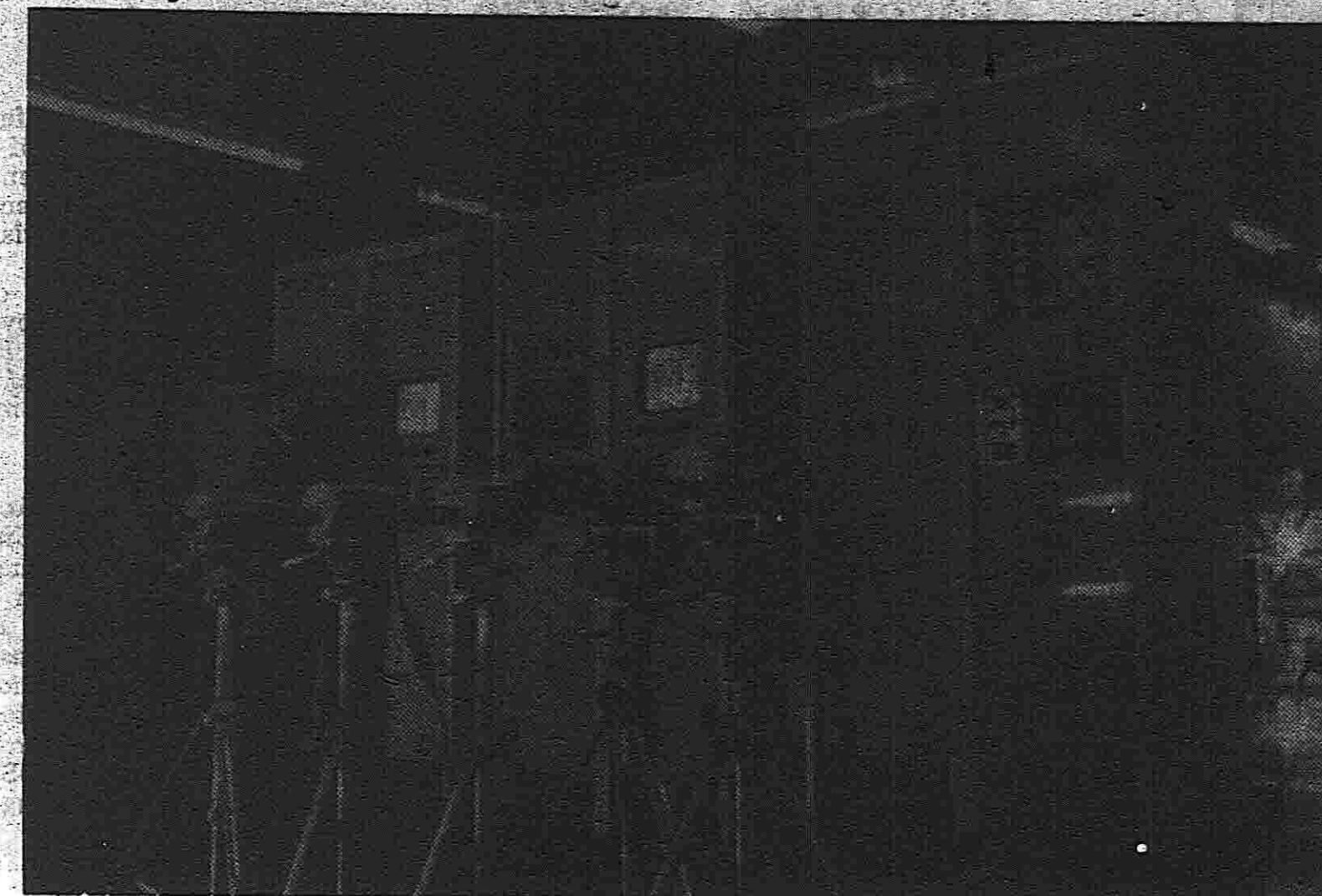
## Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20007-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732  
Airport 20318

## Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.  
Mir Wais Phone No. 20583.  
Barai Phone No. 20523.  
Ansari Phone No. 20520.  
Watan Phone No. 21026.

## T.V. Cameras For New Power Station



One of the largest closed-circuit television systems in Europe is now being installed at the Central Electricity Generating Board's nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd, Wales, England.

Fifty-eight remotely operated cameras will be used to provide comprehensive viewing facilities on the pile cap and in the control rod service bays associated with the two reactors.

The complete installation includes equipment control cabinets and six television trolleys containing monitor screens and control panels.

## Three Important Afghan Handicrafts

Handicraft is the wisdom of centuries while industry is that of a few generations. Afghanistan has had a variety of handicrafts for many centuries, the most important of these being the weaving of cotton, woolen and silk cloths, carpet making, felt making and rug making.

The weaving of cotton is to be seen in nearly every town in the Northern and North-Western provinces of Afghanistan. The main regions of cotton cloth weaving are Jalalabad, Istalif and other districts of Parwan province, Kaisar in Maimana province, Farkhar in Kataghan province and Mazar-i-Sharif.

In all these towns and districts the primitive kinds of looms, which have a long warp, are mostly used. In the textile factory of Jalalabad flying shuttle looms are used. The handicraft company of Maimana has a small hand loom factory where a number of flying shuttle looms are used for training in view of making further improvements. The weavers of Parwan province specialise in the weaving of kaish (a large shawl used by Afghan men, and worn over the shoulder), towels and turbans, while in Kataghan, Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana, alacha (a striped material used for making chapans—a kind of cloak) is mainly made.

The yarn needed for these weavers is supplied by the Pule-

khumri textile factory. The main and traditional region of silk weaving is Herat. The famous silk material made there is called Kanawazi. The silk industry was formerly confined to

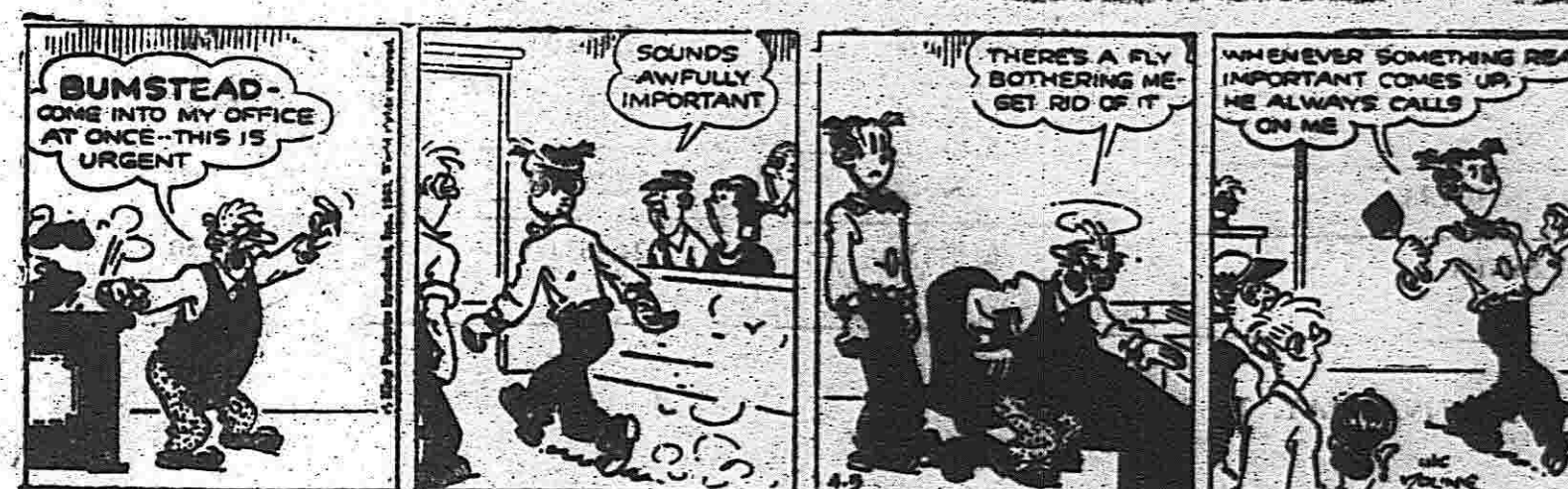
Herat but during recent years it has spread elsewhere. There is another important silk weaving centre at Kunduz which has three main sections, a silk production (Contd. on page 4)



A young woman of the Shakh Valley, Maimana, busy weaving a multi-coloured carpet of traditional design.

## Blondie

By Chic Young



Perhaps the most promising and interesting application may be the use of hypersonic aircraft as the bottom stages of satellite launching systems. The big rocket launcher of today throws its expensive bottom stage away. If this duty can be satisfactorily performed by a winged, manned aircraft, which can be brought back to base after each launch, the average cost of a launch would be much reduced, particularly where large numbers of launches, such as may be required to construct an orbiting space laboratory, are involved.



## Cosmic Couple

(Cont'd. from page 1)  
get accustomed to this, of course, but not at once."

Bykovsky described now he carried out the flight assignment, he changed the orientation of his spaceship several times, carried out various medical tests and observations, observed the earth, the horizon, the moon, the sun, used the fine camera for scientific purposes, maintained a radio contact with the earth and with Vostok-6, floated about freely in the cabin, ate, rested, and slept.

Cosmonaut five stressed that "the spaceship is easy to orientate and is stable after orientation".

Orientation can be done both automatically and manually, he said. In both cases the systems function without fail.

Valery Bykovsky spoke of what he saw on earth. "The water surface differs sharply from land. Water in the seas and oceans is of different colour. On land, one can see roads and towns. The towns are especially clearly seen in night time".

Cosmonaut five dwelt in detail on what he did during the flight. Much time was devoted to various tests and experiments. "I ate four times a day, the same food as on earth. The appetite was excellent. Sleep was sound. On the first day I even went to sleep earlier than I should have".

Bykovsky told about a hilarious incident during the flight. "I sent a regular report, mentioning among other things that I had a space stool", he recounted.

Because of statics, however, the radio operator at the flight control centre mistook the word "stool" for "stook" which means "knocking" in the Russian. There was a panic, the Cosmonaut said smilingly. He had to explain again that he had simply used the sanitary convenience. "In reply I heard a roar of laughter".

The Cosmonaut reported that he had laid emphasis on physical exercises in the flight. "I made power exercises with a rubber band".

"During the television programmes, he said, I tried to show people on earth the meaning of weightlessness, demonstrating this with various articles in the space ship's cabin". Bykovsky described how he was floating in the ship assuming various positions.

My cosmic sister, Valentina Tereshkova, joined me on June 16 in her "Vostok-6" spacecraft. It became more interesting to fly". Winding up his statement Valery Bykovsky said that he was proud of his homeland, of his people and their accomplishments.

## Six African Envoys Protest To U.S. State Department

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Ambassadors of six African nations on Tuesday delivered stiff protests to the U.S. State Department for relay to President Kennedy over "unjustifiable statements" made recently by Senator Allen Ellender, Democrat-Louisiana.

In a 20-minute meeting with U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, envoys of the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, Morocco and the Malagasy Republic delivered representations from their governments for delivery to President Kennedy on his return from western Europe.

Dr. Mostafa Kamel of the UAR told newsmen "we expressed our deep concern about certain repeated, unjustifiable statements relating to African countries and governments."

## Govt. Monopolies Intends To Lease Gasoline Service Stations To Private Persons

### BUTLER LEAVES FOR AFRICA

LONDON, June 26, (AP).—Mr. Richard Butler, Britain's Minister for Central African Affairs, flew to Nairobi Tuesday night to preside over the Victoria Falls Conference on breaking up the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The meeting is expected to last a week or 10 days.

Mr. Butler told Parliament last week that the Federal Government and the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia had agreed to attend. Nyasaland would not have an official delegation, but would probably send an observer.

Agenda for the Conference is to prepare the orderly dissolution of the Federation, while setting up machinery for future economic links among the three countries which belonged to it.

A date for the dissolution is envisaged before end of the year.

### PRESS

(Cont'd. from page 2)

resorted to devising similar provisional electoral laws

On judiciary, the article points out that it is absolutely important to have trained judges, who are well acquainted with the present day world. To achieve this Dr. Tabibi suggests that first of all a college for judges should be established within the framework of Kabul University and until graduation of these judges, graduated students from the college of law and religious teachings should be sent to advanced Islamic countries with a view to procuring able judges for rolling the machinery of the judiciary.

KABUL, June 26.—The Department of Government Monopolies intends to encourage private enterprise by leasing gasoline service stations to private persons in future.

The Acting Chief of Government Monopolies Mr. M. Kazimi said in an interview yesterday that a number of persons have also expressed their readiness to build such stations at their own expenses.

He said that these 'commission agents' will be required to observe all rules and regulations enforced by the Department for the distribution of fuel-oils; they will be granted commission at the rate of 20 Pils for each gallon of oil and gas sold.

Results obtained from leasing sugar-distribution depots to private persons, he said, are satisfactory, but in the case of distributors of fuel-oils, many of the previous agents who acted on behalf of the Department, have failed in paying the Government's dues.

The new commission-agents, he said, will deposit the full price of fuel-oil before delivery is made to them.

He also disclosed that a team of officials from the Department will be sent out to the provinces soon to set up local sugar-distribution depots.

Similarly, the sugar-refinery, the ice-making plant and the diesel-power plant at Jalalabad, Nangarhar, will also be turned over to private persons and concerns at cost price.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 26.—The Afghan Senate, in its 3rd session of the year, approved an amendment to Clause (19) of the Supplement to the Administrative Sub-Divisions Act, thereby endorsing the Afghan National Assembly's decision to establish a local Government at Chaki-Wardak. Hafiz Abdul Ghaffar, Chairman of the Senate presided over the meeting.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Robert Miller, Director of the United States Information Service held a reception last night, which was attended by Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, Minister of Planning; Mr. Roashan, Deputy Minister of Press and Information; Mr. John M. Steeves, American Ambassador; Mr. Delmaf Nucker, Director of USIAD and some other high ranking Afghan officials.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi, the Acting Chief of the Afghan Air Authority returned to Kabul yesterday morning; he was on an inspection tour of civil airfields in the provinces.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Ghulam Ali Ayeen, Associate Professor at the Science College left Kabul for the United States yesterday morning; he has been granted a USAID scholarship for studies in the Fundamentals and Philosophy of Education.

KABUL, June 26.—Miss Fatima Minayar, a member of the Institute of Education left Kabul for the United States of America yesterday morning. She will study Home Economics under a USAID grant.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD**, starring: George Cole and Kathleen Harrison.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **SHE DOESN'T SAY NO**.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4-00, 6-00 and 8-00 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

## No Peaceful Solution For Palestine Problem Says Lebanese Premier

BEIRUT, June 26, (DPA).—

"There is no peaceful solution to the Palestine question for us," Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami told West journalists here on Tuesday.

He said the ousting of Arabs from Palestine was a prime example of injustice.

Therefore, he said the United Nations in repeated resolutions has accorded the Arab refugees the right to decide for themselves between returning to Palestine or to receiving compensations for their lost prosperity.

However, Mr. Karami pointed out to the newsmen, that these resolutions had never been carried out.

"Will the United Nations force us into a war with this non-fulfilment of its own resolutions?" he asked.

While he praised the U.N. aid to the Arab refugees, he said one should not forget that they once possessed some 90 per cent of the land in Palestine.

Mr. Karami added that the refugees had a right to this U.N. aid.

## Mayar Leaves For Germany To Prepare Plan For New Textile Plant

KABUL, June 26.—On the invitation of the German firm of Vorwerk Engineer Ehsanulla Mayar, an official in the Ministry of Mines and Industries left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday. During the trip Mr. Mayar is to prepare plans for Afghan Woollen Mill Co. Ltd., which will be built in the industrial area at Kabul in October this year.

A contract to this effect has already been signed by the Ministry of Mines and Industries and Vorwerk Company.

KABUL, June 26.—Dr. Bhatt, Health Advisor to the Department of Rural Development left Kabul for Delhi yesterday.

Dr. Bhatt's term of service in Afghanistan has ended. He was sent out to Afghanistan by the World Health Organization for a period of five years.

## AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

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