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Kabul Times (July 1, 1963, vol. 2, no. 102)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +29 C.
Minimum +18 C.
Sun sets today at 7:08 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:41 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Cloudy in the afternoon.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 102

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1963 (SARATAN 9, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

Anglo-American Communique Stresses Need For Test Ban Treaty With USSR

BRIGHTON, England, July 1, (Reuter).—President Kennedy and Mr. Harold Macmillan said on Sunday that the conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union was "most urgent."

They pledged themselves in a communique on their two days of talks at Birchgrove, Sussex, "to do all they could to bring this about."

"They agreed that the achievement of such a treaty would be a major advance in East-West relations and might lead to progress in other directions," it said.

The President and Prime Minister agreed on instructions to give to their representatives at the Moscow talks beginning on July 15 on the vital nuclear test ban issue.

These representatives, Mr. Averell Harriman, Under Secretary of State and Former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Lord Hailsham, British Science Minister, have now been told how to "play their hand" when they meet the Soviet negotiators.

President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan discussed test ban prospects in the context of a general review of East-West relations.

President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan agreed that "the achievement of a nuclear test ban treaty "would be a major advance in East-West relations and might lead on to progress in other directions."

Following a luncheon at Birchgrove the President and the Prime Minister arranged for experts to come into the talks so that they could go into various technical details of the test ban complex preparatory to the Moscow three-power negotiations.

Mr. Salinger said it was because of these technical talks that President Kennedy delayed his departure for Italy by one hour.

Other major topics covered by the communique were:

LAOS—President and the Prime Minister agreed "to continue to work closely together for the preservation of peace in Laos and the independence and neutrality of that country."

VIETNAM—They agreed to continue "close general co-operation in the Far East, particularly in regard to the problems of Vietnam."

MIDDLE EAST—They pledged their support of the United Nations Secretary General, U Thant, in his conciliation efforts in the Yemen.

Mr. Evans, asked by reporters whether Britain was going to recognise the Republican Yemeni authorities, he said I don't think this follows from what he said here.

INDIA—They were "agreed on the policy of continuing to help India by providing further military aid to strengthen her defences."

KASHMIR—They said they "stood ready" to help India and Pakistan to settle the problem "in any way which might be desired by both countries." This, said Mr. Evans, merely indicated the goodwill of both United States and Britain "and our wish to see the present very difficult circumstances that exist brought to some happy conclusion."

NATO—They agreed that the present problem facing the Atlantic (Contd. on page 4)

Literary Society Found In Occupied Pakhtunistan

KABUL, July 1.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that on June 23rd a great literary society called "D'Sahoo Leekonke Maraka" was established by the literary associations and societies in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

The society is to defend Pakhtunistan's national culture and literature and endeavour for the promotion of the Pakhtu Language. The establishment of the society has been welcomed in all parts of Pakhtunistan.

The report adds that Mr. Abdul Khaliq Khaleeq, a famous literary figure of Pakhtunistan, has been appointed President and Mr. Qalandar Momand as the General Secretary of the Society.

The first session of the Society was attended in Peshawar by representatives of all Pakhtunistani literary societies and associations.

Meeting Hears Report To Improve Teaching Methods

KABUL, July 1.—In order to improve the method of teaching natural and social sciences, and make use of indigenous material in teaching, a meeting was held at the Institute of Education yesterday which was presided over by Dr. Rasool Taraki, Chief of the Institute.

The meeting heard a report on the educational activities in Herat Province.

A proposal was forwarded at the meeting to further strengthen the teachers training school of Herat and relate the teaching of history and geography to everyday lives of the people.

The meeting also discussed ways and means of making use of indigenous material in teaching and follow a method which could keep the students alert and prepare them for higher aims.

According to another news Mr. Attaullah Raof, Chief of the Department for Tests and Examinations and Dr. Geffery an expert of the Institute of Education who had gone to Herat to improve the system of examinations in that Province have returned to Kabul.

Mr. Raof said teachers of Herat schools took great interest in the new methods of examination. Those who had applied the system had obtained favourable results.

KABUL, July 1.—Professor Abdul Kayeum Wardak, lecturer at the College of Science who had gone to London nine months ago to further his knowledge in nuclear physics under a fellowship programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency returned to Kabul on Sunday.

Greek Ambassador Presents Credentials To His Majesty

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. George Warsamy, the Greek Ambassador at the Court of Kabul presented his credentials to His Majesty the King Sunday morning at Dilkushah Palace.

Afterwards accompanied by the Deputy Chief of Protocol of Foreign Ministry, Mr. Warsamy visited the Mausoleum of His Majesty Late King Mohammad Nadir Shah to lay a wreath of flowers.

His Majesty Receives Prime Minister

KABUL, July 1.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, who returned from his treatment in abroad yesterday morning was received by His Majesty the King at 4:30 p.m. yesterday.

Sarandoy Team To Take Part In International Camp

KABUL, July 1.—A Delegation of five boy scouts led by Mr. Sayed Habib Karim Zada, a student of the College of Medicine left Kabul for Bulgaria to participate at the International Camp to be opened soon on the bank of the Black Sea.

Before leaving, the delegation accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, President of the Afghan Sarandoy (boy scouts association) met Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister, who is at the same time the Chief Commandant of the Afghan Sarandoy.

China To Attend Talks With USSR On Ideology Despite Recent Rift

PEKING, July 1, (Reuter).—The Chinese Communist Party in a statement issued last night by the New China News Agency confirmed that the talks with the Soviet Union will begin in Moscow on Friday.

The "statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" was dated July 1, 1963.

It said it was "compelled to point out solemnly that the series of measures taken by the Central Committee and Leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union constitute a serious step in worsening Sino-Soviet relations and in manufacturing a split in the International Communist Movement."

Because the talks are due to take place, the Chinese party said it would not reply now "the attacks on our Party" made by the Soviet Party but would reserve the right to reply.

The statement said the Chinese Party would send its delegation to Moscow as scheduled "for the sake of the common interests of the Chinese and Soviet Parties and peoples, for the sake of the common interests of the socialist camp and the International Com-

munist Movement."

The Chinese Party hoped the talks would bring "positive results, that Sino-Soviet relations will be improved and that the unity of the International Communist Movement will be strengthened," the statement added.

It confirmed that the Chinese delegation would be headed by Mr. Teng Hsiao-Ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, with Mr. Peng Chen, a Politburo member and Mayor of Peking, as his deputy.

The statement said the delegation had been instructed by the Central Committee "to adhere to our Party's consistent stand of persevering in principle and in unity."

It should follow the Party's views set out in the letter of June 14, in which the Chinese Party outlined 25 points which it wanted brought up at the Moscow meeting.

WELL EQUIPPED SILO TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN HERAT SITE BEING SELECTED

KABUL, July 1.—The site for the construction of a well equipped silo having baking and grinding sections as well has been selected in Herat Province.

Khurram Returns From Seminar On Economic Planning

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. Ali Ahmad Khurram, the Director of Co-ordination in the Ministry of Planning who had gone to the Federal Republic of Germany to attend a seminar in West Berlin on economic planning for the developing countries returned to Kabul Sunday.

On arrival at the airport Mr. Khurram told a Bakhtar reporter that the seminar which was sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany started on June 6th and lasted until June 29th.

Representatives of twenty seven Afro-Asian countries, he said, attended the seminar which discussed the economic problems of their respective countries.

He said the Afghan Delegation gave explanations about the results of the First Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan and the targets set forth for implementation during the Second Plan.

He said Afghanistan's difficulties about the financing and shortage of personnel were also explained at the seminar.

Mr. Khurram added that German experts also spoke at the seminar on how they had solved problems involved in the development of West German industry specially the heavy and light industries.

The delegates visited various parts of the Federal Republic at the end of the seminar.

Lieutenant General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Foodgrain Procurement Department who had gone on a provincial tour of Herat, Mazar, Maimana, Kandahar and Shiberghan for this purpose returned to Kabul on Saturday.

He said in an interview with a Bakhtar reporter that during the trip he spoke with governors and Chief Commissioners while representatives of farmers were also present about the free purchase of wheat.

The farmers, he said, welcomed this step taken by the Government in order to stabilize prices.

He expressed hope that the construction of graineries each having a capacity of 20,000 tons would be started this year in Kandahar, Herat, Mazar, Maimana and Shiberghan provinces.

He said, it is expected that the construction of the silo in Herat would be completed with the assistance of friendly countries by the end of the Second Plan.

His Majesty's Message To Canadian Governor General

KABUL, July 1.—A congratulatory telegramme has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to his Excellency George Vanier, the Governor General of Canada on the occasion of the Canadian national day.

Sub-Contract On Survey Of Light Industry Projects Omar & Nucker Sign Agreement

KABUL, July 1.—On the basis of a technical co-operation agreement between Afghanistan and the United States signed on June 30th, 1962 a Sub-contract on engineering survey and the practical possibilities of projects within the Second Five Year Plan for the development of commerce was signed on Saturday between Mr. Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Mr. Delmaf Nucker the USAID Chief in Afghanistan.

In an interview with a Bakhtar reporter, Mr. Omar said that in the sub-contract the survey of projects such as oil expelling plant, the hydro-electric project for the Kunduz Factories, the project for sorting and improvement of export of hides, casings, the project for the refrigeration of fruit and sorting fruit in accordance with international standards, the project for manufacturing cigarettes and tobacco production are included.

He added that 125 thousand dollars have been earmarked for this purpose. Experts will soon arrive in Afghanistan to start the survey work.

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 1, 1963

TEACHERS' ACADEMY

The UNICEF allocation for Afghanistan in the fields of malaria eradication and primary teachers training programme which amounts to more than three hundred thousand dollars, although a small amount, is appreciated by the people of this country, since it shows the interest which this specialized agency of the United Nations is taking in the development programmes of our country.

Part of this money is to go for the fight against malaria on which Afghanistan holds a very successful record and we are sure in the very near future malaria in this country will be completely eradicated.

The rest of the UNICEF allocation goes into a brand new project for establishing an Academy of Primary School Teachers. The UNICEF money is intended to finance the first year costs of the project.

There is no doubt that during the past 8 years while Afghanistan has made considerable progress in the field of education through opening new schools in all parts of the country, another urgent problem of having to keep up and even improve the standard of education in the country has been created. To fulfill this goal, we have to have not only sufficient teachers to cope with the ever increasing number of students at all levels but at the same time to keep high the level of education of these teachers. There have been several approaches so far to deal with the problem, the oldest being the launching of teachers training schools.

The educational authorities are planning to further increase the number of such schools. The Institute of Education, at the same time, has held and is still holding special courses for teachers during Summers and those schools which are in Winters to provide a chance for turn training primary school teachers to increase their knowledge.

But the Academy which is envisaged to be set-up during the Second Plan is to train teachers to eventually teach in the schools which are training.

EEC AND KENNEDY ROUND THE LANGUAGE

By: THEO BASS

One of the most important matters keeping the authorities of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) busy at present and for some time in future is the Kennedy Round. During the past few years, which are scheduled to begin in 1964, the problems of developing countries will absorb maximum attention of the E.E.C. From the very beginning there was agreement between the Governments of the U.S. and of the E.E.C. countries that this very important partnership should not serve solely to promote the interests of the two economic regions involved, but that one of their essential aims is to create a better starting basis for the further promotion of development aid. To a very high degree the concepts of President Kennedy correspond to those of the E.E.C. development policy in its double aspects of both joint action, expressed in the new association convention with associated overseas countries and individual bilateral development aid rendered separately by the six E.E.C. countries in addition to joint European aid.

Already during the first preliminary negotiations held in preparation of the Kennedy Round the question was recently discussed as to how the trade of the developing countries could be expanded. The E.E.C. pointed out that to find satisfactory solutions what was needed was more than simply scrapping all trade barriers. What had to be found was a system of a better Kennedy Round. During the past few years, which are scheduled to begin in 1964, the problems of developing countries will absorb maximum attention of the E.E.C. From the very beginning there was agreement between the Governments of the U.S. and of the E.E.C. countries that this very important partnership should not serve solely to promote the interests of the two economic regions involved, but that one of their essential aims is to create a better starting basis for the further promotion of development aid. To a very high degree the concepts of President Kennedy correspond to those of the E.E.C. development policy in its double aspects of both joint action, expressed in the new association convention with associated overseas countries and individual bilateral development aid rendered separately by the six E.E.C. countries in addition to joint European aid.

KENNEDY VERSUS DE GAULLE

Laymen's Impressions Of Kennedy's European Trip

If President Kennedy's European trip is to be judged as a popularity contest, then he has won easily. But if it is aimed at winning some kind of propaganda victory over President de Gaulle, it may turn out at best a draw.

Sample reaction polled from men in the street in several countries showed most of them liked President Kennedy and disliked the French President. But the sampling showed a split over tangible effects the tour would have, if any.

Most seemed to think that, once Kennedy had returned to Washington, things would be pretty much where they were. In other words, de Gaulle still holds the Kennedy policy in check.

But the great Kennedy-de Gaulle debate on the future of Europe and the Atlantic Alliance is stratospheric stuff for most ordinary Europeans.

Newspapers and public were equally cautious in West Germany over making comparisons between the two Presidents.

"I believe we should be friends with both France and America," said a German woman sales clerk. A bank clerk in Frankfurt said any popularity contest between the two Presidents would depend on the future policies of both men.

"I never was very enthusiastic about de Gaulle," said a white collar worker. Kennedy could have stayed at home and I would still have preferred him."

When the young American President shook the hands outstretched to him from the crowd, a German teen-ager cried: "how humane" few had ever said that of the austere dignified de Gaulle, who regularly does as much wherever he goes.

So far as the French themselves are concerned, the Kennedy trip has made little impact. Press and radio-television coverage has been light and lukewarm.

Many Frenchmen openly grumble at de Gaulle and his costly plan for an independent nuclear force. But after getting that off their chest they show quiet satisfaction that de Gaulle blocked Britain's entry into the Common Market and rejected U.S. polaris plans.

If Kennedy is popular with many, it is on a strictly personal level and has nothing to do with politics. Most Italians didn't seem to care about Kennedy or de Gaulle one way or the other. But a Rome truck driver thought Kennedy's visit to Italy this weekend would reduce de Gaulle's slim popularity there still further.

A Milan photographer was more cautious. "I don't know just what effect Kennedy's visit is having on Italians. I think it's in-

tion of export prices for tropical products on an adequate level. Apart from that, however, measures have to be taken to provide for a better commercial preparation of products destined to be marked in export trade. For the proceeds obtained for these products so far on world markets is far too low, for the simple reason that they do not correspond to modern requirements of international trade with regard to packaging, make-up, treatment, preparation, etc. To achieve the necessary progress in that respect, according to the view of the E.E.C., measures for such marketing promotion are to be supplemented by effective selective aid. But even that would not be sufficient, a considerable further effort will be required to widen the arc of exports, and to alleviate the one-sided dependency of the national economies of the developing countries on raw materials and commodities.

As regards the question of trade in agricultural products, the E.E.C. is ready to have its common agricultural policy debated, provided that the partners in these negotiations show the same readiness to negotiate and compromise with regard to their own agricultural policy. If the Kennedy Round is to bring useful results along the line of further improvement of the economic order in the world, joint efforts are needed of all countries participating, according to the view of the E.E.C. In view of the task facing the Governments involved arrangements will have to be worked out that allow for general principles, far beyond the scope of individual interests.

The salient point of the whole matter is the stabilization of export prices for tropical products on an adequate level. Apart from that, however, measures have to be taken to provide for a better commercial preparation of products destined to be marked in export trade. For the proceeds obtained for these products so far on world markets is far too low, for the simple reason that they do not correspond to modern requirements of international trade with regard to packaging, make-up, treatment, preparation, etc. To achieve the necessary progress in that respect, according to the view of the E.E.C., measures for such marketing promotion are to be supplemented by effective selective aid. But even that would not be sufficient, a considerable further effort will be required to widen the arc of exports, and to alleviate the one-sided dependency of the national economies of the developing countries on raw materials and commodities.

In this connexion the editorial referred to the Profumo scandal in Great Britain which threatens the Conservative Government of Mr. Macmillan and the fact that Dr. Adenauer has publicly pledged himself to resign this fall and consequently any US-German agreement at this juncture cannot be very profound.

In Italy, too, the editorial continued, there has been a change of Government. The question is would the new Italian Government be prepared to have serious negotiations with President Kennedy.

Judging by the speeches delivered in various parts of the Federal Republic of Germany President Kennedy seems to have ignored at present the question of German unity. He seems to have stressed the importance of signing a NATO agreement because in his view Western Alliance would be strengthened through a strengthening of the NATO.

Yesterday's Axis in its editorial discussed the question of reorganizing the country's transport affairs.

Although, said the editorial, the Department of General Transport has been functioning for quite a number of years now, yet the country's transport affairs are not quite satisfactory.

The Department of General Transport does not possess any vehicles of its own, but operates through private companies and transport unions.

The system of our provincial transport except between Kabul and Mazar and also between Kabul and Nangarhar where the Bus Company operates regular services, is in a very bad condition.

The transport unions and companies as also individual owners who operate transport vehicles along provincial routes are not interested in the comfort of passengers, the safety of the cargo or even their own vehicles; one thing they are interested in is money and more money.

Consequently they overload the vehicles to the discomfort of passengers and the detriment of the

TNT. This contrasts with the 20-kiloton force of the Hiroshima bomb which now is classed as "low yield."

He would give no details on how the explosions were detected and asked if they were airburst, he said "in the absence of detected radioactivity, even that remains problematical."

An AEC spokesman said the unusual phrase "very low yield" could be taken to mean explosions in the one-kiloton range—or the equivalent of 1,000 tons of

WASHINGTON, July 1, (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission said Sunday there is evidence that the Soviet Union may have conducted nuclear tests of very low yield in recent weeks.

It did not say whether the tests were in the atmosphere, underground or in outer space, and stated the evidence "remains inconclusive."

But the indications were that if such tests were held they were conducted after President Kennedy's June 10 speech in which he halted any further American atmospheric tests so long as other nuclear powers did likewise.

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Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-40 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-10-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-50 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.—10-00 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 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

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

KABUL-KANDAHAR
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30
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

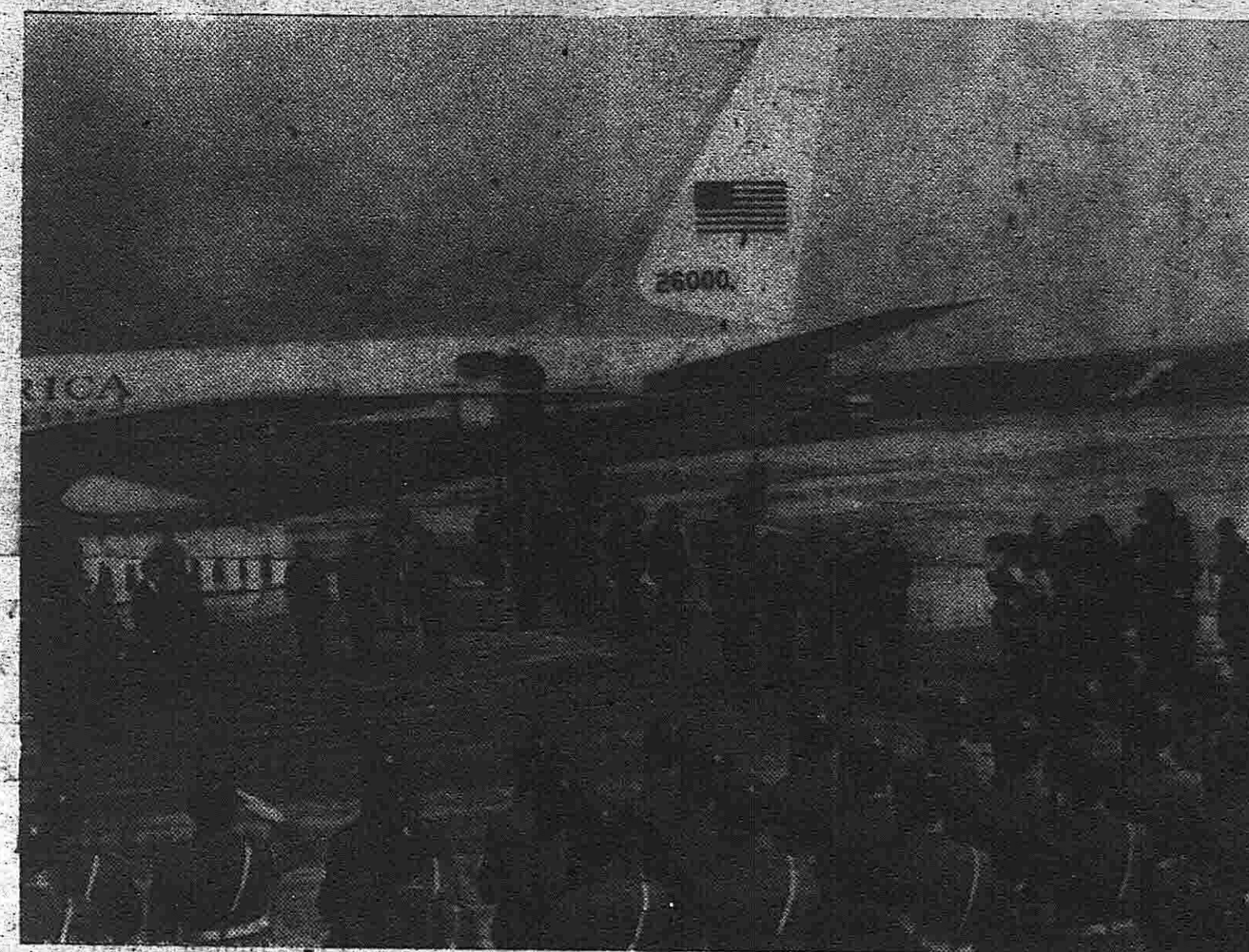
Important
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 26121-30122
Police 26077-21123
Traffic 26120-24021
Ariana Book Office 24751-24752
Airport 22612

Pharmacies

Zieneh 24544
Roashan 22649
Hashmi 20530
Shah 20530
Boo-Ali 23072

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN GERMANY



A Federal German Army honor guard presents arms as President Kennedy arrived at Wahn Airport June 23. Chancellor Adenauer is standing beside the President.

KANDAHAR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
SHORTENS EAST-WEST TRAVEL BY
SIX HUNDRED MILES

KABUL, July 1.—The International Airport at Kandahar will shorten the East-West air-travel by nearly 600 miles. Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, the Acting Chief of the Afghan Air Authority, who has just returned after inspecting airfields and meteorological stations in Northern and Western Afghanistan, told a Bakhtar correspondent yesterday that the International Airport at Kandahar is as important as the ancient Silk Route was for East-West commerce.

He disclosed that the buildings of the airport were complete and only needed furniture and furnishings to make it fully operative; this, he declared, is expected to be completed within the next quarter. Referring to other civil airfields in the country, Mr. Ghazi said that the runway, the taxiway and parking apron at Kunduz Airfield have been completed; the terminal building has been completed 85 % and the building for fire-fighting 90 %.

The airfield should have been operative last year, but the contractor failed to meet his commitments, he said. Describing the airfield at Mazar-i-Sharif, Mr. Ghazi said that the buildings there have been completed 90 % and work on permanent runways and taxiways is scheduled to begin shortly. About

Maimana he said that a runway has been hastily prepared and a small power-generator has been installed, but that the Afghan Air Authority should re-survey the location of the airfield there. Mr. Ghazi said that Herat had the third best-equipped airport in Afghanistan, the first two being those of Kabul and Kandahar. The airport at Herat, he said, is fully equipped for day and night flights and can maintain direct contact with Kabul, other provincial centres and Zahidan in Iran.

PRESS

(Contd. from page 2)

cargo and the vehicles. China-ware is a fragile cargo. Although it arrives quite safely to Afghanistan many losses have been inflicted upon businessmen trading in China-ware because of bad internal transport facilities.

The editorial in conclusion recommends that the Department of General Transport should see that one or two strong companies are formed through merging the present transport unions and companies. Afterwards the Department should see that they operate along modern lines and through an understanding with the Government taking into consideration the welfare of the public as well as the companies.

Kennedy Arrives
In Italy

BELLAGIO, Northern Italy, July 1, (Reuter).—President Kennedy arrived last night at a 450-year-old Villa near this Lake Como resort for an overnight stay before going on to Rome today.

A United States helicopter bringing him from Milan's Malpensa airport touched down on a Lake side croquet green inside the Villa's walled grounds after a 25-minute flight. President Kennedy alighted from the helicopter and spoke briefly to a small welcoming party.

A large black car then took him up a winding gravel drive to the Villa where he is expected to "catch up with some sleep and some paper work", according to an American source.

The spot where the President landed was completely out of public view.

Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney

Did Spheres Of
Moon And Earth
Collide?

(PART II)

THE CRITICAL LIMIT
In these days a treatise by Dr. Alfven was published, in the international astrophysical paper "Icarus", in which Gerstenkorn's mathematical results were interpreted and used for another fantastic speculation.

Dr. Gerstenkorn had calculated that approximately two-and-a-half thousand million years ago the smallest distance between the earth and the moon was 15,500 kilometres, the smallest in the history of the two heavenly bodies. This distance, however, corresponds exactly to the so-called "Rosch's Limit". This is the minimum distance up to which two heavenly bodies can approach one another without one of them or both being torn up and destroyed by the mutual exposure to gravitational forces.

Professor Alfven considers it possible that the moon has survived this closest orbit along the critical zone only with some damage. It is quite conceivable that the earth satellite—perhaps for only a short part of the orbit—under-cut the Rosch Limit. The consequence may have been a lunar catastrophe: large pieces of matter were torn off the moon, some of them dropped down to the earth, heated the atmosphere, tore up the earth's surface, a thick dust cloud covered the earth which gradually settled, and from the accumulated moon material the continents were formed.

In this context the Swedish physicist refers to the similarity of moon density and the density of the earth's crust, which could be explained in such a manner. Other lunar matter dropped back to the moon and upon impact created huge holes in the surface of the craters. The many meteorites which now fall on the earth occasionally, could be small moon pieces which have been flying around ever since that time, or even lumps of the earth that were thrown out into space at that time. Perhaps this explains in a very simple manner what the traces of organic life are that were found in meteorites.

In a conference room of his school Dr. Gerstenkorn said how he came to write his treatise on tidal friction, the one that caused the Swedish researcher to engage in the great speculations which made his theory come to light again after eight years of oblivion. The young teacher—he was born in 1923—had read a book in which tidal friction was mentioned. "I began to be interested in this phenomenon and decided to have a closer look".

Dr. Gerstenkorn said and soon found that ever since Sir George Darwin, that is some eighty years ago, no one had taken pains to calculate the influence of the force of the earth-moon-system. By now, however, one knows so much more, one has, for example, a more exact value for the inertia momentum of the earth and one has much better mathematical techniques. So he set out and began his calculations. And when he found that the results were considerably different from those of Darwin, Dr. Gerstenkorn decided to publish them.

This treatise, the result of comprehensive study of sources and many mathematical experiments and, above all, of long computations, was printed in the "Zeitschrift fuer Astrophysik". It was certainly read by a few people but then swallowed by oblivion, as are so many research reports in our time when so much is published. But then suddenly an echo came from Sweden, letters

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REPUBLIC DAY OF GHANA

Ghana as a young, progressive and independent African State is celebrating today the Third Anniversary of its Republic Day.

Eversince its independence in 1957 Ghana has been following a policy of peace and non-alignment. The Republic of Ghana led by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah has been the leading African State working for African unity.

It was Dr. Nkrumah who suggested at the conference of the African Heads of State in Addis Ababa that the conference should make a declaration of principles uniting all participants and laying the foundation of unity. He further suggested that all the participating countries should agree on the establishment of a Union of African States.

The Ghanaian President wants Africa to have a common economic and industrial programme, a common foreign policy and a common defence system.

Dr. Nkrumah is against frontier disputes between neighbouring African States and wants the continent to be declared a nuclear free zone.

He is a staunch supporters of decolonization in Africa and throughout the world. Ghana abhors the policy of apartheid followed by the South African Government.

Afghanistan with a view to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between its people and the people of Ghana agreed in August 1961 to establish diplomatic relations with Ghana at Embassy level.

National Day Of 3 African States

Soviet Leaders Greetings

MOSCOW, July 1, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed President of the Ghana Republic Doctor Kwame Nkrumah a message in connexion with the Ghana national holiday, the Republic Day.

In their efforts to strengthen their independence of the country, to further advance the national economy and culture, the message notes, the people and Government of the Republic of Ghana will always meet with due understanding and friendly support from the Soviet people and the USSR Government.

Somali National Day

Mr. Khrushchev also congratulated the Somali people on their day of independence in the message of greetings to the Prime Minister of the Somali Republic Abdirashid Ali Chermarche.

Mr. Khrushchev noted with satisfaction that during the years which passed since the proclamation of the independence of the Somali Republic, relations between both countries developed successfully on the basis of friendship and co-operation.

Mr. Brezhnev addressed a message to the President of Somali, Aden Abdulla Osman. The message contains wishes of new successes to the Somali people in the noble cause of the building up of Ruanda National Day

Soviet Leaders also congratulated the President and Head of Government of the Ruanda Republic Gregoir Kaiibanda in connexion with the national holiday, the Day of Independence.

The message expresses the conviction that friendly relations between the two countries will develop successfully in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ruanda, in the interests of world peace.

Moscow Welcom For Soviet Cosmonauts



Meeting, in the Red Square, to welcome Cosmonauts Valentina Tereshkova and Valery Bykovsky.
Photo: Cosmonauts (Right to Left) V. Bykovsky, Yu. Gagarin, V. Tereshkova, G. Titov, A. Nikolaev and P. Popovich, seen here on Lenin Mausoleum Tribune.

East African Federation Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Govt. Leaders Begin Talks

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 1, (Reuter).—Government Leaders of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika met here on Sunday while legal experts worked out details of a constitution for their proposed East African Federation.

Mr. Milton Obote, Ugandan Prime Minister, was host to President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya Prime Minister.

Their top Ministers joined them for the political discussions.

The working party set up early this month to discuss formation of an East African Federation and to consider a draft constitution

drawn up by the legal experts was expected to submit the draft to the three leaders on Sunday.

However sources close to the legal team said they were behind schedule on the draft.

The three Government Leaders are due to have talks today with Uganda's traditional rulers and to present them with details of the role open to them within a Uganda that is part of a federation. The Kabaka (King) of Buganda is to head the rulers but it is not known whether all four other rulers—Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro and Busoga—will be present.

Leaders of Kenya's principal porting the idea of the East African Democratic Union (KADU) passed a resolution at a weekend conference held in Nairobi supporting the idea of the East African Federation but said it should be based on autonomous regions.

Home News In Brief

GHAZNI, July 1.—The new road between Deh Yak and Zarmat districts of Ghazni and Paktia Province was opened by Mr. Roashun, the acting chief commissioner of Ghazni on Saturday.

Work on the 32 kilometre road which shortens the distance between the capital of Ghazni and Zarmat by eight kilometres as compared to the former road through Ramak Village, was started in March this year.

FAIZABAD, July 1.—The foundation of a school for the fundamental education of girls was laid by at Jorm by the local magistrate of the area.

The school will be built in one storey and will have a compound of one and a half acre.

The land and fund has been donated by the people.

Similarly the educational authorities of Badakhshan have opened a village school for boys in Rodak village of Shahr-e-Bozurg.

Students Collect Specimens Of Medicinal Herbs

KABUL, July 1.—Students of the College of Pharmacology have collected samples of some thirty different kinds of medicinal herbs from Panjsher district.

A professor of the College has said that some of these herbs could also be used for manufacturing of perfumes.

The students who had gone on a field trip of Panjsher Valley together with their teachers returned to Kabul on Saturday.

The samples collected by them would be studied in detail in the laboratories of the College. The herbs will be stored up in the Botanical Museum of the College.

THANT LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST

NEW YORK, July 1, (Reuter).—U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, left New York by air on Sunday for London on his way to Budapest.

He will be away from U.N. headquarters for 13 days, and will also visit Bulgaria, Switzerland and Italy, with brief stopovers in the Netherlands and Austria.

It will be the first visit of a U.N. Secretary-General to Hungary. The Hungarian Government was understood to attach high importance to U Thant's trip because of efforts to improve relations following the 1956 anti-Soviet revolt in Budapest.

Last week, for the first time since the revolt, the U.N. General Assembly accepted the credentials of the Hungarian delegation. Previously, at the initiative of the United States, the Credentials Committee had declined to take a decision, either acceptance or rejection, on the Hungarian delegation's credentials.

The Budapest Government invited Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, then Secretary-General, to visit Hungary in 1956 at the time of the Hungarian crisis, but he declined saying he had to remain at headquarters to cope with the Suez emergency.

British Guiana's Strike JAGAN AGREES TO MEET TERMS OF STRIKE LEADERS

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, July 1, (AP).—Premier Cheddi Jagan said Saturday he has agreed to most of the terms demanded by the Leaders of British Guiana's two-month-old strike, even at the risk of throwing the national budget out of balance.

Mr. Jagan told an unusual news conference with the foreign press that he is awaiting a reply to his offer from the Trades Union Council.

He said one important Government concession was an agreement to pay one half of the strikers' wages for the length of the walkout. This would be paid in the form of a loan, he revealed, and would amount to roughly \$1.7 million. A Union source said the Government was offering the loan at six and a half per cent interest.

Premier Jagan also revealed he had asked the U.S. Government for permission to use its leased world war two airbase, Atkinson Field, to store Cuban gasoline and diesel fuel. The Government's attempt to use the facilities last week drew a vigorous American protest.

Premier Jagan told newsmen the British Guiana Government had been using the facilities for the past 14 months and merely on a basis of precedent was request-

ing its use anew.

Mr. Jagan criticized the U.S. Government's attitude toward his regime, asserting it was strongly biased.

Mr. Jagan said he might recall Parliament into session in two weeks and reintroduce the controversial labour relations bill that triggered the strike in April. He scoffed at opposition claims that he was trying to control labour in Castro style through the bill.

He said labour representatives were being fully consulted on the terms of the bill, and the area of disagreement had been considerably narrowed.

Asked if planned to continue trading with Cuba and the Soviet bloc, Premier Jagan said "what is my country to do? We've tried to get help from all Western tries, including the United States, but have received none."

The Government signed an agreement on Friday with Cuba for 45,000 tons of rice, payable in advance in sterling.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **PETTICOAT PIRATES** starring: Charlie Drake and Anne Heywood.

KABUL CINEMA:

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

BEHZAD CINEMA:

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

DEPARTURE:

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

Spheres Of Moon And Earth

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were exchanged and soon there was a personal contact: Professor Alfven invited him in Stockholm.

The school-master knows very little as yet of his great fame which has spread in the United States and in Sweden. I told him that his work has been compared with the work of Gregor Mendel—which had also passed unnoticed by contemporaries—viz by Watson Davis, the director of "Science Service", one of the greatest scientific news services, used by nearly all American newspapers. Dr. Gerstenkorn's comment on this comparison is: "That is, of course, a gross exaggeration".

The comparison may be wrong, but the fact is that the theoretical misgivings about the clear hypothesis of the moon being caught by the earth were removed by the work of the Hannover school-master, and this is a finding the significance of which can hardly be overestimated. Gerstenkorn's results have mathematically supported a useful astrophysical model.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE

(Contd. from page 1)

tic Alliance was "the closer association of all members with the nuclear deterrent of the alliance".

They also agreed that "various possible ways of meeting this problem, should be further discussed with their allies." The forum of these discussions would be decided later.

On Sunday, the President and the Prime Minister heard a report from Mr. Dean Rusk and Lord Home, the American and British Foreign Secretaries on the discussions they had in London on Thursday and Friday on a variety of subjects.

These included the NATO multilateral force proposal. Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the British Defence Minister also joined in these talks.

Both official spokesmen were pressed by reporters to explain more fully what the situation now was with regard to the projected NATO multilateral nuclear force. One British reporter asked how the force could be set up without the participation of the "largest seapower in Europe."

Mr. Evans answered: "The biggest sea force in Europe has not yet said it will not participate."

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The Aliabad Health Institute is looking for contractors to build a modern kitchen. Local and foreign firms interested are asked to apply to the Institute.