

7-25-1963

## Kabul Times (July 25, 1963, vol. 2, no. 123)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +14°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-50 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-02 a.m.  
Tomorrow's outlook:  
Slightly Cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
International Club; Pamiir Cine-  
ma; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 123

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1963 (ASAD 2, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Test Ban & Non-Aggression Pacts Could Bring Radical Turn In World Affairs Khrushchov's Message To African Leaders

MOSCOW, Thursday, July 25, (Tass).—

MR. Nikita Khrushchov said that he has faith in the great future of Africa, in the progress and prosperity of the African nations.

The Head of the Soviet Government addressed a message to the Heads of State and Government of African nations, who took part in the conference at Addis Ababa.

Mr. Khrushchov noted with satisfaction that "the decisions of the Addis Ababa Conference have confirmed once again that the position of the USSR and the African countries on many questions, now agitating humanity, is the same or identical in many respects".

Touching on the appeal addressed by the Conference to the USSR, the United States and other great powers urging them to put an end to the arms race and to sign an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, Mr. Khrushchov stressed: "This is precisely what all the efforts of the Soviet Government are directed at".

Recalling the latest steps of the Soviet Union aimed at solving the problems of disarmament, the Head of the Soviet Government pointed out: "We shall go on doing everything to ease international tension, to consolidate peace by implementing the principles of the peaceful co-existence of States".

Mr. Khrushchov holds that a radical turn could be effected already now towards a better international climate by reaching agreement on the ending of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, as well as by signing a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

Mr. Khrushchov said that the Soviet Government solidarizes fully with the appeal of the Conference to honour the decisions on the recognition of Africa as an atomless zone.

He writes that if the African States conclude an agreement on the recognition of Africa as an atomless zone, "the USSR is ready to give the necessary guarantees that in case of any military complications Africa will be regarded as a continent which is outside the use of nuclear arms. Provided, of course, that identical guarantees are given simultaneously by the United States and the other nuclear powers".

The Soviet Government, Mr. Khrushchov pointed out, supports the decision of the Conference on the need to put an end to the military occupation of Africa and to liquidate foreign war bases there.

In his message, Mr. Nikita Khrushchov states that the "Peoples of Africa can, doubtlessly, rely on the support of the Soviet people and their Government both in the implementation of the Conference's decisions, aimed at the earliest possible liquidation of colonialism and rendering practical assistance to the fighters for national independence".

In view of this he stresses that the struggle for the full and final liquidation of the disgraceful colonial system and for ensuring to all the peoples the right to free, independent development, is one of the main goals of the Soviet Union's international activity.

## Education Directors Discuss Vocational Teachers Training

KABUL, July 25.—The Second meeting of the provincial directors of education took place at the Library of the Ministry of Education yesterday morning. Problems of vocational and teachers training schools were discussed at the meeting.

Dr. Samadi, Chief of Vocational Training, explained plans for the second year of the Second Five Year Development Plan for education and requested close co-operation of the directors in their implementation.

The afternoon session of the meeting discussed matters related to the construction projects of the Ministry of Education and also its budget for the current and the coming fiscal years.

Dr. Ziaee, President of the Board of Planning in the Ministry of Education then gave further explanations on the plans for the second year of the Second Five Year Development Plan for education.

## Foreign Aid Share To Improve City TALKS WITH USAID AND U.N. UNDERWAY

KABUL, July 25.—Answering a question on foreign aid for the implementation of municipal plans to improve Kabul City by a Bakhtar reporter, Mr. Abdullah Yaftali, the Deputy Minister of Planning, said yesterday that the US AID has expressed readiness to participate in the project; the authorities on both sides are considering the details of the US AID assistance in this respect.

The Deputy Minister added that the United Nations is also considering participation in the project; it is hoped that the UN will be able to take part in the project through the sale of food supplies at the disposal of the Food and Agricultural Organization, he said.

WASHINGTON, July 25, (AP).—Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge the 1960 Republican Vice Presidential Candidate, was formally nominated Wednesday by President Kennedy to be Ambassador to South Vietnam.

## Farah Dignitaries Received By His Majesty

KABUL, July 25.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that a group of dignitaries from Farah was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior and Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Chief Commissioner of Farah were also present on the occasion.

The dignitaries had lunch at the Royal table. His Majesty the King spoke to them about the progress of the plan and the social changes in the country. The dignitaries expressed their readiness to co-operate in implementing the country's developmental plans.

## DR. YOUSUF VISITS RISHKORE MILITARY GARRISON

KABUL, July 25.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Brigadier General Khan Mohammad, the Minister of National Defence, inspected the military Garrison of Rishkore Wednesday morning.

After visiting various sections of the Garrison, the Prime Minister had lunch with the Garrison officers.

## Pakistan Must Stop Its Activities In Bajwar, Says Jirga

KABUL, July 25.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that a large jirga of Utmankhail tribesmen in Markhanai village was held recently in which a number of tribal leaders spoke on the defence and freedom of Pakhtunistan.

The jirga resolved that the Government of Pakistan should refrain from interfering in Bajawar territory and stop their plans for building highways and military posts in the area.

## PORTUGAL ASKS AFRICAN STATES TO VISIT ITS TERRITORIES IN AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday, July 25, (AP).—PORTUGAL gave four African Cabinet Ministers a face-to-face invitation Wednesday to visit Angola and Mozambique and talk with Portuguese officials about African problems.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Alberto Franco Nogueira issued the personal invitation across the table of the U.N. Security Council after denying African and Soviet charges of repression in Portuguese African territories.

He addressed it to Secretary of State Rudolph Grimes of Liberia, Victor Miadana of the Malagasy Republic and Foreign Ministers John Karefa-Smart of Sierra Leone and Mongi Slim of Tunisia, all present like him for a debate on those territories requested by 32 African Governments.

He asked that they "visit forthwith Angola and Mozambique, each Minister at his convenience and as a guest of Portugal, without any conditions attached except a good faith and impartiality".

Franco Nogueira said they should come there to "see by themselves the conditions in the Portuguese overseas territories" and to hold a "frank and constructive dialogue" with Portugal on

## US SENATORS SCEPTICAL ABOUT "ESCAPE CLAUSE" IN TEST BAN AGREEMENT SIGNATORIES MAY WITHDRAW IF TESTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES ENDANGER THEIR SECURITIES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, (Reuter).—

THE test ban treaty being negotiated in Moscow contains an "escape clause" permitting a signatory to withdraw if it thought tests by other countries endangered its security, an American Senator said last night.

The Senator, Mr. Henry Jackson, a Democrat, was speaking to reporters after a briefing on the draft treaty given to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

## Abu Shadi Praises Afghan-UAR Friendship

KABUL, July 25.—Mr. Abu Shadi, the outgoing UAR Ambassador in Kabul said in a message broadcast by Radio Kabul that Afghanistan was the leading country in supporting our stand when the tripartite attack was launched on the United Arab Republic in 1959.

The ambassador also referred to Sayyed Jamaluddin Afghan, and his universal services, praising his efforts in delivering the Arabs from the colonial rule.

He then referred to the visit paid by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to Afghanistan and expressed appreciation for the warm welcome he was accorded.

He considered the return visit paid by His Majesty the King to the United Arab Republic as an important milestone in consolidating friendship between the two nations.

Ambassador Abu Shadi wished continued friendship and greater co-operation between the Afghan and the UAR nations.

Senator Jackson said members of the Committee received the draft with "cautious scepticism" because of this clause.

Senator Barry Goldwater, a leading contender for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, agreed, and added that he would vote against ratification of the treaty because "I could not vote for the draft treaty that was shown us this morning".

He said France planned to continue testing and "I believe People's Republic of China will do so within a year. When this happens, the treaty will be nothing." He said the treaty would enable Soviet Union through underground tests which would not be subject to the ban, to build up tactical nuclear weapons—"a field in which we are ahead".

He and Senator Jackson both said President Kennedy would find it difficult to muster the two-third Senate majority needed for ratification.

### Talks in Moscow

A Moscow report said the three-power nuclear test ban talks progressed yesterday, amid widespread belief that success now hinged solely on an East-West non-aggression agreement.

The leading British, American and Soviet negotiators met yesterday for nearly three hours following Friday night's high optimism that a final difference would be solved on Wednesday and a partial test ban agreement initialled in the full glare of publicity.....

The cloak of secrecy surrounding the talks in the 19th century Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs mansion continued last night. Official spokesmen would give no indication of what is holding up agreement.

A two-paragraph communique issued last night—virtually word for word with Tuesday's tripartite communique—said "further progress" had been made by Lord Hailsham, Mr. Averell Harriman and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on reaching agreement on a partial test ban treaty.

The three sides would meet again today, the communique said.

### No Kennedy Trip

Meanwhile, according to AP, a State Department spokesman said Wednesday "there is no indication whatsoever" that President Kennedy will go to Moscow for the signing of a nuclear test ban treaty.

Press Officer Richard Phillips, in making this statement, held open the possibility that Secretary of State Dean Rusk will go to the Soviet Capital for the signing of the treaty whose conclusion appears near.

(Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JULY 25, 1963

SECURITY COUNCIL  
DEBATE

The Portuguese suggestion to the United Nations Security Council last night to invite several African states to send representatives to Portuguese territories in Africa, in no way answers the basic question, or helps the situation as charged by the African states. The situation has caused a threat to world peace. The Portuguese Foreign Minister has claimed that progressive movements are being undertaken by his government in its African holdings, and that the situation is not as bad as pictured by the African states. What he said last night is contrary to reports which have been submitted by the various United Nations committees which, incidentally, were not allowed by Portugal to visit its African territories. These reports have been based on U.N. investigations conducted in the countries adjoining Portuguese territories. Portugal even had refused to provide the U.N. with information on its African holdings. And now all of a sudden Portugal has made a proposal asking several African states to inspect the situation for themselves. That a fighting and strong nationalistic movement is going on in these territories cannot be denied by Portugal. Even in Portuguese Guinea, it was reported by the Defence Minister of Portugal, fighting and armed bands had been witnessed. Portugal has been sending large groups of troops and great quantities of arms to its territories to quell the "rebellion."

Even if the situation is as rosy in these territories as the honourable Foreign Minister of Portugal has suggested, can it be denied that these territories are not living under colonial rule? The Africans want freedom and their own national governments. Food, clothing and shelter cannot and should not take the place of the inalienable right of men and nations to freedom. The speech by the Portuguese Foreign Minister last night was indeed a regrettable one since it made no reference to the freedom for African territories.

## TEXT OF DR. POPAL'S SPEECH BEFORE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE



Dr. Popal Delivering his speech.

Addressing the 8th annual Conference of Central and Provincial Directors of Education, which was opened at Kabul Cinema on Tuesday, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, after welcoming the Directors to the Conference, said:

"Considering the great importance of education for a country and the interest shown by all classes of the people in educational affairs, it is impelling for me to exchange views with you on the future plans, projects and programmes of education and the progress made in this sphere with your co-operation. It is particularly noteworthy that in the present-day world educational problems and programmes are so closely intertwined with economic, social and cultural affairs in the countries concerned that they cannot be separated from each other. By keeping in view the rapid and radical social changes and the extraordinary rate of progress in other countries, we, too, are compelled to constantly review and reconsider our own educational programme by taking advantage of the views of knowledgeable persons and those who are concerned with social affairs. If must also be stated that social and educational problems cannot be solved without the co-operation of all classes of the people and consultations with those who are actually involved in these matters."

It is pleasing to see that this co-operation on the part of the public is growing every year and now, when they surrender their children to the school, they are ready to assist it in solving educational problems.

The keenness of the public in schooling is so great that, unfortunately, we cannot meet all their wishes. Today, the people are not satisfied with lower-grade at present when a sort of move-

ment and desire for work is noticed in every country and all are endeavouring to take advantage of scientific and technological advances which have been achieved. Now that the situation in all countries is changing with amazing speed, the masses are compelled to fall in step with common trends and movements otherwise they will be decimated spiritually and materially. Elements, which are alive and active and heed Time's bugle call, are the country's youth, who can adapt themselves to social, educational and economic changes and trends in the world. Similarly, the institutions, which develop a lively and active spirit among youth, are the educational establishments. I must, however, explain that such establishments are not limited to the Ministry of Education because in improving the social situation all agencies, Ministries and the people themselves are involved.

In view of these facts, it is imperative that educational programmes should be constantly reviewed in a constructive manner and contacts between the Departments of the Ministry of Education and other organizations responsible for social affairs should not be severed because exchange of views, discussions and negotiations are the best ways for promoting co-operation. It will give us pleasure if, this year too, you would present reports of the progress of the educational plan, educational activities and increasing public co-operation in the provinces. We shall try to give you a chance of meeting responsible personalities during your stay in Kabul: this will enable you to get acquainted with the general plans of the various Ministries and the future projects of the Ministry of Education.

By glancing twice on our general situation, we shall see that our previously-set goals are not enough to solve our current problems. In the past we had desired to live a quiet and contented life in a restricted atmosphere and, therefore, the incentive for work and effort was non-existent. Similarly, a small degree of literacy was considered enough qualification. To prepare for such a life, the village schools etc. were quite enough and if the people demand such a demand is quite natural and logical because futuristic trends and requirements have turned them into realists who know that modern life is not possible with mediocre means. It is of particular importance for the Ministry of Education.

During these meetings the directors will be able to exchange views with experts and submit a report of educational activities in their respective provinces during the past twelve months. They will also submit an educational programme for the next twelve months.

Last year these meetings lasted two weeks. The first week was spent at the Ministry's headquarters and the second week in the Institute of Education.

This year, too, the editorial said, the directors of education from the provinces will be able to follow a similar programme. The exchange of views and observations they make in the capital will certainly help them in working with more initiative when they return to their respective provinces.

Such exchanges of opinion and consultations are very popular in the outside world, since they are useful and serve as a safety valve against the wrong decision.

This trend is becoming popular in this country as well. The Ministry of Press and Information is also inviting the provincial directors of press to the capital. They will attend special meetings to learn more about printing, make up etc. Special seminars will be conducted with the aid of experts in journalism.

In conclusion the editorial suggested that other ministries, too, should follow this trend and invite their provincial directors to the capital. This will be in keeping with our efforts to establish democracy in the country, because consultation and pooling of opinions is an integral part of any democratic system.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled 'A Ray of Light in the World Political Atmosphere'. The editorial referred to the test ban talks in Moscow among representatives of the three powers, and the fact that so far the talks are proceeding smoothly.

After emphasizing the importance of a test ban treaty and the fact that the people of the world are anxiously waiting the signing of such a treaty, the paper expressed the hope that the favourable trend of the Moscow discussions may lead to a test ban accord, and in turn may provide the basis for solving a number of other vital international problems.

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Kabul  
Programme

THURSDAY

## 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:

3-30-4 p.m.  
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 6-37-6-40;  
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-  
7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25  
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

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:  
KABUL-MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR-KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 16-00

SATURDAY  
DEPARTURES:  
KABUL-KANDAHAR  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL-DELHI  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL-BEIRUT  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL-MAZAR  
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:  
MAZAR-KABUL  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

INDIAN AIRLINES  
DELHI-AMRITSAR-KABUL:  
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Important  
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041

Airport 24731-24732  
22318

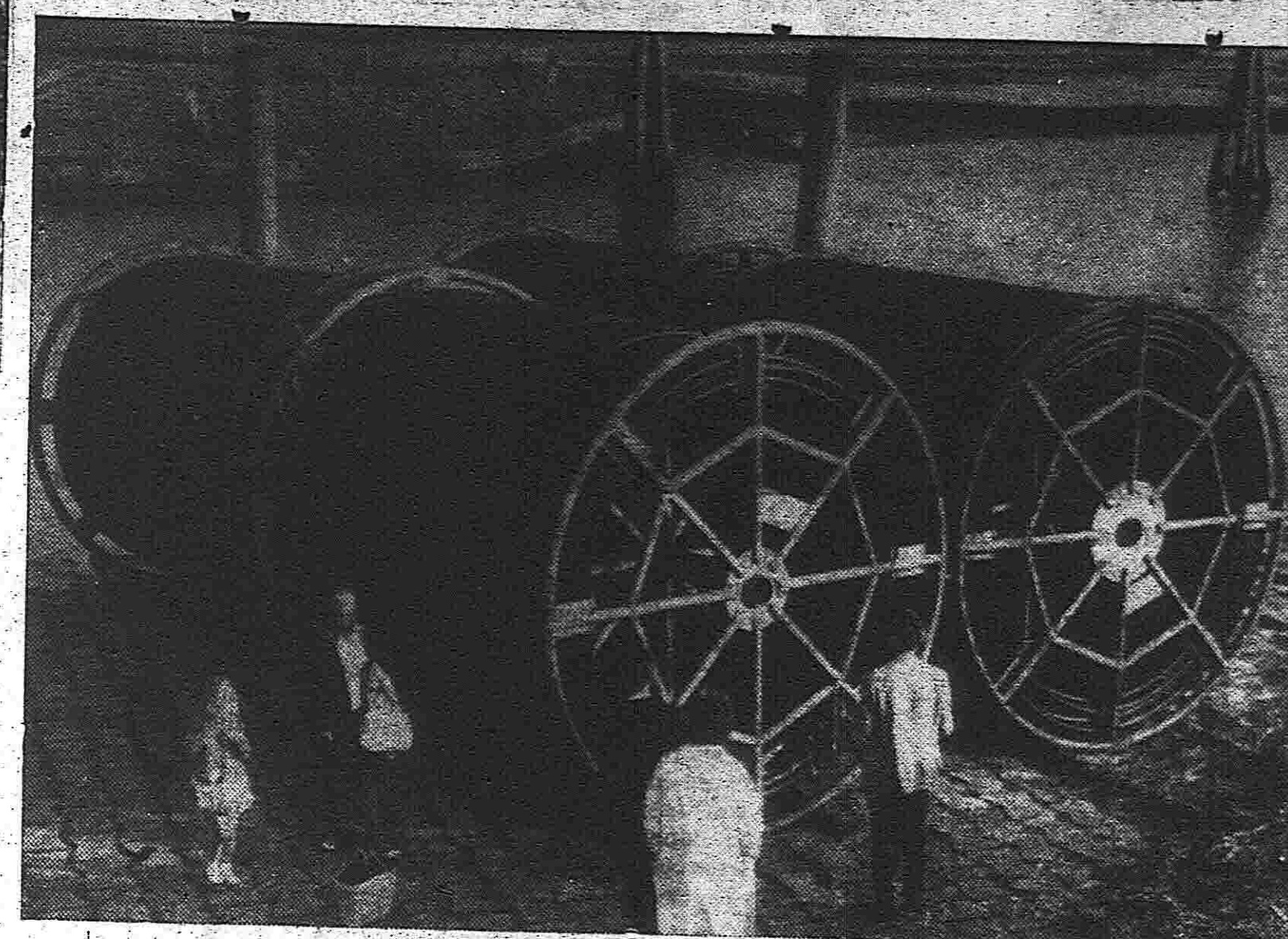
Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273  
Mir Wais Phone No. 20583  
Barai Phone No. 20523

Ansari Phone No. 20520  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

FRIDAY  
Watan Phone No. 21026  
Parsa Phone No. 24222  
Malwand Phone No. 20580  
Naway Phone No. 20587

## ISLAND WITHOUT DRINKING WATER



Islands without drinking water are the Halligen, the nine North Frisian marshy islands off the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein in the north of Federal Germany. These islands have always had to be supplied with drinking water from the mainland. This was formerly very awkward, as the

water for men and animals had to be transported in barges. Modern technology has now simplified this considerably. A plastic water-pipe 8 km. long will soon be laid through the shallow coastal waters first of all to the two Halligen of Langeness and Oland. The whole 8,000

m. of plastic piping is rolled up on 4 drums (photo) on the Hauke Haien polder, from which it will be laid. Then at least two of the Halligen will be connected with the mainland water supplies. The other will later receive direct water supplies in the same manner from the mainland.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND  
EXPERIMENTATION

## Orchards and Nurseries:

In order to improve fruit production, experimental orchards were established: three near Kabul and one in Jalalabad. Progress was also shown in other experimental farms and stations. At Aliabad Farm seeds of apple, pine, apricot, and cypress were planted. At Gozargah Farm apricot stones and seeds of acacia, cypress and jasmine were sown. At Gullbagha station jalgosa (pine) seeds were sown and 800 apricot and apple trees were grafted. At Baghlan Farm a number of fruit trees and ornamental trees were planted. The nurseries of the Ministry of Agriculture grew a large number of trees and plants for distribution.

7. Sericulture:  
Sericulture has been practised in Afghanistan since ancient times; its dry climate being ideal for the mulberry tree and the silk-worm alike. Modernisation is the crying need of this industry.

During the Plan period, considerable progress was made in introducing better methods of sericulture. Better silk-worm eggs and improved varieties of grafted mulberry trees were distributed to the farmers. A number of sericulture stations were established in the provinces of Kabul, Pervan, Panjshir, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Badakhshan and Kandahar, where silk-worms were produced in large quantities.

## PART II

About 15,000 grafted mulberry plants and 28,000 tins of silk-worm eggs (each tin weighing 12 grams) were distributed to the farmers during the Plan period.

8. Poultry:  
Poultry keeping is an important subsidiary occupation and source of income for the farmer. The Plan's recommendations for poultry development centred on the improvement of breeds and their multiplication.

Substantial progress was made towards the achievement of the above mentioned goal of the Plan. A poultry centre was established at Beni Hissar, near Kabul, where a large number of eggs, chickens and ducks improved varieties were produced for distribution to farmers.

9. Forests:  
Forests, according to incomplete data, occupy an area of one million hectares. Deforestation has been going on in Afghanistan for centuries and what at one time were extensive forests have now been reduced to scattered bushy stands. Until recently, no organized effort was made to prevent the destruction of forests and to replenish what man had so wantonly taken away from them.

The depletion of forests has aggravated the fuel problem (even now wood remains the largest source of heat for domestic use) and led to serious erosion and aspects of forest growth.

flooding, to the great detriment of agriculture. The immediate and pressing task is to protect the existing forests, by safeguarding against encroachment and by introducing scientific methods of forest exploitation.

The Plan addressed itself principally to this basic task of cutting current losses, and recommended that the Mandahir forest in the southern province be declared an experimental forest and exploited with modern equipment and technique. It also suggested the institution of a proper training programme for foresters and government personnel.

The principal activities in respect of forest development during the Plan period were plantation of trees, grafting of olive trees and conversion of waste land into forests; actual achievement being:

Trees planted (000) 889  
Grafting of olive trees (000) 11  
Production of Jalalabad eucalyptus nursery (000 trees) 300  
Waste land converted into forests (hectares) 60  
Moreover, afforestation on modern lines was undertaken in certain regions of the country (e.g. Maimana) and certain forests, particularly the pistachio forests in the Herat province, were put under custody. Important investigations were also initiated to study certain technical aspects of forest growth.

Future Planes  
Might Have  
Flapping Wings

Scientists have arrived at the conclusion that the finch—a poor flier though it is—would, if magnified to the size of an airplane, prove to be 50 per cent more economical.

This seemingly paradoxical fact was proved as follows. Knowing that finches usually fly only over land, scientists caught them twice on a route passing along a narrow passage in the Baltic. The birds were weighed and released.

Calculating the loss of fat—the birds' "fuel"—in relation to distance and unit of weight (Just as fuel expenditure is calculated in relation to distance and payload for planes), they have established, for the first time, the efficiency of the birds flight.

Until now, there has been a multitude of theories and estimates, but all of them speculative. The data obtained by the experiment provide at last a solid foundation for the theory of the flapping wing.

The air resistance forces, which act on the stationary wing of an aircraft, are far from indifferent to flying creatures. Due to a special, wave-like movement of the wing, the onrushing air actually supports the bird instead of interfering with its movement and even creates an additional lift.

This is the first basic thesis of the theory of the "flapping flight", which is now being developed by scientists. The second thing on which biologists can now bravely insist is that a decisive role in a bird's flight belongs to the elasticity of its flying mechanism.

Special experiments have shown that the bird's feathers yield to the onrushing air and extinguish the vortices, which are caused by its resistance, prevent them from developing. This creates almost ideal streamlining, of which the builders of aeroplanes underwater craft can only dream.

In a talk to a Tass correspondent one of the authors of this theory, Nikolai Kokshaisky, said that one more basic proposition can be formulated in the following way:

The feathers of the bird's wing, it was found, control the air currents. They choose and direct the air streams in the direction which is most suitable for the flight.

This effect, carefully traced by specialists, can apparently be of interest for aircraft building. Thus, a complete theory of bird flight is taking shape. Engineers believe that it is called upon to play an important role in the development of flying machines of the near future.

Free Exchange  
Rates At Da  
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 25.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates In Afghani (cheque)

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.

Af. 1250 per Deutsche Mark.

Af. 11,6414 per Swiss Franc.

Af. 10,1214 per French Franc.

Af. 750 per Indian Rupee

(cash)

Af. 740 per Indian Rupee

Af. 760 per Indian Rupee

(cheque)

Af. 760 per Indian Rupee

## Blondie By Chis Young





(Contd. from page 2)

Bank and Council of Europe. England's contribution in grant aid alone amounts to 36 million dollars. The United States has offered more than 12 million dollars in assistance.

While Cyprus' main exports are minerals and agricultural products, the islanders still import more than they send out.

The imbalance of trade amounted to about 24 million dollars last year. They hope to manufacture more of their own goods to offset this.

Also propping the Cypriot economy are the big British army and air force bases on the Island. The cry once heard throughout the Island, "Tommy, go home," is sounded no more. If things look so rosy why the anxiety?

"We're a minority on the Island," said Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, Turkish Cypriot Vice President. "We are in danger...there could be a bloodbath."

Dr. Kuchuk said the Turks in Cyprus and in Turkey would fight revision of the constitution. He particularly wants separate Turkish and Greek Councils "to protect us...our rights."

When told the Greeks say separate Councils won't work, he snapped: "How do they know? They really haven't been given a fair trial."

Dr. Kuchuk claims that President Makarios is steering a more neutral course for one reason only:

"To win Greek-Cypriot support from the non-aligned countries if the London Agreements and the constitution ever come up in the United Nations."

President Makarios, on the other hand, says that Cyprus is Western oriented but it is his home that a non-alignment policy will make the Island a "meeting place between the East and the West."

"We want to collaborate with the Greeks," says Dr. Kuchuk. "We hope the municipalities issue can be solved..."

"But it's possible we might ask for partition of the Island."

He charged that a strong EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Combatants) movement still exists on the Island. "And the Greeks have guns," he said. "They control the customs and we can't import as much as one pistol."

The Greeks scoffed at this. "Don't worry, the Turks are armed all right. They have guns."

Dr. Kuchuk summed up the situation with these words: "Up until now I have always been optimistic. Now I'm pessimistic." —(AP).

## Home News In Brief

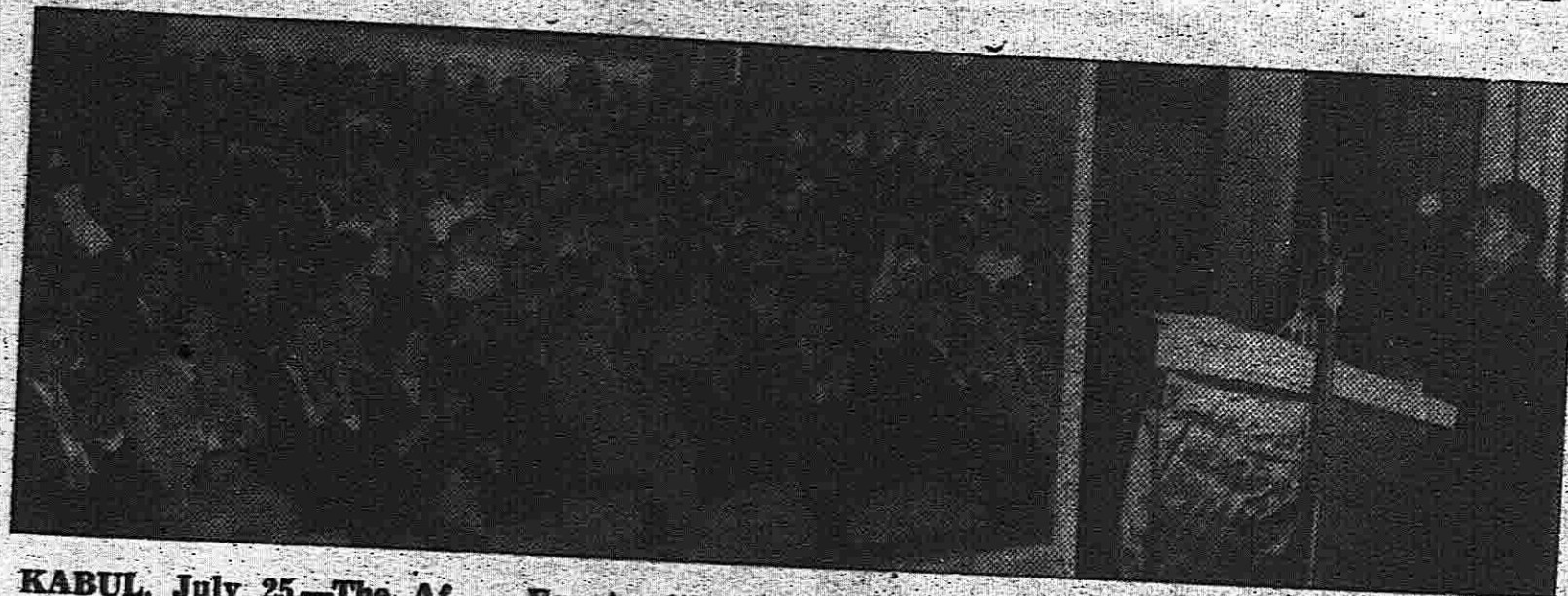
### National Employment Centres Activities

KABUL, July 25.—The National Employment Centre at the Ministry of Mines and Industries announces that the number of persons applying for jobs during the month of Saratan this year had gone up by twenty five per cent as compared with the same month the previous year.

The announcement adds that one hundred persons were placed in jobs by the centre during the past month. Thirty seven per cent of these were office personnel and 63 per cent skilled labourers aged between 25 and 50 years.

JALALABAD, July 25.—Dr. Abdurrahman Hakimi, Chief of the Public Health Department in the Ministry of Public Health, accompanied by an American medical team arrived in Jelalabad on Monday to inspect the civil hospitals for men and women and discuss the situation with the provincial Director of Public Health. The visitors returned to Kabul the same evening.

## FUNCTION TO OBSERVE UAR NATIONAL DAY



KABUL, July 25.—The Afghan-UAR Friendship Society Celebrated the UAR National Day in a function held at the Kabul Nandari yesterday. Professor Khalilullah Khalili, a member of the society, presided over the meeting.

Messrs. Dawi, Maiwandwal, Rishteen and Seerat delivered speeches on the long cultural and friendly relations between Afghanistan and

Egypt with a special reference to the role played by Sayyed Jamaluddin Afghan in pioneering the freedom movement in the Middle East.

Mr. Abu Shadi, the UAR Ambassador at the Court of Kabul expressed his gratitude for warm sentiments of the audience and hoped for even closer ties between Afghanis-

tan and the United Arab Republic.

The function ended with a concert by artistes of radio Kabul. It was attended by head and members of the society and members of the Ministries of Education and Press and Information.

In the picture Professor Khalili is delivering his speech.

## Cuba Confiscates American Havana Embassy Building

### STATE DEPT. ASKS SWITZERLAND TO GET FULL REPORT ON ACTION

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, (AP).—

A U.S. State Department spokesman said Wednesday that the Cuban Government has taken an apparently unprecedented act by seizing the American Embassy building in Havana.

Press Officer Richard Phillips said the United States has asked the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Cuba, to get a full report on the Cuban action.

Even though the United States and Cuba have broken off diplomatic relations and withdrawn their staffs, the tall U.S. Embassy Building in Havana remains U.S. territory and is used by the Swiss in their work in looking after U.S. affairs, Mr. Phillips said.

Other State Department officials said they knew of no case in history where one power had confiscated the embassy of another.

Under the rules of diplomatic immunity, a part of international law, the embassy properties are regarded as a form of extension of the territories of the countries represented and are immune from arbitrary seizure.

The U.S. officials said that even during World War II, the Nazis did not seize the American Embassy in Berlin nor did the United States take over the German Embassy here. Both sides left their property in the hands of neutral caretakers.

The Cubans have an embassy building in Washington which has been looked after by the Czechoslovakians, who represent Cuban interests in the United States.

Mr. Phillips said he did not know what the U.S. Government could do to get its Havana embassy back. Other authorities

### KHAIRZADAH RETURNS FROM FILM FESTIVAL

KABUL, July 25.—Mr. Faiz Mohammed Khairzadah, Director of the Institute of Theatrical Arts and Mr. Mohammad Akbar Shalezi, head of the cinematography Department in the Ministry of Press and Information who had gone two weeks ago to Moscow to participate in the International Film Festival returned to Wednesday morning.

KANDAHAR, July 25.—The Japanese medical team, headed by Assistant Professor Toni Tarwaito arrived in Kandahar on Sunday and inspected the local civil hospital, the Malaria Institute and its laboratories on Monday.

The visitors said they were impressed by the work done by the Institute.

## Cultural Pact Between China And Cuba Signed

TOKYO, July 25, (AP).—Cuba and People's Republic of China signed a cultural co-operation agreement for 1963 in Peking Wednesday, the New China News Agency reported.

An Agency broadcast said that under the plan, China will invite a Cuban folk art group to China in the last quarter of the year, while Cuba will invite a Chinese acrobatic group to perform in Cuba. Students will be exchanged.

Exhibitions and film weeks will also be held in the two countries and publications, films, phonograph records and reference material in the field of culture will be exchanged.

Meanwhile, a Cuban trade delegation led by Juan Blasco, Secretary for Propaganda and Culture of the National Trade Union of Bank and insurance workers, arrived in Peking, the Agency said.

## Portugal Expelled From United Nations Economic Commission For Africa

GENEVA, Thursday, July 25, (DPA).—

THE United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has expelled Portugal from the Economic Commission for Africa.

The expulsion resolution, proposed by Senegal and Ethiopia, was approved here last night by seven votes for, none against and 11 abstentions.

Senegalese representative Ousman Soce Diop said the resolution was introduced because Portugal had refused to grant self-determination and independence to the colonies under its administration.

Countries voting for expulsion were Senegal, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, India and Jordan.

Countries abstaining were: Britain, Uruguay, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, El Salvador, United States, France, Italy and Japan.

The US representative, Ambassador Jonathan Bingham, said the United States abstained because "we are opposed in principle to expulsion from United Nations bodies of members because of disagreement with their policies."

Following the vote to expel Portugal, the Council turned to a series of resolutions and amendments relating to South Africa.

The Council defeated an Ethio-

pian and Senegalese resolution to deprive South Africa of membership in the ECA by a tie vote of six for, six against and six abstentions.

After prolonged debate the Council accepted a United States motion to suspend discussion of the South African question with the hope that a compromise could be reached.

The Security Council then suspended further meetings on the situation in Portuguese territories until tomorrow.

The decision not to meet today followed an apparently unsuccessful effort by African complainants against Portugal to arrive at agreement on a draft resolution to present to the Council. Several Council members want to know just what action the Africans are proposing before they make statements on the issue.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE FLYING SAUCERS**, with translation in Persian, starring: Hugh Marlowe, Joan Taylor and Donald Curtis.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **WALLAH KIA BAT HAI**, starring: Benaroy, Shimi Kapoor and Singh.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **YASMEEN**, starring: Vyjayanthimala, Sorish and Maouty.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BURMA ROAD**, starring: Kum Kum, Sheikh Mukhtar and Ashok Kumar.

## PORTUGAL'S AFRICAN TERRITORIES

(Contd. from page 1)

territories. But he did not give the guarantees of self-determination the Africans had asked.

Privado Jimenez of the Philippines told the Council Portugal's colonial policy had been "a serious concern to the General Assembly" as early as 1955.

Mr. Jimenez said the increasing resistance to Portuguese rule in Africa seemed to stem from (1) "the unenlightened colonial policy of Portugal and (2) the desire of people in these territories to be independent."

The Filipino delegate said Portugal's policy of assimilation of overseas inhabitants "has disfigured and maimed their cultural personality."

"We honestly believe," he said, "that Africans must be given the opportunity to develop their own culture..."

Spain meanwhile denied a report relayed to the Council by Soviet Chief delegate Nikolai A. Fedorenko Tuesday that Spanish soldiers were serving in Africa "to crush the national liberation movement," specifically in Portuguese Guinea.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs. "ARIANA"

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## RADIO KABUL ANNOUNCES

### Concert Programme

SUNDAY JULY 28

1. Antonio Vivaldi—1st movement (Allegro) of Concerto Grosso in a—minor, opus no. 3 part 8.
2. Ludwig Van Beethoven—Symphony no. 1 in C—Major opus no. 21 movements: Adagio molto, Allegro con brio—Andante cantabile con moto—Menuetto—Adagio, Allegro molto e vivace.
3. Maurice Ravel—La Valse.