

9-30-1963

Kabul Times (September 30, 1963, vol. 2, no.175)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +26°C.
Minimum +6°C.
Sun sets today at 5-50 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-57 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 175

KABUL, MONDAY,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1963 (MIZAN 7, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

FFS To Campaign Against Ben Bella 3,000 People Demonstrate Peacefully In W. Algeria

ALGIERS, Sept. 30, (AP).—

THE clandestine Front of Socialist Forces (FFS) announced Sunday night it is starting an intensive fight against the Government of President Ahmed Ben Bella.

The announcement was made by leaders of the opposition group shortly after crowds of angry Berbers filled the streets of several towns in greater Kabylia shouting "down with Ben Bella."

Leaders of the FFS, who met in a farmhouse surrounded by armed guards outside Algiers, said underground combat groups now exist throughout Algeria.

A proclamation issued by the FFS called the Ben Bella regime "illegal" and said:

"We undertake a struggle against this government in every possible way. This government is leading Algeria toward Fascism."

Among the members of the Secret Central Committee who met were two deputies of the National Assembly and officers of the Wilaya (zone) number four which resisted Ben Bella's takeover after independence. Wilaya number four bordered the grand Kabylia Wilaya number three.

Earlier Sunday, government troops and police sealed all roads leading to the Kabylia mountains in an effort to halt the spreading of the revolt.

Some 3,000 persons led by dissident Parliament Deputy Hocine Ait Ahmed demonstrated peacefully in Kabylia's capital of Tizi Ouzou. The area's troop commander, Colonel Mohand Ou el Hadj, took part in the demonstration.

Sunday night in a dramatic broadcast to the nation, President Ben Bella relieved Ou el Hadj of his command and called on commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the seventh region to take orders only from the Ministry of Defence in Algiers.

A spokesman for the FFS said mass demonstrations also took place in the towns of Michelet, Dra el Mizan and Fort National, the traditional stronghold of the opposition.

The FFS spokesman stressed, however, that "this is not a regional and ethnic movement. Demonstrations were staged in Kabylia for logistic and human reasons. But our organization exists all over Algeria."

He said guerrilla groups consisting of army deserters and former fighters as well as civilian volunteers exist throughout Algeria.

Newsman drove to the meeting point under escort through night fog shrouding the fertile Mitidja plain. The cars had their headlights turned off as they drove along winding dirt roads.

Armed men stood behind palm trees. Later, newsmen were led by men carrying submachineguns through orchards and vineyards into a farmhouse where most of the FFS leaders were assembled.

The spokesman for the clandestine group said there was no "single leader but joint leadership."

The aims of the movement are

"scientific socialism," he said.

"The FFS is a front of union of all Algerians without any discrimination," the spokesman said. The fight of the organization will include all fields "with preference for political action. But against any violence by the government, we will react with violence," he said.

The spokesman said that Ait Ahmed, who led Sunday's demonstration in Tizi Ouzou, "is not the leader but one of the leaders."

He indicated that contact apparently has been established with other Algerian opposition politicians now in exile.

He did not mention them by name.

The Kabylia and particularly the Tizi Ouzou demonstrations were the first major proof of the simmering revolt in the greater Kabylia area, inhabited by about one-fifth of the Algerian population.

Noor Ali Returns From ECAFE Meeting On Trade

KABUL, Sept. 30.—A delegation led by Dr. Noor Ali, President of the Chambers of Commerce, which had gone to attend an ECAFE sponsored commercial conference in Bangkok returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon. The conference started on September 16 and lasted for eight days.

On arrival, Dr. Noor Ali told a Bakhtar Reporter that the conference discussed the following main items.

(1) Foreign trade and its relation with planning for economic development.

(2) Import-export estimates of the ECAFE member countries until 1980.

(3) Expanding exports and regulating imports.

Dr. Noor Ali added that the purpose of the conference was also to exchange views on increasing trade between ECAFE member countries and to prepare for coming World Trade Conference.

Eiselin Climbs 3 Hindukush Peaks, Dhaulagiri. Conqueror Describes Climb

KABUL, Sept. 30.—The conqueror of Dhaulagiri of Himalaya, Mr. Eiselin has returned to Kabul after climbing successfully three Hindukush peaks. He spent 28 days in the north leading a Swiss team.

Ismarai Kasi, an Afghan mountaineer also accompanied the expedition. He climbed 6,500 metres of the Seerat peak which is

altogether 7,038 metres high and thus became the first Afghan to climb this altitude.

The Swiss mountaineers praised the co-operation of the local inhabitants, describing them kind and hospitable.

A number of Afghans accompanied the Swiss mountaineers up to an altitude of 5,200 metres.

The expedition put up four



From left to right: Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador, Prime Minister Dr. Yousuf and Dr. Humayun Kabir, the Indian Minister of Education.

160 KILOMETRES OF KABUL-KANDAHAR ROAD MACADAMISED

Azim Inspects Activities

KABUL, Sept. 30.—

BRIGADIER General Mohammad Azim, the Acting Minister of Public Works, inspected the construction activities at the first portion of the Kabul-Kandahar highway and expressed satisfaction at the progress made.

The road has a total length of 481 kilometres of which 160 metres have been macadamised, 120 kilometres paved and the rest is ready for macadamising.

Engineer Mairajuddin Noori, chief of the Kabul-Kandahar Highway project, said that construction work on the highway has been divided into six sections. The first section extending from Kabul to Shaikhabad, stretching sixty five kilometres incorporates four large bridges and 160 culverts.

Work on this section of the highway, he added, would be completed at the beginning of next summer.

The second section of the highway extends from Kandahar towards Kabul for 120 kilometres. This section which incorporates eight large bridges, two dykes and 384 culverts has been fully paved.

Work on the remaining sections, he added, is in the preliminary stages.

Anas Returns From Bulgarian Tour

KABUL, Sept. 30.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education, who had gone to Bulgaria on a three week official visit returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

On arrival at the airport he expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded him by the Bulgarian government and people and praised that country's progress towards industrialization and developing tourism.

Soviet Message On Laos Not Wholly Accepted To U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 30, (Reuter).—Britain has told the Soviet Union that a draft message dealing with recent alleged attacks by Laotian right-wing troops on left-wing troops is not completely acceptable to her, an authoritative source said here yesterday.

The Soviet Union told Britain last Tuesday that the draft message should be sent to the leaders of the three political factions in Laos—Neutral, Right-Wing and Pathet Lao—and to the Indian Chairman of the International Control Commission.

The source said that in the British view the Soviet draft prejudged the issue.

TALKS WITH POLISH LEADERS

WARSAW, Sept. 30, (AP).—East German Communist Party and Government Leader Walter Ulbricht continued political and economic talks Sunday with top Polish officials.

Mr. Ulbricht and his delegation were entertained at a state dinner in Poland's Belweder Presidential Palace Sunday night.

Dr. Humayun Meets Prime Minister

KABUL, Sept. 30.—The Indian Minister of Education Dr. Humayun Kabir met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Sadarat Palace yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dhamija, the Indian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul was also present during the meeting.

Mr. Mohammad Nowroz, President of the Afghanistan Friendship Society gave a luncheon at the Spozhmai Restaurant in honour of Dr. Humayun Kabir. The function was attended by Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, members of the Society, some members of the ministries of Press and Information and Education and the Indian Ambassador.

Yesterday morning Dr. Kabir visited the Malalay and Zarghoona girl schools, the Mechanical and Ghazi high schools. Later in the afternoon the Indian Minister saw different sections of Kabul Museum, where he also signed the special book.

Soviet Delegation Praises Malaria Eradication Plan

KABUL, Sept. 30.—The Soviet medical delegation left Kabul for the USSR yesterday morning. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr. Abdul Kayeum Rasool, the Deputy Minister and officials of the Ministry of Public Health and members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

The head of the delegation Mrs. Mutina Lida expressed delight in being able to see some of Afghanistan's medical establishments and praised the progress made here in the field of medicine and specially in eradicating malaria, small-pox and tuberculosis.

She added that the rural development programmes is playing an important role in raising the health standard of the rural areas.

She also expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality of the government and people of Afghanistan.

Bajawar To Continue National Struggle

KABUL, Sept. 30.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that on September 24 a large Jirga was held at Hilal Khail Charmang, which was attended by elders, learned figures dignitaries and a large number of Charmang nationalists.

After listening to a number of speeches the jirga resolved to continue the national struggle with unity and would give every sacrifice for the realization of the rights of the Pakhtunistan nation.

KABUL, Sept. 30.—The National Assembly's Commission for Foreign Affairs discussed the treaty concerning the delimitation of the border between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China which was initiated here recently.

Similarly the Budget and Finance Commission summoned Mr. Ziaee the Deputy Minister of Finance to answer questions related to income tax and the regulations concerning land registration.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

TALKS BETWEEN 3 BIG
MINISTERS

The Three Big powers foreign ministers began a series of meetings in New York on Saturday. These meetings which are taking place in the wake of a limited test ban agreement recently concluded in Moscow are expected to bring about further thaw in international relations.

Remarks by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain after their first meeting have been cautious and hopeful. They have agreed to hold another meeting in the next few days and have refrained from making any statement which might possibly spoil the favourable atmosphere created as the result of East-West agreement on a limited test ban treaty.

It should be remembered that after 1959 when the foreign ministers of the Three Big met in Geneva, this is the first meeting of its kind held ever since. To provide for an atmosphere under which such a meeting could have taken place usefully needed this much time and hard work and therefore it is very important to watch that no action or movement on the part of powers concerned dispel the hopes for a further improvement in East-West relations.

As to what will be the points on which the three powers will agree first, as pointed out by the foreign ministers of these powers themselves, is premature to predict at this juncture. Certainly there are issues related to disarmament, reducing tension in Europe, co-operation in outer space, and East-West trade about which they can reach an understanding. Both sides have issues and proposals in mind which they would like to explore in these series of talks and find out whether an agreement is possible or not. But it should be said at the outset that no issue dealt with in these talks is simple or easy to tackle. They are all complicated. Therefore no one should expect any dramatic result just the right away. The world at large should work hard to reach un-

SIZE-UP OF OUR FIVE-YEAR PLANS THE LANGUAGE

PRESS

AT A GLANCE

I am back in my beloved country after an absence of nearly twelve years. My first impression is that of a pleasant surprise. Afghanistan is not only in the grip of hectic economic activities, but its pattern of social and political life are also being modernized on democratic lines. This is as happy as one can expect.

Before the size-up of our five-year plans, I think it informative to shed light on the meaning and concept of planning. The term planning, in theory at least, is to allocate the resources of a society between the various branches of productive activities in such a manner that they will be used to maximum advantage.

In other words, the concept of planning is to equalize private and social marginal products with private and social marginal costs.

Today the phase of economic planning signifies governmental direction of economic activities. It may imply determination by some supreme governmental authority (like in our country the Ministry of Planning) of both the kind and quantity, of economic goods to be produced in a nation. Looking at the phraseology from another angle, we find that it may also be used to point out to some measure of foresight and action exercised by the government in a capitalistic society particularly to ward off disastrous consequences of depressions.

The term "planning", however, usually implies socialist planning, but a planned economy is conceivable within the framework of private enterprise too.

Problems of Planning
The major problems of planning may be cited as:

- (a) fixing of targets and priorities.
- (b) the machinery of planning.
- (c) provision of incentives.
- (d) international economic relations.

In Afghanistan, where its rugged beauty enhances its touristic value, we have additional problems like non-availability of statistical data, non-existence of industrial core and workable infrastructure. So we had to start our five-year plans from the scratch, depending on our own will to succeed in putting our house in order.

Our parliament passed the draft of the first five-year plan in August, 1956. A Directorate of Planning was established to supervise and co-ordinate the various development activities envisaged in the plan were a little more than 11,000 million Afghani, plus foreign exchange to a value of 190 million. The plan period commenced from September 1956 and ran upto September 1961. In this plan great emphasis was placed on the development of agriculture, irrigation, and transport.

Our First Five-Year Plan had in view to increase our national income over the five years by 50 per cent. We have no series of national income estimates published in "Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1954," (vol. V, No. 4, page 57). This source assumes our gross national product in 1953-54 to be 12,500 million Afghani, of which 72 per cent came from agriculture and 64 per cent from manufacturing.

There is no doubt that we have succeeded in achieving the major objectives of our first five-year plans in the shape of boosting up national income, agricultural and industrial products, and standard of living. The strength achieved in the infrastructure sector, power, transport, communications, qualified technical and administrative personnel, will become a firm basis for our future planning activities.

The only thing that can play havoc with the objectives of our plan is the appearance of cracks in our planning machinery. The moment redtapism prevents a single simple instruction of the Ministry of Planning from operation, the whole edifice of our planning will be badly jolted, bring unforeseen consequences covering the whole area of our economic activities. What I mean is not that nothing can go wrong in the planning process, what I mean is that the Planning Ministry should have the final say about how things to be corrected and put into execution.

I am sure that under the enlightened guidance of His Majesty and the energetic efforts of our Prime Minister, many hurdles will be removed and the way cleared for further progress and prosperity.

In future articles I will show the quantitative achievements of our first five-year plans and the objective of our second five-year plans in the light of international possibilities of investment.

On the other hand the editorial appealed to money owners to take the burden of organizing hotels from the government's shoulders.

The ever increasing flow of tourists in a few years time will make it impossible for the present hotel arrangements to cater satisfactorily. And no where in the whole world is the government responsible for running hotels. It is here that well-to-do individuals could do a job for their own good as well as for the good of the country if they invest in hotels.

Khrushchov Assures
Yemen Of
Continued Soviet
Support

ADEN, Sept. 30. (AP).—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov has assured Yemeni President Abdullah Sallal of Soviet Union's "continued support" for his Republican regime, San'a Radio announced Sunday.

The Radio was quoting the Soviet Leader's congratulatory cable to President Sallal on Yemen's Anniversary.

After paying tribute to the Yemeni people's "resistance to imperialist efforts aimed at crushing your most admired struggle to maintain the independence of your country," the Soviet Premier pledged "participation in the battle of building up the new Yemen."

There are more than 1,000 Soviet technicians in Yemen helping the one-year-old Republic with its development projects. At Ta'izz Military School about 23 Soviet instructors are training 300 Yemeni cadets.

Soviet Union's most important aid to Yemen—after the Hodeida seaport, built before the revolution—was the gift of a new international airport at Rahabkha, a few miles north of San'a, which President Sallal formally inaugurated last Friday.

There is no doubt that we have succeeded in achieving the major objectives of our first five-year plans in the shape of boosting up national income, agricultural and industrial products, and standard of living. The strength achieved in the infrastructure sector, power, transport, communications, qualified technical and administrative personnel, will become a firm basis for our future planning activities.

The editorial went on to say, that tourism is a kind of sport and pastime, the more the world makes progress towards peace and tranquility, the more will the people want to travel and see places. This desire is especially strong among rich old men and women. Travel is considered the best past-time in old age. Therefore, tourism has assumed the nature of an industry in our present day world.

Tourist organizations, continued the editorial, are active in all countries in order to divert a greater flow of tourists to their respective lands.

The editorial suggested that our cultural and information offices in Europe, the United States and Cairo, should act on behalf of the Tourist Bureau (until the establishment of separate agencies) in order to attract greater number of tourists to Afghanistan.

Special seasons and occasions in this country should be given full publicity abroad. One such occasion for instance is the great buzkashi game which will be held in the capital on the occasion of His Majesty's birth anniversary.

On the other hand the editorial appealed to money owners to take the burden of organizing hotels from the government's shoulders.

The ever increasing flow of tourists in a few years time will make it impossible for the present hotel arrangements to cater satisfactorily. And no where in the whole world is the government responsible for running hotels. It is here that well-to-do individuals could do a job for their own good as well as for the good of the country if they invest in hotels.

Stressing the importance of national interests vis-a-vis party politics, yesterday's Anis in its editorial referred to the latest sex scandal in Britain known as the Profumo affair, and said: The scandal shook the British Conservative Party and it was feared that the government of Mr. Macmillan may even fall. The British Labour Party leaders made full use of the situation, at the time, in order to gain victory of prestige over the Conservatives.

Recently, Lord Denning, a famous British Judge submitted a report about this scandal which maintains that other members of the British Government were not involved in the scandal and neither was Profumo himself a violator of British Security. This report, continued the editorial, at the time, in order to gain victory of prestige over the Conservatives.

Why is it so? Asked the editorial. Answering the question, it said, because it involved national interests of Britain. Political parties may have serious differences but these differences are of a tactical nature. The ultimate goal, of course, in any party system should be, rational prosperity and well being. This maturity displayed by British leaders can well be utilized by countries newly practicing democracy, concluded the editorial.

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; 3-10 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

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 20121-20123
Police 20607-21123
Traffic 20150-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24733
Airport 22310

Pharmacies

Humayoun Phone No. 20542
Pesarai Phone No. 22819
Sufzada Phone No. 22826
Roshan Phone No. 22646

Three young ladies wearing traditional costumes at the fashion show
AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB
ORGANIZE FIRST FALL SHOW

Mrs. Marxen, modeling a hand quilted Afghan coat. The American Women's Club had their first fall fashion show at the International Club yesterday.

The newly decorated main hall of the Club was full with well-dressed foreign and Afghan ladies and there was an air of excited anticipation as Mrs. Daw, the speaker opened the show. As fall is the time of year when exciting new styles appear in fashion magazines and in store windows and when women look forward to add something new to their winter wardrobes—the Club has done well to show what can be done here in Kabul to meet the season.

The clothes that were modeled were those that can be bought here in the shops and others that

By Our Fashion Critic

were made from local materials. The clothes modeled included skirts, made of dacron and wool, tricot pinpleats, and turban silk-sued cloth, hand-nit wool and mohair blouses and woolen two piece suits for all occasions.

As everyone is anticipating a severe winter and lots of snow this year, Mrs. Dabny Chapman modeled a striking looking ski outfit, stretch pants made of elasticized wool gaberdine and the pullover of sued and nubby wool knit.

Also as no fall fashion is complete without fur coats, two were shown—one a Marino sheep great coat modeled by Mrs. Marxen and the other a beautiful black karakul, both made by Riza from the Cottage Industries.

An article that drew a big applause was a chaparran worn as an evening wrap and made of a beautiful hand quilted material which was said to be 40 years old.

That "something special" of the show were three Afghan traditional costumes from the eastern, Waziri and Kandahari regions and worn very smartly by Miss Nasserine Seraj and Misses Suzi and Roselle Kaghazee.

The show was traditionally ended with a beautiful wedding gown of white lace shimmering with silver threads modeled by Mrs. S. Khalil.

It is envisaged that another fashion show will be held in two months time where we hope more locally made materials would be



Mrs. Khalil, modeling a karakul coat. displayed so as to encourage our textile industries and also those ladies who have not the means to purchase expensive ready made clothes. We wish the American Women's Club every success.

Livestock Co-operative
Launched In Shiberghan

SHIBERGHAN, Sept. 29.—A live-stock Co-operative was launched in Aqcha with an initial capital of 2,300,000 Afghani. Mr. Dilawar, Chief Commissioner of Shiberghan Province explained in a meeting held at the municipal club the advantages of such co-operatives to representatives of farmers and live stock owners.

The Co-operative has 103 members and is run on the basis of a separate operations manual.

MAZAR, Sept. 30.—Nearly two million pieces of Karakul pelt have arrived the sorting depots of the karakul company in Mazar.

These pelts belong to karakul exporters in Mazar, Shiberghan, Maimana and Herat provinces. Nearly one million pieces have been sorted and exported so far.

Killer Gives Story
Of U.S. Organized
Underworld Crime

Joseph Valachi, the kindly looking killer, has given the world a fascinating insight into the structure of organized crime in the United States. He's due to give more details Tuesday.

Two months ago the world at large had never heard of Cosa Nostra, the tightly controlled crime organization whose name is translated as "our thing", and whose discipline is death.

Now Cosa Nostra is a well-known phrase...there are funny cartoons about it in U.S. magazines and Valachi has disclosed intimate details of "family" life.

Three things have come through clearly: The para-military structure of the organization, the slavish respect of the lower members for their superiors, and Valachi's dissatisfaction with the rewards he got as a humble "soldier".

It was this dissatisfaction, coupled with the realization that he had been marked for death as a supposed informer, Valachi said, that led him to decide to tell all.

As so far revealed by Valachi in testimony before the Senate investigations Sub-Committee, here is how Cosa Nostra is set up: At the pinnacle is Vito Genovese, the "boss of all bosses".

He not only is head of his own "family" in New York but is leader of all the other families in Detroit, Los Angeles and elsewhere. Genovese's "family" has about 450 members. Valachi said.

Genovese is now serving a prison term on a Narcotics charge. It was he who gave Valachi the ritual "kiss of death" when they were both in the U.S. penitentiary at Atlanta. This was after Valachi was accused of the most heinous offense in the Cosa Nostra world—talking.

Valachi, in his frantic efforts to avoid being murdered in the penitentiary, went on the offensive and clubbed to death a fellow prisoner he thought was trying to kill him.

It was a case of mistaken identity, but it led to the frightened Valachi's spilling of his whole story of three decades in crime to the authorities.

Beneath the leader of the "family" came the "underbosses". Next in the table of organization were the lieutenants, like "trigger mike" Coppola, who controlled about 60 men. Finally came the "soldiers", like Valachi.

The exaggerated respect paid to the bosses went to the lengths of running to open doors for them, bowing to them, lighting their cigars, and so on.

Even after Genovese had earmarked him for death, Valachi told the Senators. "I always had the highest respect for him. I even stutter sometimes when I talk to him. That's how much I thought of him. I must tell the truth...he stood up for me when I got married."

Throughout his long testimony, Valachi always said the full name, Vito Genovese, another mark of respect. Except once. That was when he said "I told Vito himself. I never earned a nickel with you people!" He said. "Whose fault is that?"

That was one of the reasons Valachi gave for wanting to destroy the leaders of Cosa Nostra—"they were very bad with the soldiers".

"What did I get out of it?" He said. "Nothing but misery." He said he got no out from the mob, only what he "earned" himself in his own business in

(Contd. on page 4)

U.S. Presidential Campaign

Middle Or Late Jan. Time For Goldwater To Say He Is Running Or Not

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, (AP).—U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, considered a leading possibility for the 1964 Republican Party presidential nomination, said Sunday that middle or late January would be "a good time" for him to announce whether he will seek the nomination.

The Arizona Senator acknowledged that his vote against the nuclear test ban treaty, passed by the Senate last week, might hurt him in a political campaign, but he explained his reasoning this way in a taped radio interview:

"I'm convinced a large yield bomb, 50-100 megaton, detonated 100 miles or higher over this country...could put out of operation all of our communications system...and...bring victory of its own... I've felt we had to have more testing to learn about this. I'm convinced the Russians know the answers."

Senator Goldwater discussed at length reports of an explosion in the antarctic about Aug. 3 that some sources thought might have been nuclear in origin. Others said it was a volcanic eruption or collapse of a huge iceberg.

"I think I can say that I believe that the United States sent ships to that area to collect samples to determine if it was a radioactive explosion," he said.

"But to this date I have heard nothing officially saying that it was or wasn't a nuclear-type explosion."

He said the matter was kept so secret "that I was prevented from asking the question in open hearings" of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee. He added he was convinced, however, the disturbance was caused by a volcano.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has said it has no evidence that it was a nuclear explosion, which could have had a serious impact on test ban treaty debate then under way.

Senator Goldwater also said it is "physically impossible" for Congress to approve both the administration's civil rights and tax reduction bills in the time remaining in this session.

Story Of Underworld

(Contd. from page 3)

slot machines, pinballs, and gambling. His best years were when he piled up 150,000 dollars selling black market ration stamps during World War II and "I had to go and get my own stamps".

He received no help from Cosa Nostra when he got in trouble with the law, he said. He had to hire his own lawyer, and his own bondsman.

The only protection the organization afforded was from other mobsters who tried to move in on his rackets. When this happened, Valachi said, the lieutenants instantly invoked the iron discipline of the organization and corrected the situation.

And what did Valachi do in his turn for Cosa Nostra?

"I just go out and kill for them", he said.

Decision On S. Rhodesia Should Be Referred To Commonwealth Premiers

Wilson Says Government Has No Moral Authority To Deal With The Issue

SCARBOROUGH, England, Sept. 30, (AP).—BRITISH Labour Party Leader Harold Wilson Sunday proposed that the future of troubled Southern Rhodesia be referred to a conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers for arbitration and settlement.

He charged that the British government no longer has the moral authority to deal with the explosive problem of Central Africa on its own.

Mr. Wilson urged the British Government and people to "flatly resist" the pressures of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's government on the protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

"They must be an example of progressive self-government. A show window of racial equality," he said. "And a haven of refuge for those who are forced to flee from the oppression of apartheid."

Mr. Wilson was addressing a rally of delegates on the eve of the Labour Party's annual conference and devoted a substantial part of his speech to the affairs of Africa below the Sahara.

Mr. Wilson asserted that on every major issue of freedom in Africa, the Macmillan government "has sided with the Welen-skys, and worse, with the Verwoerds and Salazars. "Now an ultimate decision has to be made in Southern Rhodesia. He said Britain cannot morally give independence to a Southern Rhodesia which denies the vote to 99 per cent of the Africans, outnumbering Europeans 15 to one.

We say to the government, your debts are too great, your moral reserves too low, the problem of Central Africa can no longer be dealt with on a unilateral basis, it must now be referred to the arbitration and good offices of a Commonwealth prime ministers' conference, he said.

Turning to South Africa, Mr. Wilson recalled that last March he pledged a labour government would ban the export of all arms to Verwoerd's race-conscious regime. For this, he said, he was bitterly assailed by the conservatives. But now, the United States has imposed an embargo and so have the French and the socialist governments of Europe.

Mr. Wilson then related the situation in Africa with the race troubles which face the United States: Let us recognize this. There is in Africa now a deep and irreconcilable conflict on the race question, just as in America. The conflict has reached a point where the future of a whole nation depends on the response which it will give to the courage of a President who has forced this issue into the open regardless of short-term political advantage.

"And it is no more possible for us to ignore what is going on in Africa than it is for the Americans to ignore what is going on in Alabama.

"There is no standing aside, no comforting refuge in abstentions or vetoes, we are either against oppression, or we condone it. In these issues, there can be no neutrals, no escape."

Prospects Good To Peacefully Settle Malaysia Dispute

IKEDA IN CANBERRA

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 30, (AP).—Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan arrived from Indonesia Sunday with word that prospects seem good for a peaceful settlement of the crisis surrounding the new nation of Malaysia.

He said talks with President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Diosdada Macapagal of the Philippines convinced him they are eager for another summit conference with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. He said he is sure Tunku Rahman would agree to another meeting with the two opponents of Malaysia.

At the same time, however, Indonesia shipped a special detachment of marines to Indonesian Borneo which borders on the Malaysian States of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo). In Kuching, Sarawak, officials reported about 60 guerrillas from Indonesian Borneo clashed with a 12-man Malaysian border patrol Saturday night. No casualties were reported.

In Jakarta, the official Indonesian News Agency Antara reported 10,000 volunteers are ready for shipment to Borneo to join anti-Malaysian guerrillas in the jungles along the borders of the two Malaysian States.

In contrast to these moves, Indonesian's first Deputy Foreign Minister, Suwito Kusumowidagdo told newsmen in Jakarta the Indonesian Government was considering the possibility of a second Manila summit conference to solve the Malaysia dispute.

Mr. Ikeda told a news conference shortly after arriving in Canberra from Jakarta and Manila that he was optimistic about a peaceful solution to the Malaysian crisis.

I think the prospects are good, he said. "The best way to settle the Malaysian dispute is by friendly co-operation."

The semi-official Japan broadcasting corp, said in Tokyo, meanwhile, that Mr. Ikeda has sent a message to President Kennedy urging the United States not to cut off aid to Indonesia. The radio broadcast also said Mr. Ikeda sent a similar message to Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain. To both Leaders, Mr. Ikeda urged caution in the Malaysia dispute, the broadcast said.

East-West Can Halt Spread Of Nuclear Weapons Says Stevenson

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 30, (AP).—Ambassador Adlai Stevenson said Sunday there is hope for East-West agreement to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, establish fixed observation posts against surprise attack and bar nuclear bombs from outer space.

The U.S. Chief delegate to the United Nations gave that estimate in a New York City television interview one day after attending talks among U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, British Foreign Secretary Lord Home and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

He said the three had discovered a common interest in such steps.

"Many of these things will take long negotiation," Mr. Stevenson went on. "They may have to be referred back to Geneva (the Disarmament Committee). But the Soviets are interested in making progress on them."

As to general disarmament, Mr. Stevenson said he thought the Soviets would like "to have a completely developed plan... before they would agree to any inspection and the West could not accept that."

He said there had been no formal President Charles de Gaulle's "refusal to sign the Test Ban Treaty probably is a preliminary to a refusal to sign an agreement for the non dissemination of nuclear weapons...and this would be very serious indeed."

Mr. Stevenson said an 18-Nation Summit Conference on disarmament proposed by Mr. Gromyko in the U.N. Assembly Sept. 19 "might be a very good thing to have", if the Geneva disarmament talks first gave some promise of agreement.

He said the West had not rejected it altogether, but he added that if it were held without preliminary progress, and failed, that "would have a very depressing effect."

He said there had been no formal Soviet response to President Kennedy's suggestion for a joint U.S.-Soviet moon trip made in the Assembly Sept. 20.

Asked about the prospect that the Soviets would withdraw their forces from Cuba, Mr. Stevenson replied:

"I don't know that they have any forces in the sense of organized military units. I think what they have is training cadres and so on..."

Government Monopolies To Serve As Agent For Volkswagen And Benz

KABUL, Sept. 30.—MR. Muhammadullah Kazimi, President of the Government Monopolies who had gone to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Motokov Company to participate at the international industrial exhibition in Bruno returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

He told a Bakhtar reporter at the airport that on his way back he also visited a West German pump manufacturing company in Frankfurt and the Volkswagen and Benz Automobile manufacturing plants.

He said he discussed with officials of these factories matters of mutual interest and it was agreed that the Govt. monopolies would purchase one hundred Volkswagen cars for the Afghan Air Authority on hire purchase system and has agreed to serve as

an agent for the company. Indamer had so far acted as an agent for Volkswagen.

Full payment will be made in four to five years.

Mr. Kazimi, said that henceforth the monopolies will act as Benz agent in Afghanistan.

He said the monopolies will import Benz cars run on diesel for government offices. They are fifty percent more economical to run as compared with petrol operated cars.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Italian film in English; **MYSTERIOUS SWORDSMAN**, starring: Lattimore, Tamara Lees, Fiorella Mari and Gerard Landry.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **THE TELL-TALE HEART.**

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **GOOD INCIDENT.**

ZAINAB CINEMA
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **NILI ANKHIEN**, starring: Shakila, Helen and Johnney Walker.

The Final Tennis Tournament

The final official tennis tournament was held yesterday afternoon on the lawns of the British Embassy. His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, some ambassadors, President of the Olympic Federation and the Director General of Sports in the Ministry of Education, were among the spectators.

The results of the games played are as follows:

Mens singles: Winner, Mr. O.F. Seraj—runner up Mr. Razaq.

Ladies singles: Winner, Mrs. Clarke—runner up Mrs. Dirnberger.

Ladies doubles: Winners, Mrs. Daw and Mrs. Anderson—runner up Mrs. Deck and Mrs. Reeve.

Trophies at the end of the games were presented to the winners by Mrs. de la Mare.

The mens doubles final will be played on Tuesday afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Tenders Wanted

The Italaf Trade Agency in Kabul has agreed to provide twenty pieces of metal cupboards with four drawers, five typewriters and two accounting machines for the Aliabad Public Health Institute under a separate agreement containing ten clauses.

Individuals and trade agencies capable of procuring the items on a lower price basis may contact the administrative section of the Health Institute in Aliabad until October 9th for more details.