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Kabul Times (October 10, 1963, vol. 2 no. 184)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +22°C.
Minimum +6°C.
Sun sets today at 5:40 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:44 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook
Clear

—Forecast by Air Authority

ARMY AND SERVICE

NOV 1 1963

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 184

KABUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1963 (MIZAN 17, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

President Brezhnev To Arrive Saturday For State Visit

KABUL, October 10.—**PRESIDENT Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is to arrive in Kabul at 11 a.m. Saturday for a five-day state visit to Afghanistan.**

The Soviet statesman will be accompanied by Mr. R. N. Kurbanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbek Socialist Republic; Mr. I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Economic Co-operation; Mr. S. G. Lapin and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. S. F. Antonov, USSR Ambassador in Afghanistan is also a member of the official Soviet party.

Mr. Brezhnev who was born in Ukraine in 1906 is among the veteran Soviet statesmen and Communist Party members. He has finished his education on metallurgy and land organization and reclamation. He joined the Communist Party in 1931 and was the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia from 1946 till 1950. In 1952 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. From 1954-56 he was the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Kazakhstan and was elected as an alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of CPSU in 1956. In 1957 Mr. Brezhnev became a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in 1960 he became the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In 1943 Mr. Brezhnev was given the rank of major general and in 1953 that of lieutenant general. During the war he was with the army in the field as a Deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Southern Front, Chief of the Political Department of the army, Chief of the Political Department of the Fourth Ukrainian Front and a military area.

The Soviet President has been awarded three Orders of Lenin, two orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War, the Order of Bogden Khmelitsky (first class), the order of the Red Star and medals of the USSR. In 1961 the title of Hero of Socialist Labour was conferred on him for his outstanding services in development of rocket engineering and ensuring the successful flight of Soviet man in outer space on board the spaceship (Vostok).

His Excellency Brezhnev's itinerary at the capital includes meetings with His Majesty the King, and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

The Soviet guest will also attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a polytechnic at Kargha and visit various development projects in and around Kabul.

President Brezhnev will attend banquets, receptions, a cultural programme by the Ministry of Press and Information and watch a buzkashi game. (See also p.3)

SHAH ALAMI ARRIVES IN KABUL

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Mr. Abdul Hakim Shahalami, the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow arrived in Kabul yesterday morning to be present during the forthcoming visit to Afghanistan of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Afghan-Soviet Annual Meeting On Plant Pests

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Mr. Drazdov and Mr. Sitlinkov, Soviet Ministry of Agriculture experts on plant protection, arrived in Kabul yesterday morning to take part in the Ministry of Agriculture's 19th Conference on combating plant pests and diseases.

The conference is held every year either in Kabul or Moscow.

In the 12-day conference the issues relating to combating plant diseases and pest plant protection will be discussed; it was to begin today at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Soviet delegates were received at the airport by Mr. Masjidi, Chief of the Department of Animal Husbandry and certain experts of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Delegates To Asian Highway Meeting Arrive In Kabul

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Engineer Mansour Kamgar, an official of the Iranian Ministry of Transport and Engineer Hasimiy, Advisor to the Ministry of Transport of Pakistan arrived in Kabul yesterday morning to attend the meeting on International Highways.

They were met at the airport by Mr. Alefi, Director-General of the Foreign Liaison Office in the Ministry of Planning. The first session of the conference on road-making was opened here today with experts of International Highways participating.

ITALY'S THIRD WORLD HIGHEST DAM COLLAPSES & GIGANTIC FLOODS CRASH ONTO COMMUNITIES

BELLUNO, Italy, Oct. 10, (AP). Authorities reported Thursday that a gigantic flood of water from the Vaiont Dam north of here—the third highest concrete dam in the world—crashed onto communities in the Piave River valley. First reports called it a major disaster.

Communications into the area were completely wiped out.



His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev of USSR

U.S. READY TO SELL WHEAT TO USSR & E. EUROPE NATIONS KENNEDY ALSO TELLS NO SOVIET REPLY YET ON JOINT MOON EXPLORATION

WASHINGTON, October 10, (Reuter).—President Kennedy announced at a press conference yesterday that the United States Government would approve sales of wheat and food grain to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries.

The President said the Soviet Union and various eastern European countries had expressed a willingness to buy from private American grain dealers, at the regular world price, "several million tons of surplus American wheat or wheat flour for shipment during the next several months."

The President said the Eastern bloc countries might also decide to purchase surplus food grains and other agricultural commodities from the United States.

"After consultation with the National Security Council and

informing the appropriate leaders of Congress, I have concluded that such sales by private dealers for American dollars or gold, either cash on delivery or on normal commercial terms, should not be prohibited by this Government."

(Contd. on page 4)

FILM ON THEIR MAJESTIES FRG VISIT SHOWN

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann of the Federal Republic of Germany gave a reception at the Club of the Ministry of Press and Information yesterday evening to show a movie film of the State visit paid by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to the German Republic.

Those present included HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials and members of the Diplomatic corps and their wives.

The movie-film, titled "A Friendly Visit", is in colour and will be exhibited in movie-theatres all over Afghanistan.

Another film, titled "In the Modern Age", depicting the achievements of the Federal Republic, was also shown.

INDIA PROTESTS TO CHINA AND PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—India has protested to China and Pakistan about a recent announcement that they had started erection of boundary markers between Sinkiang and part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan.

The Indian government sent a protest note to Peking dated September 30 and sent a copy with a separate protest to the Pakistan government on October 5.

The protest to Peking said: "The government of India affirms that this fixing of boundary markers on Indian territory by the governments of Pakistan and China is violation of international law and practice in these matters. This conclusive aggressive effort to change the status of Indian Union territory in Jammu and Kashmir and to alter traditional boundaries well established by treaties and custom will never be accepted by the government of India."

Earlier this year, Pakistan and China announced a border agreement which covered territory remaining in Pakistan's hands after the United Nations ceasefire brought an end to the fighting with India over the possession of Kashmir.

Kashmir's Maharajah acceded to India and India claims Pakistan is in illegal occupation of Kashmir territory.

Afghan Red Crescent Sends Message To Cuban Red Cross

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent a telegraphic message to the Cuban Red Cross sympathising with it over the heavy losses inflicted upon Cuba by the hurricane "Flora".

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Mr. Louis Fougere, a French lawyer invited by the Constituent Committee to advise it on the Afghanistan Constitution, arrived in Kabul yesterday. He was met at the airport by Mr. Mohammad Moosa Shafik, the Acting Chief of the Law Department in the Ministry of Justice and the French Ambassador together with officials of the French Embassy in Kabul.

Police here, about 10 miles to the south, first said the 873-foot high dam had collapsed. But later reports said a gigantic landslide rolling off an adjacent mountain had plunged into the reservoir behind the dam, pushing thousands of tons of water over the top.

Longarone, a community of 2,000 people near the dam, was

reported by police here to have been "completely submerged."

The Italian News Agency ANSA said first reports were that at least several scores of people were killed.

Interior Minister Mariano Rumor in Rome ordered all military and police forces in the stricken area to rush to aid of the victims.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES
OCTOBER 10, 1963

U.N. AND APARTHEID

Once again the apartheid policy of South Africa has been brought up to the world forum and General Assembly's Committee on Apartheid has recommended the expulsion of the representative of present South African regime from the United Nations. Also an African member of the United Nations has asked that the credentials of South African envoy to U.N. should be revoked.

The demand for expulsion of present South African regime from the United Nations climaxes a year long efforts by African and some Arab states for the exclusion of that government from many other international gatherings.

Efforts to expel South Africa from international gatherings and organizations were made as the last resort left for Asian and African states which are working with great zeal for equal rights for all peoples and nations of the world. For several years now the United Nations has tried in vain to make the South African government abandon its apartheid policy against non-Europeans. But the Government of Dr. Verwoerd has answered all these demands by negative stands and ever-increasing oppressive measures against the non-European population of that country. For example, right now the South African government is opening massive trials that may wind up in the death of at least thirty leaders of groups opposing apartheid.

It should be remembered that at this juncture of world civilization and international development people cannot sit idle seeing their fellow human beings persecuted and maltreated.

It is our hope that when the world organization votes for the expulsion of South African government from the United Nations, member nations would take its decision seriously and sever their relations with Dr. Verwoerd's government. Because if the United Nations breaks off its relations with South-Africa and some member countries still offer the kind of assistance to the government of decision of the United Nations.

FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE TO THE LANGUAGE
BE PRESENTED IN MANKIND'S
INTEREST
TEXT OF PAZHWAQ'S SPEECH TO
U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. President, all the distinguished speakers who have preceded me in this General Debate, have referred to the new developments which distinguish the favourable atmosphere inaugurating this session. The Afghan Delegation welcomes these developments most heartily. In a world and in circumstances in which no nation, large and powerful, or weak and small, can expect to fill its national aims except in conditions of peace and co-operation among nations, and there is no alternative to peaceful co-existence for anyone, a country like Afghanistan is second to none in expressing its hope that this favourable atmosphere will be preserved in the interest of mankind as a whole.

As a starting point in the direction of mutual confidence and understanding and the lessening of international tension, the realisation of the world situation by the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom, which resulted in their agreement on a partial test ban, has rightly proved to be a source of relief for all mankind. The mere fact that so many countries of the world rushed to sign this treaty, without hesitation and with such great enthusiasm, demonstrates how great a need is felt in the world for even the smallest steps in the direction of international understanding, peace and security. One should pause and think of the moment when the responsible powers would succeed in answering the legitimate expectations of mankind for the elimination of the sources of the fear of destruction by terminating the serious consideration of the nuclear arms race in all environments, and by the agreement of clear field, and the participation of all nations.

ASIAN HIGHWAY-A GRAND DESIGN

A meeting comprising representatives of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the United Nations is currently held in Kabul to discuss matters related to that section of an Asian Highway which goes through the three countries. Here we present the background information on the Highway from ECAFE special publications. Plans for a network of highways across Asia from Istanbul to Saigon and Singapore were first put forward in 1958. The stirred public imagination and expectations, led to international discussions and investigations, and prodded governments into action.

As envisaged, the Asian Highway will retrace many of the old Asian caravan routes. Existing roads will be brought up to minimum standards and made motorable, but it is not intended to construct in Asia a super highway that would carry only fast motor traffic.

When completed, the Asian Highway in its entirety will encompass a network of some 55,000 kilometres of roads. It will service an area of some 6,500,000 square kilometres with a population of over six hundred million or about one-fifth of the total population of the world.

The Task Ahead
This, then, is the grand concept for the future. But meanwhile

South-Africa which may help it pursue its policy of apartheid, in effect mean defying the assistance to the government of decision of the United Nations.

all nuclear or potentially nuclear powers. The Secretary-General has stated that "the achievement of disarmament continues to be the most important problem of our time". While the goal of general and complete disarmament remains as remote as ever, we venture to express the hope that further essential, immediate steps will follow, and that the practical meaning of this favourable start will help in bringing about more favourable and effective measures.

We wish the negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom, every success. At the same time, we would like to express our deep concern over instances which have made it impossible for certain other powers, equally responsible for peaceful arrangements to avert the danger of nuclear war, and for bringing reliable success to complete, general and universal disarmament in the negotiations. In this connection we wish to stress that no effort should be spared by the United Nations, and especially the big powers, to seek such solutions which would result in unqualified support for peace by all countries of the world, including France and China. We believe that the existing differences can be overcome by the wisdom and leadership of which all these countries are capable, and particularly by the United Nations. The attention of the General Assembly, and the members of the United Nations, and never allow himself to be confined only to the views of certain members.

the more immediate goals have been defined. Work is to be completed as soon as possible on one of the routes making up the Asian Highway-priority route A-1, running from the Turkish border to Saigon and extending over some 10,500 km. or 6,500 miles. For priority route A-1 and also for the other priority routes, construction standards have been agreed, the roads selected that are to be improved, and a highway code and uniform system of road signs worked out. National governments are already spending considerable sums of money to improve the roads of the Asian Highway.

Invariably the question is asked: "When can I drive a car from one end of Asia to the other?" Well, quite a few motorists have already gone by road from Europe to Calcutta and even further. But to do this, you need a sturdy car and a tough disposition. And there are impossible stretches even on route A-1.

These are the so-called "missing links". They are mainly in Burma and East Pakistan, but also in Afghanistan and Iran. If it were not for these gaps in the existing road system, a motor journey along priority route A-1 of the Asian Highway would not be impossible, even today. To general direction of the route, the "missing links" are the main targets of national and international efforts now undertaken to make the Asian Highway a due south via Chiangrai, Lampang, Tak, past the Yan-see and

of the People's Republic of China in disarmament arrangements and her rightful representation in the United Nations.

Since these negotiations primarily involve the big powers, we strongly urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to do his best to impress on them the concern of the smaller countries, members of the United Nations, with which he is fully acquainted through his constant contact with them. It is hoped that the representatives of the big powers, realising the importance of the views of all countries in matters of war and peace, will see to it that the constructive views of other members of the United Nations, in other words, the will and desire of the majority of the people of the world, have an expressive, effective and strong voice in all negotiations and talks which would affect the future of mankind. We hope that the Secretary-General will present the views of the members of the United Nations in any negotiations where they are not directly participating. We are fully aware that this suggestion involves two important points at least:

1. That the United Nations should not be considered only a convenient meeting place, as suggested in some quarters, but that it should play its role as the most effective force in world affairs, and in the opinion of the Afghan Delegation, the only one.

2. That the Secretary-General, to fulfill his duties, should extend his constant contact with the members of the United Nations, and never allow himself to be confined only to the views of certain members.

The medical depot run by the Ministry of Public Health should become more active to compete with other pharmacies. And finally medicine should be exempted from customs duty. The editorial concluded by saying there are suggestions that could be forwarded in this field but in the meantime it remains to be seen what the Ministry can do to implement these suggestions.

Yesterday's *Israh* in its editorial welcomed the news about the possibility of Afghanistan selling natural gas to the Soviet Union.

The recent drilling operations carried out in the north, said the editorial, has resulted in striking large quantities of natural gas in Shiberghan Province. First estimates show the quantity of this gas to be nearly sixty billion cubic metres. This, said the editorial, is enough to afford selling some of it to the Soviet Union, whereas part of it will be used to run a thermal power station and a chemical fertilizer factory.

Our national economy and the advancement of development projects would be assisted a great deal and it is hoped that in the course of time use will be made of other natural resources available in this country.

Chinghaih dams almost into Bangkok. It then changes course and runs in an eastern direction via Battambang and Phnom-Penh, Cambodia's capital, into Saigon, Vietnam's capital and the eastern terminal of the priority route A-1 of the Asian Highway.

(U.N. Information Service)

Yesterday's *Israh* in its editorial hailed the step taken by the Ministry of Public Health for stabilising prices of various medicines.

This shows that the Ministry is conscious of the prevailing problems among the people as regards medicines and determined to check the activities of illegal profiteers.

The question of medicine prices is really a serious problem especially that most people requiring medicine come from the poorer class and as such need every assistance. Stabilising prices of medicines is a good idea provided it is done with utmost care in the sense that high officials of the Ministry should be made responsible to check against the violation of regulations, otherwise the Ministry's efforts would stand little chance of success.

The editorial then suggested a number of additional steps to be taken by the Ministry. These are: The Ministry of Public Health has allowed a twelve per cent profit to whole sellers and 15 per cent to retailers engaged in selling medicine; subjecting the buyer to a payment of 27 per cent profit. This, considered the editorial, is too much for the common man to pay. Therefore, it suggested, steps should be taken to dispense medicine directly to the customers so that they may pay only the 12 per cent profit.

This can be done through establishing a central depot to which all pharmacies could subscribe. Secondly efforts should be made to import low priced medicine. For instance medicine from the Soviet Union is very cheap as compared with most countries. One of the reasons Soviet medicine is not used much in Afghanistan is the fact that our physicians are not familiar with it. This, however is an obstacle that could be overcome in the interest of the nation.

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(U.N. Information Service)

Radio Kabul
Programme

THURSDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metro Band 3:00-3:30 p.m.
A.S.T. - 10:30 GMT Music 3:07;
3:10 Commentary 3:15-3:18; Music
3:18-3:20; article on "Men who
made history" 3:20-3:20; Music
3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4 p.m.

On 19 Metro Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metro
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. - 14:00 GMT
on 63 Metro Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
Commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-
7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 62
Metro Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 28
Metro Band.

German Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metro Band.

French Programme:
11:30-12:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metro Band.

Western Music:
6:00-6:30 p.m. three times a week
9:00-9:45 p.m. Sunday classical
and light music, alternating
weeks.

DEPARTURES:
KABUL - MAZAR
Dep. 9:30 AM. 10:40.

ARRIVALS:
MAZAR - KABUL
Dep. 11:00 AM. 14:00.

KARACHI - KABUL
Dep. 8:30 AM. 14:25.

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

KABUL - DELHI
Dep. 10:00 AM. 16:40.

KABUL - BEIRUT
Dep. 11:00 AM. 16:35.

KABUL - MAZAR
Dep. 8:30 AM. 10:40.

ARRIVALS:
MAZAR - KABUL
Dep. 11:00 AM. 15:00.

INDIAN AIRLINES
DELHI - AMRITSAR - KABUL
Dep. 7:30 AM. 9:30.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20077-21132

Traffic 20150-24041

Airline Booking Office 24731-24732

Airport 22515

Pharmacies

Bot. Ali 20121-20122

Hakimi 20077-21132

Shah 20150-24041

Alghan 24731-24732

22515

Friday

Bot. Ali 20121-20122

Hakimi 20077-21132

Shah 20150-24041

Alghan 24731-24732

22515

Pharmacies

Bot. Ali 20121-20122

Hakimi 20077-21132

Shah 20150-24041

Alghan 24731-24732

22515

Friday

Bot. Ali 20121-20122

Hakimi 20077-21132

Shah 20150-24041

Alghan 24731-24732

22515

Pharmacies

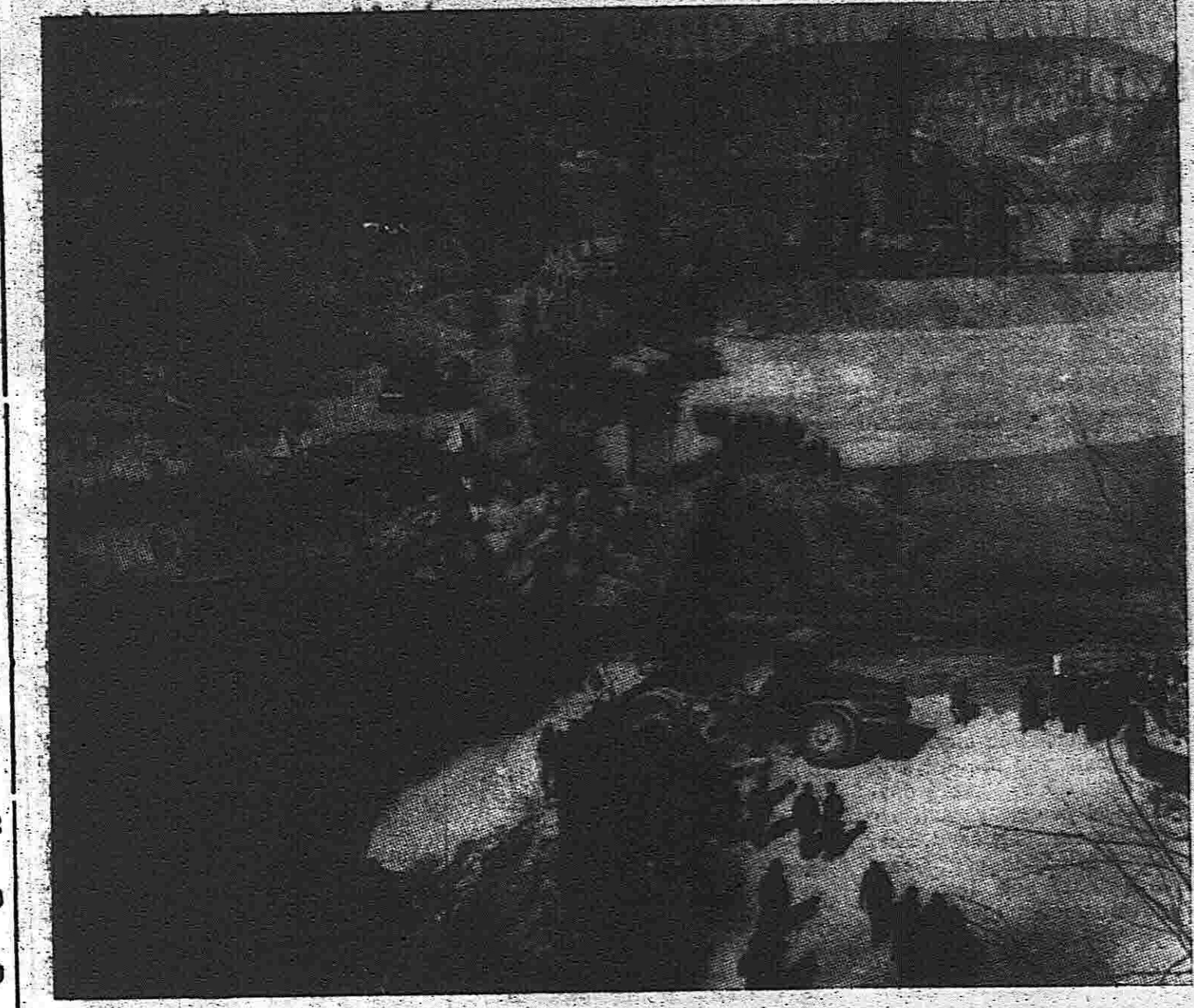
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Hakimi 20077-21132

Shah 20150-24041

Alghan 24731-24732

22515



DIVNOGORSK The day when the Yenisei river was dammed up was a holiday. Here damming has started! The first trucks throw concrete blocks down into the break which was left in the river.

A Glance At Soviet Industrialization

To reach its present stage of advanced industrial development was no easy task for the Soviet people. In the years following the October Revolution the whole country was converted into a vast construction site.

Builders worked tirelessly amid the raging rapids of the Dnieper, one of the largest Ukrainian rivers. The air was rent by the roar of explosions which tore up huge granite rocks. Their fragments were used for making concrete for the dam. Thus did the Dnieproges (one of the pioneers of Soviet hydro-electric construction) take shape.

Approximately at the same time, after train arrived in the neighbourhood of Mt. Magnitovsk in the Urals, a distance of thousands of miles from the Dnieper, bringing hundreds of lively and eager youths and girls. These were volunteers who had come to build an iron and steel colossus in the barren snow-covered steppe. Blocks of flats were put up in the neighbourhood of the mills. Today it is the site of a big modern city, Magnitogorsk, and the local metallurgical base has become the core of one of the world's largest industrial combinations run on Ural metal and Siberian (Kuznets) coal.

The countenance of the Soviet country and the people themselves changed within a very short space of time.

The technical re-equipment of the national economy created a most pressing problem of the education of specialists capable of handling the new equipment. A

programme was, therefore, drawn up for the education of highly-skilled specialists from the ranks of the workers and peasants. Factory training schools and courses and schools of advanced practice were established at industrial enterprises. Colleges and specialised secondary schools were opened and their contacts with industry strengthened.

The tremendous work entailed in the country's industrialization called for millions of skilled workers familiar with modern production technology based on advanced technique. The training of cadres became a major concern of the state. It would have been possible to postpone matters and go back to the classrooms for the purpose of studying. This, however, would have meant losing valuable time. We could not do this. The cadres of experts were created in the process of industrialization. When they had finished their work-shift the workers would proceed to the classrooms, to study physics, chemistry, mechanics. The manual labourer of yesterday became a skilled engineer, a factory director.

In 1925, skilled and highly-skilled workers made up 18.5 per cent of all those engaged in the national economy of the USSR. Two years later the figure had risen to 40.5 per cent.

The very first years of industrial development banished unemployment from the Soviet Union once and for all. The worker could now be certain of his future, the peasant was delivered

from the threat of poverty and ruin, the living and cultural standards of the people were vastly improved.

Blocks of flats were put up around the new factories, mills and mines. Magnitogorsk and Komsomolsk, Karaganda and Yeng-Yer, Norilsk and many other new cities appeared on the map.

The whole country began to change, and a programme was launched for the reconstruction of Moscow. In order to make the Soviet capital a better and more beautiful place to live in, it was necessary in the first place to clear it of the slums inherited from Tsarist Russia. The same process took place in other cities which received new houses, clubs, theatres and hotels, tram and trolley-bus lines, new schools, hospitals, colleges and stores.

Vast changes also took place in the villages. Culture and prosperity came to the village along with machines which were supplied by industry in a constantly growing stream. Tens, nay, hundreds of thousands of village girls and lads learned to drive tractors and automobiles, and to operate combine harvesters. Clubs, hospitals and schools appeared in the villages.

With the powerful wings given to it by industry, the Soviet Union moved ahead rapidly. In pre-war years its workers raised labour productivity to new records in many industries. Its scientists carried their investigations to the North Pole. Its pilots were among the first in the world to hop across the oceans in their non-stop flights.

Movie Actress To
Marry Men's Hair
Stylist

Movie and television actress June Allyson, widow of Dick Powell, plans to be married on Saturday to Glenn Maxwell, Men's hair stylist.

Maxwell, 31, and Miss Allyson have known each other for three years. He was friend of Powell, an actor and television producer who died of cancer last year. The groom has two shops in Newport Beach, California—(AP).

Captain Hunter Rescued
After Five Hours
Struggle In Water

A captain who fell overboard told reporters how he struggled in the sea for five hours while waiting for rescue.

Captain Hunter, master of the Shell Company Tanker Gena, said he was making his way up to the bridge shortly after dawn when a sudden wave threw him over the side.

The ship, which had come from Port Dickson, further down the west coast of Malaya, had just picked up a pilot for the approach to Penang.

The captain, 42, said he was a poor swimmer, and had to battle to keep himself afloat. "I dog-paddled to keep myself from drowning, he said.

"Towards the end, when I had almost given up hope I began to struggle, and swallowed a lot of water."

He said he was carried some distance by a current, and was passed by three naval vessels and a freighter, all too far away to hear his shouts.

At the end of five hours the British cargo ship Glenroy, bound for Japan, passed close to him, and he managed to attract attention.

The Glenroy brought him to Penang later the same day. He was about ten miles from Penang when rescued—(Reuter).

Free Exchange
Rates At Da
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying Rates In Afghamis
Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling.

Af. 12.25 per Deutsche Mark.

Af. 11.4088 per Swiss Franc.

Af. 9.91 per French Franc.

Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)

Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)

Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)

Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghamis

Per unit of foreign currency.

Af. 49.60 per U.S. Dollar.

Af. 138.92 per Pound Sterling.

Af. 12.40 per Deutsche Mark.

Af. 11.55 per Swiss Franc.

Af. 10.0 per New French Franc

Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (Cheque)

Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)

Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (cheque)

Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Mickey Mouse

By Walt Disney



U.S. Wheat

(Contd. from page 1)

ment," he declared.

The President said that the Commerce Department would grant export licences for the sales on the understanding that the commodities were for delivery to and use by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe only.

President Kennedy said he had received no Soviet response to his proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should undertake a joint manned landing on the moon.

The President made his proposal when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly last month.

He said that the United States was anxious to co-operate with the Soviet Union in the peaceful exploration of space.

"We have had no indication that the Soviet Union is disposed to enter into the kind of relationship which would make joint exploration of the moon possible," the President added.

Mr. Kennedy said that the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had been unfairly charged with conducting independent activities in South Vietnam.

"I think they have done a good job," he said.

The President described reports of differences between the CIA and the State Department regarding the Agency's activities in South Vietnam as "wholly untrue."

The President assured his listeners that the CIA had not carried out independent activities but had acted under the control of and in co-operation with the National Security Council under his instructions.

"In this case it is unfair to charge them as they have been charged," the President added.

Press Restrictions In Pakistan Lifted Government Control Still Retained

KARACHI, Oct. 10, (Reuter).—Sweeping new restrictions on the Pakistani press were relaxed last night after a month of bitter protests from journalists. But a strong measure of government control was retained.

A provision is also included for authorized versions of parliamentary and court proceedings could be published was replaced by one saying that anything ruled out by presiding officials could not be printed.

The stipulation that all government and semigovernment news released had to be printed verbatim was relaxed to include only official government communiques which have always been printed in full here anyway.

A provision is also included for the appeal of any newspaper or printing concern against an order for its closure.

Any fine or penalty incurred will not be exacted until after a ruling has been given on an appeal to a government appointed tribunal.

The provincial governments of East and West Pakistan announced these relaxations as "a concession to opinion expressed by a section of the public."

A week after the new controls were first announced on September 21, President Ayub Khan ordered them suspended for a month while the press worked out how free but "objective" reporting could be ensured in Pakistan.

Editors, proprietors and journalists joined in protest against the new measures.

AFGHANISTAN AND CHINA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 2 YEARS



An agreement for the exchange of goods and payments for two years and the protocol for the exchange of goods during 1963-64 were signed by Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, Deputy Minister of Commerce (Right) and Mr. Hao Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China yesterday afternoon in the Ministry of Commerce in Kabul.

In the present protocol Afghanistan's exports to the People's Republic of China have been increased by 20 per cent over that of last year; they include raisins, dry fruits, edible nuts, medicinal

plants, caraway seeds, asafetida and lapis lazuli.

Afghanistan, in return, imports certain needed materials from China.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce, speaking on the occasion, referred to the friendly relations existing between the two countries and called the Protocol a symbol of the growing friendship between Afghanistan and China.

The acting Chief of Trade, the Chief of Marketing, Statistics and Studies of the Ministry of Commerce and the Trade Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy were present at the ceremony.

AFRICAN ENVOYS AND PORTUGAL TO HOLD TALKS NEXT WEDNESDAY 1ST CONTACT BETWEEN 2 SIDES

UNITED NATIONS, October, 10, (Reuter).—

A MEETING between representatives of African States and of the Portuguese Government is to take place here, probably next week, Secretary-General U Thant announced yesterday.

The meeting tentatively scheduled for next Monday, follows a report made by a special envoy of U Thant who went to Lisbon last month for talks concerning Portugal's policy in her African territories.

The scheduled discussions will be the first contact between the African countries and Portugal on this question.

The African States have strongly condemned Portugal's refusal to recognise the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea to self determination.

The Security Council, convened at the request of the African nations, called on Portugal to take steps towards bringing the Portuguese territories to independence in a resolution passed on July 31.

The Portuguese Government insists that they are provinces of metropolitan Portugal.

The Council also asked U Thant to report by October 31 on progress made in implementing the resolution. Yesterday's announcement did not say whether the report would be made public before the meeting next week.

U Thant conferred with representatives of nine African nations, who, it was understood told him of the African groups willingness to talk with the Portuguese.

The African states were Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mor-

occo, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Tunisia.

AFRICANS EXPECTED TO RAISE AT U.N. SOUTH AFRICAN TRIAL ISSUE

UNITED NATIONS, October, 10, (Reuter).—

AFRICAN delegates were reported last night to be considering a plan to interrupt the General Assembly's world affairs debate today to raise the issue of the South African treason trials.

Usually well informed sources said such a move might prevent Mr. Gerhard Jooste, Chief South African delegate, from addressing the Assembly on schedule. He is listed to be the first speaker of the day.

African members conferred privately on strategy yesterday. Consultations were begun in haste after reports received here that the trial began in Pretoria yesterday of 11 men accused of plotting to overthrow the South African Government by force.

Usually reliable sources said that African delegations would probably ask for action by the Assembly such as calling for the release of all persons accused under the South African anti-sabotage act.

Meanwhile Denmark yesterday presented a four-point program

me-looking to abolition of apartheid in South Africa and the establishment of a democratic, multiracial society.

It was suggested that U.N. aid, if necessary, would be provided to maintain law and order during the transition.

Mr. Hermod Lannung, Danish delegate in the Special Political Committee said, the programme would not be presented immediately in a formal resolution.

South Africa is boycotting the debate.

Home News in Brief

KABUL, Oct. 10.—The Afghan Delegation consisting of Professor Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science and President of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission, Professor Dr. Abdulla Nassery, Professor of General Geology and Professor Dr. Mohammad Anwar, Professor of Chemistry, returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon after attending the 7th annual Meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The meeting, which lasted from September 29th to October 6th, was attended by delegates from 36 countries.

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Dean of the College of Economics, gave a reception in honour of Prof. Dr. Rene Koenig, Dean of the College of Economics of Cologne University and Chairman of the World Congress of Sociologists at Kabul Hotel on Tuesday evening.

The guests included the Deputy Ministers of Education, the Vice-President of Kabul University, Deans of University Colleges, Mr. Gruening, the Cultural Attache and certain officials of the Embassy of the German Federal Republic and a number of Professors of the College of Economics.

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Dr. Galy, Professor of Respiratory Diseases at the College of Medicine in Lyon University arrived in Kabul yesterday morning.

He was met at the airport by Dr. Abdulla Wahidi, Chief of the Kabul University Health Institutions, the Educational Director-General of the Medical College, the Chief Medical Officer of Nadir Shah Hospital and the French Ambassador together with officials of the French Embassy.

Dr. Galy will teach at the Medical College for a month under the Technical Assistance Agreement between the Medical Colleges of Kabul and Lyon Universities.

KABUL, Oct. 10.—Her Royal Highness Princess Mariam and her husband, Mr. Mohammad Aziz Naeim left Kabul via the Soviet Union for England yesterday to resume their studies; they had come to Kabul to spend their vacations.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; JOHN PAUL JONES, starring: Robert Stack, Marisa Pavan, Charles Coburn and Erin O'Brien.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; KING KONG, starring: Shila Kashmiri and Kum Kum.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; STORM BOAT.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; NIL; ANKHEIN, starring: Shikila and Johny Walker.

RADIO KABUL ANNOUNCEMENT

Programme for Friday, October 11th, 1963, 12-1 p.m. (caution! time has changed!)

As You Like It

(1) Weber, Overture to the Drama "Preziosa".
(2) Wagner, Ride of the Valkyries.
(3) Shostakovich, Ballet-Suite no. 1 opus 84, 3 movements.

(4) Grofe, Grand Canyon Suite-Sunrise.

(5) Strauss, March from the "Gipsy Baron".

(6) Kalman, Czardas from countess "Martiza".

(7) Musical Momentum Saxophone-Solo and Rumba played by Lev Jokareff.

(8) Russian song, acc. by electronic instruments.

(9) Arabic and Thai melodies, played by western orchestra.

Programme for Sunday, October 13th 1963, 9-9.55 p.m.

The Many-Coloured Carousel

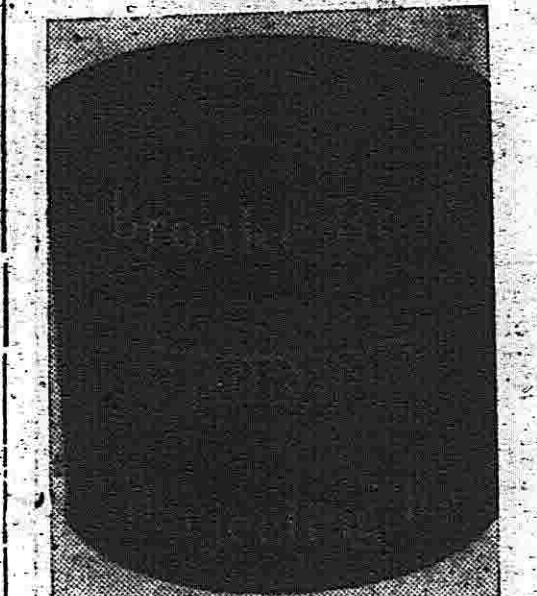
A walk through western dance music.

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"DANCE"

Oct. 10th. 8P.m.



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