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Kabul Times

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10-13-1963

## Kabul Times (October 13, 1963, vol. 2 no. 186)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY Max. +21°C  
Minimum +4°C  
Sun sets today at 5-36 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-07 a.m.  
Tomorrow's outlook.  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

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

## BREZHNEV ATTENDS ROYAL BANQUET

### Soviet Leader Praises His Majesty's Leadership

KABUL, October, 13.—

In a banquet speech at Dilkusha Palace honouring His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, His Majesty the King said, Afghanistan on the basis of its peace-loving policy supports every step taken in any part of the world for the promotion of peace. That is why, His Majesty said, Afghanistan has welcomed the test-ban treaty which was recently concluded in Moscow and hopes that the agreement would pave the way for solving other international issues and provide a firm basis for creating goodwill and understanding among the states and nations of the world.

His Majesty stated that the role Afghanistan during historic days played by His Excellency Nikita Khrushchov for the attainment of this human aspiration and his efforts in the service of world peace deserved full appreciation. His Majesty the King reiterated the desire of the government and people of Afghanistan for lessening international tensions and the promotion of peaceful co-existence among all nations of the world. Referring to his visit to the Soviet Union, His Majesty said the hospitality of the Soviet Government and people were among his most cherished memories. His Majesty expressed delight that President Brezhnev's visit to Afghanistan afforded him the opportunity to renew the pleasant memories of their first meeting in Yalta.

"I am sure, 'His Majesty said,' that with your Excellency's visit the traditional ties of friendship and sincere co-operation between our two countries would be further strengthened.

"The people of Afghanistan are determined to avail themselves of the present opportunity for the further development of their country and raising their living standards in the light of world peace and international co-operation in order to compensate somewhat, for the losses suffered by this nation during past centuries".

His Majesty expressed appreciation of the government and people of Afghanistan for the Soviet assistance in the first and second five year plans, hoping that His Excellency Brezhnev would find an opportunity to see some of the projects implemented through the perseverance of Soviet experts working side by side with their Afghan friends.

"Your Excellency's visit to our country takes place at a time when Afghanistan is at the threshold of new social changes. We hope that this change parallel with economic developments would lead our people towards a better future", said His Majesty.

In conclusion His Majesty referred to Afghanistan's foreign policy which is based on neutrality, pursuit of the principles of the United Nation's Charter, safeguarding world peace and living in friendship and mutual respect with all nations of the world.

"It is with delight and confidence that I see relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based on these principles. Continuation and strengthening of these relations is the heart-felt desire of ourselves and the government and people of Afghanistan." His Majesty added.

In reply His Excellency Brezhnev said, "It is a happy coincidence that we have arrived in

marking friendship between our nations. In the history of Afghan-Soviet friendship, October 14th is an unforgettable date. It was on this day 44 years ago that Lenin the founder of the Soviet State received the first ambassador from Afghanistan which had freshly attained its independence. The first sapling of Afghan Soviet friendship which later yielded good fruit was planted when the Soviet Union supported the heroic struggle of independent Afghanistan for the consolidation of its independence".

The President quoted V. I. Lenin when he said that there was no problems between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union to be solved. Although many decades have passed since that day, said the President, yet the authenticity of its truth holds good to the present day.

The people of the Soviet Union, said Mr. Brezhnev, remember with appreciation the historic event when Afghanistan was the first state to adopt a policy of peaceful co-existence, co-operation and good neighbourliness with the USSR. It is gratifying to know that at present relations between (Contd. on page 4)

## No Reliable Peace Unless Critical Issues Solved

### Rusk Speaks On World Problems In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13. (DPA)—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said here last night there will be no reliable peace between east and west without settlement of some critical political issues—including the right of the German people to exercise self-determination.

"There can be no genuine detente without settlement of some of the critical political issues between the Soviet Union and the West. One of the most important of these arises from the division of Germany and Berlin. We do not believe that part of the world can achieve a reliable peace unless the German people are permitted to exercise the right of self-determination."

In addition, he said, the Eastern European nations also "have an unalienable right to national independence under governments freely chosen by the people."

Mr. Rusk said the United States looks forward to the day when these nations have recovered their freedom, and will "try by peaceful means to help them move toward that goal."



President Brezhnev delivering his speech at Dilkusha banquet last night. Others in the picture from left to right are Mr. Hao Ting, the Chinese Ambassador, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof and Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly.

## His Majesty's Message Of Sympathy To Italian President

KABUL, Oct. 13.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency President Antonio Segni of Italy sympathising with him over the recent tragic disaster as the result of floods crashing through a dam in Piao Valley, killing 3,000 persons.

## Polish Expedition Team Climb 3 Peaks In Hindukush

KABUL, Oct. 13.—The group of Polish mountaineers, who had arrived in Badakhshan a month ago to climb certain peaks of the Hindukush range, returned to Ishkashim on October 7th.

During this period they succeeded in climbing Kasmay Khan peak (7,200 metres), Lungosapal peak (7,000 metres), Or peak (6,000 metres) and other lesser peaks.

They are accompanied by Mr. Aqa Mohammad, Assistant Principal of the School of Physical Education of the Ministry of Education. The party is reported to be in good health.

## BEN BELLA ANNOUNCES VICTORY OVER BERBERS

### He Offers To Talk With Morocco On Border Crisis

ALGIERS, October, 13, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Ben Bella last night claimed final victory over the rebels and also offered to discuss the frontier crisis with Morocco.

Answering questions at a press conference here he said the leaders of the revolt, Hocine Ait Ahmed and Colonel Mohand Ou el Hadj, would be arrested.

Speaking quietly and calmly, M. Ben Bella said: "I am happy to see the final solution of this affair... it is a victory of the entire Algerian people and of the people of the region of Kabylia who did not join the rebels."

He appealed to all the rebels to return to their homes.

He said two streets in Algiers would be named after the two soldiers killed yesterday when Algerian army troops occupied Azazga in the Kabylia mountains.

He also announced, for the first time, that his government had taken measures against a number of foreign correspondents.

He gave no reason for the expulsion of five foreign correspondents from Algeria this week but said they were cynics and alarmists and they could take their poison pens elsewhere.

Just before M. Ben Bella made this statement M. Andre Puatard, Algiers correspondent of the independent Paris paper le Monde received orders to leave the country.

Discussing the Moroccan frontier crisis M. Ben Bella said he was facing the situation with "calmness and serenity," he hoped Morocco would do the same.

Algeria would always be ready to talk over problem with "fraternal Morocco," he said.

## HIS MAJESTY GREETES ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

KABUL, Oct. 13.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Dr. Illia the President of Argentina congratulating him on taking the office of President of the Republic of Argentina.

Dr. Arturo Umberto Illia, already sworn in as 29th President of Argentina, took over the symbols of power Saturday from the Nation's 28th President, Dr. Jose Maria Guido after pledging to lead his country to prosperity within a year.

## U.S.S.R. LIFTS BLOCKADE AGAINST U.S. CONVOY NEAR WEST BERLIN

BERLIN, Oct. 13, (AP)—The Soviet Union Saturday backed down and allowed a much-delayed U.S. army convoy to complete its journey over the Autobahn to West Berlin.

The Soviets held U.S. convoy on the highway for 33 hours.

The U.S. army had won its point. The troops did not dismount to be counted, as the Russians had insisted.

It was the American refusal to comply with the Soviet demand, which the U.S. considered to be a unilateral change in the established procedures, that led to delays totalling 48 hours.

A Reuter despatch from Washington said, President Kennedy believes the convoy incident near West Berlin was caused by a relatively junior Soviet Officer without the knowledge or consent of

the Soviet government itself.

The President left Washington yesterday morning for a weekend in the Maryland countryside believing that the incident could be settled on that basis.

Authoritative sources said the theory given most credence at the White House and the State Department was that the blocking of the American military convoy at the Babelsberg checkpoint took Soviet authorities in Moscow by surprise.

The impression at top levels of the Kennedy administration was that the Soviet action did not reflect any fundamental change in Soviet policy. Neither was it believed likely to disturb moves to further the east-west detente begun by the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Mr. Arthur James De la Mare, the British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly in his office yesterday afternoon.



KABUL TIMES

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UN MUST BE STRENGTHENED THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE
TEXT OF PAZHWAQ'S SPEECH TO U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The strengthening of the United Nations, at the present stage in international affairs, is of more significance than it has ever been. The achievements of this organization, and its acceptance of increasing responsibilities, makes it more urgent than ever before, that no nation should hesitate to give the organization its full moral and material support. Afghanistan, within the limits of its ability, will preserve its stand not to hesitate in fulfilling its obligations. It is our earnest hope that an adequate solution will be found for the financial difficulties with which the organization is confronted, and that full consideration will also be given by the General Assembly to making the organization more effective in its contribution and its proper working, by providing for adequate representation of all its members on its various organs.

All the Premier dailies of the capital played up the news about the arrival of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for a five day state visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of His Majesty the King. The dailies carried leading articles and editorials on the growing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Afternoon papers also carried photos of His Majesty the King and His Excellency Brezhnev at Kabul International airport. "His Majesty's guest" was the title of the editorial published by yesterday's Islah. Fortunately, said the editorial, ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union both sides have worked with sincerity towards the development and further consolidation of these relations. The establishment of relations between the two countries goes back to the time when Afghanistan had newly attained its independence and the government of the USSR extended official recognition to our independence and sovereignty; Afghanistan, too, was the first country to recognize the new regime in Russia. It was by the virtue of goodwill and understanding between the leaders of the two countries that the Soviet Union offered considerable assistance for the implementation of Afghanistan's First Five Year Plan. Some of the most important projects, such as construction of roads, dams and new industries are being implemented, with the Soviet technical and financial assistance. Each one of these projects have a great role to play in the nation's economic life and raising the living standards of our people. The editorial then goes on to say that exchange of visits between leaders and heads of state has a great role in the further strengthening of friendly ties between countries. Therefore, we are sure, concluded the editorial that His Excellency Brezhnev's visit to Afghanistan and his meetings with His Majesty the King will greatly serve this purpose and hope that the warm hospitality which will be rendered by our people would be among the pleasant memories of His Excellency and through him to the Soviet People.

KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 13, 1963

Macmillan's Resignation

Mr. Macmillan, the British Prime Minister's resignation at this juncture of British political life has indeed left the Conservative Party with an important task of finding his successor, to lead the party in a general election which should take place in less than a year. The Profumo case and its aftermath has indeed caused great alarm among the British population and for the Conservative Party it is important to fight hard if it intends to win the coming elections.

USSR AND AFGHANISTAN COOPERATE AS GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Mr. Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Foreign Economic Relations, is a member of the official party accompanying the Soviet President Brezhnev during his five day state visit to Afghanistan beginning Saturday. This article written by Mr. Arkhipov has been adopted from a special publication on the occasion of His Excellency Brezhnev's visit to Afghanistan by the Novosti Press Agency. A friendship of long standing exists between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the foundation of which was laid 42 years ago during the lifetime of the founder of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin. The Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship signed on February 23, 1921, played an extremely important role also in the development of economic ties between the two countries. The Soviet-Afghan economic and trading relations, which for more than 40 years have been built on the basis of mutual respect and full equality, afford a good example of actually fruitful co-operation and good-neighbourly relations. The economic and technical co-operation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan dates from the pre-war period when Soviet specialists provided assistance to Afghanistan in the construction of a telephone-telegraph line, a power station and a number of cotton ginneries. Soviet-Afghan economic and technical co-operation assumed particularly wide scope, however, in the post-war years when Afghanistan's government started an extensive programme of promoting the country's economy. What are the major objects and enterprises that have been completed in Afghanistan with the help of the Soviet Union? Asia's largest mechanical bakery in Kabul, the country's first mechanised river port in Khyzyl-Kala, an elevator and hydroelectric power station in Pul-i-Khum-

enterprises, road making, and in the development of agriculture. There is also broad co-operation in housing construction and organization of public services and amenities in the Afghan capital. Work is being completed on a pre-fabricated housebuilding project with an annual capacity of 35,000 square metres of living area. It means that with the commissioning of this enterprise the Afghan capital will annually have 20 to 25 4-storey houses and 1 to 2-storey cottages with modern flats added to it. Soviet specialists are also working on the master plan of Kabul and construction in the city will be carried out in future according to it. The Soviet Union also aids friendly Afghanistan in the training of technical specialists. At enterprises already completed or in the process of construction, with the help of the Soviet Union, as many as 20,000 Afghan citizens have received technical qualifications to date. Aid in the training of personnel will be greatly extended during the second five-year plan: with the assistance of the Soviet Union a polytechnical institute for 1,000 students and an engineering school for 700 students will be erected in Kabul, as well as a technical school for oil specialists in Mazar-i-Sharif. An important step in the development of Soviet-Afghan economic and technical co-operation was the signing in July, 1963, in Kabul, of a Protocol to the Soviet-Afghan Agreement of October 16, 1961. The Protocol provides for the construction of a number of new objects during the second five-year plan. Good evidence of the successfully developing Soviet-Afghan economic ties was also provided by the signing, recently in Moscow, of an Agreement on Soviet assistance to Afghanistan in the construction of an atomic training centre. The Soviet Union will also help in the training of Afghan specialists in peaceful uses of atomic energy. Soviet-Afghan economic and technical co-operation helps Afghanistan to build up a basis for construction of oil and chemical

Mr. Macmillan took the rein of the government just after the Suez crisis when Sir Anthony Eden was Prime Minister. Since then he led his party into another victory in general elections. The issues that are held against him are the Profumo case, the Common Market, the stand of British Government in the case of some African states, such as South Rhodesia, and, as the labour accuses him, the Nassau agreement with the United States. In the Profumo case he publicly confessed that he was betrayed by his own colleagues. During his premiership, a number of international accords were reached. Britain as a great power had its own share in it. Now that Mr. Macmillan has announced that he will resign, it is important that the Conservative party should find a man of his calibre to play the role of British government in international affairs in such a way as time demands. In addition, as we said he should be a man, able to face a very strong opposition.

By: L. ARKHIPOV
and autorepair plant and a civilian aerodrome in Kabul, all of these make by no means a complete list of enterprises and units built in Afghanistan with Soviet economic and technical assistance during the first-five year plan. In March 1962 the Afghan government began to carry out the second five-year plan of development. In fulfilling it the Soviet Union renders Afghanistan the same friendly and disinterested aid as it did in the period of the first plan. The economic co-operation between the USSR and Afghanistan is a graphic confirmation of what Head of the Soviet Government N. S. Khrushchov said in March, 1960 at a rally in Kabul: "We have given and will give Afghanistan all kinds of assistance for the construction of different enterprises, roads, dwellings, for promoting the economy and the cultural welfare of the Afghan people. And we are acting just as a good neighbour acts towards another neighbour. At the present time, with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan is carrying out a vast programme of construction involving such objects, important for the country's economy, as the Jalalabad irrigation canal, the country's most powerful hydroelectric station in Naglu, a motor road across the Hindu Kush mountain range, the Kushka-Herat-Kandahar road, etc. Of immense significance for the development of Afghanistan's economy has been co-operation in the northern area of the country. The results of this co-operation are already apparent: Soviet and Afghan specialists have discovered very rich natural gas deposits of commercial value there. Under the agreement signed in Moscow on October 16, 1961 the Soviet government granted long-term favourable credits to Afghanistan. During the second five-year plan Soviet experts will lend assistance to Afghanistan in prospecting and winning minerals, construction of oil and chemical

MRS. BANDARANAIKE LEAVES CAIRO FOR LUXOR
CAIRO, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, Saturday left Cairo by air for Luxor, where she was due to visit historic tombs in the valley of Kings and the valley of Queens. Mrs. Bandaranaike, who is on a five-day official visit, was later due to fly to Aswan to tour the site of the high dam. She was due to return to Cairo on Sunday. The Ceylonese Prime Minister was the guest Thursday at a state banquet given by President Nasser. The newspaper Al-Ahram said Saturday that the U.R. people would never forget the stand of the people of Ceylon during the tripartite aggression against our country in 1956 even before the establishment of any diplomatic relations between the two countries. The newspaper said that both the United Arab Republic and Ceylon had exerted tremendous efforts to limit the Sino-Indian border dispute.

Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY
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 62, 82 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 28 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 10 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

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40
ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00
Kandahar—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00
Beirut—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00 T.M.A.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-30.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Maiwand Phone No 20580
Watan Phone No 21026
Parsa Phone No 24222
Naway Phone No 20580
Shafa Phone No 20536



President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union rode among the heavily crowded streets of the capital yesterday when he received a thunderous welcome.

ASIAN HIGHWAY-A GRAND DESIGN

A beginning has been made with the realization of an ambitious and imaginative plan. But much remains to be done. About one third of the priority routes, or some 10,000 km. in length, will have to be brought up to the minimum design standards expected of the Asian Highway, and a total length of some 1,500 km. of the priority routes does not exist as yet. Also, many major bridges are still awaiting construction. When the two expert teams finished their reconnaissance surveys, they concluded that the upgrading of the sections they had inspected on routes A-1 and A-2 would require an estimated \$500 million. Completion of the entire project may eventually cost some \$2-3 billion. Meanwhile, governments will continue to improve existing roads and plans are afoot for a preliminary survey of the missing links in Iran, East Pakistan and Afghanistan. These surveys alone will cost about \$1.9 million. They will, it is hoped, speed up road and bridge construction where it is needed most. It would be idle to speculate how long it will take before the Asian Highway is completed. In Asian countries, as in the rest of the world, the growth in the number of cars is forcing the pace of road construction. Already in urban areas in Asia the number of cars has increased tremendously, and it is only a question of time before better roads will make it possible for motor traffic to extend in force into the provinces. When this happens, conditions will eventually be creat-

ed that will bring about a growth in international motor traffic in Asia. The development of motorism has surpassed all expectations ever since the first motor-car was built. However, not much imagination is required to realize the potentialities of the Asian Highway. Its construction is bound to revolutionize international travel in Asia, help the economies of the Asian countries, and contribute to regional co-operation and understanding. Further Reference Sources: The Asian Highway System, map and leaflets published by the International Road Federation. "The Asia-Europe Highway," description of an overland trip from London to Lahore, undertaken by Tajammul H. Hashmi, Deputy Consulting Engineer (Roads), Government of Pakistan, ECAFE Transport and Communications Bulletin No. 35, 1962. Sales No. 63. I.L.F.'S US\$0.75. "The Asian Highway" by M. S. Ahmad, ECAFE Chief of transport and telecommunications. Paper presented to the 2nd General Assembly of the IVth World Meeting of the International Road Federation—1023, Washington Building, Washington 5, D.C. "The Asian Highway—From Caravan Routes to Modern Roads," ECAFE Special Feature Series No. 3/Rev. I, July 1961. Available from ECAFE, Information Services, United Nations, New York; or UN Information Centres. Maps of the Asian Highway network. Prepared by ECAFE's

U.S.S.R. & U.S.A. EXCHANGE PRISONERS

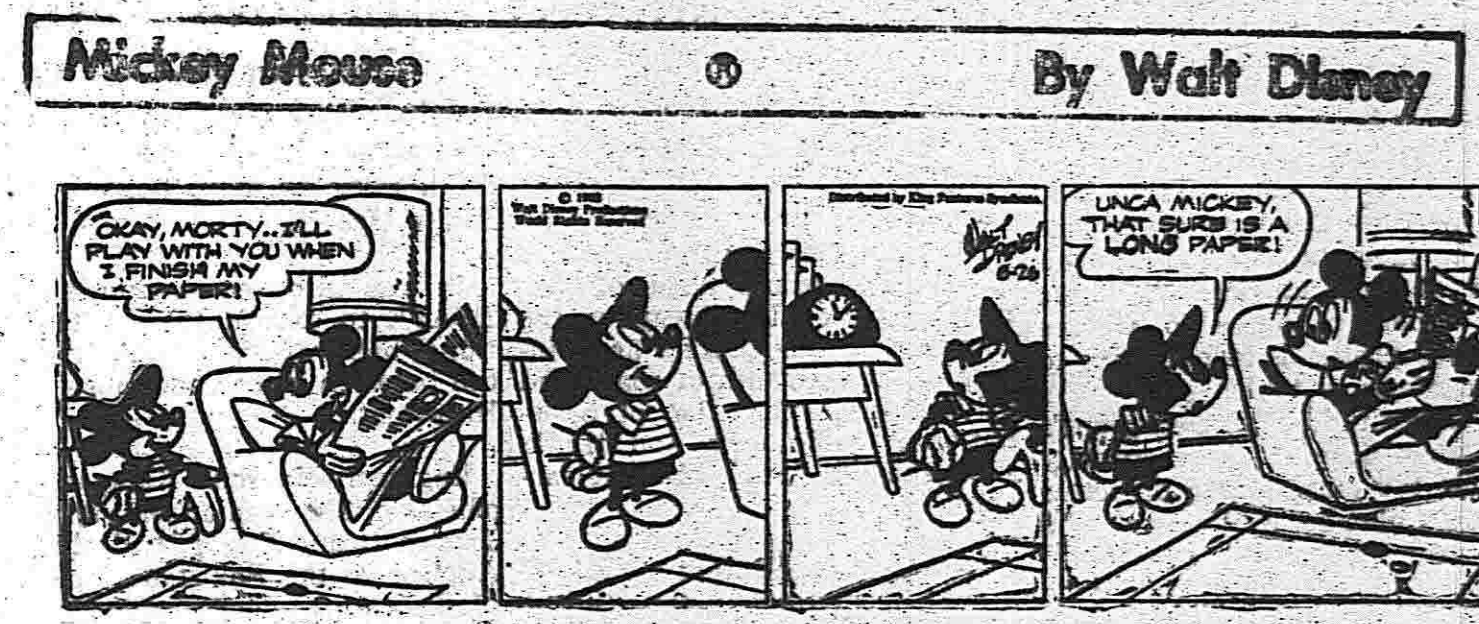
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union has released two United States citizens accused of espionage, the State Department announced Saturday. At the same time the United States was releasing Saturday two Russians, a man and wife employed by the United Nations Secretariat, who were arrested on July 2. The Russians are Ivan Egorov, 41, a Soviet-born personnel officer for the United Nations Secretariat, and his wife, Aleksandra, 39. The two Americans, who left Moscow by air Saturday and who were due to arrive in New York, Sunday are: Father Walter Cizek, a Jesuit Priest, who has been held in Siberia since 1949 and Marvin Makinen, a student who was arrested almost two years ago in Kiev.

Vaiont Dam Disaster

BELLUNO, Italy, Oct. 13, (AP).—A grieving Italy heard mounting criticism Friday—mostly Leftist—that the vast loss of life in the Vaiont Dam disaster might have been avoided. The death toll is estimated at 3,000. Communist Senators and Deputies charged that technicians at the 873-foot (266-meter) high dam and Government authorities had at least an hour's warning of impending disaster but failed to give an alarm. Here in Belluno, 12 miles South of the desert of mud and death left by the catastrophic flood caused by a landslide, the Provincial Council voted to give the national government all documents to help ascertain any blame. Thousands of rescue workers dug desperately through the wreckage of villages leveled in the catastrophe to find and bury the dead before epidemic could strike. And as they worked, signs grew that major political repercussions might be in the making. At the Provincial Council Assembly here the 24 Council members representing Parties from Left and Right joined in unanimous vote. They agreed to turn over to national investigators a Council report of two years ago declaring even then that a landslide at that time had caused "deep concern among the population". In Rome the Ministry of Public Works summoned geologists and hydraulic engineers to form a committee to conduct a government investigation on the disaster and report by Dec. 15. The Lisbon newspaper Diarim Popular quoted Portuguese authorities Friday night as saying they were aware two years ago that big masses of earth were slipping down from a mountain above the Vaiont Dam in northern Italy. It said the dam had been subjected to a study at the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering, at the request of its builders. "We knew at least two years ago that the slipping of very important masses of earth was taking place on a mountain bordering the reservoir," Manuel Rocha, the Laboratory's Director told the newspaper. He said he found it "very strange" that precautions warranted by the circumstances were not taken.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 13.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank. Buying Rates In Afghanistan Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.25 per Deutch Mark. Af. 11.4086 per Swiss Franc. Af. 9.91 per French Franc. Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque) Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque) Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (cash) Selling Rates In Afghanistan Per unit of foreign currency. Af. 49.60 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 138.92 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.40 per Deutch 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)





## Royal Banquet

(Contd. from page 1)

the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are one of the best examples of peaceful co-existence among nations with different social and political systems. The similarity of views on most important international problems, flourishing trade, multilateral economic co-operation and expanding cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

The Soviet President referred to the two visits paid by His Excellency Nikita Khrushchov to Afghanistan and said in both instances the Soviet Prime Minister brought with him the gift of cordial and warm sentiments of the Afghan nation to the Soviet Union. Similarly representatives of Afghanistan in our country have been and will be our dear guests.

President Brezhnev also considered the recently concluded test ban treaty as a useful step towards lessening international tensions, adding that the people of the world are waiting to see further accords on controversial international problems.

The Soviet President praised His Majesty for his efforts in consolidating Afghanistan's independence, promoting national economy and expanding good relations with other countries on the basis of the policy of neutrality and non-alignment with military pacts which has gained universal respect.

The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, cabinet members, the Governor of Kabul, the Mayor of Kabul, senior officers of the army and heads of the diplomatic corps.

An earlier report said that His Excellency President Brezhnev paid a courtesy call on His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace yesterday afternoon; certain members of His Excellency's entourage were also present at the meeting. Afterwards, His Excellency accompanied by members of entourage, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and official hosts, the Afghan Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan placed a flower wreath on the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

## Adenauer Opposes Western Sale Of Wheat To USSR

COLOGNE, Oct. 13, (Reuter).—Dr. Adenauer, said lastnight the Soviet holdup of a U.S. army convoy outside Berlin underlined his warnings against Western wheat sales to the Russians at present and his scepticism about an east-west detente.

He told a farewell rally here of his Christian Democrat Party the 31-hour holdup which ended yesterday "could very easily have had very serious consequences."

If the West had used force West German troops would have been involved because NATO would have been involved.

His audience laughed when he could not find the German word for "relaxation of tension" and commented: "you see, I do not want to hear that word any more."

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Mr. El-Hifni Mahmud Mohammadein, Charges d'Affaires of the U.A.R. Embassy in Kabul held a reception last night in honour of Dr. Abdel Razzak Sidki, U.A.R. Minister of Agriculture and Regional Director of FAO. The function was attended by some members of diplomatic corps and press representative.



His Majesty the King with President Brezhnev after their meeting at Gulkhana Palace yesterday. Mr. Karbanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbek SSR is first right.

## CHINA ACCUSES INDIA REFUSING TO NEGOTIATE ON BORDER PROBLEMS

### Peking Rejects Indian Demands

TOKYO, October 13, (AP).—

THE People's Republic of China Saturday publicly accused the Indian government of refusing to negotiate on the disputed India-China border and said it is waging a "long-term cold war against China."

The charge was made in a Chinese Foreign Ministry note dated October 9; in reply to Indian notes of April 3 and September 6, the official New China News Agency said in a broadcast monitored here.

The Chinese note said India should accept the Colombo proposals in principle as a basis for direct negotiations, NCNA said.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—A book titled "Caligraphy in Afghanistan During the Past Two Centuries", containing samples of caligraphy by old and modern masters of this art, has been published on His Majesty the King's birthday by the Ministry of Education.

The book has 220 pages and has been printed at the Central Government Press.

The Chinese note rejected India's five demands in opening direct talks. It said they are nothing but a hotchpotch of the unreasonable propositions which India has maintained for some time and which China has refuted, and they are not constructive steps at all.

The Indian proposals, among others, called on the Chinese government to accept without reservations the Colombo proposals which had been drafted by neutral Afro-Asian countries to help settle the border dispute.

The Chinese note said: "The task of the Colombo conference was to mediate and not to arbitrate... there is no need for China and India to agree to all the Colombo proposals before going to the conference table."

"This attitude of imposing one's will upon others is diametrically against the purpose and objective of the Colombo conference," the note said.

The Chinese note said "the Chinese government has consistently held that China and India

should, from time to time, adopt necessary measures for implementing these recommendations.

It was agreed that ECAFE should, from time to time, adopt necessary measures for implementing these recommendations.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education gave a farewell party in honour of Mr. Hamidullah Enayat Seraj, former Chief of Book Production and Chief of Nejat Junior College, at the Club of the Ministry of Education on Friday evening.

The guests included the Deputy Ministers and officials of the Ministry of Education, Cultural Relations Officers of various Embassies and a number of Government officials.

Mr. Seraj has been appointed Cultural Relations Officer of Afghanistan at Washington D.C.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Mr. Azimov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul gave a reception at Kabul Hotel yesterday evening to mark the opening of an exhibition of Soviet books and gramophone records.

Those present included Government officials, press representatives, and Press Attaches of diplomatic missions; the exhibition has been arranged in honour of His Excellency President Brezhnev's visit to Kabul; it will remain open for 10 days.

A movie film of the Soviet Industrial Exhibition was also shown.

## Good Neighbour

(Contd. from page 2) the country's further industrialization and will make for the higher living and cultural standards of the Afghan people.

The annually expanding assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan for advancing her economy is a concrete manifestation of the friendly feelings entertained by the Soviet people for their Afghan friends.

Referring to Soviet-Afghan relations, Afghanistan's Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said in his radio speech on March 14, 1963.

From the very beginning the relations of Afghanistan with the friendly and neighbouring country of the USSR have been built on the principles of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect. In recent years these relations have expanded and strengthened due to close contacts and visits of statesmen from both countries, and also thanks to the fruitful co-operation, technical economic and cultural assistance in keeping with the national interests of the country. The Government of Afghanistan will continue, as in the past, to spare no efforts in maintaining and strengthening these good relations.

## ECAFE RECOMMENDED TO EXTEND ROAD THROUGH HAZARAJAT

### ASIAN HIGHWAY MEETING ENDS

KABUL, October, 13.—

THE three-day meeting of the Asian Highway Commission, in which experts of the international highways took part, ended yesterday; deliberations in this regard were held in the auditorium of the Institute of Public Health.

The delegates at these meetings discussed ways and means of linking international highways in the countries of the ECAFE area, increasing the breadth of roads and bridges, implementation of international traffic laws and traffic signs and facilitating border clearance.

It was also recommended to ECAFE to extend the international highway through Afghanistan between Kabul and Herat via Hazarajat.

Engineer Mansour Kamgar, an official of the Iranian Ministry of Transport and Engineer Hashimy, Advisor to the Pakistan Ministry of Transport, who represented their respective Governments at the meeting, left for home today.

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.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **FIFTEEN YEARS SAILOR**.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **A NUN'S STORY**.

## U.S. To Protest Against Algeria On Expulsion Of U.S. Newsmen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, (AP).—The United States is protesting Algeria's expulsion of two American news agency reporters, a U.S. State Department spokesman said Saturday.

The U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Algeria, John Root, was instructed to deliver what was described as a strong protest against Friday's ouster of correspondents of the Associated Press and United Press International.

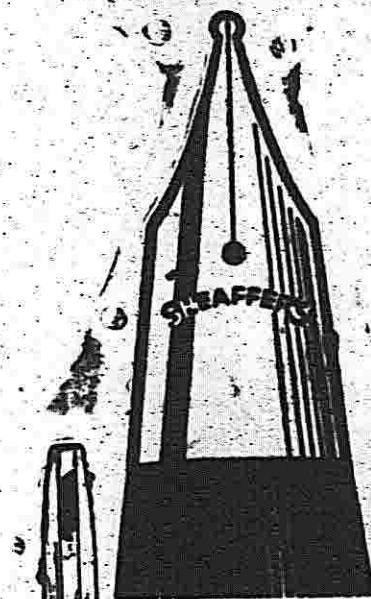
The spokesman said the U.S. envoy would state that the Algerian action runs contrary to US hopes for improved U.S.-Algerian relations.

Mr. Root was also instructed to ask that the two American news agencies be permitted to send in replacements for the expelled reporters promptly and that correspondents be allowed to report on Algerian affairs freely and objectively.

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