

11-11-1963

Kabul Times (Nov. 11, 1963, vol. 2, no. 210)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +13°C.
Minimum + 5°C.
Sun sets today at 5-02 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-26 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Sharegah: Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, NO. 210

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1963, (AQRAB19, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

PREMIER DR. YOUSUF INSPECTS NANGARHAR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

PRIME Minister Mohammad Yousuf inspected various sections of the Nangarhar Canal Project Sunday morning.

Accompanied by the Minister of Press and Information, the Minister of Public Works, Governor of Nangarhar and chief of the project, the Prime Minister first visited the Daroonta barrage, and the recently constructed spill-way. The Prime Minister also inspected the site for the hydro-electric station.

Dr. Yousuf glanced through maps and drawings showing the general layout of the project, while experts explained in detail several technical aspects of the project.

The Prime Minister and his party then made a detailed inspection tour of the first and second tunnels, the auxiliary canal, the diesel power station and other related phases of the project.

Riding an electric train he then inspected the inside of the first tunnel, which has been completed. The Prime Minister also descended through the hundred-metre deep central well into the second tunnel, where work is proceeding rapidly from both ends. The tunnel will be approximately eight kilometres long when completed. More than half of this tunnel has already been dug.

The Prime Minister also reviewed plans of land distribution, which is a part of the canal project, and visited four agricultural farms envisaged for the area.

At the conclusion of the tour of inspection, which lasted for about five hours, the Prime Minister expressed satisfaction at the excellent management and progress of the work.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and his party had lunch with officials and experts of the project and at 4 o'clock left for Kabul.

U. S. Wheat Sale To U.S.S.R.

American Businessman To Favour Deal

BONN, Germany, Nov. 11, (AP).—Russell R. de Young, one of the 21 leading American businessmen who met with Premier Khrushchov last week, said Sunday his visit to Moscow convinced him to favour the U.S. wheat deal with the Soviet Union.

President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, De Young is one of 21 leading U.S. businessmen touring European capitals. They dined Sunday night with West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and will meet Monday with Deputy Foreign Minister Karl Carstens and former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The group will go on to Brussels later tomorrow.

The wheat deal is a big political issue in West Germany as well as in the United States.

De Young told a reporter at a reception that after hearing the arguments in Moscow he changed his mind about the U.S. selling wheat to the Soviet Union. He had been categorically against it. The decisive factor, importance of the Soviet payment in gold, easing the U.S. balance of

(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty Grants Japanese Envoy Farewell Audience

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted a farewell audience to Mr. Sadao Hirose, the outgoing Japanese Ambassador at 6 p.m. Sunday.

A farewell reception was held at the Japanese Embassy Sunday evening which was attended by some cabinet members, officials and members of different ministries, some members of the Diplomatic Corps and friends of the Ambassador.

New Rumanian Envoy In Kabul Appointed

KABUL, Nov. 11.—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Aurel Ardeleanu as the Rumanian Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Kabul.

Mr. Aurel Ardeleanu will be simultaneously representing his country in New Delhi.

Afghan Artistes Return From Tehran: Were Well Received By Audiences

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The artistes from Radio Afghanistan returned to Kabul from Tehran this morning. The artistes, led by Mr. Mubariz, Director-General of Foreign Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Press and Information, went to Iran to participate in the birthday celebrations of the Crown Prince. Mr. Mubariz is reported to have told a Bakhtar correspondent at Kabul airport that during its 11-day stay in Tehran, the delegation gave 11 performances, which were well received by the audiences. The first performance was a music concert, he said, and was held at the palace in the presence of Their Majesties, the Shahinshah and Queen of Iran, and other members of the Royal family. The Afghan artistes also gave a performance for the Tehran Radio-Television Corporation. Mr. Mubariz expressed his appreciation of the hospitality extended to the Afghan artistes by Iranian artistic circles, and also the radio and broadcasting administration.

Herat Construction Company launched

HERAT, Nov. 11.—A construction company with an initial capital of 1.5 million Afghans was organized in Herat Province yesterday.

A meeting was held on the occasion, at the provincial government hall. The meeting was attended by the Governor of Herat Province, President of the Herat Chamber of Commerce and stock holders of the newly established company.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Hakimi, Governor of Herat Province explained the role of such a company in creating new employment and promoting construction work in the country.

The meeting welcomed the establishment of the company and elected its "board of directors". The board of directors elected Mr. Nasrullah Farouqi and Mr. Mohammad Baquer Saadat as its chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

It is expected that the initial capital will be increased to six million Afghans in the future. The company will construct private and public buildings on contract basis. Mr. Hakimi wished success to the new company.

International Wrestling Certificate of Mohammad Farouk Seraj Is Renewed

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The International Olympic Federation Conference at Baden Baden, in the German Federal Republic, has renewed the certificate of Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, as a qualified referee in international wrestling matches. Mr. Seraj is reported to have successfully passed the oral and written examinations in this regard.

SUKARNO OPENS GANEFO FIFTY ONE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE

DJAKARTA, Nov. 11, (Reuter). President Sukarno, Sunday declared open the first "games of the new emerging forces" (GANEFO) before a capacity crowd of 100,000 people in the main stadium of the Senajan sports complex here.

During the colourful three-hour opening ceremony bearers paraded the flags of fiftyone countries being represented in the games.

Only fortytwo teams took part in the March past and although their flags fluttered, the teams of nine countries were absent.

They were Algeria, Belgium, Burma, Bolivia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Senegal, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela.

In a speech, the Indonesian Minister of Sport, Mr. Maladi, told the huge crowd that "transport difficulties" had delayed the nine delegations, but they were ex-

pected lastnight.

Features of the ceremonial opening yesterday included the raising of a special GANEFO flag, the igniting of a big cauldron with the GANEFO flame, a pledge by the athletes to participate with "enthusiastic pure spirit of sportsmanship and solidarity of the new emerging forces" and a GANEFO hymn and GANEFO prayer.

Army troops and police imposed rigid security but there were no incidents reported and the opening went off on schedule without a hitch.

As the Soviet delegation passed the presidential dais two Russian children, a boy and a girl, ran up the steps of the stand and presented a bouquet to the 62-year-old Indonesian leader.

After the marchpast President Sukarno handed the GANEFO

TIME RIPE FOR LIMITED AGREEMENT ON BERLIN Western Expert On USSR Compares Berlin And Cuba

NEW YORK, November 11, (AP).—

AN expert on Soviet affairs suggested Sunday night that the time is ripe for obtaining at least a limited agreement from the Soviet Union on allied access rights to West Berlin.

Professor S. Brzezinski, Director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University, said that if such an agreement is not reached, then the next Soviet attempt to harrass allied access rights to West Berlin should be met with similar harassment of Soviet routes to Cuba.

Brzezinski, interviewed on a television programme, said he did not mean an embargo of Soviet shipping to Cuba. He added "but there are a variety of ways of interfering temporarily with Soviet access to Cuba."

The professor said he believes impending purchase of wheat from the United States is an example of Soviet desire, at present, to stabilize the international situation.

"I think we should insist at precisely this moment on getting at least a limited understanding on the principles of access to Berlin, even if we cannot get a general settlement of the Berlin problem."

He conceded that the U.S.S.R. is not desperate for U.S. wheat and "accordingly our leverage is small."

On another subject Brzezinski said Soviet strategy is to try to get the United States to co-sponsor the permanent division of Europe along its present lines, thus leading Western Europe to become disillusioned with U.S. leadership.

He said the split between the Soviet Union and China may be repaired but that never again will the two communist nations be as close as before.

He said there is little the United States can do directly to promote the Schism. But he said this nation should encourage its allies, such as France and Japan, to make limited approaches to the Chinese in an attempt to make them more independent of the Soviet Union.

He said that historically speaking, the Schism is "as important as the reformation in Christianity."

In the long run, Brzezinski said, the Soviet Union may have a "grand reconciliation" with the West, he added.

Interior Ministry Official Returns From India

Ansari Attends Seminar On Local Govt. Organization

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Mr. Mir Amanuddin Ansari, Chief of the Administrative Department in the Ministry of Interior, returned to Kabul yesterday after attending a UN sponsored seminar on strengthening local governments. The seminar was held in New Delhi.

Mr. Ansari said in an interview at the airport that local government meant a government which is able to control itself by virtue of autonomous authority. The idea is new to most Eastern countries, especially Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, only municipalities are functioning according to this idea.

Mr. Ansari added that the United Nations considers the idea as a principle of democracy and thus is attempting to promote it. The primary reason for the seminar was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas among Southeast Asian countries concerning the issue.

Fourteen countries, including Afghanistan, attended the seminar. At the conclusion of the seminar Mr. Ansari said, a document was prepared in which suggestions were made for the organization of various offices of local governments and ways of improving them. The member states may utilize this document for the development of their own local governments.

The United Nations is expected to publish this document within three months and place it at the disposal of member states.

The seminar was organized with the co-operation of the Indian Public Administration Service.

flag to a young Indonesian girl who in turn passed it to a party of sailors.

The sailors slow marched the flag to a pole at the end of the stadium field and waited while President Sukarno formally declared the games open at 17-20 local time.

They then hoisted the flag while massed choirs of school children sang the GANEFO hymn.

As artillery outside fired a 21-gun salute, coloured balloons and flocks of pigeons were released and a runner entered the stadium bearing a torch with the GANEFO flame.

An Indonesian athlete then read the GANEFO pledge and the Indonesian Minister of Religion, Mr. Saifuddin Zuhri, read to the crowd the GANEFO prayer.

His Majesty Congratulates Swedish King On Birthday

KABUL, Nov. 11.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty Gustav Adolf, King of Sweden, congratulating him on his birthday.

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Mr. Chung Han Chiu, Counsellor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, held a reception last night in honour of the Afghan Cultural and Medical Delegations, which have recently returned from China.

The function was attended by various government officials and journalists.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 11, 1963

UN And Apartheid

The United Nations' Trusteeship Committee has overwhelmingly supported a resolution which calls for a world-wide oil and arms embargo against South Africa.

The resolution should further impress upon all nations supplying arms and other material to South Africa of the increasing world opinion opposed to apartheid.

The Security Council voted for an arms embargo against South Africa last April. Now that another important committee of the United Nations has passed an oil and arms embargo resolution against South Africa...

The Government of South Africa has repeatedly ignored the resolutions of various committees of the United Nations against its apartheid policy.

The United Nations cannot sit idle while one of its basic principles is violated. The United Nations should function regardless of race, religion or belief.

These are some of the reasons underlying this issue. We hope that all nations will co-operate in implementing the resolution passed by the Trusteeship Committee against South Africa...

AFGHANISTAN AND IBRD, IFC; THE LANGUAGE

IDA; IMF

AT A GLANCE

Following is the text of a speech delivered by Late Mr. Abdul Hal Aziz, the Minister of Planning, which he had delivered in the annual meeting of International Monetary Fund held in Washington.

The task of planning development in Afghanistan is fortunately made relatively easy by not having to contend with an explosive population pressure, so characteristic of most developing nations.

ed with many other natural resources that have hardly been exploited, not even thoroughly determined. On the basis of the limited surveys already undertaken so far, it is known that Afghanistan possesses rich hydro-power potential, petroleum, natural gas, coal and many minerals that are awaiting the development of appropriate skills and adequate capital for their exploitation.

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The daily Islah in its editorial yesterday congratulated the Ministry of Education on the opening of the new university in Nangarhar. The editorial said that the College of Medicine will form the nucleus of Nangarhar university. This would meet to some extent the acute shortage of physicians in the country.

The paper also published an interview with Mr. Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, who has just returned from the Sixtieth International Olympic Congress.

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION

The Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion is a focus of disinterested effort for WHO's 120 Member States. It was set up in 1960, and has so far received \$7,023,385, distributed among a number of special accounts, i.e. for small-pox eradication, medical research, community water-supply, assistance to the Congo (Leopoldville), and accelerated assistance to newly independent States.

The Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion is to be used for starting health projects of definite and limited scopes that will stimulate national initiative. It is not WHO's intention to run the health services in countries needing assistance. The method is rather to demonstrate what needs to be done and to give guidance until the new paths are cleared and the guide may withdraw.

AGAINST SMALLPOX The Special Account for Smallpox Eradication has so far attracted mainly gifts in kind: doses of vaccine donated by governments. Other supplies and services may be forthcoming.

Research in the quest for truth, as Dr. M. G. Candau, the Director-General of WHO, has said, and world-wide medical research is gathering momentum day by day. WHO does not have research in-

stitutes of its own, but its scientific staff base their activities on research work that is being pursued in institutes all over the world. WHO's programme of international medical research is concerned with such subjects as immunology, genetics, disease-carrying insects, biological standardization, nutrition, radiation, virology, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

For the promotion of medical research, WHO, in addition to its regular budget, has a special account receiving voluntary contributions which so far total \$2,900,439. The account was used, for example, to finance an investigation of the epidemic of yellow fever which ravaged South-West Ethiopia in 1960-the most serious epidemic ever known in Africa, claiming nearly 15,000 deaths in a region where this scourge had never been known before.

The fever spread 150 kilometres all along the River Omo. The whole valley of the Blue Nile was threatened, as well as the Rift and the Kaffa Forest. The Ethiopian authorities appealed to the World Health Organization to co-ordinate an international study of yellow fever.

The problem was in fact of more than national scope; and it would require the collaboration of workers in adjacent countries and in other parts of the world.

A programme of work, proposed by the staff of the Pasteur Institute of Addis Ababa and endorsed by a group of international experts in Geneva, was started. It included epidemiological and biological studies; mosquitoes were caught and sent alive by helicopter for identification and virus isolation to Addis Ababa.

Mr. Seraj had maintained that although the East represented a population of more than 1,824 million its representation on the committee is relatively small. While the Western nations have three seats on the committee the Eastern countries have only one.

The report emphasizes that the Congress excluded volleyball, handball and archery from the International Olympic games.

Anis's editorial of yesterday hailed General de Gaulle's decision to allocate 100 million francs from the French Army Budget to establish an international centre for cancer research.

Anis said that cancer has been destroying human life for centuries, and unfortunately, although man has been able to venture out to outer space, he has not succeeded in obtaining a reliable cure for this fatal disease.

Experts from the Pasteur Institute at Addis Ababa went at once by helicopter to the infected region, and saw that the disease showed all the characteristics of yellow fever: sudden onset, headache, falling temperature, nausea, bilious and bloody vomit, jaundice, and finally death.

The paper also printed an article by Dr. Abdul Hadi Kamal, suggesting that the only alternative for a sound economic growth for Afghanistan is to increase production of export commodities and reduce imports.

The studies are still being pursued with assistance from WHO. The information obtained will profit the whole world.

Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

Arabic Programme: 10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 23 Metre Band.

German Programme: 10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 82 Metre Band.

Guassian Programme: 10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 82 Metre Band.

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 3-10-3-15; Music 3-15-3-16; article on 'Men who made a 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.

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 6-00-9-45 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-DELEHI 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 20121-20122 Police 26607-21122 Traffic 20159-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24781-24782 Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Mawand Phone No. 20580 Watan Phone No. 21026 Parsa Phone No. 24222 Naway Phone No. 20587 Shafa Phone No. 20536

Afghan Government Officials Visit Britain's Foreign Office



A party of Government Officials from Afghanistan now on a four-week tour of Britain as guests of the British Foreign Office, were welcomed at the Foreign Office in London at the start of their tour by Mr. William Morris, Head of the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office.

ministry of Education, Dr. Ali Nawaz, Director-General, Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce; Mr. William Morris and Mr. Hedayatullah Azizi, Director of Co-ordination Office in the Ministry of Planning.

and the Department for Technical co-operation. Meetings will also be held with representatives of the Federation of British Industries and with the Manchester, England, Chamber of Commerce.

Tours will be made of the British Broadcasting Corporation studios in London and the Houses of Parliament.

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS FROM GAS

A few years back a team of Afghans along with Soviet experts was drilling for oil in the fertile valley of Shiberghan, when they discovered gas instead of oil.

The number of uses to which this gas can be employed is enough to stagger the imagination. Natural gas is not only an ideal source of power, but it is also an excellent raw material, and our government has already plans in operation or in hand for the economic utilization of our gas resources as a raw material.

The synthesis of organic chemicals from "Natural Gas" is based upon two elements: carbon and hydrogen. Shiberghan gas, with about 90 per cent methane offers a ready-made carbon-hydrogen molecular skeleton for chemical synthesis.

Fertilizers Factory The largest single use of natural gas for chemicals is for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, for use as fertilizer. In any nation-wide programme directed to increase agricultural production, the extensive use of fertilizers, both synthetic and natural, must take a prominent place.

are great possibilities of increasing agricultural production through greater use of fertilizers, specially in irrigated farming. For this purpose the government has already started many experimental farms to show the advantages of chemical fertilizers. There are other plans under consideration, which will increase the number of experimental farms to demonstrate the utility and usefulness of such methods to our unbelieving farmers.

For the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers such as Urea virtually no other raw material besides gas is required. Urea has doubled the nitrogen content of ammonium sulphate, and is one of the most obvious end products of gas.

Our government has decided to set up a fertilizer factory. When the factory goes into production in the Second Five-Year Plan, Afghanistan will not only gain from increased productivity of land, but will also gain considerably on account of saving a lot of vital foreign exchange for her development projects.

The reserves of our gas fields are now estimated to be 62 billion cubic metre. But the experts think that a lot of new fields will be discovered so as to put Afghanistan on the map of the world natural gas.

As another source from which we can earn a good quantity of foreign exchange. The government has already in hand some plans for the export to the Soviet Union a great quantity of this gas which will bring about fifteen million dollars a year.

Natural gas gives another by-product in the shape of synthetic fibres. I suggest that our government take in hand plans for the manufacture of Orlon. Byproducts (carbon and hydrogen) should be given to our fertilizer producing factory. This factory in turn can supply ammonia needed in the production of Orlon.

Plants to manufacture nylon, cellulose acetate, rayon, and artificial silk of high quality are among other uses that our new Ministry of Planning will have to consider thoroughly so that to give the country the taste of having natural resources. The people will relish the taste of such home-made dishes, if the products offered on the market are commensurate with their purchasing power. Plastics (including polyethylene) formaldehyde and adhesives as well as Betal Ware-an unbreakable substitute for crockery-could all be made through the agency of a few million cubic feet of natural gas daily.

Chemicals readily made from natural gas include chlorinated

Threat To Wild Animals' Life, Experts Warn

Elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, leopards—all appear doomed to the fate of the American bison, unless man, that most predatory of all animals, does more about it soon.

Two simple reasons lie behind the threat to the existence of wild animals—commercial enterprise, and the encroachment of civilisation.

Experts on wild life warn that animal populations in emerging African and Asian countries can disappear in future, just as did the vast herds of bison that once dotted the great plains of the United States as far as the eye could see. The development of the West and a world-wide craze for "buffalo" coats accounted for the demise of the shaggy beasts.

In developing Africa, which still has a large wild life population, the spread of communities and farming areas is directly proportional to the reduction in the number of animals. In many farm regions, the leopard is virtually extinct and some ecologists believe that in the Africa of the future, the lion also may be in danger of vanishing.

Despite poaching and the illicit ivory trade, African elephants are maintaining their number where their habitat remains undisturbed, though such areas are decreasing. In many Asian countries, the pachyderm population is dwindling alarmingly. In Ceylon, where elephants are estimated at about 900, conservationists believe they face extinction by the end of the century at the present rate of destruction by farmers, sportsmen, and ivory hunters.

Aside from environmental changes, the profit motive also takes its toll of wild life. That curious and ill-tempered beast, the near-sighted rhinoceros, has become a victim of commerce. Wealthy Chinese throughout Southeastern Asia reportedly pay fabulous prices for the animal's horn, which, when ground into a fine powder, they believe contains aphrodisiac powers.

As early as 1911, Britain, the United States, Soviet Union and Japan signed a seal agreement, following a drastic reduction of herds from an indiscriminate killing of breeding females. Coats for milady fashioned from the pelts of seals, beavers, leopards, ocelots, mink, and others, still represent a "status symbol" in the Western world, for which handsome prices are paid. Unlike mink and foxes most fur-bearing animals cannot be bred in captivity.

A beautiful leopard coat acquired recently by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, the petite first lady of the United States, caused a run on the item at New York furriers. The result: more leopards will have to be killed to supply the demand (DPA)

hydrocarbons, the largest use of which is in dry cleaning, methanol, which is used as an anti-freeze in automobiles, in jet engines for take-off and as a raw material for formaldehyde used in making plywood or cardboard. If our government agencies advertise through various means and contact, various other governments will come forward to invest in our projects. It will be of mutual interest.

This push forward for future economic prosperity will provide the cementing force in the country's economic and social development programme. On the one side, the country becomes industrialized; on the other, the people will reap the crop of their own natural resources that lie hidden for thousands of years.

Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



25th Anniversary Of Ataturk's Death Observed

DR. ANAS'S SPEECH



LATE ATATURK

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the death of Turkish President Cemal Ataturk, Dr. Mohammad Anas, Deputy Minister of Education, speaking for the Afghan National Commission, said over Radio Afghanistan Sunday night that the death anniversary of Cemal commemorated throughout the Eastern world, will draw attention to the exalted position and heroic deeds Cemal Ataturk rendered for his country. Undoubtedly his services will be exemplary for other nations. Dr. Anas who has received his education in Turkey, presented a summary of Ataturk's life in the Turkish army and his participation in various Turkish wars. A man of great determination and unflinching will, Ataturk never was disheartened by failure or defeat.

After military victory continued Dr. Anas, Ataturk began his political struggle. In politics he was also successful and was able to defend the country as well as establish the new Turkish government and popularise democratic principles in the country. He created the National Assembly and the constitution and abrogated the out-moded system of caliphate.

He instituted internal reforms and normalised relations with the neighbouring countries and even Turkey's enemies.

The past twenty five years, said Dr. Anas, have proved the profundity of his ideas for the well-being of the Turkish nation. His love in the heart of the Turkish people is ever growing.

Ataturk was a great friend of Afghanistan, who sent Turkish medical and military teachers to Afghanistan. A number of Afghan military students received training in Turkey during his time.

His death was mourned throughout this country and now that the 25th anniversary of his death is being commemorated, the Afghan nation prays for the peace of soul of the late Ataturk and hopes for further prosperity of the Turkish people, concluded Dr. Anas.

West Germany Hungary Agree To Exchange Trade Missions

BONN, Nov. 11, (DPA).—West Germany and Hungary Sunday signed an agreement on an exchange of trade missions, the West German foreign office announced.

The agreement is part of a long term trade and payments agreement concluded between the two countries in Budapest yesterday.

The West German Foreign Ministry underlined in its announcement that both delegations had expressed "their government's view that the agreement should be considered as means to improve relations between the two peoples."

KENYA'S INDEPENDENCE NEXT MONTH KENYATTA EXPECTED TO FACE HARD SITUATION

NAIROBI, November, 10, (DPA).—

PRIME Minister Jomo Kenyatta will face a difficult situation when Kenya becomes independent next month.

Many political observers here—and even some Kenyan politicians—are concerned whether Kenyatta can master the situation or whether chaos will follow "uhuru", Swahili for independence.

Kenyatta will have to deal with an unruly opposition which is already threatening with civil war, the radical wing in his own Kenya African National Union (KANU) led by Interior Minister Oginga Odinga, and depressed economy, rapidly increasing state debts and the future of the White settlers whose products account for about 75 per cent of Kenya's export earnings.

In addition there are the problems of the Indian minority, Kenya's dependence on financial and technical aid from abroad, the lack of trained administrative officials, and Somali claims that a part of the coastal area, inhabited mainly by Somalis, should be returned to Somalia.

Kenyatta is advocating a policy of close co-operation between Africans, European settlers and Indian traders as this would be in the best interest of the country.

Doubts are justified, however, whether he will find the necessary support to pursue this course. Radical groups in his party have called for nationalisation, and reform, expulsion of all Europeans and "non-Africans," in short for the "Africanisation" of the country.

Economically this would mean chaos and politically that Kenya might become a new Congo.

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Dr. Holier, Professor of Internal Diseases, arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He has been sent by the Government of Czechoslovakia to serve at the New Clinic in Kabul for a two-year period. Dr. Holier was received at the airport by Mr. Masoud, Acting Chief of Clinic and Mrs. Sayyedi, Director of Nursing at Ibn-i-Sina Hospital.

More Men Reported Killed In Japan's Two Disasters

TOKYO, Nov. 11.—More persons are reported killed in Japan's coal mine explosion and train crash.

Officials say the mining explosion killed 448 men. Mr. Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan ordered the government to give more than two million dollars to the families of coal miners. Mining Company also said it will give some money to help the coal miners' families.

More than 1500 men had been in the mine digging the coal, when the explosion occurred. 470 escaped death and the same number injured, some seriously. This coal mine explosion is the second worst one in Japan.

Few hours after the coal mine explosion two speeding trains collided and 162 persons died in the crash. Police said 72 persons were injured, some seriously.

U. S. Wheat

(Contd. from page 1)

payment problems. John D. Harper, President of the aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), said the group is divided on the wheat deal issue. Harper said that he is one of those who favoured it. The ALCOA president expressed the opinion that more trade with the Communist satellites might also be beneficial.

Present U.S. policy greatly restricts the activities of the U.S. businessmen in the satellite bloc.

Some U.S. allies, including West Germany, do a heavy trade in this area.

Gross Falsification Of Khrushchov Statement On Cuba

Western Press Accused

MOSCOW, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, Sunday night denied as a "gross falsification" a statement on Cuba which it said had been attributed to Mr. Khrushchov by "American and British news agencies".

The newspaper, in a frontpage commentary, said the agencies quoted Mr. Khrushchov as saying in a Kremlin toast on November 7: "If the United States attacks Cuba we shall attack the allies of America nearest to our borders".

Izvestia said that, in fact, Mr. Khrushchov's words had been: "It is known that Cuba is only 90 miles from the United States. But it is also known that some states allied to the U.S.A. are situated still nearer to us. But we are not thinking of attacking them for that reason."

Izvestia went on: "That is all the other way round. The speech of N. S. Khrushchov did not contain threats, but an appeal for peaceful co-existence, for the development of relations between countries with differing social system and the unmasking of those—like imperialist circles of the U.S.A.—who are replacing normal relations with their neighbours Cuba with a policy of piracy."

The newspaper alleged that Mr. Khrushchov's words had been wrongly reported because "one of the lovers of sensations saw the possibility of profiting and at the same time of poisoning the international atmosphere."

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 11.—Dr. Bibek Zdenek, Ambassador in Kabul for the Republic of Czechoslovakia, called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly this morning.

GHOORAT, Nov. 11.—The buildings of the regular primary schools at Lal-o-Sarjantal and Parchaman in Ghourat Province have been completed and classes are now being held in them. Land and money for the schools was donated by local citizens.



PARK CINEMA:
At 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American film; NORTH AND NORTH WEST.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; YOU ARE NOT AN ORPHAN, BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film.

ZAINAB CINEMA
At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film; DHAN, starring: Raj Kapoor and Nergas.

COLOMBO PLAN MINISTERIAL MEETING TODAY

BANGKOK, Nov. 11, (Reuter).—Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines meet Monday for the first time since open enmity flared between them over recognition of the new federation.

The occasion is the opening of the 19-nation Colombo Plan ministerial conference, and the Malaysia dispute is expected to overshadow other discussions on the economic development of South and South-East Asia.

Malaysia, grouping Malaya, Singapore, Sabha (North Borneo) and Sarawak, severed relations with Indonesia and the Philippines in September over refusal to recognise the federation.

Since then Malaysia has declared it is not interested in any negotiations that are not preceded by recognition, while Indonesia has sworn destruction of the federation in its present form which it says is a neo-colonialist encirclement of the republic.

Mr. Salvador Lopez, Foreign Secretary of the Philippines—which has a claim on Sabha—is coming to Bangkok this week and has intimated that he wants to talk about Malaysia.

And although the Malaysian Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, said on arrival here yesterday that he was not interested in peace talks, it is generally believed here that contacts will be made.

The Thai Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, is expected to mediate, since Thailand is linked with Malaysia and the Philippines in the co-operative "association of southeast Asia" and has been actively seeking a peaceful solution during the past six weeks.

Tun Razak said yesterday he was here for the Colombo Plan talks only—but he would be discussing a number of points with Thanat Khoman.

Meanwhile Indonesian officials say that although Foreign Minister Subandrio, has said he will not come here the possibility is still there if Tun Razak and Dr. Lopez do meet. Indonesia's chief representative will be civil aviation minister Commodore Iskandar.

In the nine-day meeting of officials which has preceded the ministerial talks, Indonesia has raised the Malaysia issue only once—over the issue of the word Malaysia in conference documents such as an economic report on the federation.

The ministerial conference will discuss the officials' recommendations and decisions—including the admission of Afghanistan, occupational training and development problems in rural areas.

The economic report says all the territories in the federation had notable economic achievements last year, with increased production in goods and services.

