

11-28-1963

Kabul Times (Nov. 28, 1963, vol. 2, no. 225)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (Nov. 28, 1963, vol. 2, no. 225)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 474.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/474>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY MAX. +7°C.
Minimum -0°C.
Sun sets today at 4:50 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:40 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 225

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1963 (QAUS 6, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

New Road Shortens Distance Between Morghab & Char-su

HERAT, Nov. 28.—The extension of the new road between Morghab and Char-su, in Herat, which was started early last month, was completed Monday.

The 38 kilometres long road will join the Farari Village with Guzar-e-Ismail, shortening the road by approximately ten kilometres.

Farewell Reception Given For Professor Lemanzik At Khyber Restaurant

KABUL, Nov. 28.—A farewell reception was held by Dr. Kakar Dean of the College of Science in honour of Professor Lemanzik, Chief of the Department of Parasitology at the Institute of Zoology of Bonn University at Khyber Restaurant Wednesday.

The function was attended by officials of the college, university professors and heads of the affiliation teams of the Kabul University and the Universities of Bonn and Cologne and the Cultural Attache of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Professor Lemanzik who had come to Kabul two and a half months ago to hold a number of seminars will leave Kabul for Bonn Thursday.

Speeches were exchanged between Dr. Kakar and the Professor.

U.K. WARNS AGAINST TRANSFER OF MAJORITY RULE TO S. RHODESIA'S AFRICANS

LONDON, November 28, (AP).—FEARS were expressed Wednesday in the House of Lords of racial war in Southern Rhodesia over the political struggle there between the white minority and the black majority.

But in an extended debate the Marquis of Salisbury urged the British Government not to hand over hastily majority rule to the Africans because that would "not be wise or safe."

The warning of strife came from Lord Walton, who said that Central Africa was one of the most dangerous areas in the world as it sought a path toward racial peace.

"But the realistic alternatives for Southern Rhodesia," Lord Walton added, "are to obtain white domination by force against growing antagonism and bitterness and subversion and even violence or, accepting the fact that sooner or later Southern Rhodesia will have a majority government and the majority will be African."

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the crumbling Central African Federation, arrived in London Wednesday and will take formal leave of office during an audience with Queen Elizabeth II Thursday at Buckingham Palace. Both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have opted out of the Federation with Southern Rhodesia. The Federation ceases to exist Dec. 31.

Lord Walton warned that the political situation in Southern Rhodesia was "deteriorating rapidly and the economy receding."

KENNEDY HAD SAID "LET US BEGIN" JOHNSON SAYS "LET US CONTINUE" NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Mrs. Kennedy To Live In Harrimans Home

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, (AP). Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the slain President, will move late next week from the White House to the Georgetown home of Under-Secretary of State Averell Harriman.

White House Press Secretary Pierr Salinger announced the plans Wednesday.

Harriman's house on a street is only a few blocks from the red brick town house where the Kennedys lived before they moved to the White House in January, 1961. At that time, the Kennedys sold their home.

Mr. Salinger said the Harrimans offered Mrs. Kennedy the use of their home. He said the former New York Governor and his wife would move to a hotel.

Addressing a joint session of the U. S. Congress Wednesday the New American President said, my fellow Americans:

"All I have I would have given gladly not to be standing here today.

"The greatest leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time. Today John Fitzgerald Kennedy lives on in the immortal words and works he left behind.

"He lives on in the mind and memories of mankind. He lives on in the hearts of his countrymen.

"No words are sad enough to express our sense of loss. No words are strong enough to express our determination to continue the forward thrust of America that he began.

"The dream of conquering the vastness of space—the dream of partnership across the Atlantic—and across the Pacific as well—the dream of a peace corps in less developed lands—the dream of education for our youth—the dream of jobs for all who seek them—the dream of care for our elderly—the dream of an all-out attack on mental illness—and above all, the dream of equal rights for all Americans, whatever their race or colour—these and other American dreams have been vitalized by his drive and dedication.

"Now the ideas and ideals which he so nobly represented must and will be translated into effective action.

Johnson expressed the hope that "the tragedy and torment of these terrible days will bind us together in new fellowship."

"Let us here highly resolve," he said "that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live or die—in vain.

Johnson, the first U. S. Southern President since Andrew Johnson succeeded the assassinated Abraham Lincoln in 1865, left no doubt about his commitment to the cause of civil rights.

"We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights," he said. "We have talked for 100 years or more. Yes, it is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in books of law."

Johnson called upon the Congress to enact a civil rights bill that will help "eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression based upon race or colour."

He said there could be no greater source of strength to the nation both at home and abroad.

Touching upon affairs, Johnson promised the United States "will keep its commitments from South Vietnam to West Berlin." He added:

"We will be unceasing in the search for peace, resourceful in our pursuit of areas of agreement even with those with whom we differ and generous and loyal to those who join with us in common cause."

He said "those who test our courage will find it strong and those who seek our friendship will find it honourable."

In a general assertion of foreign policy, Johnson said:

"Let all the world know, and none misunderstand, that I dedicate this government to the

(Contd. on page 4)

Kayeum Leaves For Hangchow

SHANGHAI, Nov. 28, (Hsin-hua).—Dr. A. Kayeum, Minister of the Interior of Afghanistan, and the Afghan Government delegation he is leading for the signing of the Sino-Afghan boundary treaty, left for Hangchow by special plane Wednesday after a visit. They were accompanied by Mr. Tseng Shan, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Hao Ting, Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Mr. Ko Ching-shih, Mayor and Liu Shu-chou, Vice-Mayor, of Shanghai, and other local government leaders and military officers saw the guests off at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Afghanistan.

MAIMANA, Nov. 28.—In a buz-kashi game between Quaisar and Chechak-tu, which was recently played in Darwaz Khan camp, Quaisar won by eight points to two.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES 4 GUIDELINES RECOMMENDATION TO GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE INCLUDE NUCLEAR PROPOSALS

UNITED NATIONS, November 28, (AP).—THE General Assembly approved Wednesday a set of U.N. guidelines for the disarmament negotiations to resume in Geneva on Jan. 21.

Special significance is attached to the resumption of the talks by the 17 participating nations since they will give President Lyndon Johnson his first indication of any real change in the Soviet position on Western disarmament proposals.

He has already discussed disarmament and other topics briefly with Anastas Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union.

It was apparent in approximately seven weeks of debate in the Assembly's main Political Committee on disarmament that basic differences remained despite the spirit of East-West harmony engendered by the signing of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty.

The 111-Nation Assembly approved four resolutions recommended by the Committee:

A request that the Geneva negotiators put special emphasis on reduction of international tensions as they take up the issue of achieving general and complete disarmament.

An appeal to the nuclear powers to make the limited test ban complete by banning also underground nuclear tests.

A recommendation that urgent studies be started by the Latin-American countries on how their part of the world can be declared a nuclear-free zone.

A recommendation that the Geneva negotiators consider the calling of an international conference to draft a treaty outlaw-

Ministers Meet To Discuss Pakhtia Development

KABUL, Nov. 28.—A meeting was held at Sadarat Palace Wednesday afternoon to discuss future development projects of Pakhtia province. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Dr. Popal, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Yaftali, Acting Minister of Planning, Lt. General Mohammad Azim, Acting Minister of Public Works, Dr. Abdul Rahim, Acting Minister of Public Health, Dr. Keshawar, Acting Minister of Agriculture, the Governor of Pakhtia Province, and several experts.

The meeting discussed projects of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works, and Rural Development Department.

In conclusion, German experts who went to Pakhtia Province to survey the development projects of the Province, presented various reports to the meeting.

ing nuclear weapons.

The resolution on over-all disarmament talks was approved by acclamation, with Albania not participating. It objected to mention the Moscow Treaty—whose denunciation by People's Republic of China is supported by Albania.

France, Cuba and the Central African Republic abstained on the 104-1 vote approving the resolution on widening the test ban.

Albania voted no. The Assembly voted 91 to 0 with 15 abstentions on the Latin-American nuclear free zone resolution.

Sub-Committee For Revising Electoral Law Holds Its Second Meeting

KABUL, Nov. 28.—The sub-committee for revising the electoral law, Wednesday morning held its second meeting at the headquarters of the Constitutional Committee.

The meeting concerned the second chapter of the electoral law and certain agreements were reached on regulations pertaining to the electorate.

The next meeting of the committee will be held Saturday. The results of these meetings will be submitted to the Constitutional Committee, which will convene sometime next week.

KABUL TIMES

Published By: BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief: Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor: S. Khalil
Address: Joy Sheer-3, Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone: 21404 (Ext. 03)
Subscription Rates: Yearly Af. 250, Half yearly Af. 150, Quarterly Af. 80

KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 28, 1963

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

General Nausion, the Indonesian Defence Minister recently made a trip to the Soviet Union, the United States and France. It deserves attention when considered in the light of the present political situation in South-East Asia.

It may be recalled that probably the single most important event in that part of the world during recent times was the establishment of the Malaysian Federation.

The Federation was created earlier this year in spite of Indonesian disagreement. The core of the organizational conflict was the method in which North Borneo and Sarawak territories were annexed into the Federation.

Although a United Nations fact-finding mission visited the two areas to determine public opinion concerning joining the Federation, Indonesia, however, was not satisfied with the U.N. mission's results.

The establishment of the Federation caused demonstrations and resentment throughout Indonesia.

Recently Malaysia announced a system of military induction for strengthening its armed forces.

Under the circumstances it is obvious that Indonesia will consider the appropriate military adjustments in order to keep a balance of power.

Indonesia does not attempt to conceal the fact that its armed forces are primarily equipped with Soviet weapons. It remains to be seen whether General Nausion's trip to the capitals of the two great powers and France will result in any arms-deal or closer military associations.

President Magapagal of the Philippines has called a summit meeting of Manupulindo powers—Malaya, Philippines and Indonesia—in order to solve the existing controversies. President Sukarno is reported to have positive inclinations towards such a meeting.

The Malaysian leader, Tunku Abdul Rahman, however, favours such a meeting only if it is preceded by official recognition of the

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FERTILIZER PLANTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Earth, mother earth, good earth is for him to make use of available experiences and skyrocket because it can stop importation of foodgrains, but there is also another reason, equally pressing for raising agricultural production both raw and processed, and that is to increase our exports of raw materials in order to boost up like an overworked human body, third year of the Plan to bring the much-needed foreign exchange earnings.

Soil Requirements: What we actually need in bulk to rejuvenate the soil, specially our Afghan soil, are nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium. Just as the condition of a patient determines the kind of vitamins required, the condition of the soil also determines the use of a particular type of chemical fertilizer: nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, etc.

We must help our farmers to become like doctors in the diagnosis of the maladies. They should, like doctors, know the result, frequency, and extent of the application of fertilizers to their lands. Of course any miscalculation will distort the desired result.

Modern Techniques: It is quite fortunate that in this 20th century a farmer does not have to be as wise as Solomon so as to be able to avoid or, at least, to minimize the miscalculations. Advanced scientific and technical know-how is at his doorstep.

SOME ARAB NEWSPAPERS CONNECT ZIONISM WITH KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Arab newspapers in Syria and the Lebanon Tuesday claimed the President Kennedy was assassinated by Zionists. The Arab newspapers link Zionism with the President's assassination through Jack Ruby, the Jewish nightclub owner of Dallas who shot dead Lee Oswald the man held by the police for President Kennedy's murder.

The Arab newspaper's claim appear as banner front-page headlines. Through some papers are implicit, posing a Zionist link with the presidential assassination as a possibility, others are more categorical.

The Beirut daily 'Al Massa' had the headline, 'zionism is behind the Kennedy assassination.'

In Damascus, the daily 'Al Baath' official organ of the ruling Baath Party of Syria, headlined the query 'is zionism behind the Kennedy assassination?'

The only evidence produced by the Arab papers to link Zionism with the presidential assassination is the fact that Jack Ruby is a Jew.

'Al Siassa', another Beirut daily said editorially, 'U. S. Jews are linked to international Zionism. So, is there a connection between Ruby the Jew and the schemes of international Zionism, which opposed Kennedy?'

Al Siassa added 'this opposition by the other two powers. It is hoped that the later course will be taken so that further military manoeuvring may become unnecessary.

Extension Department: It is happy to note that under the Five-year Plan an extension Department was set up in the Ministry of Agriculture in the year of the Plan to bring the much-needed foreign exchange earnings.

Centers jumped from 5 in 1963/64 to 38 in 1960/61 over the successive years. Demonstration plots were raised from 18 in 1958/59 to a total of 173 in 1960/61 over the same years. Demonstrations were given in the use of chemical fertilizers in the Kaptaghan province. Experimental trials were taken in hand in certain regions, which gave good results. We are disappointed that our resources did not allow us to allocate more tonnage of fertilizers to our farmers than 694 tons. This is an insignificant figure and should be increased manifold if we are to feed our growing industries at home, and leave some for export.

Increase in Productivity: We must increase the productivity of our soil even in comparison with other underdeveloped countries of the world. Afghanistan has one of the lowest crop yields. When the malady is so deep-seated, the measures have to be through and direct. Every body knows that some countries boosted up the yield per acre by as much as fifty per cent through judicious use of fertilizers. The same thing can happen in Afghanistan as well. Increased production from land should assume

Looking at the problem from another angle, more yield from the land will mean more money for the farmers. And since the farmers form the overwhelming majority in the country's population, the purchasing power of this huge section of population also goes up. This in turn connotes more demand for our own industrial products and the consequent acceleration in the industrial field. Fertilizers are nothing but materials containing in available form, one or more nutrient elements essential to plant growth. These essential elements are used to supplement the plant-food content of agricultural soil. When the soils are hungry we can just feed them through this food. When properly fed those very plants of once hungry soil can produce enough food to win the battle against hunger and poverty, which is plaguing our country's agriculture. Current Usage of Fertilizers: We can produce evidence to support the statement that chemical fertilizers have caught the fancy of our farmers where they have been properly approached at a reasonable price.

THE LANGUAGE AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Islah carried an open letter by Nukta-chin, who in welcoming the latest trend in newspapers to reflect views criticizing governmental departments, suggested the following:

(1) The etiquette of writing must be preserved. (2) The possibilities and conditions should be taken into consideration and afterwards a particular issue should be criticized.

Criticism alone does not solve a problem. Constructive suggestions are an essential part of criticism. Criticism should not be based on selfish interests and personal grudges or grievances.

One who criticizes must acquaint himself with the problem and should refrain from attacking persons or organizations without the complete knowledge of that organization. The ultimate aim of criticism should be to improve and not detrimental.

The letter continues, saying that today we are expected to remedy our social limitations in a concerted manner, and through consultations. We achieve this only if we are objective. Solutions which might remedy our personal problems might not apply in the case of society. The letter said that often we consider ourselves or the work we do overly important and are likely to be misled by the assumption that social problems are but a manifestation of our personal problems.

We must remember, continued the letter, that in constructional affairs it is the speed of the work which is important; in the construction of human societies it is fore-sightedness and sound judgment which will prove important in the long run.

Therefore, concluded the letter, all these points must be taken into consideration when we criticize. We should also remember that as soon as the reader traces a selfish trend in a piece of critical writing, he automatically refuses to take a serious interest no matter how authentic the writing may be.

The paper devoted its editorial to the role of preachers and missionaries in enlightening the public. Two things are important in this profession. First, the knowledge and understanding which enables a preacher to impart ideas which are conducive to the promotion of social virtues. Secondly, the preacher must know the art of oratory.

A preacher must know the psychology of the people and should choose his words in conformity with the average understanding of his audience. He should avoid long and difficult speeches.

To this end, the editorial suggested, the department of social guidance in the Ministry of Press and Information should offer training courses for preachers and missionaries.

Yesterday's Hewad, in its editorial urged the citizens of Kabul to take an acute interest in the enhancement and verdure of the city by planting more trees and decorative plants, and by caring for existing ones.

This is not only beneficial for the capital city but also necessary for the purification of the air which we breathe.

Yesterday's Anis, in its editorial emphasized the role of governors and magistrates in the guidance and enlightening of the public. It expressed satisfaction that the new appointments in this category are such that will make

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY
EXTERNAL SERVICES
I. English Programme: 9 550 kcs= 31m band 3:00-3:30 p.m. AST
II. English Programme: 9 595 kcs= 31 m band 3:30-4:00 p.m. AST
Urdu programme: 6 000 kcs= 50 m band 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST
III. English Programme: 6 000 kcs= 50 m band 6:30-7:00 p.m. AST
Russian Programme: 6 000 kcs= 50 m band 10:00-10:30 p.m. AST
Arabic Programme: 11 355 kcs= 25 m band 10:30-11:00 p.m. AST
German Programme: 9 635 kcs= 31 m band 11:00-11:30 p.m. AST
French Programme: 9 635 kcs= 31 m band 11:30-12:00 midnight
The programmes include news, topical and historical reports, commentaries, interviews and music.
Western Music
Sunday, 9:00-9:55 p.m.
Tuesday, 5:00-5:30 p.m.
Thursday, 5:00-5:30 p.m.
Friday, 12:00-1:00 p.m.
Programmes will be published in 'KABUL TIMES', one day before. Subject to change without notice.

Air Services

FRIDAY
DEPARTURE:
KABUL—MAZAR
Arr. Kabul 12:45 p.m.
Dep. 8:30 Arr. 10:40.
ARRIVALS:
MAZAR—KABUL
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 16:00
KARACHI—KABUL
Dep. 8:30 Arr. 14:25
SATURDAY
DEPARTURE:
KABUL—KANDAHAR
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00
KABUL—DELHI
Dep. 10:40 Arr. 16:40
KABUL—BEIRUT
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 16:35
KABUL—MAZAR
Dep. 8:30 Arr. 10:40
ARRIVALS:
MAZAR—KABUL
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 13:00
INMAN AIRLINES
DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20156-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Rona Phone No. 22537
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829
Bakhtar Phone No. 23819
Ariana Phone No. 20527
FRIDAY
Jahid Phone No. 20354
Mahmood Phone No. 21488
Farwan Phone No. 20687
Kabul Phone No. 20565
Ansari Phone No. 20520



Mr. Rooshan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information (left), and Mr. Cameron, Vice-President of Franklin Institute (right) while signing an agreement under the terms of which an independent branch of Franklin Publishing Institute will be opened in Kabul.

AGRICULTURE IN AFGHANISTAN: AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. KOENIG

In an interview with Radio Afghanistan Professor Dr. René Koenig said that development of agriculture in Afghanistan should have priority to industrialization.

Professor Koenig is Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences at the University of Cologne which is co-operating in partnership with the University of Kabul. He belongs to the ranks of Young German Sociologists and simultaneously he is President of the International Society of Sociologists. Previously he gave several lectures in Kabul University. He is also corresponding professor at the University of California.

Nowadays everybody is talking about industrialization of the developing countries, Professor Koenig said, but nobody thinks about the fact that industrialization needs well trained labourers.

But enough workmen are only available if there is a surplus of rural population so as it was in Europe about hundred years ago. A surplus of rural population is only attainable if the agriculture is developed. So it is a matter of fact that industrialization begins with a reform of the agriculture.

This includes the irrigation for which in this country is done a lot, the improvement of seeds and animal husbandry, especially the improvement of agricultural tools.

Professor Koenig explained that in his opinion it was not necessary to import tractors everywhere because they are too expensive. But between old wooden ploughs and modern tractors there are a lot of farming tools which can be usefully employed. Thereby enough people will be free for work in the industries of

the towns and cities. In addition to that the problem of afforestation is of immense importance and a long-term project approximately for half a century. Replying the question why the industrialized countries don't take a greater interest in this connection and increase co-operation with the developing nations, Professor Koenig stressed, that the industrialized countries live in a great illusion if they do not do so.

On the other hand some of the developing countries believe that they can be independent from all imports if they build up their own industries quickly and without planning. It takes a long time for an industry to become independent; because it depends on an excellent trained working class, on a clear fiscal policy, and furthermore it needs a good tax system as well as minerals and traffic.

Besides this it is much more important to develop handicraft and cottage industries. Lots of possibilities exist for this purpose. No high investments are necessary. Handicrafts is the base for cottage industries which can develop itself step by step to a healthy industry. As an example Professor Koenig mentioned the construction industry in Afghanistan which has grown up quickly during the last years.

So Afghanistan has taken the path of modernization, but it should not be forgotten that it has still especially a long way to go yet. Since this country among all developing nations, unfortunately, has the poorest traffic situation owing to rough terrain and geographical position. Much has been done in the field

THE POET

Translation of a Pushtu poem by Mujawar Ahmed Zyar based on a couplet by the patriot-poet Ajmal Khattak, Pukhtunistani poet.

Translator: Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar in Faculty of Letters, Kabul University. O Songster, have you compiled a book which is full of pain and suffering? And has that book a chapter which is fresh and new?

Let's throw in the sea the customs, the thoughts that contaminate our life. But has your pen the power to bring about a deluge to wash them away to the oblivions? And tell me, if you have a Rabab so enchanting, so beautiful; The sweet melody of which could rupture each chord of Israel's flute?

I know you are aware of the pleasure of each joyful meeting; But do you also know the heart that is burning like flesh on embers? Rising high in the sky you can build an edifice of your imagination. But do you have the foundations for an abode of life? The wilderness of dear, barren land may transform into a fragrant garden.

Don't you see the heart is full of blisters; nay, these are roses. If you want the voice of truth to be heard, Reckon, if you have strength enough to kiss your death at the scaffold.

Aviation has revolutionized traffic. It plays an enormous role in a mountainous country like Afghanistan. If somebody affirms that the purchase of airliners would be too expensive for the budget of the Afghan state this is an error. For this country the building-up of air traffic is a vital question.

Professor Koenig emphasized the importance of radio and telephone for a country where a great part of the population is illiterate and where the geographical situation is a handicap for the distribution of newspapers.

Where news can be transmitted only by radio, the benefits of a wide radio network towards cultural and political integration follow simultaneously with the economic development.

The paper printed front-page pictures of Mr. Alakozai, the new Governor of Mazar, Mr. Murid, the Advisor to the Prime Ministry, and former governor of Mazar Mr. Pramach. A photograph of the signing of the contract between the Deputy Minister of Press and Information and the Vice-President of the Franklin Institute, appeared on the paper's front page.

The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank. Buying Rates in Afghani Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.25 per Deutch Mark. Af. 11.4006 per Swiss Franc. Af. 9.91 per French Franc. Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque) Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash) Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque) Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash) Af. 11.55 per Swiss Franc. (Cash) Af. 10.0 per New French Franc Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (Cheque) Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 28.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank. Buying Rates in Afghani Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.25 per Deutch Mark. Af. 11.4006 per Swiss Franc. Af. 9.91 per French Franc. Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque) Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash) Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque) Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash) Af. 11.55 per Swiss Franc. (Cash) Af. 10.0 per New French Franc Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (Cheque) Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee.

Selling Rates in Afghani 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. (Cash) Af. 10.0 per New French Franc Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (Cheque) Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee.

Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



JOHNSON'S ADDRESS

(Contd. from page 1)

unswerving support of the United Nations—to the honourable and determined execution of our commitments to our allies—to the maintenance of military strength second to none—to the defence of strength and stability of the dollar—to the expansion of our foreign trade—to the reinforcement of our programme of mutual assistance and co-operation in Asia and Africa—and to our alliance for progress in this hemisphere.

"Under John Kennedy's leadership, this nation has demonstrated that it has the courage to seek peace, and the fortitude to risk war.

"We have proved that we are a good reliable friend to those who seek peace and freedom. We have shown that we can also be a formidable foe to those who reject the path of peace and who seek to impose upon us or our allies the yoke of tyranny.

"In this age where there can be no losers in peace and no victors in war—we must recognize the obligation to match national strength with national restraint—we must be prepared at one and the same time for both the confrontation of power and the limitation of power—we must be ready to defend the national interest and to negotiate the common interest. This is the path that we shall continue to pursue.

"We will demonstrate anew that the strong can be just in the use of strength—and the just can be strong in the defence of justice.

"We will carry on this fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease—in other lands and in our own.

"We will serve all of the nation not one section or one sector, or one group, but all Americans. These are the United States—a united people with unity of purpose.

"On the 20th January, in 1961, John F. Kennedy told his countrymen that our national work would not be finished 'in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet'. But—he said—let us... begin."

"Today in this moment of new resolve, I would say to my fellow Americans, let us continue.

"This is our challenge—not to hesitate, not to pause, not to turn about and linger over this evil moment but to continue on our course so that we may fulfill the destiny history has set for us. Our most immediate tasks are here on this bill.

First, no memorial oration or passage of the civil rights bill or eulogy could more eloquently honour President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought.

No act of ours could more fittingly continue the work of President Kennedy than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought—a bill designed to increase our national income, our federal revenues, and our insurance against recession. That bill, if passed without delay, means more security for those now working and more jobs for those now without them.

In short, this is no time for delay. It is a time for action—strong, forward looking action on the pending education bills to help bring the light of learning to every home and hamlet in America—strong, forward-looking action on the pending foreign aid bill, making clear that we are not forfeiting our responsibilities to this hemisphere or to the world, nor erasing executive flexibility in the conduct of foreign affairs—and strong, forward-looking action on the remaining appropriation calls.

"In this new spirit of action the Congress can expect the full co-operation and support of the ex-

CONNALLY DESCRIBES SHOOTING OF KENNEDY

GOVERNOR SAYS DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY MUST STUN NATION TO FEAR OF EXTREMISM

DALLAS, Texas, November 28, (AP).—

TEXAS Gov. John Connally, wounded during the assassination of late President Kennedy, said Wednesday that after being shot the President "slumped over and said nothing."

"As I turned to the left, I was hit. I knew I was hit badly. I said, 'My God, they are going to kill us all'."

"Then there was a third shot and the President was hit again. Mrs. Kennedy said, 'Oh, my God. They killed my husband. Jack Jack.'"

"In the space of a few seconds, great joy and anticipation was turned to great tragedy."

Gov. Connally, in an interview from his hospital bed—the first since he was shot while riding with late President Kennedy last Friday, said he has had many thoughts since the tragedy and one of the most important was why Kennedy's life was taken and his was spared.

Gov. Connally recalled: "It was a great morning. The crowds were great in Fort Worth. There were huge throngs in Dallas.

"Dallas was real warm, real understanding, and real appreciative.

"The ovation for President Kennedy was tremendous.

"The President and his wife both remarked about how warm it was.

"Not 30 seconds before the President was shot, Nellie (Mrs. Connally) had said to the President that no one could say that Dallas would not love and appreciate him.

"Kennedy answered here, 'you sure can't.'"

Then Connally described the actual shooting.

Connally said he did not think the assassin was after him only.

"The man did what he intended to do—he shot both of us," the Governor added.

Connally said that perhaps the President, through his death, was asked to do something that is hard to do in life, and that is.

cutive branch, and in particular I pledge that the expenditures of the government will be administered with the utmost thrift and frugality. I will insist that the government will set an example of prudence and economy. This does not mean we will not meet our unfulfilled needs or that we will not honour our commitments. We will do both.

"As one who has long served in both houses of the Congress, I firmly believe in the independence and integrity of the legislative branch. I promise you that I shall always respect this. It is deep in the marrow of my bones. With equal firmness, I believe in the capacity and I believe in the ability of congress, despite the divisions of opinions which characterize our nation, to act wisely, to act vigorously, to act speedily when the need arises.

The need is here. The need is now. I ask your help.

I knew we meet in grief—but let us also meet in renewed dedication and renewed vigour. Let us meet in action, in tolerance and mutual understanding.

John Kennedy's death commands what his life conveyed—that America must move forward. The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and respect one another. Let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence. Let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream.

US Puts H-powered Rocket In Orbit

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Nov. 28, (AP).—The supercharged Atlas-centaur first space rocket with engines powered by liquid hydrogen, scored its initial test-flight success Wednesday hurling its five-ton upper stage into orbit about the earth.

The success, coming after months of trouble for the Atlas-centaur, gave a boost to plans for manned and unmanned exploration of the moon. The rocket is considered a vital link in the lunar programme, because it is pioneering liquid hydrogen technology and because of its assignment to land unmanned craft on the moon in advance of astronaut expeditions.

The shot was the second from Cape Canaveral in less than 17 hours with a bearing on the moon programme. Tuesday, an interplanetary monitoring platform (TMP) was hoisted into space to study solar radiation which threatens astronauts on lunar voyages.

The 109-foot-tall Atlas-Centaur blazed away from earth at (1903 GMT) on the 367,000 pounds of thrust delivered by its Atlas booster stage. Approximately four minutes later, the centaur second stage separated and its pair of hydrogen driven engines fired for 380 seconds to inject into an elliptical orbit.

The target route was a course ranging from 345 to 1,035 miles above the earth.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced an hour after launching that the rocket had followed its predicted course almost exactly and entered an orbit ranging from 368 to 1,058 miles high.

National Assemblyman Conveys To Electorate The Greeting Of His Majesty

MAIMANA, Nov. 28.—The deputy from Quaisar to the 11th term of the National Assembly conveyed His Majesty's greetings to a large gathering of the people of Quaisar Tuesday.

The magistrate of Quaisar who also attended the gathering spoke about the government's development plans under His Majesty's guidance requesting greater co-operation of people for the implementation of these plans.

Minister Of Planning And Lt. General Mohd. Azim Visit Nangarhar Province

KABUL, Nov. 28.—Mr. Yaftali, Acting Minister of Planning, Lt. General Mohammad Azim, Acting Minister of Public Works, Dr. Keshawaraz, Acting Minister of Agriculture, have left Wednesday evening for Nangarhar Province to study various aspects of the Nangarhar canal project.



PARK CINEMA

At 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p.m. American film; THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS, based on the Pulitzer prize book by Charles A. Lindbergh.

KABUL CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; MERI SURAT TERI ANKHEN, starring: Ashok Kumar and Asha Parakh.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film; JANAK JANAK PAIL BAJEY, starring: Vejanti Mala and Bakwan.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film; JAB PIAR KISI SE HOTA HAI, starring: Deva Nand and Asha Parakh.

Government Of Pakistan Imprisons Lala Han Kakar Famous Chaman Dignitary

KABUL, Nov. 28.—A report from Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Mr. Lala Han Kakar, one of the famous dignitaries of Chaman, has been imprisoned by the Pakistan government on charges of nationalistic activities.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Modern Beauty Ladies' Salon

Jada Maiwand, Opposite Cinema Pamir, Kabul, With Modern Hairdressing Equipment and Materials. Working Hours: 9 AM to 5 PM every day except Fridays.

Chevrolet For Sale

NEW 1963 IMPALA, SIX CYLINDER, 3500 MILES, CUSTOM DUTIES UNPAID, CONTACT TEL: 20976 FROM 10 A.M. TO 2 P.M. EXCEPT

FOR SALE

For sale for Afs. 6,000 on: range of photographic (35mm & 2 1/2" square) darkroom equipment. Contact Mr. Tovey, British Embassy.

Siemens Water Storage Heater
Constant hot water
for kitchen and bathroom