

1-20-1964

## Kabul Times (January 20, 1964, vol. 2, no. 269)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max -21°C.  
Minimum -3°C.  
Sun sets today at 5-14 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-46 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:  
Slightly cloudy  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. II, No. 269

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shabi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1964. (JADY 29, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Johnson Replies To Khrushchov Note Also Existing International Arrangements Should Not Be Altered Forcefully

WASHINGTON, January 20, (AP)—PRESIDENT Johnson proposed to Soviet Premier Khrushchov in a letter released Monday that the governments of the world should agree not only to outlaw force for changing international boundaries but also to ban the use of threat of force, direct or indirect against existing international arrangements and established authorities.

Johnson called on the Soviet leader furthermore to present new proposals to the impending Geneva disarmament conference to put a halt to the nuclear arms race by stopping production of nuclear explosives, banning all nuclear weapons tests in addition to those already prohibited, and transferring fissionable materials to peaceful purposes.

The U.S. President emphasized that "the use of force for the solution of international disputes is not in the interest of any people or any country." But he then proposed four "guidelines to implement these principles which are even broader and stronger than your own."

Johnson also decided that the "peacekeeping processes of the United Nations—and specifically its Security Council—should be more fully used and strengthened." He added that the "great powers should do more to help the U.N. solve its financial problems."

The wording of the guidelines proposed by Johnson appeared to be broad enough to cover West Berlin and its access route from West Germany across East German territory.

These are the guidelines spelled out in Johnson's letter which replies to a message from Khrushchov Dec. 31.

"First, all governments or regimes shall abstain from the direct or indirect threat or use of force to change—

—International boundaries  
—Other territorial or administrative demarcations or dividing lines established or confirmed by international agreement or practice

—The dispositions of truce or military armistice agreements or

—The arrangements for procedures concerning access to, passage across or the administration of those areas where international agreement or practice has established or confirmed such arrangements or agreements.

"Nor shall any government or regime use or threaten force or to enlarge the territory under its control or administration by overthrowing or displacing established authorities.

"Second, these limitations shall apply regardless of the direct or indirect form which such threat or use of force might take, whether in the form of aggression, subversion, or clandestine supply of arms regardless of what justification or purpose is advanced and regardless of any question of recognition, diplomatic relations, or differences of political systems.

"Third, the parties to any serious dispute, in adhering to these principles, shall seek a solution by peaceful means—resorting to negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, action by a regional or ap-

propriate United Nations agency or other peaceful means of their own choice.

"Fourth, these obligations, if they are to continue, would have to be quite generally observed. Any departure would require reappraisal and the inherent right of self defence which is recognized in article 51 of the United Nations Charter would, in any event, remain fully operative."

Johnson told Khrushchov there are "basic similarities" in the position so outlined in their respective letters and "agreement should not be impossible on this or other propositions." He said he shares Khrushchov's "hope that such agreement will stimulate disarmament and peaceful relations."

As to concrete action, Johnson said the U.S. would "offer specific proposals along these lines in the week ahead" and suggested that discussions could be conducted both at the United Nations and at the Geneva disarmament conference.

At the outset of his letter, responding to points raised by Khrushchov, Johnson told the Soviet leader that the United States "is committed to the peaceful unification of Germany in accordance with the will of the people."

Khrushchov's letter was sent to government leaders all over the world. A White House spokesman said the President's letter was sent to Khrushchov through Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

## Sir Alec To Answer Khrushchov's Note In Next Few Days

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter)—Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reply to a note from Mr. Khrushchov on the peaceful settlement of territorial disputes will be sent in the next few days, an authoritative source said here Sunday.

The Soviet Prime Minister's 21-page note sent December 31st to various heads of government proposes the renunciation of force as a means of settling territorial disputes.

The source said that it was expected that the British Prime Minister's reply would be handed over in Moscow before the 17 power disarmament conference, resuming in Geneva next Tuesday, begins its substantive discussions.

"Sir Alec's answer is not expected to be published before that of the United States President," the source said.

Sir Alec's reply is being prepared after consultations with Britain's NATO and other allies, and is expected to be basically similar to that of President Johnson's diplomatic observers said.

## Mohammad Murid Dies Of Heart Ailment

Premier Regrets Loss Of Prime Ministry's Advisor



KABUL, Jan. 20.—Mr. Mohammad Murid, advisor to the Prime Ministry died yesterday of a heart ailment. He was 60.

The body of the late Mohammad Murid was taken from his home and interred in Qoli-Chakan this afternoon.

After a period of ten years service in the Royal Secretariat, late Mohammad Murid served for 14 years in various capacities in the Ministry of Education. He then worked for one year as the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Late Murid was later appointed as Minister of Communications. He served in this capacity until the end of 1341. He was also Secretary for Cabinet meetings.

In addition to being honorary advisor to the Afghan Red Crescent Society, he was recently appointed as advisor to the Prime Ministry.

On receiving the news of the death of Mr. Mohammad Murid, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof expressed his deep sorrow and regretted his loss.

The Prime Minister said late Mohammad Murid had discharged his duties with honesty and de-

## USSR READY TO LISTEN TO NEW WEST PLANS ON DISARM-TSARAPKIN

GENEVA, January 20, (Reuter).—MR. Semyon Tsarapkin, Chief Soviet delegate to the 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference, arrived here to take part in the meeting which is to open tomorrow.

## Afghanistan, USSR Exchange Document On Technical Pact

MOSCOW, Jan. 20.—Mr. Abdul Hakim Shah Alami, the Afghan Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Mr. Lapin, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister exchanged the instruments of ratification of the protocol on technical assistance, signed in Kabul on July 25th 1963.

The protocol is related to an agreement for technical co-operation between Afghanistan and USSR during the Afghan Second Five Year Development Plan. The actual agreement was signed in Moscow on Oct. 16, 1963.

## NEW UNESCO CHIEF INTRODUCED TO RISHTYA

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Mr. Sixten Heppling, the Resident United Nations Representative in Afghanistan introduced Mr. Graham, chief of the UNESCO Mission in this country to Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information Sunday morning. They discussed with the Minister matters related to the cultural co-operation of the UNESCO with the Afghan Educational and Cultural Institution.

votion during his career. He used to accomplish the duties entrusted upon him with zeal and devotion, Dr. Yousof added.

He expressed appreciation for all services rendered by the late Murid specially during the years as the Minister of Communications, and Secretary to the Cabinet meetings.

The Prime Minister prayed for the soul of Mr. Mohammad Murid.

## EARTHQUAKE TOLL IN TAIPI RISES TO 104

542 Injured, Thousands Homeless

TAIPI, Formosa, January 20, (AP).—A PALL of shock and grief hung Monday over Southern Formosan cities where an earthquake killed 104, injured 542 and left thousands of homeless walking the littered streets in stunned silence.

Crying children and barking dogs punctuated the mournful silence as soldiers and volunteers searched for more victims in the rubble of hundreds of homes wrecked by the initial 30-second jolt Saturday night.

Officials found some consolation in the fact that the violent tremors struck at 8-06 p.m. Saturday when most people were still awake. Had the quake hit later with people asleep, authorities noted the toll would have been much higher.

Rescue crews and relief agencies worked past midnight and in an early start searching the rubble and providing food and shelter for the estimated 20,000 homeless in Tainan, Chiayi and surrounding areas.

Of the 1,758 homes that collapsed and 2,671 badly damaged, most among foreigners.

were centred in Tainan, a city of 250,000 and the former capital of this island nation. Fires apparently started by overturned charcoal stoves destroyed 1124 homes at nearby Chiayi.

Premier C.K. Yen ordered immediate rehabilitation of the disaster areas in Southern Formosa where the earthquake was the most violent since a tremor shook the area on December 17, 1941, and killed 358 persons.

Saturday night's quake was classified at Tainan as grade 5 in an ascending scale of 6 used in Formosa. The tremors were classified as grade 4 at Chiayi.

The impact also shook buildings in Taipei, a city of more than a million, but no casualties or major damage was reported.

There were no reported injuries.

## China Will Respect Path Assumed By Africans, Says Chou

BAMAKO, Mali, Jan. 20, (Reuter).—Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai Sunday told top Mali officials "all friendly peoples have a duty to help you, but not to impose their ideas on you."

He said "we, for our part, respect the path chosen by African peoples."

Mr. Chou was speaking at a meeting between the political bureau of the ruling Sudanese Union and members of a Chinese delegation on a five day official visit. The premier said his visit enabled him to "appreciate many things, and learn much."

"Your people have the possibility of building a progressive society," he told President Modibo Keita. "The path will be long and difficult. You can overcome the difficulties," he added.

He also thanked his host for supporting People's Republic of China's "legitimate right" to sit in the United Nations Security Council.

Earlier President Keita had stressed his country's policy of "non alignment and active neutralism."

Mali had excellent relations with all her neighbours, he said, as well "relations with many countries without any exclusive bias."

The two leaders drove to President Keita's closely guarded hill top palace to continue their talks immediately after the meeting.

Mr. Chou announced during the meeting Sunday that there would be a communique at the end of the visit.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 20, 1964

## Results Of Cairo Summit

The results achieved by the summit of Arab states have been beyond expectations. And the most important of all has been that the Arab nations have been able to reconcile between themselves on many important points. Several Arab nations are to resume their diplomatic relations. They have agreed to stop radio propaganda against each other and several of Arab leaders are to pay visits to each other's countries. The differences which have divided the Arabs are indeed not in their interest and only their enemies are happy about them. Now that a right start has been made in eliminating these differences it is hoped that further moves will be made to foster the true Arab fraternity which is the common and genuine desire throughout the Arab world.

The results achieved from the Cairo summit have clearly demonstrated the value of direct contacts between leaders of various countries and since a basis for such a meeting was provided and the atmosphere of the gathering was favourable, it is surely succeeded not only in providing concrete basis for combating Israeli expansionist policies, but also helped in reducing the tension which existed among Arab nations to a considerable degree.

The device achieved by the Arab leaders to combat the Israeli plan to divert the water of River Jordan—a plan which according to the Arabs was a prelude to a new Israeli aggression—has been that the Arabs will build means to stop the flowing of water to River Jordan before it reaches Israel. To protect this scheme, military precautions are to be taken to guard against any possible Israeli attack. They have thus agreed on the establishment of a joint military supreme command of all Arab armies headed by a UAR officer and headquartered in Cairo.

The crux of the problem between the Arab world and Israel, it should be recalled, is that more than one million Palestinian refugees have been driven out of their homes as

## CRISIS IN CYPRUS

By: B. YUSUFZAI

The tourist attraction island of Cyprus located in eastern Mediterranean 40 miles off the Turkish coast is once again in turmoil. It was not for the intervention of the three responsible governments, Turkey, Greece and Britain, the traditional animosity which rampaged the island's calm in fifties for four years, would have again brought far more agonies and atrocities than what it did on Christmas Eve and Christmas day. Once again the Greek majority of about 560,000 and the Turkish minority of 100,000 were at each others' throat.

**Historical Background**  
It is understood that the first shots were fired by the Greeks, which killed Turks; however later reports show that the gathering storm of controversy was blacking the atmosphere long before this fatal move. Both communities, expecting the chaos were getting ready for it. History tells us that Cyprus has changed many hands. It was ruled by Syrians, Persians, Egyptians, Romans, Byzantine, Turks and English. Since 1828, Cyprus was administered by Britain, first as a colony and then as a crown colony. In 1914, Greece and Turkey long fought British rule until independence came on August 1960.

Origin of present disturbance can be traced back to 1831 when ENOSIS, an organization working for annexation of the island with Greece, ignited the initial flames. Turkish Cypriots resisted the movement both on historical and on grounds of proximity of the island to mainland Turkey. The bloody conflict was finally resolved on February 1959 by the joint agreement between British, Turks, Greeks, Turkish-Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

**New Set-up**  
According to the new set-up, Cyprus became a new republic with a President elected from the Greek community and Vice-President from the Turkish community.

Tomorrow the Geneva disarmament conference will resume its negotiations.

They had been interrupted for the duration of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Before resumption the United Nations, under whose auspices the disarmament parley is being conducted, wanted to take stock of the achievements so far and the world body wanted to issue new instructions for the forthcoming meetings.

The achievements growing out of the Geneva disarmament conference number two so far—the Moscow partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the establishment of a direct line between Washington and Moscow, the so-called "hot wire".

While this is not much, its significance must not be underrated. The partial nuclear Test Ban Treaty, strict adherence to which will be assured by observer stations, offers a certain guarantee against further pollution of outer space, air and water from nuclear tests.

Following the solemn signing of the partial nuclear Test Ban Treaty the world embarked on a tour of wishful thinking.

However, there is really little substance to all talk of an East-West détente. Nevertheless Moscow and Washington and especially the United Nations have been supporting and promoting the hopes and wishes for a true détente.

Subject of present disagreement is not saving of the souls, as one may expect. Greek orthodox and Moslems seek their own routes to heaven. What disturbs the peace of the island is change in Constitution proposed by President Makarios. Conflict is on changing or not changing the Constitution. Turks cherish each comma of the document while Greeks consider it a hindrance to progress.

**Complex Document**  
The Constitution is a complex document. President and the Vice-President can veto bills. It was administered by Britain, first as a colony and then as a crown colony. In 1914, Greece and Turkey long fought British rule until independence came on August 1960.

President Makarios wants to change the position by amending the Constitution. He wants unilateral abolition of administration of justice and Greek majority requirement for passing finance bills, elimination of the obligation to fill 30% of the government posts by the Turks, abolishing of the veto-rights of the President and Vice-President over defence, foreign affairs and security legislation.

Turkish Cypriots observe the Cyprus became a new republic with a President elected from the Greek community and Vice-President from the Turkish community. They believe that behind and included in the proposal is the desire to

abolish the Turkish minority rights and to take into consideration as well.

Now fighting has stopped. Turkish families which were ejected from their homes are reinstated. And apparent calm is prevalent, but it remains to be seen whether it is the calm before or after the storm.

Under the general heading "Anis and Its Readers", the paper published answers to some of the correspondence by readers.

Answering a suggestion by Mr. Abdul Baki Safi urging the municipal corporation to make greater use of the spring waters in Paghman to supply drinking water for the city of Kabul, the paper said since the corporation is implementing the second water supply project in consultation with Japanese experts, it is almost a certainty that all possibilities have been taken into consideration. The same writer had contended that in spite of better roads and traffic lights road accidents seem to be on the increase and why doesn't the traffic department do something in this connection? The only thing that the traffic department can do, said the paper in reply, is to enforce heavier fines and penalties against the defaulters and violators of the traffic rules and regulations. Apart from this there is little that the department can do to avoid accidents.

"Unity in Fighting Against Zionism" was the caption of the editorial published in yesterday's *Isiah*.

After giving some chronological accounts of the conference the editorial said during the recent years inter-Arab relations were somewhat strained but the ever-growing threat of Israel to the Arab world, which led to the holding of the Cairo Conference, has improved these relations. The Conference resulted in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations which had been severed between some Arab countries and also the formation of a united military command. Although each Arab country has its own military and economic potentialities yet alone none of them can resist the threat of Zionism. The secret of Arab success in averting this common threat lies in their unity and reconciliation of their differences. Headway has been made in this direction and now it is up to the Arab leaders to continue this spirit of the Cairo Conference.

One of such partial treaties, urgently demanded by the United Nations, is a ban on supplying nuclear weapons to third powers. Proposals to create a de-nuclearized zone in Africa and Latin America seem to have some chances of becoming reality at the Geneva conference.

While the Western (NATO) countries and the East bloc nations continue to hold five seats each, the neutrals will have eight seats.

The Moscow Test Ban Treaty seats.

These are all the important results of the historic Cairo meeting which is said to be followed by another meeting to be held in the following August in Alexandria.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis*, in its editorial, called on all physicians to take into consideration the economic difficulties of the patients in subscribing medicine. In most cases, the editorial said, when a physician prescribes expensive medicine the patients are unable to pay for the high prices and consequently they find themselves forced to put up with their ailment. Some of our physicians, who are not fully aware or have not cared to think about the purchasing power of one of our average citizens, is bound to think in terms of western standards and argue that one dollar or pound sterling is not much to pay for a certain medicine. True enough it is not considered a great sum for those who earn their money in western countries, said the editorial, but here when the average income of a worker does not exceed ten to twelve dollars a month, it certainly is a considerable sum of money.

At the same time the central depot of medicine has announced that it is equipped to manufacture and dispense medicine other than ready made capsules or tablets, which are both reliable and inexpensive. Therefore, the editorial said, all our physicians should take this opportunity into consideration while prescribing medicine to the poorer people. They should do their best to prescribe medicine which could be easily and inexpensively purchased from the central depots.

Under the general heading "Anis and Its Readers", the paper published answers to some of the correspondence by readers. Answering a suggestion by Mr. Abdul Baki Safi urging the municipal corporation to make greater use of the spring waters in Paghman to supply drinking water for the city of Kabul, the paper said since the corporation is implementing the second water supply project in consultation with Japanese experts, it is almost a certainty that all possibilities have been taken into consideration. The same writer had contended that in spite of better roads and traffic lights road accidents seem to be on the increase and why doesn't the traffic department do something in this connection? The only thing that the traffic department can do, said the paper in reply, is to enforce heavier fines and penalties against the defaulters and violators of the traffic rules and regulations. Apart from this there is little that the department can do to avoid accidents.

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## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## MONDAY

## 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:**  
6:00 kcs= 50 m band  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST

**III. English Programme:**  
6:00 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:**  
11 955 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

## TUESDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS

New Delhi-Kabul

Arr. 10-00

Herat, Kandahar

Arr. Kabul. 16-30.

## DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Herat

Dep. Kabul. 7-30.

Kandahar, Tehran, Beirut

Dep. Kabul. 11-30.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041

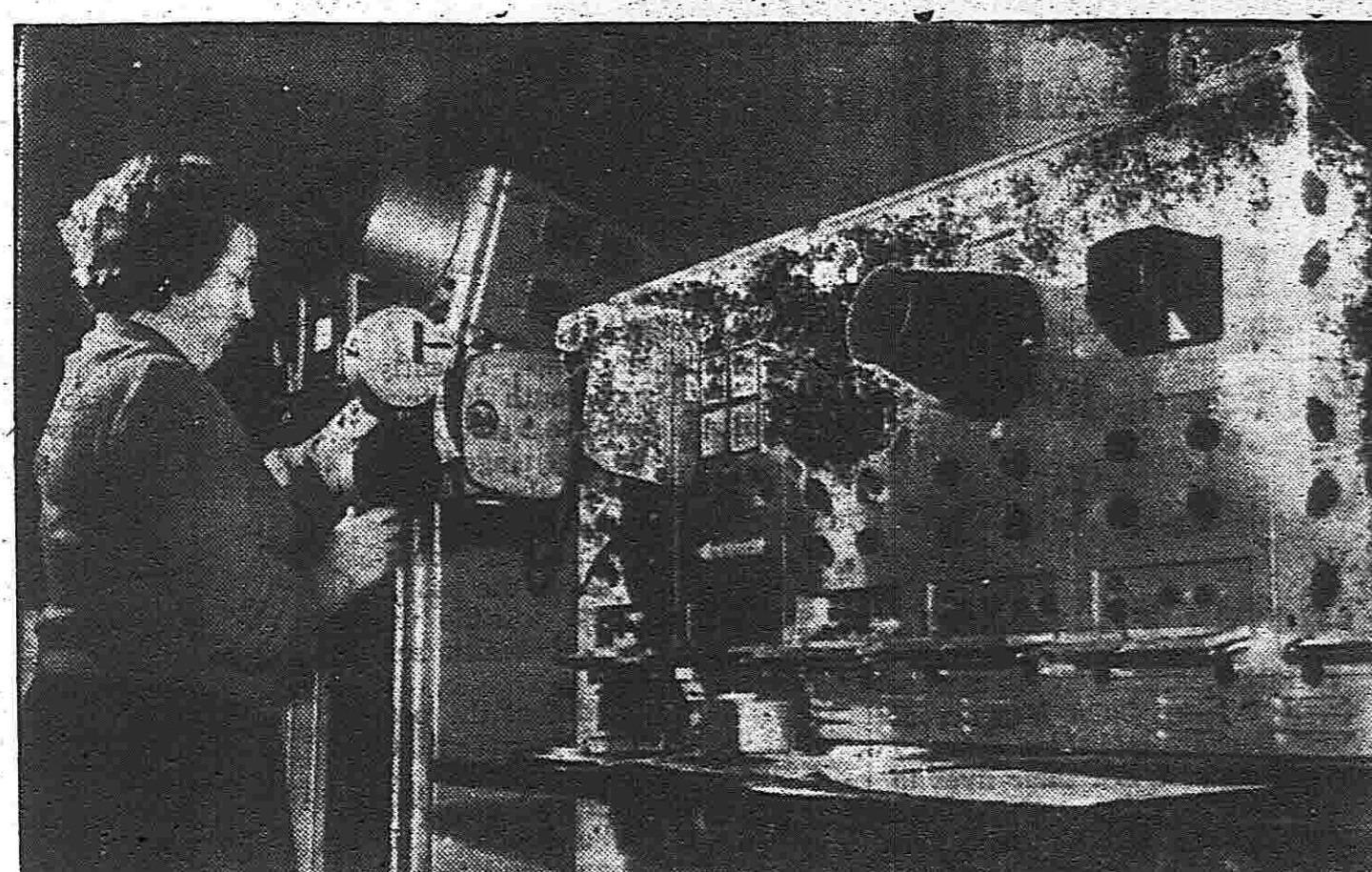
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Iqbal Phone No. 22743  
Inayat Phone No. 23905  
Kara-Char Phone No. 23829  
Hashmi Phone No. 20599  
Afghan Phone No. 22919

## International Year Of Calm Sun



Biggest world scientific centres have got down to fulfilling the programme set in connection with International year of calm Sun.

All the watches are in fact, concentrated on one and the same problem: The problem of the Sun, its effect upon outer space, ionosphere, atmosphere, the Earth, Soviet scientists take most active

part in this work. European information service centre has been organized in the Soviet Union.

Work in every sector of the programme has been started at all stations of USSR Science Academy, and other scientific institutions. Hydro-meteorological stations situated in various zones will carry out observations in aerology

ozone, atmosphere electricity, silver clouds, rocket observations of the atmosphere as well.

**PHOTO:** In ionosphere laboratory of USSR Institute of Earth magnetism, ionosphere and AN radiowaves spreading technician T. Danilova taking the data of ionosphere station "SP-3".

## AFGHAN-WEST GERMAN TRADE

Hamburg—(EP) German foreign trading circles in Hamburg have been interested to note an increase in imports into the Federal Republic of Germany from the Near and Middle East. For the first quarter of 1963 the trading balance with this area showed an excess of imports amounting to 104.8 million DM (26.2 million dollars) as against 85.8 million DM (21.4 million dollars) in the same period of 1962. The value of imports was 829.45 million DM (207.36 million dollars) compared with 740.06 million DM (185.01 million dollars) for the same period in 1962, whilst exports amounted to 724.67 million DM (187.17 million dollars) compared with 754.3 million DM (188.57 million dollars). Afghanistan was one of the countries sending more goods to the Federal Republic.

In 1962 Federal Germany imported goods to the value of 55.9 million DM (14 million dollars) from Afghanistan, an increase over 1961 when imports were valued at 43.6 million DM (10.9 million dollars). It is clear from these figures that Afghanistan's trade with Germany is developing favourably.

The main items imported from Afghanistan were skins for furriers, cotton and other raw materials.

**A Considerable Surplus**  
German exports to Afghanistan for 1962 amounted to 19.3 million DM (4.8 million dollars), since this is less than the value of Germany's imports from Afghanistan, a considerable foreign exchange balance in favour of Afghanistan.

In 1961 German exports amounted to 27.4 million DM (6.8 million dollars), so that they have declined since then. In 1962 trade

between Germany and Afghanistan resulted in a foreign exchange surplus of 36.6 million DM (9.1 million dollars) for Afghanistan. Several developing countries earned similar surplus in trade with the Federal Republic of Germany and this is generally regarded as being quite important, since it is important form of commercial aid.

Foreign exchange surpluses are helpful to all developing countries, for they need foreign exchange to pay for their economic development as well as for vital imports. The fact that the D-Mark is a hard currency gives Afghanistan a special advantage through its trading surplus with Federal Germany for this currency is convertible into all other world currencies. This means that there are virtually no limitations on the use of German currency.

Germany exported mainly finished products to Afghanistan such as products of the iron and steel industry, vehicles and electrical equipment.

According to German import-export statistics by countries, electrical engineering products took first place in 1962 with 3.6 million DM (900,000 dollars). Other iron goods take second place with 1.7 million DM (425,000 dollars), whilst third place is taken by vehicles with 1.5 million DM (375,000 dollars).

Germany exported hardly any raw materials to Afghanistan—the value for 1962 was only 34,000 DM (8,500 dollars). This figure includes mainly exports of edible and industrial salts. Cement and other building materials were the main items in the Federal Republic's exports of semi-manufactures to

Afghanistan. Also noticeable are exports of fuel and lubricating oils (17,000 dollars) and of processed rubber (12,250 dollars) lead and lead alloys (10,500 dollars) and of textiles of wool and other natural fibres (20,500 dollars).

Outstanding among the raw materials exported are plastics (81,250 dollars), steel pipes (87,500 dollars) and some other products. In 1962 raw materials exports amounted to 325,000 dollars and manufactured products to 41 million dollars.

The overall picture is as follows: German exports consist mainly of the supply of a variety of industrial manufactured goods. Certain groups of products stand out, but not so distinctly as do other groups of products on the import side from Afghanistan. In contrast, exports from Afghanistan to the Federal Republic of Germany are mainly raw materials as distinct from manufactured goods. The main items of export from Afghanistan to West Germany are skins for furriers and other skins and hides. An important component of exports from Afghanistan are textiles, wools and other animal fibres. In 1962 these were worth 13.2 million DM (34 million dollars).

Represented in tabular form the pattern of foreign trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Afghanistan, an industrial country and a developing one, shows up very clearly. In conclusion we need only say that both partners recognize this situation and are co-operating successfully in the sphere of development aid. Adopted from German periodical "Afghanistan"

## Infrared Ray Radio And TV Studied

An ambitious project is now being undertaken by a group at Shizuoka University to broadcast radio and TV programmes through infrared rays instead of by the conventional radio waves.

As is well known, sounds and pictures are broadcast over radio and television through radio waves. But a group of electronic experts in Shizuoka University's Engineering Department is now experimenting with the feasibility of using infrared rays as a medium to transmit such sounds and pictures.

The group has been successful in its indoor experiments utilizing gallium arsenate, a semiconductor. When an electric current is passed through the semiconductor, it emits infrared rays in proportion to the strength of the electric current. Conversely, when gallium arsenate is exposed to infrared rays, an electric current is generated.

In the case of telecasts, the electric current, generated in proportion to the luminosity of the picture taken by the TV camera, is amplified and induced into gallium diodes. The diodes then emit infrared rays accordingly.

A convex lens then beams the infrared rays in parallel waves, which are caught by the receiver's phototube and sent to the Braun tube, forming pictures.

The same process applies for radio broadcasts, except that the TV camera is replaced by a microphone. The radio receiver is equipped with a small telescope which catches the infrared rays.

A much simpler transmitter can be used for broadcasts by infrared rays than the complicated conventional transmitter with its numerous vacuum tubes and circuits. Power consumption can also be drastically reduced.

Another feature of infrared rays is that they follow a fixed course. Therefore, interruptions or distortions can be eliminated.

There is one drawback, however. Since infrared rays are absorbed by rain, clouds, mist, dust and other atmospheric impurities, they are unreliable for long-distance telecasting.

However, this defect can be eliminated by transmission through outer space where there are practically no obstacles. Equipment for this type of broadcasting is so simple and light that it can be easily packed and used on space rockets and artificial satellites.

The group at Shizuoka University is now trying out outdoor experiments on long-distance infrared-ray telecasting.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 20—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.  
**Buying Rates In Afghanistan:**  
Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1250 per cent Deutch Mark.  
Af. 1164-14 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1012-14 per cent French Franc.  
Af. 7-60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7-30 per Indian Rupee. (Cash)

Af. 6-80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)  
Af. 6-65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)

**Selling Rates In Afghanistan:**  
Af. 50-65 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 141-25 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 1265-25 per cent Deutch Mark.  
Af. 1178-25 per cent Swiss Franc.  
Af. 1025-30 per cent French Franc.  
Af. 7-70 per Indian Rupee.





## Increase In Panama Canal Annuity Will Increase Canal Toll

PANAMA City, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Negotiations to revise the Panama Canal Treaty may open the way to Panamanian demands for increases in the present "annuity" it receives from the United States, and a consequent rise in the canal's shipping tolls unchanged for 50 years.

The 60-year-old treaty provides for a current annual payment to Panama of 1,930,000 dollars. But Panama has clamoured in the past for half the canal's gross revenues approaching about 100,000,000 dollars a year. Observers here said any increase in the annuity would inevitably increase shipping tolls. Under American law, canal profits must be used to improve and maintain the canal.

Present rates based on ship's cargo capacity cost an average ocean-going vessel about 2,000 dollars for each passage, and the canal handled 11,017 such vessels last year.

Rates have remained unchanged over half a century because, it is said here, the original American planners of the canal saw it as an international utility, required only to meet the costs of its maintenance and the interest on the original investment.

In the Anglo-U.S. treaty signed in 1901-1902, the U.S. committed itself to keep the waterway open to commercial and warships of all nations and to "just and reasonable" charges for its use. In the half-century since the canal's completion, maintenance costs on the three giant double locks and 50-foot-wide waterway have more than doubled.

Last weekend's bloody clashes in the canal zone echoed the violence and controversy in which the treaty was born at the turn of the century. Panama signed the treaty after declaring itself independent of Colombia, with whom the Americans had been negotiating.

The agreement gave the U.S. sovereign rights over the strip 10 miles wide and 50 miles long known as the Canal Zone in which 60,000 persons, who operate the canal and serve its community, now live.

## Bad Weather Delays Shriver's Visit To Afghanistan

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Bad weather has delayed the arrival of Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director of the U.S. Peace Corps to Afghanistan. He was scheduled to land in Kandahar yesterday but his plane has been held up in Zahidan, Iran.

## AREF TO VISIT ASWAN DAM IN UAR

BAGDAD, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—President Abdul Salam Aref of Iraq will visit the Aswan high dam project today before returning here on Tuesday from Cairo, where he presided over the Arab "summit" Bagdad radio reported Sunday.

A Bagdad broadcast heard in Beirut Sunday said President Aref conferred Saturday night with U.A.R. President Nasser.

The U.A.R. Vice-President, Field-Marshal Abdel-Hakim Amer, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Subhi Abdel Hamid, and the U.A.R. Ambassador to Iraq, Mr. Amin Huweidi also attended the talks that Nehru would accept.

## Dr. Rahim Hopes Malaria Will Be Eradicated From West And Southwest Soon

KABUL, January, 20.—The malaria eradication project in west and south western parts of the country is progressing satisfactorily. In making this statement the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Abdul Rahim expressed the hope that the disease would be completely eradicated in those areas soon.

## 104 People Killed In W. Bengal Clashes, Says P.C. Sen

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Mr. P. C. Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal, said here Sunday that 104 people lost their lives in the recent disturbances here.

This included 39 killed by police action. There were 562 injured, including 170 by police action.

Calcutta and the adjoining districts of 24 Parganas and Nadia were reported "all quiet" Sunday for the sixth consecutive day after the disturbances. Mopping up operations and rehabilitation measures are proceeding apace and till Saturday evening over 14,000 persons displaced during the disturbances had returned to their dwellings in Calcutta.

By Jan. 22, Mr. Sen said, all displaced persons at present in relief camps would have returned to their homes.

Meanwhile most of the educational institutions in the city have announced the reopening of schools from Monday.

## Incitement To Religious Must Be Made A Crime, Proposes M. A. Motlib

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—An appeal to India and Pakistan to make incitement to religious hatred "a severe criminal offence" was made Sunday by Mr. M. A. Motlib, President of the Pakistan Welfare Association in Britain.

Mr. Motlib called on both the Indian and Pakistani High Commissioners in London and asked them to pass on his appeal to their governments.

In a statement he said: "hatred and suspicion between the two largest communities of India and Pakistan—the Hindus and Moslems—which has in the past taken toll of thousands of lives, seems to be showing its ugly head once again."

"For humanity's sake, let us not be carried away by blind sentiments and let ourselves be infected with the poison of communal feeling."

## Khrushchov Asks Nehru To Come To Soviet Union To Recuperate

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (AP).—Soviet Premier Khrushchov has invited Prime Minister Nehru to recuperate in the Soviet Union from the stroke the Indian leader suffered Jan. 7, usually reliable sources said Sunday.

The invitation was contained in a message with wishes for Nehru's speedy recovery. No reply is known to have been sent yet but well informed sources doubted that Nehru would accept.

The Minister, who recently toured south and south western Afghanistan, said the stationary and mobile units engaged in malaria eradication also assisted in the campaign against small-pox. He said that during his provincial tour, he had asked the people to make the fullest possible use of the governmental health services.

The Minister said that the people of Herat have promised to construct a modern hospital according to the instructions of the Ministry of Public Health. He added that personnel and technical equipment necessary for the hospital will be procured by the ministry.

The Minister pointed out that graduates from the provincial schools will be selected and trained to staff hospitals in different parts of the country.

Dr. Rahim said although the country had launched a number of courses for training health personnel, this requirement has not been met fully.

Launching courses in the provincial will to some extent meet the shortage, he said.

## Revolutionary Government In Zanzibar Killed Many Asian, Arabs Than Reported

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika, January, 20, (AP).—LETTERS arriving here from Zanzibar indicate that slaughter among the Arab and Asian communities in the first three days of the revolution which toppled the Sultan and his government was worse than has been admitted.

One Asian community alone has suffered more dead than the handful acknowledged, and some estimates go as high as 300 Asians dead.

It is doubtful if the true figure will ever be known, but the Asian community has 11 dead and the small Goan community suffered 8 more dead.

But these and others among the Asians were incidental compared with the mass slaughter of Arabs. Most bodies in the Arab community were tossed into mass graves and quickly recovered, according to newsmen returning here.

Relatives of an Asian family in Zanzibar have learned in a letter from the island how the family was surrounded by rebels early Monday morning as they were returning from a night picnic. Another Dar-Es-Salaam family has heard that a widow with two small children was found dead by an open window of her home five days after hit by a bullet as she tried to close the shutters after hearing the revolt. Letters arriving from Zanzibar carry stamps issued to commemorate independence with the Sultan's portrait carefully scratched over with ink.

Field Marshal John Okello, has equal status with President Abid Karume in the new People's Republic of Zanzibar, according to Foreign Minister Abdul Rahman Mohammad Babu. Okello flew to Dar-Es-Salaam Saturday night for talks with Tanganyika officials.

## Al Ahram Outlines Duties Of Unified Arab Command

CAIRO, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—The Cairo Newspaper Al Ahram Sunday outlined the functions of the unified Arab military command, which the Cairo summit conference decided to establish.

It would co-ordinate co-operation between Arab armies on a "unified basis", draw up plans for armaments, set up plans to face eventualities, and draw up programmes to help Arab countries surrounding Israel to complete their military preparations "to face any aggression".

The newspaper said three countries would specifically benefit from the armament programmes—Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

It said the summit had decided to establish an annual "armament budget" of 15 million sterling for the three countries, which would be contributed to as follows:

5 million pounds, from Kuwait, 3 million pounds each from U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia, 1,500,000 pounds from Iraq, and the remaining 2,500,000 pounds from the other Arab countries.

Al Ahram said the only Arab country bordering Israel which would not benefit from this budget was U.A.R., whose military preparations were complete to face any eventuality.



### PARK CINEMA

At 3, 8 and 10 p.m. American film: **THE FIRST TEXAN**, starring: Joel McCrea, Felicia Farr and Jeff Morrow.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Russian film: **TAHIR ANR ZOHRAN** with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA

At 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Russian film: **QUEEN OF OIL TANK** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 3, 7-30 and 9 p.m. Russian film: **EARLY MORNING FLIGHT** with translation in Persian.

## SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR LANDS IN MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—A chartered airliner, carrying the deposed Sultan of Zanzibar, landed at Manchester Sunday night.

The plane, with a total of 55 passengers, was to have landed at London, but was diverted because of fog.

The 33-year-old Sultan arrived in Britain just a week after the coup on the spice islands off East Africa, overthrew his government, forcing him to leave.

The Sultan was accompanied here by members of his family and retinue.

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### SALE BY TENDERS

Sealed tenders invited for sale of one Willys jeep (van type) model 1960 in good running condition. It is open for inspection from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. daily except Fridays and holidays in the Embassy of India, Shah-re-Nau Kabul. Please contact personally or telephone No. 20557 for further particulars.

## Dine At Spinzar Restaurant

Spinzar Restaurant serves excellent food between 12 noon to 3 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Caffee is open from 12 noon to 10 p.m.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 20.—Mr. Mohammad Azim Zayer, the former Director General of the Rural Development Training Centre who had gone under a UNESCO and Asia Foundation scholarship programme to the United States for higher studies in sociology has returned to Kabul.

KABUL, Jan. 20.—A farewell reception was held by the College of Medicine in Khyber Restaurant Saturday night in honour of Professor Krishnan, a lecturer of preventive medicine.

The function was attended by Dr. Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University; Dr. Rasoul, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and some college professors.

Professor Krishnan was with the college for the past seven years.