

5-10-1964

## Kabul Times (May 10, 1964, vol. 3, no. 59)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 10, 1964, vol. 3, no. 59)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 618.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/618>

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +24 C.  
Minimum +10 C.  
Sun sets today at 6-55 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-01 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook:  
Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 59

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1964 (SAUR. 20, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

## Night School Inaugurated By Minister Of Education

KABUL, May, 10.—

THE newly established night school was inaugurated yesterday, when Dr. Samadi, President of vocational education, read a message by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Second Deputy Prime Minister.

The building used for this purpose is that of the school of commerce. Dr. Popal in his message said Afghanistan is on the threshold of great changes at the wish of His Majesty the King on the basis of which the country's affairs will be handed over to the people.

This change will prove effective in the country's progress and prosperity only when everyone realises his social and individual responsibilities, gives priority to social interests and helps in creating an atmosphere favourable for the advancement of social and economic plans.

The success of democracy in a particular society, the Minister said, depends on the level of knowledge and understanding of members of that society. The role of education in the development of knowledge and in creating co-operation and understanding among the people is of utmost importance.

He said education will help people not only in recognising the real values but will also lead to a better life supported by technical knowledge and scientific experiences.

It is on this basis, the minister went on, that the Government has always given top priority to the advancement of education. He said that although the progress made in the field of education, taking into consideration the financial limitations and the general conditions of the country, is quite noticeable, it is insignificant in the light of real needs of the country.

Therefore the Ministry of Education is drawing out a long term educational plan on the basis of which new training institutions will be established so that different phases of education could be developed without the loss of quality.

It is hoped, the Minister said, that within the next twenty years educational facilities would be provided for all children who become of school age and thus education would become popularised.

Pointing out the reason for the establishment of the night school the minister said that since governmental officials are expected to take an effective part in the projected social changes, it is necessary for them to acquire a higher degree of education in addition to being patriotic and selfless workers.

The night school has been established by the Education Ministry so that such Government Officials would find an opportunity to improve their academic knowledge.

Mr. Hamidy the Principal of the school, then said the school had twenty courses and about 1000 men and women enrollment. It runs classes from 7th grade to 12th grade. The graduates will be given baccalaureate degrees and can also enter college if they wish. After the ninth grade, classes will be divided into vocational and non-vocational. The school year will be 14 months.

## Education Ministry Signs Agreement For School Food

KABUL, May, 10.—The Ministry of Education signed an agreement with the United Nations on the procurement of food for boarding schools. The agreement was signed by Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, administrative Deputy Minister of Education, and Sixten Heppling, resident UN representative in Afghanistan.

Under the terms of this agreement the Food and Agricultural Organisation will supply such items as wheat, vegetable oil, milk, cheese, and tea during the years 1964-65 as a measure to create greater facilities for the educational development plan.

The items are estimated to cost more than \$ 700,000. The transport charges from Torkham to Kabul will be the responsibility of Afghanistan.

## USA Has Not Asked Removal Of Turkish Cypriots: Fulbright

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, May, 10, (AP).—United States Senator J.W. Fulbright (Democrat-Arkansas) said Saturday a report from Istanbul that he had in his discussions there put forward a proposal for settling the Cyprus problem, was utterly untrue.

Fulbright's statement, released by the United States Information Service, referred to the report that he had suggested Turkish Cypriots should be transferred from Cyprus.

"On the contrary," Fulbright said, "I made it indisputably clear in all my conversations in Ankara with Turkish officials and to the press that I did not have any proposals to offer and that I had come to Ankara, as to Athens, to listen and to inform myself as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate on the views of our good friends and allies, Turkey and Greece, with regard to the situation in Cyprus."

Fulbright, on a fact-finding mission, will leave for Copenhagen Sunday, where he will speak at the 50th anniversary of the "Denmark-America Society."

Turkish Foreign Ministry also termed the report "untrue."

## Active Nationalist Dies In Pakistani Jail

KABUL, May, 10.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Faiz Talab Khan, an active nationalist and political prisoner, has recently died in a Pakistani Jail.

The report adds that his death has been deeply grieved in the political circles of Pakhtunistan.

## 14 Delegates Arrive Khrushchov Lauds Role Of Non-Aligned Nations In Easing World Tensions

CAIRO, May, 10, (Tass).—

"THE Soviet Union continues to do everything it can for the forces of aggression to be curbed, for peace and international friendship to be established in the world", Nikita Khrushchov emphasised in his speech at the dinner given for him in Cairo.

## Johnson Urges U.S. Citizens To Forget Bigotry And Hate

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, May, 10, (AP).—U.S. President Johnson concluded a quick tour of the New York area Saturday with a scorching blast at "bigotry and hate" and those who "fling poisoned mud."

Johnson said President John F. Kennedy, assassinated last November, was "a victim of hate that was part of our country."

Dedicating a Kennedy cultural, civil and educational centre to be built in New York City, Johnson said he would like every American to ask himself on going to bed at night:

"What have I done to banish fear and hate from myself today?" Then he flew on to Atlantic City to renew, at a Democratic fund-raising dinner, his threat to keep Congress in session through the fall election campaign if it doesn't act sooner on the civil rights bill and other measures.

Johnson said the nation needs these programmes: Civil rights, anti-poverty, medicare, Appalachia aid, housing, immigration.

He told the convention in prepared remarks: "I want you to call upon your Congressman and get him behind these programmes. Because if we don't pass them between now and convention, we'll be working upon them between convention and Christmas."

## CZECH NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED



A reception was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy last night to mark that country's National Day. The function was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar the Acting Prime Minister; Dr. Zahir President of the National Assembly, Cabinet Members, high-ranking civil and military officials and Diplomatic Corps.

Newspapers in the capital yesterday printed photos of the Czechoslovak President and carried articles on the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on this occasion. Here Mr. Malikyar (right) is seen with the Czech Ambassador at the reception.

International tensions have been somewhat relaxed of late thanks to the active and persistent efforts of the peace-loving peoples. Among the contributing factors were the resolution of the crisis in the Caribbean, the signing of the Moscow treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three media, agreement on barring nuclear weapons from orbiting satellites and the agreement reached among the USSR, the USA and Britain on cutting the production of fissionable materials for military purposes, Khrushchov said.

These measures, which were supported by the United Arab Republic, are important steps toward improving the international climate. But this is only the beginning, and we must step up our joint efforts to seek solutions to cardinal international problems on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, in the interests of world peace.

The non-aligned countries which actively fight for peace, disarmament and elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war greatly contribute to the relaxation of international tensions, Khrushchov pointed out. We note with satisfaction that the United Arab Republic is among the front-runners and has advanced constructive proposals in this sphere more than once.

Khrushchov said "It gives us pleasure to realise that our Soviet country has contributed to UAR struggle. Not merely did the Soviet Union express solidarity with the liberation struggle of your people, it helped this struggle in every way, including arms deliveries, Khrushchov emphasised. You nationalised the Suez Canal and repulsed the imperialist aggression. It was a difficult time for your people and we recall with respect the heroic struggle your people waged against the triple aggression of the French and British colonialists and Israel which acted as an agent of imperialism.

It was, perhaps, the first defeat the British imperialism suffered on the African soil. Thereby you set other African people an example of struggle against colonial powers.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the efforts of the United Arab Republic in the struggle for the preservation of peace, its assistance to the peoples of the Arab world and Africa in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

President Nasser in his speech lauded Khrushchov's role in concluding a nuclear test ban treaty which he said led to international relaxation.

He strongly denounced Israel as "a military base of imperialists" which he said was planning territorial expansion.

He said alleged Western plans to reestablish colonial rule on the African continent would be met by United Front anti-imperialist forces.



## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
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Address:  
Joy Sheer-3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
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"Times, Kabul".  
Telephones:  
21494 [Ext. 03]  
22851 [4, 5 and 6]  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Af. 250  
Half yearly Af. 150  
Quarterly Af. 80

FOREIGN  
Yearly \$ 15  
Half Yearly \$ 8  
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheques  
of local currency at the official  
dollar exchange rate  
Printed at:  
Government Printing House

## KABUL TIMES

MAY 10, 1964

## South Vietnam Events

Another restless spot in Southeast Asia is South Vietnam where for several years an internal war with clear foreign intervention has been going on. The issue has recently become still sensitive and acute because while the Viet Cong, which is fighting the present government has increased its activities, the government, supported by the United States, has declared an all-out war against these forces which claimed to be supported by North Vietnam.

The recent sinking down of a United States ship and wounding of two Americans in a Saigon street are perhaps the main reasons for yet another visit by U.S. Secretary of Defence McNamara to South Vietnam. He will be joined by General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

What will be the end of Vietnam situation is not clearly known. The fact that while one group in the West, headed by France, is advocating the neutrality of Vietnam, including North Vietnam, another group wants to join U.S. in its support of South Vietnam government against the Viet Cong has given new dimension to the issue. The meeting due to open in the Hague tomorrow among several Western foreign ministers will discuss NATO's participation in Vietnam war.

War and its continuation has surely deprived Vietnam from economic development and its people are being continuously threatened by attack. We do not hear anything but the launching of an economic scheme in Vietnam, but there are numerous items on the launching of a fresh outbreak of fighting.

When one analyses the events in these countries of Southeast Asia deeply, it becomes quite clear that the main reason for restlessness and tension is outside interference in their internal affairs. Until such interventions, no matter from what side it may be, do not stop they continue to be a threat to the peace of the region and indeed that of world.

## TRENDS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY

By: Maiwand

Three years ago the Indian government had formed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Mahalanobis, India's leading statistician, to find out the courses of concentration of wealth and economic power in India. There are various comments in the Indian Press as well as in foreign press in regard to the validity of the formula derived by this great Indian statistician. Mr. Bronfenbrenner is one of the critics and comes out with a quotation which we also quote here.

"If seven men with seven minds Read it for half a Year, Do you suppose the Walrus said, That they could get it clear?" "I doubt it," said the Carpenter, And shed a bitter tear."

I am not in a position to set in judgment over this controversy. But I can dare say that economic models are extremely complicated words, needing mathematics to a great extent. The overall picture of the tendency towards concentration of wealth and economic power is quite clear from the reports newly published from the findings of the Committee's work. The real difficulties confronted by the Committee were the "gap in Indian statistics". If we do not have sufficient statistical data, we cannot draw valid conclusion concerning any changes that may have taken place in a country during ten years of planning.

**Panic in the Private Sector**  
Indian private industrialists showed signs of panic and alarm about the official inquiry. They had two reasons: first, the composition of the inquiry committee six of whose nine members were civil servants. In reality this was their strongest

point as the civil servants would not produce such a document as to condemn policies initiated by them in the past. They were themselves the authors of such an economic policy, and it would seem ridiculous if they came out with an indictment of those very policies. The second point that worried them most was the various questionnaires prepared by the Committee and their sharp questioning covering nearly all activities of the Indian industrialists.

If we dig into the realities of the report, we notice that the report of the inquiry Committee does not call for sweeping measures to be taken by the Indian government to correct "unhealthy tendencies". Even in the past the Indian authorities had chalked out programmes to boost the growth of the state-owned sector in basic industries. At the end of the current plan in 1966, state-owned sector should account for a quarter of India's net output in organised manufacturing industry, and a third in mining.

**Government Grip**  
The Indian government has not left the private sector to do whatever it wants. On the contrary, the state has wide powers of control over new investment and exercises its authority to tax the profits of industries in a steeply progressive manner to prevent over-concentration of wealth. This policy has brought in handsome rewards in the form of giving smaller entrepreneurs chances to strengthen their position in the Indian economy without any contradiction one can say that the cumulative effect of following this policy, as the Committee hopes, will be to reduce over-concentration in the economy in

future.  
The Committee has done a fine job to pin point the existence of greater concentration than is absolutely essential on functional grounds. It says that four out of twenty-one industries, the largest single units, accounted for more than half of total production. Their investigation reveals that in another eight concentration was still serious, although it may prove to be less alarming than the previous ones. This Committee is not talking through its hat, but comes out with proofs to demonstrate the existing interlocking, directorship, and links with banks for concentrating control in relatively few hands.

**Government's Response**  
The Indian government wasted no time in declaring its decision to set up a Commission to collect information on the pattern and ramification of ownership and control in industrial enterprises. As I look at the problem, besides economic consequences flowing from monopolistic business concerns, I think the social aspect of the question stands second in importance. Social inequality is a malaise, specially in a society where the top ten per cent of the population accounts for 26 per cent of national expenditure, while the bottom ten per cent partakes of only three per cent of total.

The answer to India's difficulties would be to increase its tempo of industrialisation coupled with agricultural income. A large rising national income may go a good way to tide over India's immediate problems. Mahalanobis's reports and formulae whatever their scientific nature be, are excellent guidelines to be adhered to by the Indian economic planners.

ministers. Apparently no great new decisions with respect to these problems are to be expected.

On Vietnam, NATO is not expected to take a stand as an organisation, but American officials feel that other countries could make a considerable contribution to the war effort there by supplying civilian technicians and expert advisors in transportation, agriculture, and health. For example, there is a shortage of personnel to handle the ample medical equipment on hand. And while the French and British are already represented by expert advisors there is a need for more specialists in counter-insurgency and maintaining security in the countryside.

**Vietnam Initiative Needed**  
Any request for assistance must, of course, come from the South Vietnam government itself. American officials consider this however, not an obstacle to a discussion of Vietnamese needs in the Hague meeting. On the other hand, they do not expect any plans for a neutralising of Vietnam to reappear in the discussions.

On trade with Cuba, American officials feel that there is more agreement between the United States and NATO as a whole than is generally realized, but they also believe there is room for trying to limit the future volume of exports from European countries to Cuba—the kind of trade Washington clearly considers a serious and regrettable matter.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Ishtar* in its editorial spoke about the virtues of criticism. The editorial was entitled 'We have to have an Open Mind and Patience as Regards Criticism'. Criticism, it said, is an important democratic institution, which, is both useful and constructive.

However, the editorial pointed out that both the critics as well as those who are criticised should make use of this institution not to advance personal interests and or degrade the other side unduly but the idea should be to improve matters which affect the society in one way or another. It is quite possible that a person who criticises a governmental department may not be as informed about the underlying problems as the people who are involved in the work but this lack of information should not deprive him of his right to speak out his mind.

The only thing he is expected to take into consideration is to respect the personal integrity of the people associated with the department under criticism.

If the true state of affairs is reflected in a particular criticism, then it is up to the concerned officials to rectify the situation as best as they could and pin point their limitations.

Even if the criticism is made without adequate information about the problem involved, officials are expected to show an understanding attitude and attribute the situation to their own unwillingness or inability to inform the public about the true state of affairs in their respective departments. The criticism should provide the reason for the first step to be taken by the officials towards publicly disseminating such information.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried a letter by Mr. Rahmatullah Ashrafi Zadeh suggesting some measures for the improvement of the newly carved province of Samangan Northern Afghanistan.

He said one of the first things that should be done is to install an electric generator in the provincial capital. The people of Samangan had collected some money for this purpose and they have even built a place for the installation of the generator. However so far they have not been able to achieve this goal.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries is expected to help the people of Samangan in completing this project that they started of their own initiative.

Other measures suggested include the establishment of a public library, restoration and maintenance of some of the historical sites in the area; the establishment of a public park in Samangan City; the opening of public health hospital and a cinema.

In its editorial *Anis* welcomed the step taken by the Ministry of Education to launch a night school for the benefit of government officials who, due to various reasons, have not been able to continue their studies after the primary education. The editorial expressed the hope that pretty soon the Ministry would be able to launch a night college as well.

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

**SUNDAY**  
1. English Programme:  
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.  
11. English Programme:  
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.  
Urdu programme:  
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.  
11. English Programme:  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.  
Russian Programme:  
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.  
German Programme:  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.  
French Programme:  
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = m band.  
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.  
**Western Music**  
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

## Air Services

**MONDAY**  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
**ARRIVALS**

Mazar-Kunduz  
Arr. Kabul, 13-10.  
Amritsar-Kabul  
Arr. 15-15.

## DEPARTURE

Kabul-Amritsar  
Dep. 8-00.  
Kabul-Kunduz Mazar.  
Dep. 8-30.  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Dep. 11-00.

## CSA

Kabul-Prague  
Dep. 8-30.

## T. M. A.

Kabul-Beirut  
Dep. 11-00.

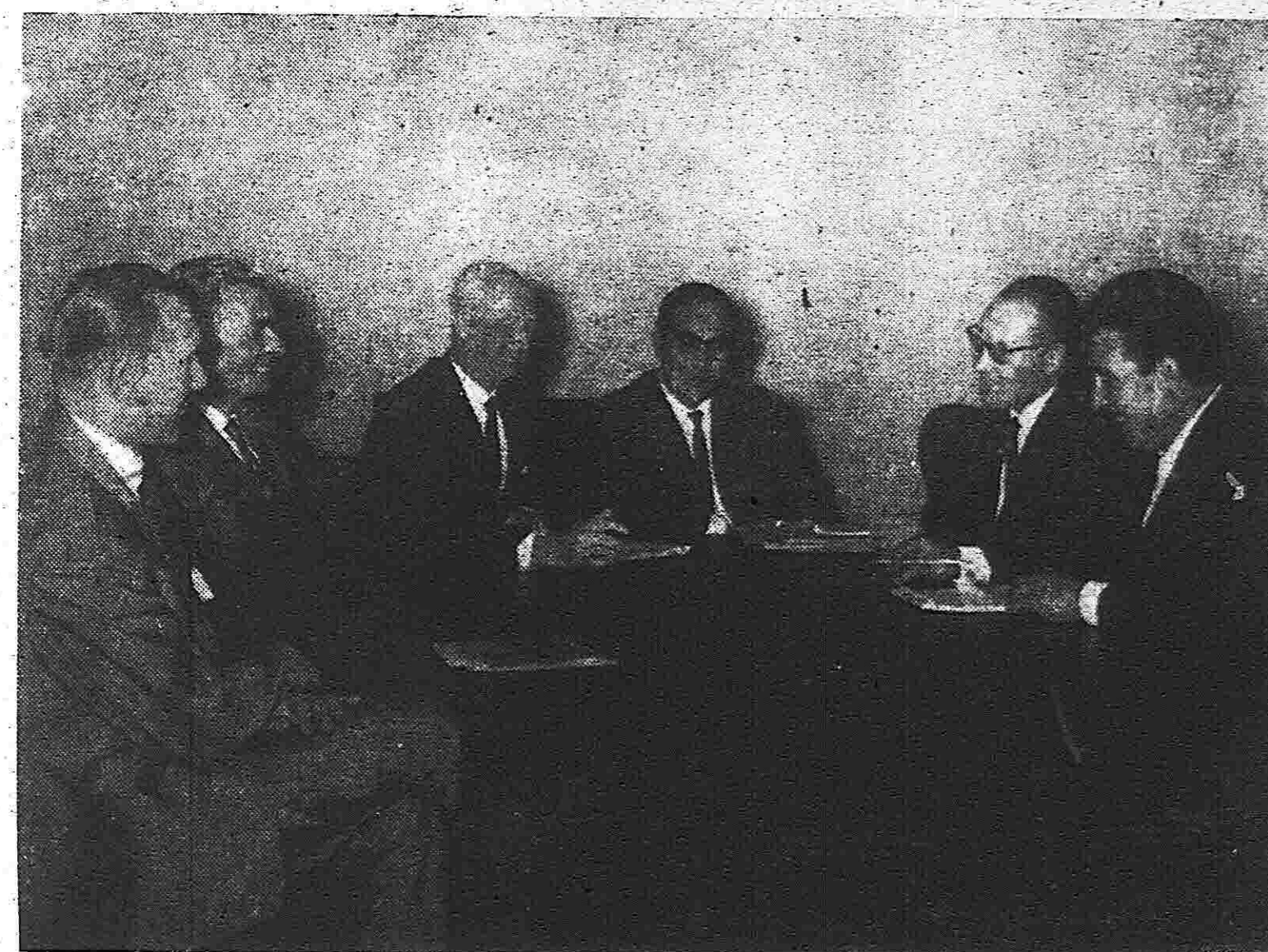
## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20407-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Radio Afghanistan 20452  
New Clinic 24272  
24275  
Da Afghanistan Bank 20445  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Shafa Phone No. 20536  
Parsa Phone No. 24232  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Maiwand Phone No. 24273  
Naway Phone No. 20587  
Parsa Phone No. 21292  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23929.

## Afghan-German Cultural Group Holds First Meeting



KABUL, May 10.—A luncheon was given on the occasion of the first meeting of the Afghan-German Cultural Co-operation Commission by the Federal German Ambassador Gerhard Moltmann. The function was attended by Mr. Rishya, Minister of Press and Information, the Deputy Ministers of Press and Education, the Rector and some Professors of Kabul University.

The commission's meeting was held at 10 a.m. Saturday under

the chairmanship of Dr. Zia-ye-Deputy Minister of Education. The meeting discussed cultural affairs between the two countries on the basis of an agreement signed in this connection. Ambassador Moltmann and Professor Paul, chief of the affiliation mission of the Federal German Republic at the College of Science, participated in the meeting representing Germany. Afghanistan was represented by Dr. Sarabi, assistant to the Rec-

tor of Kabul University; Dr. Hafizullah Nassiri, Director General of Publication in the Press Ministry. Members of the commission met Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and second Deputy Prime Minister at 11 a.m. the same day to present a brief report of their work. In the above picture Ambassador Moltmann is shown at rear left (facing camera) with Mr. Zia-ye-Deputy Minister of Education at right rear (facing camera).

## Tabibi's Concluding Words Supporting International Transit Convention

As far as the term of reference of the Committee is concerned it clearly states: "to consider the proposal for the formulation of an adequate and effective international convention, or other means, to ensure the freedom of transit trade of landlocked countries and to formulate recommendations on this matter for consideration by the Committee".

I might add that the term of reference clearly requests from us concrete recommendation in form of a convention or another instrument and we have to fulfil our duty within the framework of our term of reference, and in line with the general expression of support given to this question by the heads of delegation at the Plenary Meeting of the Conference as well as by the unanimous decision taken by the Asian Ministerial Conference in Manila in December 1963 and the last ECAFE Meeting at Tehran.

**Looking Backwards**  
Some delegations—such as the distinguished Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany—who advised the Conference that, since the six conventions which have been adopted during the League of Nations including the Barcelona Convention, solve the problems of the landlocked countries a new convention creates problems rather than solving them. This means looking backward rather than forward to see the present realities which differ from those half a century ago. All those conventions which have been adopted mainly took into consideration the interests and situation of the European countries primarily while today 80 per cent of the nations landlocked or transit, are located outside of Europe.

**Many Changes**  
Since the Barcelona Convention

many changes have occurred both in the community of nations as well as in their needs and requirements, and many international conventions, including the Convention of the League have been reshaped.

In Barcelona the Latin American Delegates—as I mentioned before—were complaining that the Convention took into account the interest mostly of the European countries but not the New World, and in 1958 in Geneva at the Conference of the Landlocked Countries when the proposal of Switzerland was adopted instead of the 19-powers proposal, including all the landlocked countries, the delegations of the landlocked countries expressed their disappointment and made many reservations. In this connection I shall quote what I have stated in the 23rd meeting of the Fifth Committee of the Law of the Sea Conference: "I emphasise that in a spirit of compromise our delegation has voted for the Swiss proposal as amended, but it still believes that the nineteen-power proposal would be preferable, in both form and substance, particularly because it is more in harmony with the basic principles of international law."

**Left in Abeyance**  
Whereas international law was in a state of constant evolution and various United Nations bodies sometimes kept certain proposals on their agenda for years without proceeding to discuss them, the nineteen-power proposal could be left in abeyance until some day in the future when it might be examined afresh by a future conference. That was doubtless the idea behind the Nepalese suggestion. In

the same spirit, I could give my support to the Swiss suggestion."

This was also the feeling of other landlocked countries of Asia and Latin America.

Now we have another opportunity in the interest of world trade and world peace to find a permanent solution for this problem.

In regard to the various proposals submitted to this Committee I must say that the proposal which the landlocked countries of Asia have put forward should be given priority because it is in line with the term of reference and the main objective of the Conference.

As for the joint proposal of Bolivia and Paraguay we generally support the idea of machinery to be set up for this purpose and this was supported strongly by the League of Nations by creating a permanent Committee.

As to the Italian proposal we admire the spirit underlying the proposal but if we adopt it we kill the issue by referring it to other organs and not accepting the present term of reference which is before this Committee. The League of Nations, the United Nations, the Ministerial Conference of Asian Countries and finally the Fifth Committee requests a convention to solve this problem and in our view less than that no other document will change the present unfortunate circumstances which many landlocked countries are facing.

I will explain further our views on various projects when we come that stage. Thank you.

## GOLD FROM OCEAN WATER

The German chemist Professor Dr. Bayer of the University of Tubingen, and his co-workers have succeeded in developing a chemical compound by means of which the gold atoms contained in sea water can be "fished out of the ocean", as it were. The compound functions like a kind of chemical gold content from a large sample of ocean water was extracted in an absolutely pure state.

Projects for the winning of gold from sea water date back to the 19th Century. It was then found that nearly all known metals, in a more or less diluted form, are available in the ocean in a dissolved state. It is assumed that there is a gold content in the ocean water of several milligrammes per cubic metre.

After the First World War a famous German chemist, Professor Dr. Haber, became interested in the ocean's gold. For almost three years he analysed almost 5000 ocean water samples; then he resigned. After the conclusion of his work it was found that the gold content in oceans, in general, is only a few thousandth, or at best one hundredth part of one milligramme. However, it was also found that, for example, near the coast of Greenland, where the melting glaciers waters pour into the Arctic Ocean, the gold content is considerably higher. These small gold quantities could not be extracted economically with the possibilities and technical means then existing.

This has now changed by the discovery of the chemical substance known, by the complicated name of "Glyoxalbis-2-mercaptopentanol". This compound can do what no other extraction method could achieve in the past: pure extraction of gold from the sea water without any admixture of any other metals.

Professor Dr. Bayer found a molecule the electric charges and nuclear structure of which can be so designed that only gold atoms fit into the free gaps of this molecule. This was the decisive step ahead.

With one hundred litres of ocean water from the Gulf of Naples a practical test has already been made. It was, indeed, possible to extract all gold (however, not even one thousandth of a gramme), and to win it in absolutely pure form.

## Zeravshan River Begins To Flow Again Normally

MOSCOW, May, 10. (AP).—The Zeravshan River has begun to flow again past the blue mosques and faded walls of Samarkand, the ancient capital of a Mongol empire.

The first trickle reached the city in Soviet Central Asia from the canal opened Wednesday in a landslide that blocked the river.

It occurred April 24 in mountains 160 kilometres (100 miles) upstream from the city.

## Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

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

Buying (In Afghanistan)	Selling
50 U.S. Dollar	50.85
140 Pound Sterling	141.82
12.50 Deutsch Mark	12.66
11.64 Swiss Franc	11.79
10.12 French Franc	10.25
7.60 Indian Rupee (Cheque)	7.70
30 Indian Rupee	7.70
6.80 Pakistani Rupee (cheque)	6.90
6.65 Pakistani Rupee	6.90



## Plane Crashes Near Peru Killing Most Of 50 Passengers

LIMA, Peru, May, 10. (AP).—A DC-4 Argentine military plane carrying 50 persons from Buenos Aires crashed about 20 miles north of Lima Saturday night, but at least two aboard lived through it.

Peruvian navy helicopters brought to a Lima hospital Saturday an 8-year-old girl, Graciela Marta Gastaldi, and a non-commissioned officer of the plane's crew, Oscar Ahumada.

The plane apparently crashed near the beach of Santa Rosa. Helicopter crew men hunting the four-engine plane had previously sighted an oil slick in the Pacific.

The plane was carrying 45 passengers and a 5-member crewmen.

It disappeared shortly after radioing Lima airport Friday night for permission to land, reporting it was in trouble a few miles away.

A cargo plane pilot said he saw an explosion in the area about the time the Argentine craft was nearing Lima.

ACCRA, May, 10. (DPA).—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has "gladly accepted" an invitation from President Alphonse Massembadebat of Congo (Brazzaville) to visit the Congo at a date to be announced later. "Ghana News Agency" said this statement was contained in a joint communique issued here Saturday on the private visit of the Congo President to Ghana.

## NGO DINH DIEM'S BROTHER SHOT DEAD BY 10-MAN FIRING SQUAD

SAIGON, May, 10. (Reuter).—NGO Dinh Can younger brother of former South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, met death calmly Saturday before a ten-man firing squad in Saigon, for crimes committed under the Diem regime.

He was carried on a stretcher through the inner wall of the Chi Hoa prison, then walked with assistance to the execution post outside.

Can, a Catholic, mouthed prayers until the moment of death. Ten military police shot him with carbines, and the coup de grace was then given by the captain of the firing squad with a colt revolver.

The execution took place at 1023 Greenwich, as the sun was sinking below the outer wall of the prison. It had been delayed 83 minutes.

In his last words to his priest, his lawyer and prison guards as he was bound to the execution post, Can accepted full responsibility for everything he had done.

"I do not ask any favour. I accept full responsibility for everything, for the sake of my country," he said.

Can was handed the death sentence by a special revolutionary tribunal in Saigon last month on charges of murder, illegal arrest, extortion, and financial dealings harmful to the national economy.

He was specifically found guilty on two charges of murder, for the deaths of two men while he was dictator of South Vietnam's northern provinces under the nine-year Diem regime.

Meanwhile in the northern city of Hue where Can had lived, more than forty thousand people witnessed the execution of one of his top aides, Phan Quang Dong

repeat, also by firing squad.

In Paris, according to AP, Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu Saturday blamed the death of her executed brother-in-law on the United States, which she called an "enemy camouflaged as allies and friends."

In an 850-word "message to the American people" handed through a partially opened door to telephone summoned newsmen, Mme. Nhu said Can, "would not allow himself to be second to his brothers in accepting in all serenity the same fate as the Christ to whom the Ngos had dedicated their lives in serving their country according to the high principles of morality he (Christ) taught."

After a diatribe against the United States and praise for her late brother-in-law, Ngo Dinh Diem, the statement conclude:

"I wish that for the good of your own country you would understand that only repentance and atonement will save it from retribution without redemption."

"I shall, anyway, still continue to help as much as I can our common cause, in communion with all the Americans who have been betrayed, as have my own people, in the Vietnam tragedy, but who, instead of being able to share the honour and divine blessing which always go to the innocent victims, must instead share disgrace of their country which has been playing the role of the hangman."

## Pilot Possibly Shot In Mysterious Crash Near San Francisco

OAKLAND, California, May, 10. (AP).—A Pacific Air Lines pilot cried, "I've been shot, oh my God, help," moments before his plane crashed Thursday carrying 44 people to their death.

The cry, almost unintelligible, came during conversation between planes and the Oakland airport control tower.

A tape recording made by the tower shortly before 7 a.m. Thursday was played to newsmen Saturday by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

The Board spokesman declined to comment on what the pilot had said.

Lee Martin, in charge of investigation of the plane crash near Danville, said "we have found no evidence along the lines" of newspaper reports that Captain Ernest Clark and co-pilot Raymond Andress, were shot by a passenger.

He said he cannot speak for the FBI in whose jurisdiction any criminal activity would fall.

Joseph H. Tipetts of Los Angeles, regional Federal Aviation Agency director, said the Agency had been "mindful" of such a possibility of a passenger breaking into the pilots compartment. He said for years the agency has encouraged air lines to bolt or lock the cabin door.

The pained cry of "I've been shot" came at about 6:48 a.m. Thursday. The pilot of the Pacific Air Lines flight coming in from Reno, Nevada, and Stockton, California, for San Francisco had been talking to the Oakland control tower.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **WESTWARD HO THE WAGONS**, starring: Fees Parker, Kathleen Crowley and Jaff York.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BLUFF MASTER**, starring: Saida Banu, Shammi Kapoor and Laila Power.

### EHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **COME TOMORROW** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film; **SANJOK**, starring: Pradeep Kumar and Meena Kumari.

## "Nile Necklace, "Highest UAR Award Presented To Soviet Premier

CAIRO, May, 10. (DPA).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser Saturday presented the "Nile necklace", his country's highest award, to visiting Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov, "Tass" News Agency reported.

Presenting the order at the Abdin Palace, Nasser said the award was a "sign of the high appreciation of the United Arab Republic People and governments for Mr. Khrushchov's work for the benefit of peace and consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the U.A.R. and the Soviet Union, as a symbol of the friendly contacts that exist between the two countries."

Thanking "four dear friend President Gamal Abdel Nasser" for the high honor, Khrushchov said he would spare no efforts to strengthen friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Nasser and Khrushchov then shook hands and swore "eternal friendship."

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