

7-2-1964

## Kabul Times (July 2, 1964, vol. 3, no. 103)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 2, 1964, vol. 3, no. 103)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 675.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/675>

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# KABUL TIMES

**THE WEATHER**  
Yesterday's Temperatures  
Max. +35°C. Minimum +16°C.  
Sun sets today at 7-08 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-40 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. III, NO. 103.

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1964, (SARATAN 11, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Pakistani President Departs After Stopover Visit Here

KABUL, July 2.—

**PRESIDENT Ayub Khan of Pakistan left Kabul at 3-30 yesterday afternoon to continue his journey to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.**

He had been in Kabul about four and a half hours during which he and his entourage had lunch with His Majesty the King and his companions at the airport dining hall.

After lunch, the two heads of state talked over mutual problems and exchanged views in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding.

Following their talks, a joint press statement was issued by His Majesty and the President, as follows:

On the invitation of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, His Excellency Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, paid a short visit to Kabul on the first day of July, 1964.

His Excellency the President of Pakistan was greeted at the Kabul airport by His Majesty the King. His Excellency the President was accompanied by His Excellency Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

His Majesty the King and His Excellency the Prime Minister exchanged views with His Excellency the President on questions of mutual interest. This exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding.

Both sides expressed their points of views over mutual problems and agreed to explore all possibilities of further improvement of relationship in a spirit of co-operation and understanding.

Prior to leaving Kabul, President Ayub Khan again inspected the guard of honour. The distinguished guests were then escorted by His Majesty the King up to the awaiting airplane which took off at 3-30 p.m.

As the plane was leaving Afghan air space, the Pakistani President sent a message to His Majesty the King thanking him and the government of Afghanistan for the warm hospitality extended to the President and his entourage during their brief halt at the Kabul Airport.

His Excellency the President of Pakistan expressed the hope that contacts between the leaders of the two countries would continue. He also wished happiness to His Majesty the King and the people of Afghanistan.

According to Reuter, the plane landed in Tehran where President Ayub Khan will stop for a two-day visit at the invitation of His Majesty the Shahenshah. The Pakistani leader was greeted at the airport by the Shah, the Iranian Prime Minister and cabinet ministers.

President Ayub Khan was scheduled to spend the night at the Royal Palace and dine privately with the Shahenshah.

### OFFICIAL RETURN FROM STUDY IN ABROAD

KABUL, 2.—A number of officials, who had been sent for higher studies abroad, returned to Kabul yesterday.

They include Mr. Abdul Zahir, a teacher at Ibn-i-Sina High School and Mr. Mohammad Nadir, a counterpart at the Institute of Public Health and Mr. Abdullah, a technician at the Laboratory of Zoology of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The first two had been sent to Beirut on USAID scholarships and the last one on a FAO scholarship.

## Security Council Urged To Debate Portuguese Policies

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 2, (Reuter).—A dozen United Nations members Wednesday night proposed that the Security Council should again consider "the deteriorating situation" in Portuguese overseas territories.

They also asked that a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Colonialism should study "the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding" implementation of the Assembly's resolution calling for independence for all colonies.

The draft resolution, introduced by Sierra Leone, deplored that Portugal had "not taken effective steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council." It also condemned Portugal for continued rejection to implement the Assembly's independence declaration.

### 5,800 Tons Of Fertilisers Distributed Among Kunduz Farmers, Says Director

KABUL, July 2.—Over 5,800 tons of chemical fertilisers and 1,830 tons of cottonseed have been distributed among farmers by the provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Kunduz area since the beginning of this year. Cotton production in the region increased by 10,000 tons last year.

Irrigation facilities have been improved by repairing four canals, which had been dug in 1963; these canals, which have a total length of 32 kilometres can irrigate over 8,000 acres of land. Similarly, a vast drainage scheme has been completed so that another 5,000 acres of hitherto waterlogged land have been brought under cultivation. Kunduz has two experimental farms of 150 and 250 acres each.

The first farm, at Kunduz proper, is being used for horticulture and the second one for the cultivation of cotton and foodgrains.

These measures, according to the provincial Director of Agriculture, have helped considerably in improving the living standard of farmers in the region.

### Engineer Reza Returns From Water Soil Survey In Northern Afghanistan

KABUL, July 2.—Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Chief of the Department of Water and Land Resources has returned to Kabul after a tour of Northern Afghanistan.

He said in an interview that surveys of water and land resources of the northern parts of the country has been continuing since the past 10 weeks on the basis of an agreement signed by the Water and Land Resources Department with the Soviet Technoexport.

The agreement provided for a survey of possibilities of irrigating 12,000 hectares of land in Kokcha Valley and a general surveys of water and land resources in Northern Afghanistan.

He added that as far as geological surveys were concerned, 47 experimental wells, from 5 to 25 metres deep, have been drilled and efforts to drill deeper wells are continuing.



KABUL, July 2.—Her Royal Highness Bilquis gave a luncheon in honour of Mrs. Amir Zaib, Field Marshal Ayub Khan's daughter and Mrs. Bhutto, wife of the Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Chilston Palace yesterday.

Others present included the wife of the Ambassador and wives of the Embassy officials of Pakistan and a number of ladies from Royal family. Picture shows, from left to right: Mrs. Bhutto, HRH Princess Bilquis and Mrs. Amir Zaib President Ayub's daughter.

### National Assembly Body Rejects Adoption Of Bill On Judicial Complaints

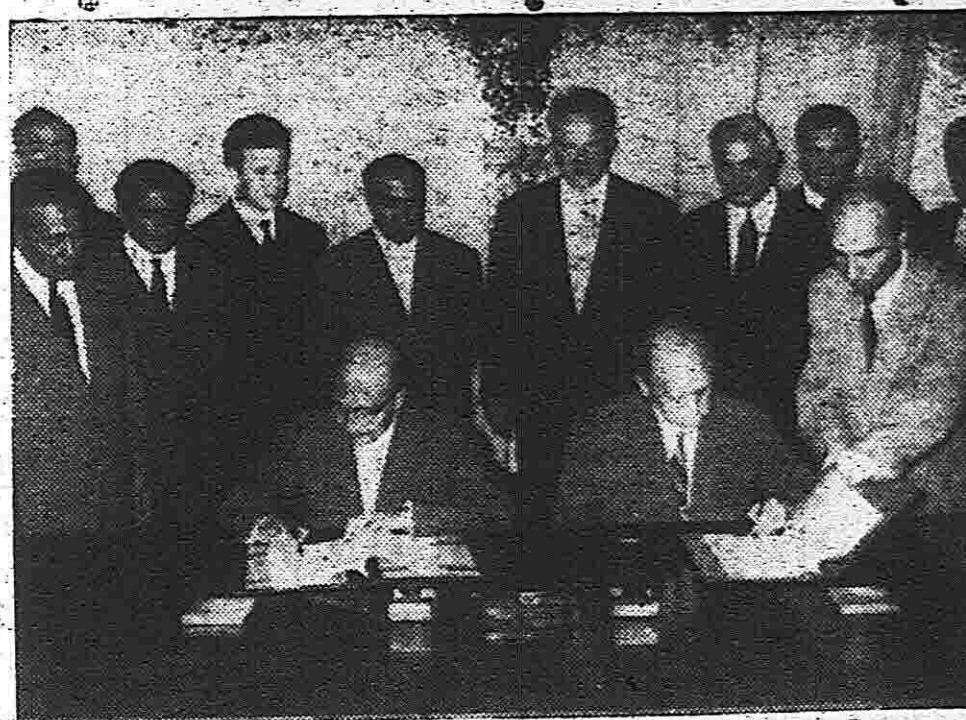
KABUL, July 2.—The Justice and Law Commission of the National Assembly has said that although the Complaints Against Judicial Officials Bill, proposed by the Ministry of Justice is desirable, yet its adoption seems to be premature.

The Commissions have suggested that existing laws should be applied until the revised Constitution is passed and only then such Bills may be proposed.

The Commission said it was therefore returning the bill to the Government in accordance with Article 54, Chapter-I of the Constitution.

Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziyae, the Deputy Minister of Finance appeared before the Finance, Budget and Trade Commission of the House yesterday to answer questions regarding excess expenditures in certain ministries and sources designed to meet these.

## Renewed Afghan-USSR Transit Pact Envisages 20 P.C. Cut For Afghan Goods



KABUL, July 2.—The agreement on renewing Transit facilities between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was signed at the Ministry of Commerce in Kabul yesterday. The agreement, which supplements the Transit Agreement of 1955 between the Governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was signed by Dr. Abdul Malik, (left) President of the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of Afghanistan and Mr. Felin, leader of the Soviet delegation to the talks.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, the Minister of Commerce, certain Departmental Chiefs of the Ministry and Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador together with members of the two delegations were present at the ceremony.

The agreement provides for the transit of Afghan goods through the Soviet Union to Europe and America. Freight charges under the new agreement have been reduced, in some cases, from 10 to 20 per cent.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, speaking on the occasion, expressed his pleasure over the fact that negotiations had taken place successfully and in an atmosphere of friendship.

He said that such agreements were effective means of promoting amicable relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Ambassador also expressed his satisfaction at the successful outcome of the talks.

## Marshal Malinovsky Fetes Afghanistan Military Delegation

KABUL, July 2.—The Afghan Military delegation now on a visit to the Soviet Union paid a courtesy call on Marshal Malinovsky, the Soviet Defence Minister Tuesday. Mr. Shah Alamy, the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow was also present at the meeting.

Marshal Malinovsky also gave a dinner for the Afghan Mission yesterday. The Mission had previously placed a wreath upon the tomb of the late Lenin.

Yesterday the delegation visited the exhibition of Soviet economic achievements.

The guests inspected the pavilions and made a trip across the exhibition grounds. In the "cosmos" pavilion the delegates were shown the film "The dawn of the space era".

"It was with great interest that we acquainted ourselves with Soviet economic and scientific achievement", General Khan Mohammad said.

## President Nasser Wishes Progress For Afghanistan

KABUL, July 2.—President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic has wished honour and progress to the Afghan nation under the leadership of His Majesty the King. The President of the United Arab Republic has expressed the hope that Afghan nation would attain a place of honour among the nations of the world in strengthening the foundations of peace.

The good wishes of Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser have been expressed in a letter of thanks sent via Mr. Sabry-El-Khouly, Chief of the President's Office, on the presentation of a publication by the Afghan cultural Office in Cairo to the President of the UAR.

The book printed and published by the Afghan Cultural Office in Cairo, of which a copy has been presented to Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, carries the title, in Arabic, of "Welcome to Afghanistan".

### Franklin Publishing Inc. Begins Printing Books

KABUL, July 2.—Franklin Publications Inc., Kabul has now started printing books and other publications after completing preliminary technical arrangements in the Printing Press of the Ministry of Education.

The firm has contracted to reorganise and re-equip the Ministry of Education Press within the next two years.

According to Mr. Atiqullah Maroof, Manager of the firm in Kabul, arrangements have already been made to print a number of textbooks, supplementaries and literary works.

The firm, he said, has also arranged for changing the shape of the existing buildings of the press and introducing other technical and mechanical improvements.

Additional machines have also been ordered and a training programme for press-workers has been launched; a number of persons have already been sent abroad under this programme.

Four experts have been sent to Kabul to carry out the job of reorganisation and it is hoped that within a period of two years the press will not only be expanded but that it will also have an all-Afghan personnel.

Franklin Publication Inc. is a non-profit organisation dedicated to the task of developing press facilities in the underdeveloping countries.

## KABUL TIMES

Published By:  
BAKHAR NEWS  
AGENCY  
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Editor:  
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Address:—  
Joy Sheer-3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
Telegraphic Address:—  
"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

JULY 2, 1964

## The UN And Aden

The fact that Great Britain has refused permission to a United Nations team to visit Aden where reports of mass opposition are being circulated against the territory's annexation to the South Arabian Federation is neither going to help solve the situation, nor prove the point that the British government has annexed the area to the federation on the basis of the wishes of the people of Aden.

Last year also Britain refused permission to a United Nations body to visit the Aden. But this year since reports of war and bloodshed are heard in the tribal areas bordering the Yemen, the negative attitude adopted against the United Nations efforts to see what exactly the people of Aden want has further illustrated that this great power and a founder member of the world organisation is reluctant to let the United Nations comply to a mission which squarely lies within its jurisdiction. What else could be an excuse for Britain in not allowing the U.N. mission to visit the Aden than its anxiety that anti-British facts might be discovered by the United Nations?

Britain, while claiming that Aden has joined the Federation of its own free will, has also said that the opposition and rebellion within the territory is being fanned by outsiders, mainly the Yemen. One should not comment on this contention—maybe it is true or maybe not. But the fact is that if a United Nations team is allowed to find the facts there, then it may also be found out whether there is an outside interference in Aden or not.

The unco-operative attitude adopted by the government of Great Britain in this respect is surely a matter of disappointment for the rest of the world wanting to see that the United Nations is able to carry out its mission of peace and justice successfully. Britain, for its own ends—that of keeping its military bases in Aden—is sacrificing the natural and legitimate right of the people of that area.

## Economic Consequences Of Preferential Trade

Procedures for developing intra-regional trade will have to be flexible and make economic sense before they are put into practice. There is no denying the fact that many sorts of economic advantages can flow from preferential trade arrangements if the regional countries do not have to surrender the benefit of the right for their export products.

## Regional arrangements goal

a) to persuade the purchasers to buy the product of a neighbouring country and to reject the products of a region outside the preferential area. This policy is bent on encouraging the consumption of goods produced in the preferential countries, although the products turned out outside this area may be cheaper and would keep out the regional products on equal terms.

b) to boost up economic development on a regional basis. This concept of preferential arrangement is more important than the first objective.

c) It does not require extraordinary power of discernment to understand some of the methods by which these goals and objectives can be achieved. But the most usual techniques employed can be categorized as the following:

a) bilateral preferential agreements;  
b) multilateral preferential agreements;  
c) sectoral common market arrangements;

d) free-trade associations;  
e) custom unions limited to goods coming from the territories of the members of the union;

f) full-fledged custom unions applying to all products.  
The rounding up of the above categories gives us torchlight with which to find our way through the labyrinthine crookedness of price-mechanism system. To grasp the spirit of the whole argument, it seems right to explain a little in detail these categories demonstrating the way they function.

a) Bilateral Preferential Agreements.  
Those countries in the ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) region which have balance of payments difficulties can resort to preferential tariffs to be applied to specific products of their partners or can resort to the privileged allocation of quotas or of import licenses with the countries they make such agreements. Practical difficulties may crop up. It is quite unlikely to negotiate preferential tariffs or increases in existing preferences in bilateral agreements. As many countries of the region

have close commercial relations with partners outside of the region, the imposition of higher tariffs might lead to reciprocal action by those outside countries, and would also result in a general increase in the prices of those goods hit by the preferential agreement. It looks very improbable to me that importing countries would subscribe to such arrangements, unless they obtain similar advantages for their export products.

## b) Multilateral Preferential Arrangements:

If we can succeed in working out a network of arrangements based on the liberalisation of import controls for a list of products, it would then be advisable to consider the substitution of a multilateral mechanism to regulate the progressive increase in quotas for countries on a regional basis. This edifice can be buttressed by a payment or clearing agreement to increase substantially the volume of regional trade.

c) Sectoral Common Market. Bilateral and multilateral preferential arrangements may help in influencing the choice of the consumers, but they in themselves cannot start development on a regional basis. A sectional common market must have the characteristic of allowing goods to move

without the risk of being stopped at the frontier of having to pay a duty which would affect its competitiveness as single domestic market. It was this sort of philosophy that inspired the Schuman Plan for creating one market for the coal and steel products of the region.

We do believe that common markets will mushroom everywhere against the policy of some shortsighted industrialised countries which follow harmful and injurious trade practices.

d) Free Trade Associations:

In the formula of a Free trade area there is one advantage over the previous arrangements in the sense that the participating countries are allowed to maintain their own tariffs and commercial policies vis-a-vis the nonparticipating countries. For countries like Afghanistan which derives a great chunk of its revenue from customs duties such arrangements have definite advantages as compared with other forms of integration. Widening the scope of the common market, this formula remedies the defect of the sectoral approach, which often reserves most advantages to the producers of one or a minority of countries. But it has one defect—a serious one.

## Winning S. Vietnam War Possible Without Extending Fighting In North, Says Rusk

WASHINGTON, July 2. (AP).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Wednesday it should be possible to achieve peace in Southeast Asia, including the independence of the countries there, "without an extension of the fighting."

Rusk told a news conference "our first objective is to explore that possibility," but he emphasized that "acquiescence to aggression" by Pathet Lao and Viet Cong in Laos and South Vietnam.

Questioned about whether the administration was blowing hot and cold on southeast Asian war dangers from the one week to a month, Rusk said "the situation is indeed very risky and gravely dangerous in that the US does not control all the critical decisions, which will depend on what the communists do."

Rusk described the future as "crowded with uncertainty," and said that the emphasis made by public officials, often determines whether their statements make an impression as peace talks or

talks about war. On other points people of Southeast Asia, the members of SEATO, the authorities in Laos, in North Vietnam, China, the Soviet Union and the three governments of International Control Commission—India, Canada and Poland.

"What seems to me to be very simple," he said, "is that the objective, as President Johnson stated in his press conference and again on Sunday, is peace in Southeast Asia."

"We want a peace that will leave the peoples of Laos and South Vietnam and other countries of that region in control of their own destinies... a peace in which the countries of that area, particularly Hanoi and Peking, will have their neighbours alone."

"A peace that will make it possible for the United States to be contented with the securities of the peoples and governments of that area."

"Now peace, obviously is not obtained by going out and looking for war—although there is always the risk of further development and dangerous confrontation of this

(Contd. on page 4)

## e) Customs Unions Restricted to Local Products:

As I pointed out the free-trade association approach had one great defect. This defect gives rise to possible trade diversion and distortion. If the countries of such a union are to be enticed to do away with their marriage to fiscal considerations, the level of protection must be the same in all countries participating in the arrangement. Besides, competition between different producing units making the same lines in different countries could be falsified by the duties paid on raw materials and components. To guard these interests, the authorities would insist on safeguards which, if resorted to, would isolate the various parts of the common market. In such environment the investors would not take the risk of factories for a fragile regional market.

New industries producing new products should be planned on a regional basis. It is possible to abandon a narrow national approach and to invest in projects which would have been uneconomical to attract venture capital and know-how, enjoy a better utilisation of the means of production and quicken the pace of development.

We know that even restricted customs union cannot solve all problems of diversion and distortion which arise when economic units covered by myriad economic, social and financial policies merge part of their markets. The foundation of competition may be shaken by the exercise of uncoordinated policies in the participating countries. The risk is greater in developing countries whose balance of payments is fragile and whose problems are often in need of prompt and drastic action. A full-fledged customs union would protect producers from such hazards, more so when it is supplemented by what is called economic union.

As long as governments keep their sovereign rights to determine their level of taxation, as long as tariffs are thought as essential instrument of fiscal policy, as long as it is difficult to harmonise tariffs and other policies with national pride of newly-independent countries, the chances of setting up a full-fledged customs union seems wobbly. To be very blunt, we can say that economic integration depends directly on the degree of surrender of economic sovereignty. Unless these limitations are accepted, there is no hope of achieving economic integration from which all member parties can benefit.

Yesterday's Anis also commented in its editorial on the stopover of President Ayub of Pakistan in Kabul. The welcome extended by His Majesty the King to Field Marshal President Ayub Khan during his brief stopover at the Kabul airport for a friendly visit and exchange of views on the improvement of relations between the two countries is in fact an expression of good will and interest for the development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan date back several centuries, and these ties have been further strengthened by the sacred religion of Islam. It is this fact when the sub-continent of India after a long struggle was divided into two states of India and Pakistan, Afghanistan heartily shared the joy of the two nations and considered this event as a good start for the consolidation of relations between the countries.

Unfortunately one political difference, inherited from the colonial era, has affected the good relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. This problem not only did not allow the two countries to seek a solution through negotiations in a sincere atmosphere but hindered the development of normal relations.

(Contd. on page 3)

## PRESS At a Glance

"The guest of honour of our Sovereign" was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's *Islah*. Today, His Excellency Field Marshal President Ayub of Pakistan will make a brief stopover at Kabul International Airport on his way to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference and meet with His Majesty the King during a luncheon, said the editorial.

We consider this friendly meeting of the heads of two Moslem countries a good gesture to the improvement of relations between the two brotherly nations with common religious and historical ties.

Although in this brief stopover, by the Pakistan President there will not be enough time to discuss various aspects of relations between the two countries we hope that the visit will still provide our opportunity for the rulers of the two countries to get acquainted with each other and exchange general views in the interest of better understanding between the two nations so that the way will be paved for more contacts and direct talks on the one and only difference which has impeded desirable development in the relations between the two brotherly countries.

Afghanistan has had long religious, commercial and cultural ties with Pakistan. The Afghan nation has always wished prosperity and happiness for the people of Pakistan and hoped that relations between the two Asian countries will improve to a desirable level.

His Majesty the King and other responsible personalities of Afghanistan have expressed this desire and interest of the Afghan nation on different occasions. We are glad that we see this present Pakistan authorities have also shared our desire and expressed their interest in improvement of the relations between the two countries and the solution of the one and only difference which has been an obstacle to the fulfilment of our common desire.

We are sure, concluded the editorial, that the common interest and desire which have been witnessed in the two countries with regard the visit of President Ayub Khan will play a positive role in the meeting of the good will and mutual confidence between the two countries.

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(Contd. on page 3)

## Radio Afghanistan Programme

## THURSDAY

1. English Programme:  
4.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=  
19 m band.  
2. 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=  
62m band.  
3. English Programme:  
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=  
62m band.  
Guzman Programme:  
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=  
62 m band.  
Arabic Programme:  
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=  
25 m band.  
French Programme:  
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=  
19 m band.

## Air Services

## FRIDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS

Kandahar-Kabul  
Arr. 10-40  
Khunduz-Kabul  
Arr. 11-10  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arr. 13-35  
Kabul-Kunduz  
Dep. 8-30  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Dep. 10-30  
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut  
Dep. 11-30

## SATURDAY

Kabul-Beirut  
Dep. 11-30  
Khost-Kabul  
Arr. 10-30  
Mazar-Kabul  
Arr. 11-40  
Beirut-Tehran  
Arr. Kabul 12-10  
Kabul-Khost  
Dep. 8-00  
Kabul-Mazar  
Dep. 8-30  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Dep. 13-30

AEROFLOT  
Moscow-Tashkent  
Arr. Kabul 9-55  
FIA

Peshwar-Kabul  
Arr. 11-05  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Dep. 11-45

## INDIAN AIRLINES

New-Delhi-Kabul  
Arr. 10-55  
Kabul-New-Delhi  
Dep. 13-25

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20125  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452  
New Clinic 24272  
24275

Da Afghanistan Bank 20045  
Bakhtar News Agency 20413  
Afghan National Bank 21771  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Kabul Mahmood Phone No. 20563  
Parwan Phone No. 21438  
Boo Ali Phone No. 20887  
Jahid Phone No. 23573  
Karte-Char Phone No. 20354  
Mahmood Phone No. 23829  
Phone No. 21438

## Italian Trade Mission Arrives In Kabul



KABUL, July 2.—A 20-man Economic Mission from Italy arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. It includes representatives of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Foreign Trade Agency, the Confederation of Industries, industrial firms and construction as well as trade organisations. The Mission was received at the airport by the Director-General of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, certain officials of the Ministry, the Ambassador and Trade Counsellor of Italy and certain officials of the Italian Embassy in Kabul. The visitors during their stay in Kabul will explore the possibilities of developing trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. The Afghan delegation to the forthcoming talks will be headed by Dr. Abdul Malik, President of the Chambers of Commerce while the Italian delegation will be led by Dr. Elio Tosarelli. Picture shows the delegation and welcoming group at airport.

## Agriculture Directors Hear Report On Ministry Training Programme

KABUL, July 1.—The campaign against famine and hunger, the aims and objectives of the wheat research programme in Afghanistan, the training of personnel for veterinary services and other subjects formed the topics of discussion at Tuesday's session of the Seminar for Provincial Directors of Agriculture.

Dr. Mirakshah Sharifi, Chief of the Vocational Agricultural Institute, describing the efforts being made to train technicians and veterinary personnel said that in view of the urgent demand for veterinarians a school was established by the Ministry in 1958.

At first, he said, 34 persons were enrolled in the school, but since the demand for veterinary technicians was large, therefore, the Ministry has been trying to expand the training facilities in the school.

The school has been re-equipped and a number of training courses, which were being conducted by certain departments in the past, were added to the school curriculum with the result that the reorganised school was named "Vocational Agricultural Institute."

Dr. Sharifi stated that at present training at the Institute was being provided on the middle-school and high-school levels; the students of the Institute numbered 285 last year, but this number has now increased to 535. He said that this number is expected to increase to 1,000 by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The number of graduates from

the Institute would also grow to 250 by 1966, he declared.

Mr. Zaky Bey, expert on bacteriology at the Ministry of Agriculture also described the position of veterinary services in society at present and in future.

Mr. Mohammad Afzal Azeemi, the 2nd Secretary of the Committee for Freedom from Hunger, after describing in detail the problems of a growing world population and production of food, said that the international organisations have done much to improve the lot of farmers and increase food-production.

He referred to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign programme of which Afghanistan also is a member and said that the programme, which will continue until 1965, is described to collect and disseminate information about methods of increasing food-production and launching projects for this purpose.

Afghanistan, he stated, is contributing towards the attainment of this goal by improving the Bedak canal, and the Zarghun-Shahr irrigation scheme, promotion of poultry-farming and the upgrading of local strains of fowls, artificial insemination, elimination of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle and increasing fruit production by combating plant diseases and pests.

Mr. Mir Ali Akbar Hashimi, Chief of the Wheat-Research Programme in his discourse gave a brief history of the efforts made

to find the most suitable variety of wheat for cultivation in Afghanistan; he described the work done by Soviet and Japanese teams and the team from Wyoming University, which has been conducting the programme since 1956.

He said that although success in this field has not yet been achieved, yet good progress is being maintained and the variety of wheat, which would yield more and will be capable of resisting disease, is still being sought after.

At present 30 varieties of wheat are being experimented with in the provinces, he stated.

Mr. Afghanzadeh, Director of the Department of Forestry and Mr. Patin, expert on forestry also spoke on the importance of forests and forest-products, establishment of nurseries and improvement of local strains of olives.

KABUL, July 2.—Ambassador George Cattand of France at the Court of Kabul has donated Af. 15,000 to Karkar coal mine Relief Fund; the donation has made on behalf of the Government and people of France. Officials, teachers and students of Habibia Junior College have also contributed a sum of Af. 8,586 to the Fund.

## YOUR ARRIVAL

Pakhtu Poem by Qiamuddin Khadim

Translated by Manohar Singh Batra, Indian Scholar, Faculty of Letters, Kabul University  
Your arrival is the message of spring.

Which brings gaiety to the garden and grove:  
One glance of your indulgent eye

Fills flowers with radiant pride of love.  
The blooming buds sing ornate songs.

In praise of your accomplished deeds:  
Drinking from the fount of joy  
Are fragrant flowers and colourful meads.

A touch of your gracious feet  
Will lend my fate a precious worth

Where you place the august step  
Perfumed that fortunate earth.

The laurels won by dutiful sons  
Are source of cheer to reverent mothers:  
The head of native land is raised

By promoting youth and faithful brothers.  
You are a product of this soil  
Welcome O Afghans' pride:  
Your name and ever glittering fame.

In song and poem will ever abide.  
One whose life is dedicated  
To nation's service and fidelity.

Always blessed he would be  
With gift of immortality.

## Cuban Premier's Sister Seeks Asylum

MEXICO City, July 2. (Reuter). Premier Fidel Castro's sister Juana is seeking political asylum here, declaring "I will never return to Cuba until it has regained freedom."

Premier Castro's sister, who is 41, compared the Island with Nazi Germany, saying it had the same terrorism, religious persecution and espionage. She estimated there were 75,000 political prisoners on the Island.

"The jail system imposed by my brother disregards all human principles," she said. I once took part in a religious procession. We were attacked by my brother's henchmen. I saw the boy carrying the banner of the virgin of charity beaten to death by these men."

Senorita Castro said she had believed her brother's aim was to destroy the Batista dictatorship, but he had turned Cuba over to Communism and it was "in the hands of imperialist Soviet Union."

She said she became disenchanted when Castro declared himself "a marxist-Leninist" in December 1961.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd from page 2)  
tions between the peoples of the two nations to the extent desired.

Now that the realistic approach and insight of the Pakistani leaders, specially Field Marshal President Ayub, has provided a favourable atmosphere for better understanding and a search for peaceful solution of this political difference, it is high time to be hopeful about the positive result with regard to the future of our Pakhtunistani brethren who had had an active and equal part in the freedom struggles of both Afghans and Pakistanis.

It is our belief, said the editorial, that under the present circumstances all nations of the world in general and countries living in one region in particular, are in need of stable relations to satisfy national and international interests and to maintain their desirable place among the nations of the world.

## Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



## Guessing Continues Whether Tshombe Will Form Gov.

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 2, (Reuter).—Political observers here were still speculating Wednesday as to whether the former Katanga secessionist leader, M. Moise Tshombe, would offer himself to President Joseph Kasavubu as the Congo's future Prime Minister.

The mandate of the present Congo cabinet expired on June 30—fourth anniversary of Congolese independence—but President Kasavubu asked the Prime Minister, M. Cyrille Adoula, to stay in office with his cabinet until the transitional government was formed.

Wednesday the President gave M. Tshombe the task of information which involves the delicate mission of sounding out political leaders as to who should head the next Congo cabinet.

M. Tshombe returned to the Congo last Friday after a year of self-imposed exile following the collapse of his secessionist bid.

He and M. Adoula are the two leading contestants for the future Premiership, but Wednesday the name of M. Joseph Ileo, who briefly served as Premier during the crisis period four years ago, was added to the list.

M. Tshombe conferred with M. Adoula Wednesday, but well-informed sources here said it would take the former Katangese leader two or three days to complete his mission.

## Rusk's Statement

(Cont'd from page 2)

sort. "Peace ought to be possible in Southeast Asia without any extension of the fighting.

"Therefore the first objective of our policy and our desire in Southeast Asia is to exploit that possibility. I say that it ought to be, because there are firm agreements, precise agreements, subscribed to by all those involved in this present situation which were intended to provide peace and which could provide peace if they were tied up to.

"Peace on the other hand, cannot be attained by acquiescence to aggression. And there is aggression in South Vietnam and in Laos, in contravention of solemn agreements."

"In both cases this aggression is inspired and supplied by the communist regime in Hanoi, with the political backing and help of the communist regime in Peking. This violates solemn international commitments of 1954 and 1962, (the Geneva agreements) which established the independence of Indo-China states from France and guaranteed the neutrality of Laos.

"And so it has to be, I think, an object of our policy to make it possible for that kind of aggression to be successfully resisted by the people of Southeast Asia."

He said that one of the most encouraging elements is that no serious indication is seen here of any widespread interests among the people of Southeast Asia to adopt communism as a way of life.

He said the villager in South Vietnam faces the problem of whether he is free to cooperate with the government without having his throat cut at night.

"The Viet Cong are not engaging in any serious way the armed forces of South Vietnam, he said. They are attacking the people and the elementary structure of government in the countryside, the undefended, the unarmed elements of the population—the district leader, the school teacher.

"Therefore the problem of the armed forces is to find and fix in order to be able fight these elusive, hard core Viet Cong who may number in the range of 30,000, reinforced by some volunteers who are not professional communists.

## Luebke Re-Elected President Of Federal German Republic

BONN, July 2, (DPA).—

69-YEAR-OLD Heinrich Luebke was elected yesterday as President of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to information received here from West Berlin.



PRESIDENT HEINRICH LUEBKE

## Madame Nhu's Attorney Criticises U.S. State Dept

POINT PLEASANT BEACH, New Jersey, July 2, (AP).—An attorney for Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu said Wednesday the U.S. State Department has become "ridiculous in the eyes of the world" for denying a visa to her 18-year-old daughter, Le Thuy.

Robert Morris, a lawyer with offices in Dallas and New York who is vacationing here, said the State Department's "contention that this little girl is a threat to the security of the powerful United States of America is incredible and obviously conceals an ulterior purpose.

"It certainly makes a mockery of free speech in the United States. The State Department has had no qualms in issuing visa to the Angolan terrorists Andrade and Holden over the strong protests of their own government nor to scores of bloody dictators. And then it contends that this 18-year-old girl is a threat to the United States."

Morris, former counsel to the senate international sub-committee, was in Washington Tuesday seeking to have a Congressional Committee invite Mrs. Nhu to testify about Vietnam.

The State Department denied her a visa under a section of the Immigration Nationality Act which permits excluding aliens who might "engage in activities prejudicial to the public interest or who may endanger the welfare, safety and security of the United States."

Mrs. Nhu has been invited to address the conservative party club in Flushing, New York, July 7. Her husband, Ngo Dinh Nhu, and brother-in-law, President Ngo Dinh Diem, were assassinated in the South Vietnam coup last fall.

In Paris, where Mrs. Nhu now resides, Le Thuy said she also has been refused. Morris said he has not been asked to present Le Thuy in her efforts to obtain a visa.

## Robert Kennedy Back From European Tour

NEW YORK, July 2, (AP).—Robert Kennedy, fresh from a warm popular reception in Poland, came home Wednesday with a promise that he will stay in public service.

But Kennedy, who said during a brief stopover in London that he would resign as U.S. Attorney General after the November election, told newsmen at Kennedy Airport he still does not know what kind of public service it will be.

Luebke is as much a part of West Germany's post-war history as his predecessor, the late Theodor Heuss, as ex-Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and as the present Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

As early as the summer of 1945, Heinrich Luebke, who had been deprived of everything during the Hitler regime, entered politics again as representative of the Catholic left and joined the Christian Democratic Party rallying around Konrad Adenauer.

The government's openmindedness towards the left suited Luebke well since he was from a working class background, the son of a village cobbler.

Although always an outspoken anti-Communist, he was aware of the miserable conditions of the working class and felt friendly towards the Social Democrats, contrary to his party leader Konrad Adenauer.

As food minister, he had charge of feeding the millions of workers who were at that time busy reconstructing their heavily destroyed country. As he expressed the task at the time, "It was distributing the burden of misery as much as possible."

President Luebke is not an intellectual like his predecessor Theodor Heuss. He also lacks the former's imagination, literary faculties and style of expression.

However, his integrity, his realistic way of thinking and tactical skill in international negotiations have won him popular esteem, both at home and abroad.

KABUL, July 2.—The Red Cross Society of Czechoslovakia has donated 100 blankets, 8,751 metres of cloth and a quantity of sugar for the relief of the sufferers of the Karkar coal mine explosion. The gift has been sent to the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

## Sir Alec Home Asks Joint Efforts By Commonwealth

LONDON, July 1, (Reuter).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Prime Minister, said here last night he hoped next week's Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in London would agree to joint financing of development projects.

Interviewed by radio programme, Sir Alec said that up to now, most of the economic contacts had been between Britain and individual Commonwealth countries.

"I think we want, as far as we can, to make a co-operative effort. Now, it may be, therefore, that we should explore the field of Commonwealth projects so that certain projects—and in particular in the field of technical assistance—should be jointly financed by a number of Commonwealth countries."

He added that if contacts between the professions in the different Commonwealth countries could be increased, "then I think this would be something which should strengthen the Commonwealth links."

The Prime Minister rejected a suggestion that his Conservative party had to some degree "repudiated the Commonwealth since the failure in January, 1963 of Britain bid to enter the European common market."

He said: "not at all. We were trying in the common market negotiations to get the best bargain we possibly could in a greatly expanding market in Europe for the Commonwealth countries."

One of the reasons why he was anxious to have a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting now was to see if they could give reality to the modern Commonwealth in the eyes of the world.

Answering further questions, Sir Alec said the great strength of the Commonwealth was that it was multi-racial and had a great chance to show by example that multiracial societies were possible.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **THE WOMAN'S ANGLE**, starring: Edwards Anderson and Lois Maxwell.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **TAJ MAHAL**.

### BEHAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **AKELI MAT JAO**.

### ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Indian film; **BAGHDAD KA CHOR**.

HONGKONG, July 2.—According to a New China News Agency report, the Afghan Boundary Commission, headed by Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, left Peking for the Sino-Afghan border on Tuesday after a series of talks in the Chinese capital.

The Commission has gone to the People's Republic of China to demarcate the boundary line between Afghanistan and China.

## Announcement

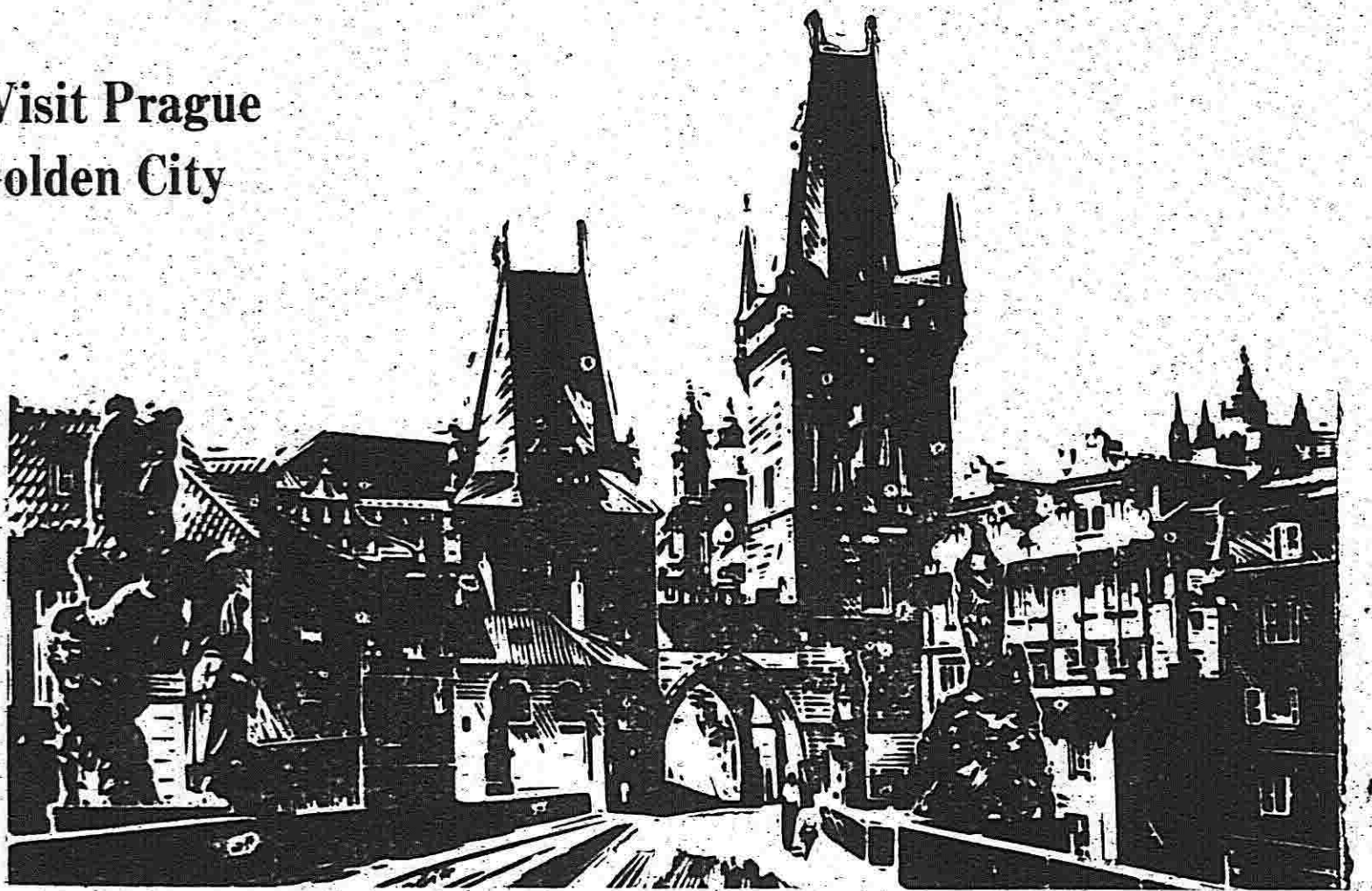
An Italian Trade Delegation, sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Rome, and led by Dr. Elio Tosarelli, Inspector General of the said Ministry, will be visiting Afghanistan from the 1st to 7th July (10th to 16th of Saratan). The scope of the Delegation is to improve both the two way trade between Afghanistan and Italy as well as to study the possibilities of a closer economic co-operation.

The Delegation will arrive in Kabul on the 1st of July and stay at the Kabul Hotel until the 7th July. During its stay in Afghanistan the Delegation will meet government Officials, businessmen and industrialists in order to discuss the possibilities of improving trade relations between Afghanistan and Italy.

Those interested in meeting the Members of the Delegation are kindly requested to contact:

Mr. Secretary,  
Italian Trade Delegation,  
c/o the Commercial Office,  
Embassy of Italy (Tel. 24247).  
ADVT.

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