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Kabul Times (October 13, 1964, vol. 3, no. 185)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +22°C. Minimum +7°C.
Sun sets today at 5.27 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.7 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinzar

PRICE Af. 2

VOL. III, NO. 185

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13 1964. (MIZAN, 21 1343, S. H.)

Prime Minister Returns Home After Attending Cairo Summit

KABUL, October 13.—

PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf returned to Kabul this morning from Cairo where he attended the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned nations. The Prime Minister was welcomed at the airport by Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court Dr. Abdul Zahir, the Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister, high ranking military and civil officials, heads of the diplomatic corps and Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul.

The Prime Minister was welcomed near the plane by Mr. Ali Mohammad, Dr. Zahir, General Khan Mohammad the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Etemadi, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Governor and the Mayor of Kabul. He then inspected a guard of honour and afterwards shook hands with those present at the airport to welcome him.

In an interview the Prime Minister said the Cairo conference, held after the first non-aligned nations summit of Belgrade and attended by 34 nations, passed useful decisions on world affairs.

In answer to a question as to what was the need for holding another non-aligned nations summit at this time, Dr. Yousuf said that in the first non-aligned nations summit only 25 nations took part while since then 34 more countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved their independence and therefore another conference in which the voice of all non-aligned countries could be heard was deemed necessary. In addition to this, the Prime Minister added, during the past three years East-West relations have improved and as the result of signing of the partial tests ban treaty and the establishment of "hot line" between Moscow and Washington to prevent the danger of war and finally the initial steps taken for increasing trade between the East and the West, a better condition for international peace have been brought about. The conference was convened, Dr. Yousuf said, so that to exploit this favourable atmosphere and the non-aligned nations once again look at international events and seek solution to world problems.

The Prime Minister said that the most important issues decided upon in the Cairo summit was about the independence of the remaining enslaved nations on the basis of the right to self-determination, eradicating all forms of imperialism, the Palestine issue, elimination of racial discrimination, formulation of legal principles of peaceful co-existence in the form of an international charter, respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations, solving of international disputes through peaceful means and also solving the transit difficulties of landlocked countries.

He said that the Conference decided on these issues in the following manner:

—On colonialism and its direct and indirect forms, the conference urged the immediate implementation of the declaration of the United Nations on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and material and moral assistance to dependent territories.

—On the right to self-determination—discussion on which was held on the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan—the conference recommended unanimously respect for this natural and important right of mankind and consi-

dered it a basic principle of the United Nations Charter for protecting the freedom of nations.

—The conference—also on the basis of Afghan proposal—confirmed and approved the right of sovereignty of nations over their natural resources.

—It considered racial discrimination contrary to human rights and condemned the government of South Africa for its policy of apartheid and urged and approved the severance of trade, diplomatic and consular relations with that government.

—In connection to the formulation of the principles of peaceful co-existence, the conference unanimously decided that today's nations should base their relations on the principles of co-existence. The principles related to the right of complete independence, the right of self-determination in political and economic spheres, peaceful co-existence between nations with different political and economic systems, the sovereign equality of states, respect for the right of freedom of all peoples and races should be formulated by the General Assembly of the United Nations as the principles of co-existence.

—In connection to the right of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, all member countries of the conference considered the independence of nations as inviolable and regarded all kinds of interference in the affairs of other states contrary to the basic rights and sovereignty of nations and expressed hope that all divided nations will attain their unity.

—With regard to solving international disputes the conference also recommended peaceful principles, and methods embodied in the United Nations Charter instead of using force.

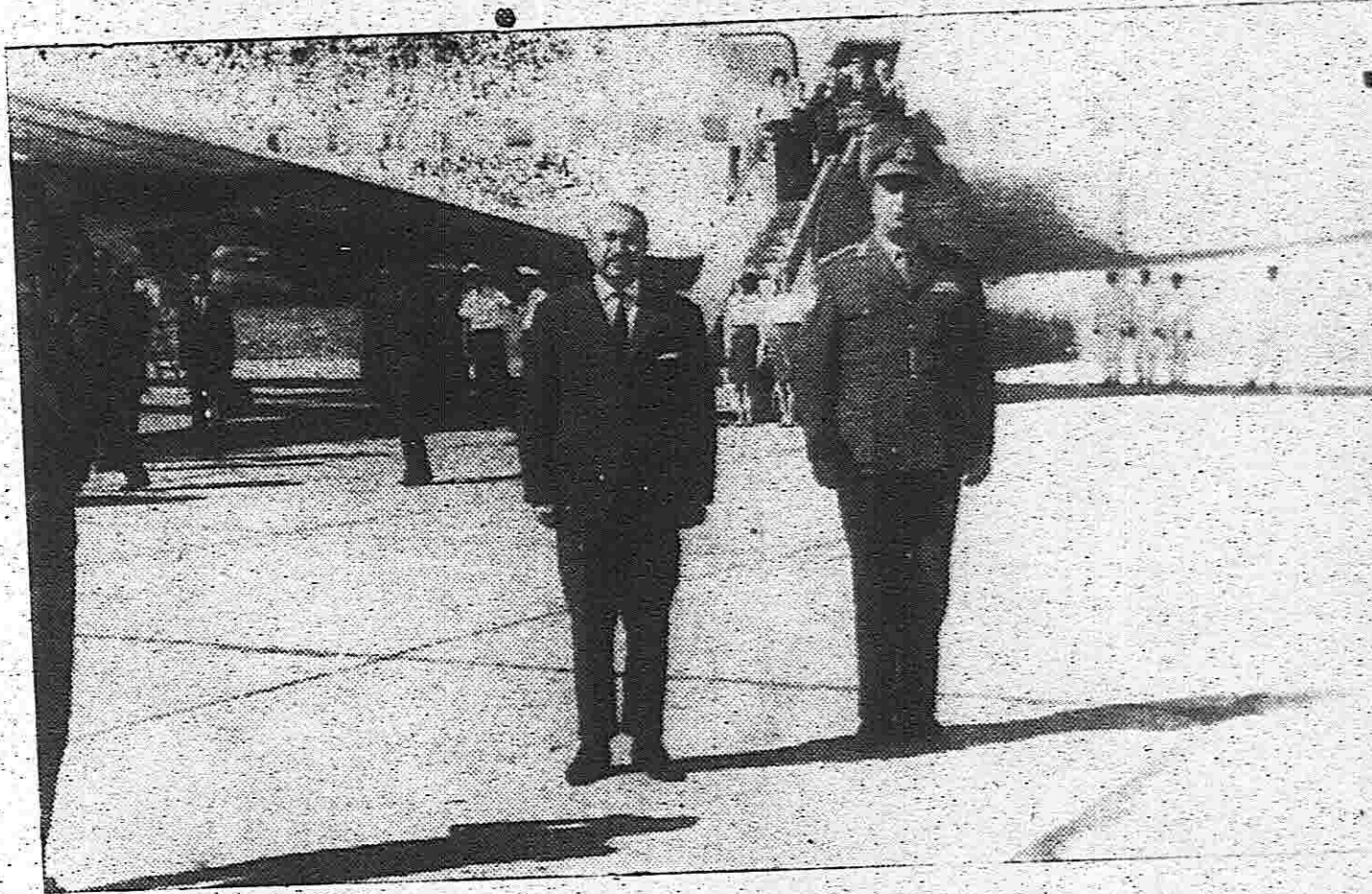
—On the issue of the right of transit for landlocked nations, which was proposed by Afghanistan and supported by other landlocked countries, the conference unanimously recommended the convening of a plenipotentiary conference on the right of seas during the coming spring to arrange for a world convention on the right of transit. It also proposed that the eight principles of the right of transit of landlocked countries approved by the Geneva conference should be implemented.

On the issue of Palestine, the Prime Minister said, the conference fully supported the rights of Arabs and the decision by heads of Arab state on the attainment of the rights of Arab refugees and Afghanistan, which has always sympathised with the Arab nations and the right of Palestine Arabs, also supported this issue and in addition it declared its recognition of the cause of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Prime Minister said that during the conference he met with many heads of state of Asian, African and Latin American

(Contd. on page 4)

Dr Yousuf Welcomed At Kabul Airport



Dr. Mohammad Yousuf accompanied by the Minister of National Defence accepting the guard of honour at Kabul airport this morning.

USA Hopeful About 1965 Disarm Talks-Timberlake

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The United States looks to the resumption of disarmament negotiations in Geneva next year with expectation and hope, a top U.S. disarmament negotiator said Monday.

Clare H. Timberlake, U.S. Representative to the disarmament conference, said the talks in Geneva "have made clear that areas of common interest do exist in the positions of both sides." This, coupled with the ground-work laid this year, could lead to new advances, he said, adding, "this is our hope."

Ambassador Timberlake concluded a three-city lecture tour here with an address to the American men's club. He spoke previously in Hamburg and Kiel.

For the foreseeable future the Ambassador said, "we have to expect political and military crises," which require that "we maintain a military force sufficient to deter or meet aggression whenever it may occur."

"But, he went on to say, "we must also make strong, patient and sincere efforts to create conditions under which nations can safely reduce their armaments

3 Soviet Astronauts In 1 Ship Feeling Well After Completing One Day Of Space Journey

MOSCOW, October, 13, (Reuter).—

THE three men in the world's first "passenger" space ship, launched by Soviet Union Monday, were feeling well last night after completing their first day's programme, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported.

All systems on board and in the tracking system on earth were working without a hitch, the agency said.

The co-ordinating and computing centre was working non-stop processing the information coming over the wires from the various measuring points scattered over the whole of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union sent the three men into the highest-ever orbit and said their night would be a long one.

As they neared completion of the 8th round the earth journey, an official announcement said the night was "completed successfully." Physiological studies and blood tests had been carried out during the third and fourth orbits, and blood pressure and lung reactions checked. They had dinner and the pilot then took a rest.

Two of the men in this great break through in space travel are civilians, a doctor and a scientist. They are married men with children.

Moscow television received live pictures from the "Voskhod" sunrise—in which the scientist, 38-year-old Konstantin Feoktistov, was plainly seen shaking his head from side to side, apparently for exercise.

The three-man flight is a notable space victory over the U.S., which plans a dual flight only next year.

A high official of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency was quoted in New York as saying it would be five years before America sent three men aloft and then it would be to the moon.

Speculation here is that this sixth Soviet manned space probe

(Contd. on page 4)

60 Followers Of Lumpa Sect Killed By Government Troops

LUSAKA, October, 13, (Reuter).—

NORTHERN Rhodesia's security forces have killed a further 60 followers of Lumpa Sect, it was officially announced here Monday.

The latest clash, in which 20 other Lumpas were wounded, brings the total deaths in the disturbances to more than 650.

A government spokesman said the clash occurred on Saturday in the Mangwe Valley, in the north-east of the country. The government troops took about 100 Lumpa prisoners and captured a number of weapons, including firearms.

The spokesman said local vil-

lagers had led an army platoon into an area of thick bush where Lumpas were hiding. The troops had known there were Lumpas in the area but the Lumpas had eluded them for several weeks.

A total of 587 people died in Lumpa Church disturbances in the northern and eastern areas of the country last August.

Alice Lenshina surrendered to the government after more than 2,000 troops and riot police had searched her in Densetish.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 13, 1964

Soviet Success

The Soviet venture in putting three men into orbit in one spaceship is marvelled all around the world. It is a new phase in outerspace exploration for it is the first time that either the Soviet Union or the United States has put more than one man into outerspace in one single vehicle.

The Soviet Union has also conducted other important and pioneering experiments in outerspace. The USSR not only launched the first satellite but has also achieved great success in this field. Sending a man into outerspace and returning him back safely was a story of 1961 when on April 12, the Soviet Union sent Major Yuri Gagarin into space. Since then five more Soviets and four Americans have travelled into outerspace.

Now perhaps the field in which experiments should be conducted is how to send ships in which a crew could be accommodated. For some time it was said that ships will be joined in space so that their crews could work in a team. But now with the latest Soviet venture it has become possible to launch more than one man in the same ship.

True enough that there is an intense competition going on between the Soviet Union and the United States—the only two nations experimenting in space. The question is always asked which power is beating the other. But to sit calmly and think as the inhabitants of one planet—earth—we must become convinced of the need for co-operation in this field between these two great powers. The United Nations declaration prohibiting the orbit of weapons of mass destruction into outerspace and Soviet-U.S. agreement to provide jointly a map of earth's magnetic field was in this field. But the fact is that both the Soviet Union and the United States know—and they have made it clear to the world also—that the cost of experimentation in outerspace is extremely back-breaking to anyone of the two "giants."

If the two nations agree to co-operate in the field of outerspace, not only the cost of experimentation to each power

Cairo Declaration:

World Situation Has Improved Since 1961 But Much To Be Done To Ease Tension

The following is a partial statement of the non-aligned conference declaration on "a programme for peace and international co-operation," which will be presented here in three installments.

The conference undertook an analysis of the international situation with a view to marking an effective contribution to the solution of the major problems which are of concern to mankind in view of their effects on peace and security in the world.

To this end and on the basis of principles embodied in the Belgrade Declaration, September, 1961, the heads of state or government of the abovementioned countries proceeded in an amicable, frank and fraternal atmosphere to hold detailed discussions and exchange of views on the present state of international relations and the predominant trends in the modern world.

The heads of state or government of participating countries note with satisfaction that nearly half of the independent countries of the world have participated in this second non-aligned conference. The principles of non-alignment, thanks to the confidence they inspire in the world are becoming an increasingly dynamic and powerful force for the promotion of the peace and welfare of mankind.

The participating heads of state or government note with satisfaction that thanks to the combined efforts of the forces of freedom, peace and progress, this second non-aligned conference is being held at a time when the international situation has improved compared with that which existed between the two power blocs at the time of the historic Belgrade conference.

The heads of state or govern-

ment of the non-aligned countries are well aware, however, that despite the present improvement in international relations and not withstanding the conclusion and signature of the treaty of Moscow, sources of tension still exist in many parts of the world.

This situation shows that the forces of imperialism are still powerful and that they do not hesitate to resort to the use of force to defend their interests and maintain their privileges. This policy, if not firmly resisted by the improving relations and the lessening of tension which has occurred, and to constitute a threat to world peace the conference reaffirms that interference by economically developed foreign states in the internal affairs of newly independent or developing countries, and the existence of territories which are still dependent constitute a standing threat to peace and security.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries, while appreciative of the efforts which resulted in the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, note that such ground still remains to be covered to eliminate existing inequalities and relationships between industrialised and developing countries.

The heads of state or government have arrived at a common understanding of various problems with which the world is now faced and a common approach to them. Reaffirming the basic principles of the declaration of Belgrade they express their agreement upon the following points:

Section one: concerted action for the liberation of countries still dependent, elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The participants in the conference

deplore that the declaration of the United Nations on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples had not been implemented everywhere and call for unconditional, complete and final abolition of colonialism now.

At present a particular cause for concern is the military or other assistance extended to certain countries to enable them to perpetuate by force colonialist and neo-colonialist situations.

Exploitation by colonialist forces of difficulties and problems of recently liberated or developing countries, interference in the internal affairs of these states and colonialist attempts to maintain unequal relationships particularly in the economic field, constitute serious dangers to these young countries.

The conference condemns all colonialist neo-colonialist and imperialist policies applied in various parts of the world.

Deeply concerned at the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Congo the participants:

(1) Support all efforts being made by the Organisation of African Unity to bring peace and harmony speedily to that country.

(2) Urge the ad hoc commission of the OAU to shirk no effort to achieve national reconciliation in the Congo.

(3) Appeal to the Congolese government and all combatants to cease hostilities immediately.

(4) Urgently appeal to all foreign powers at present interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly those engaged in military intervention in that country to cease such interference.

(To be concluded)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday the daily Anis carried the second installment of the article entitled "The Common Market And Afghanistan" by Dr. Abdul Raof Haider.

In the Rome convention, said the article, the following measures were agreed upon: Tariffs should be removed on an equal level and a new foreign trade policy with new tariffs be drawn up on member states to trade with member nations. To boost up economic activities and provide better facilities for promotion of trade, border restrictions should be removed and co-ordination be introduced in all transport, industrial and agricultural plans.

One of the objectives of the Rome agreement was to develop a single currency. Attention should be paid to find out new sources of development.

It may be mentioned that the ministries of Public Works and Communications of the Common Market countries meet every year to co-ordinate traffic regulations, telecommunications and tariffs of the six nations. It should not be forgotten that in the Rome agreement provisions were also made to improve the living standards of workers, said the article.

The customs tariffs, continues the article, among the Common Market countries have been cut down to 50 per cent of those existing in 1957. It should be admitted that the European Common Market has constituted a big economic entity and a powerful organ of today's economy.

The achievements which the market has made so far have caused a growing concern among the non-member nations. It was this fact that forced Britain to present its application for membership of the Common Market.

From the economic and political points of view, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy together with Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg supported the move but France vetoed it. It should be borne in mind however that time requirements will make the united Europe accept the membership of Britain some day because this bloc can stand against others only when Britain joins the union.

Iran, said the article, is one of the countries which has taken the question of Common Market under consideration for a long time and has sent several delegations to Europe to sign a contract with the Common Market. It has set up an agency in Brussels.

The question of Iran's agreement with the Common Market and its membership there will have important implications for us. Afghanistan's exports of cotton and carpet will be adversely affected, I have been suggesting, said the writer, for a long time that the country should take part in all social as well as economic institutions which will be of any benefit.

Afghanistan, for example, has been able to receive between 10 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund during its 6 years of membership for strengthening and stabilising its economic stand and financial status.

In my opinion, concluded the writer, it is high time for Afghanistan to take necessary measures in this connection and send a well-armed delegation to make a thorough study of the possibility of an agreement with the common market and submit its findings and recommendations to the government so that a contract could be concluded in the interest of Afghanistan's economic build up.

President Macapagal was in San Francisco, yesterday where he met President Johnson.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

I. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
19m band.

II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kcs=
19m band.

Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

II. English Programme:
1.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

Russian Programme:
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.

Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=
25m band.

French Programme:
1.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs=
19m band.

German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
25m 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

WEDNESDAY

Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1200
Maimana-Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1310
Beirut, Tehran, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1315
Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1625

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Mazar-Maimana
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-1400
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1500
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1500

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-0920
Moscow-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1140

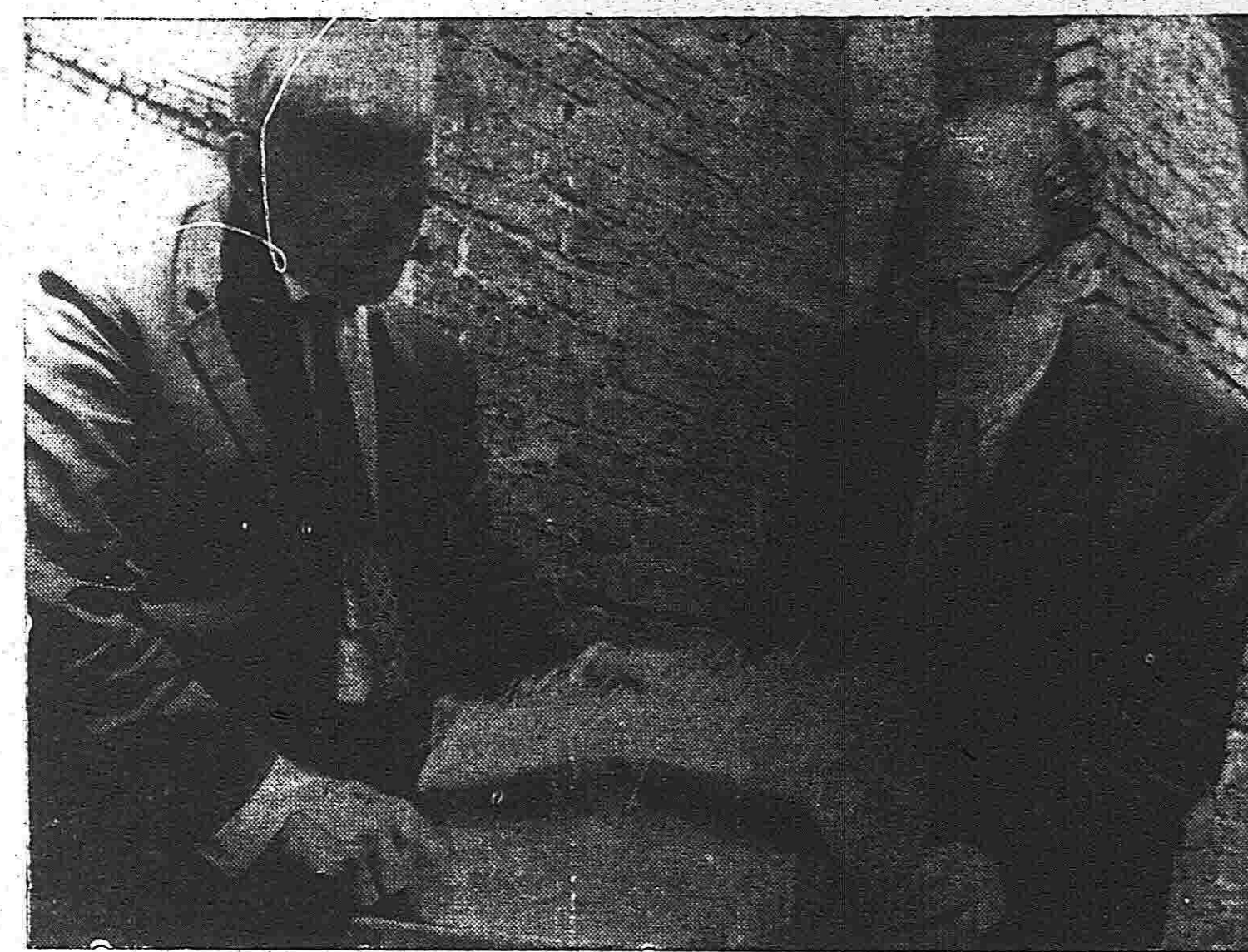
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 70121-20122
Police 20107-21122
Traffic 20109-24041
Arians Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airsport 2731
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Bo-Ali Phone No. 23575
Stor Phone No. 20496
Asri Phone No. 24231
Faryabi Phone No. 20887
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20528

Automat-Grown Grass



Cologne (DaD)—A machine can replace pasture land, the utopian idea of "man-made vegetation" has now become reality. This novel invention of Argentine farmer Dr. Eugen Harsanyi and West German master-locksmith Karl Oepen can be installed in any cowshed. Within eight days, 10 inch blades of grass grow from seeds without the help of even one speck of earth. After two years of experimenta-

tion, the two much ridiculed inventors were able to present the first bundle of automat-grown grass to a group of cows and hogs in Cologne. The animals gobbled up the man-made product as if they had been starving for weeks. The machine's secret lies in the several zinc containers that are filled with seeds of the desired green fodder and are then shoved into a type of

incubator. The automat provides for even temperatures, the degree of humidity, artificial lighting and the supply of nutritive solutions containing all the necessary salts, basic elements, vitamins and hormones. Attached to the electrical circuit and water the machine can independently fill a granary. The smallest version replaces one acre of pasture ground.

The Story Of Zal And Princess Rudabeh

Abu Ali Hussain bin Abdullah bin Sina, the world-famous philosopher and physician, who is known in Europe by the name of Avicenna, flourished in the Ghaznavid period. His father, Abdullah, was a prosperous native of Balkh. At the invitation of Amir Nuh bin Mansur, the Samanid King of Bukhara, Abdullah left his motherland and became the collector of revenue for the town of Nishapur.

Near the city of Nishapur was a village called Atarshana, where Avicenna's father married a lady named Sitara. He was in this village that Avicenna was born in the year 980 A.D.

When Avicenna was only five years old, his father went to Bukhara, where he placed his son under a tutor who taught him the Kuran and literature. When Abu Ali reached his tenth year, he was reputed to have memorised the entire Kuran, and to have obtained a certain degree of information in dogmatic theology, the Indian calculus and algebra. Later on he met Hakim Abu Abdullah an-Natili al-Bikharai from whom he learned logic, euclid, and algebra. The boy then approached Ismail az-Zahid, and studied theology and mysticism under his guidance. Later on he applied himself to natural philosophy, divinity and other sciences, including medicine, which he studied under the Christian physician, Isa Yahya. At the age of seventeen his fame as a physician was such that he was summoned to attend the Samanid Prince Nuh bin Mansur, who, after benefiting from his treatment, took him in his favour, and permitted him to make use of his valuable library, which, according to Avicenna's own account, contained many rare books "the very titles of which were not known to most persons". He greatly profited by them, but unfortunately, shortly afterwards the precious library somehow caught fire and all the books were totally destroyed. Avicenna's enemies accused him

of having purposely set fire to it so that he might be the sole repository of the knowledge he had gained from those rare books.

Others are of the opinion that the enemies of Abu Ali perpetrated the deed to deprive him of those useful sources of knowledge. The death of his father, and subsequently the collapse of the Samanid power, about the end of tenth century, A.D., caused Abu Ali to leave Bukhara for Khwarizm, where he was warmly received by the ruling Prince, Abul Hassan Suhayli, was a great patron of learning and held scholars by granting them allowances and otherwise supplying their needs. Avicenna, due to the encouragement of this man, wrote some of his books at Gurganj, the capital of Khwarizm. After Sultan Mahmud took Khwarizm, he invited Avicenna to his court, along with other scholars. Abu Ali, declining the offer, and in company of Abu Sahal (a Christian came out of Gurganj, and Japirani, until at last he reached Gurganj, where he was warmly received by Shamsul Maali

Qabus, who, however, was soon imprisoned in a fortress where he died.

After this Abu Ali travelled to Dahistan, where he was taken seriously ill. From there he returned to Gurganj, where he was received by Abu Obaid Gurgani, who was so much impressed by his vast knowledge that he used to visit him every day. Here he completed some of his works. Then Abu Ali left for Ray, and after a stay of one year, he visited Qazvin and Hamadan. His stay, lingered in the last-named city for nine years. The ruler, Shamsul-Daula Abu Tahir made him his minister. After the death of his patron, when Tahir's son came to power, Avicenna was again offered the previous post. But he politely declined the offer, and spent his time in writing books. Soon afterwards he was involved in a case of intrigue against the ruler and was imprisoned for four years. After the term of imprisonment was over, he left for Isfahan, where he was warmly received by the Buwayhid Prince, Ala'ud Daula Ibn Kanuyah.

Officials Leave For USSR For Higher Studies

KABUL, Oct. 13.—The following officials have been sent by their respective Ministries for higher studies in the Soviet Union, they left Kabul for Moscow yesterday:

Mr. Mohammad Akram Abawi, a student of Engineering College in architectural engineering; Mr. Mohammad Hussain Beroz, a member of the Institute of History, in History of the Middle East; Mr. Abdul Majid Sahba, an official of Bakhtar News Agency, in journalism; Mr. Zamanuddin, in journalism; Mr. Mohammad Hakim Nazeesh, an official of the Publicity Department, in Russian literature; Mr. Nawazish Ali Zaki, an official of

the Publicity Department of the Medical College, in journalism; Mr. Khan Mohammad, an official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, in industrial management; Mr. Shah Abdulla Dilary of the Department of Mines, in Mining; Mr. Ghulam Rabbani of the Ministry of Interior, in Public Administration; Mr. Rafik Yahya of Radio Afghanistan, in art-criticism and television; Mr. Mohammad Karim of the Department of Photography in the Ministry of Press and Information, in photo-journalism; Mr. Mohammad Siddik Miakhail of Pohany Theatre, in theatricals; Mr. Mohammad Siddik of the Department of Petroleum Prospecting, in oil prospecting; Mr. Habibulla Jashory, a technician in Radio Afghanistan, in radio-broadcasting; Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, Director of Construction in the Ministry of

Gravitation Problem During Space Flights

Man today is a witness to tremendous technological progress. However, he has remained basically the same as he was thousands upon thousands of years ago.

In the course of evolution man has developed a system of adaptive mechanisms responsive to the gravitational pull of the earth. Gravitational orientation is inherent in many organs; they have receptors which utilise the gravitational pull as a stimulus a source of nerve impulses fed to the central nervous system. According to some investigators, gravitational orientation extends down to the tissue and cellular level. In the organism of man and animals many types of pathogenic microbes are always present. Against them, man and animals have a powerful weapon—phagocytosis. Phagocytosis is the process of ingestion and digestion of microbes by the blood cells possessing high-mobility. The question arises as to whether the cells can retain their mobility conditions in high acceleration loads and zero gravity? The solution of this problem is of paramount practical importance since it involves the resistance of man to infection in the space environment. Knowledge of these problems is vital to the safety of space crews on long orbital flights. The weightless state requires a special knack of handling liquids; you won't be able to use water for drinking or washing without special gadgets. Physiologists should likewise take into account the loss in weight of liquids; the re-distribution of the liquid component of the organism and blood circulation.

Lack of gravity changes the flow of blood in blood vessels. The heart and blood vessels in the arterial and venous system are "designed" to operate against the hydrostatic pressure of the blood, i.e., the pressure due to its weight. Under normal conditions, changes in the weight of the blood column is counterbalanced by the dilation or constriction of the blood vessels. If this were not so, blood circulation would only be possible with the body in the lying position. It often happens that after a fortnight in bed a sick person faints when he tries to stand upright. The point is that because of lack of "training" his blood vessels are not properly regulated and fail to restrict the downward flow of blood due to the force of gravity. As a result, the blood flows away from the brain, and the person loses consciousness.

Although the probability of similar happenings to an astronaut coming back from a prolonged space flight is very low, it has to be taken into consideration. Soviet investigations in the field of medicine in general and in space medicine in particular seek to prevent abnormal conditions in the human organism. Hence, every attempt is being made to ensure the safety of space crews on all stages of a flight and to reduce to a minimum any risk in their return to the earth.

De Gaulle To Arrive

In Rio De Janeiro Today
RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 13. (Reuters).—President de Gaulle arrives here by sea today for what Brazilians are sure will be the supreme, as well as the last, visit of his 10-nation South American tour.

Mines and Industries, in architecture; Mr. Samiuddin, an official of the Department of Photography in the Ministry of Press and Information, in film-directing; and Mr. Mir Akbar of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, in petrography.

Dr. Yousuf Returns

(Contd. from page 1)

countries and exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

Dr. Yousuf considered such contacts and direct acquaintances useful.

He thanked the UAR people and government for their warm and sincere hospitality and praised the arrangements made for the conference.

He also expressed delight at the growing achievements made in different fields by the UAR people during the last years.

Dr. Yousuf said that the conference was important and useful and succeeded in the attainment of the objectives for which it was called. The Prime Minister said with the close cooperation which took place under a sincere atmosphere in Cairo between the countries of non-aligned nations—comprising half of world-independent nations—generally speaking, valuable decisions on the attainment of freedom and peace and removal of international problems and tensions were adopted which will have positive enduring and worldwide impact as had the Belgrade conference.

With regard to the role of Afghanistan in the Cairo conference the Prime Minister said the Afghan delegation from the time of preparing the agenda of the conference until general debates and discussions by the political, economic and cultural committees had an active part. Afghanistan in all phases of the conference expressed its opinion on the basis of its policy of peacefulness and free judgment and offered impartial and compromiseable proposals, some of which were generally accepted.

He added that the Political Committee of the conference, which was the most important committee was headed by Mr. Pazhwak a member of the Afghan delegation.

Soviet Astronauts

(Contd. from page 1)

may stay up a week and will most probably try to beat the five-day record of cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky 16 months ago.

A Moscow television commentator said pictures might be shown of earth's surface as photographed by the spaceship.

Unannounced in advance but rumoured for many weeks, the new spacecraft roared aloft from a secret launching pad at 10.30 a.m. Moscow time (0730 GMT).

Official announcements said one of the key objects of the flight was to study medical reactions "in conditions of a prolonged flight."

Moscow television described the spaceship as a "cosmic laboratory."

Sunrise, fired by "a new powerful launch vehicle," is piloted by a 37-year-old air engineer Colonel Vladimir Komarov. With him are Lieutenant Boris Yegorov, 27, a military doctor, and the scientist, Feoktistov. All are in space for the first time.

Colonel Komarov was stand-in for cosmonaut Pavel Popovich at the launch of "Vostok 4."

The live TV relay at 1615 GMT showed all three spacemen.

Answering a commentator in the Moscow Studio, Colonel Komarov expressed thanks for the "good wishes of the Soviet People," and said "we shall fulfil our tasks successfully."

When he was asked if he could hear Moscow, the pilot smiled and nodded his head. The pictures were generally clear, but became spotty towards the end.

As heard from a taped recording broadcast by Moscow Radio, Khrushchov congratulated the trip and wished them a safe landing. "Well done, carry out your tasks well for our motherland."

The Soviet news agency Tass made it clear that Khrushchov was joking and meant "overloading" at a banquet when the spacemen return home.

Shastri, Ayub Agree Talks Between India, Pakistan Be Held As Soon As Possible

KARACHI, October, 13, (Reuter).—

THE Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, Monday agreed that discussions on relations between their two countries should be held "at the earliest possible moment."

They met for informal talks during a five-hour stopover on Shastri's way home from the non-aligned nations conference in Cairo. Shastri delayed his departure by about 45 minutes as they continued their exchange of view after lunch.

In a joint statement which Shastri read out to reporters after the meeting—the first since Shastri became Prime Minister of India—they said they had a general discussion on relations between the two countries.

"They were both firmly of the view that these relations needed to be improved and conducted to their mutual benefits as good neighbours," the statement said.

"They agreed that to that end it was necessary to promote better understanding between the two countries and to settle outstanding problems and disputes on an honourable and equitable basis."

"They further agreed that discussions between the two governments at an appropriate level should be held at the earliest possible moment so as to give effect to their common desire to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries."

"The opportunity to have this personal exchange of views was welcomed by the President and Prime Minister, who will remain in touch to determine how these objectives could best be realised."

Shastri told reporters that, as little time was left for his departure, they would not get an opportunity to "cross-examine" him. After reading out the joint statement he left for the airport to fly to New Delhi.

A special vegetarian menu was arranged at the luncheon given by President Ayub Khan in Shastri's honour at the President House.

Shastri was given a warm welcome on his arrival. When he left President Ayub and the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, were at the airport to see him off.

On arrival in New Delhi, Shastri said "a beginning has been made and both sides are prepared to show a spirit of conciliation."

He added "let us hope for the best."

Shastri was talking to reporters at the Delhi Airport.

He said it would "not be quite correct" to say he expected much out of his discussions. On the whole he was happy he had the opportunity of meeting President Ayub Khan.

Asked if he had invited the Pakistan President to New Delhi, Shastri said he had not extended a formal invitation but he did request President Ayub Khan to come and see New Delhi because he had not visited it for a long time.

Shastri said the question of a further meeting was not discussed but the need had not been ruled out.

Shastri said the Indian and Pakistani Home Ministers would meet by the end of October or early in November to continue talks on the problems of the Moslem and Hindu minorities in their countries.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Dr. Mohammad Ismail Kabir, Chief of the Department of Epidemiology in the Institute of Public Health left Kabul for the Soviet Union yesterday to attend the forthcoming seminar on communicable diseases in Moscow. The 3-week seminar was scheduled to open today.

He said the cosmonauts withstood overloading during their blast-off but warned them: "get ready for overloading on earth where a big welcome awaits you when you conclude your flight."

Yemen Protest To UN About British "Infringements"

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Oct. 13. (Reuter).—Yemen Monday protested to the Security Council about British "infringements" of its territory and warned that Britain would be responsible for the consequences of its actions in the area.

Moshin Alami, Chief Yemeni delegate, in a letter to the Council President, Sir Patrick Dean, of Britain, charged that British military aircraft violated Yemeni air space twice on September 30. He did not ask for council action.

Britain last week accused Yemen of a negative attitude towards a solution of tension along its border with the British-protected Federation of South Arabia.

Denying British charges that Yemeni troops had shelled federation territory, Alami said "British forces have been shelling and rocketing villages in south occupied Yemen, killing innocent people and deporting or imprisoning

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Mr. Lazare Tochkov, the Ambassador of Bulgaria, whose term of service in Afghanistan had ended, left Kabul for home yesterday. He was seen off at the airport by certain officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic corps.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Ratified instruments of the protocol for expanding and strengthening economic and trade cooperation between the government of Afghanistan and the government of Yugoslavia, which had been signed in Kabul in February, 1964 have been exchanged by the Afghan Ambassador and the Yugoslav Deput Foreign Minister in Belgrade.

GHAZNI, Oct. 13.—The foundation stone of the village school at Lailyzai in Nawa District of Mukur was laid by the Revenue Officer of Nawa on Sunday.

Half acre of land for the school and funds for building have been donated by the villagers.

BOST, Oct. 13.—Students of the 3rd and 4th year of the Veterinary College accompanied by their Professors visited the agricultural farms at Marja, Nakilin, Bolan, Nadi-Ali and Gorgin and pastures for cattle and livestock on Sunday. They later left for Kandahar.

their chiefs. British authorities must be held responsible for the deteriorating situation, and for any consequences that result from the British misbehaviour and erroneous policies in the area.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—The Ministry of Justice gave a farewell luncheon in honour of Mr. Mustafa Almanfalouty, whose term of office is terminated in Afghanistan at Tapa Garden in Paghman yesterday.

The function was attended by Deputy Minister, high ranking officials of the Ministry of Justice Professors of the College of Theology, press representatives, Charge d'Affaires and some members of UAR Embassy and cultural centre and some members of the Arab state embassies in Kabul.

Mr. Almanfalouty arrived in Kabul one year ago under the UAR cooperation programme to Afghanistan.

During his stay in Kabul he co-operated with the Ministry of Justice in drafting and preparing a number of bills and legal documents.

The cultural counsellor of the United Arab Republic also gave a dinner at Khyber Restaurant on Sunday night honouring Mr. Mustafa Almanfalouty.

KABUL, Oct. 13.—Professor Hollman, a British specialist in cardiac diseases delivered a lecture yesterday on methods of examining patients suffering from heart trouble; the lecture was given in the auditorium of the Medical College. Explaining methods useful for discovering heart ailments, Professor Hollman said that clinical tests were more important for this purpose. The lecture was attended by the Dean, local and foreign Professors and men and women students of the Medical College.



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