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Kabul Times (October 28, 1964, vol. 3, no. 197)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER
Max. +19°C. Minimum +2°C.
Sun sets today at 5.14 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.11 a.m.
—Forecast by Air Authority
Yesterday's Temperatures
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. III, NO. 197

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 28, 1964. (AQRAB 6, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Their Majesties King, Queen Will Leave For China On State Visit Tomorrow At 9:00 a.m.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—On the invitation of Mr. Liu-Shao-Chi, President of the People's Republic of China, Their Majesties the King and Queen will leave Kabul on a state visit to China tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. On this 14-day trip, His Majesty will be accompanied by the following persons:

Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court; Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Professor Khalilullah Khalili, press advisor to His Majesty; Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, chief of the Afghan Air Authority, and Mrs. Alia Mahmud Ghazi; Mr. Attaulla Nasser Zia, chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Noor Mohd. Zekria, gentleman-in-waiting; Major-General Mohammad Omer, first-aide-de-camp; Dr. Abdul Fattah Najin, as physician; Lieutenant Colonel Shah Wali, aide-de-camp; Mr. Mohammad Ali Amir, a member of the directorate-general of foreign Affairs and in-charge of the section for the Far East and Mr. Saifurrahman Qateel Ziyae, a member of the department of East-European affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

An announcement from the Ministry of Press and Information says that the following persons will also accompany His Majesty as representatives of the Ministry. They included Mr. Mohammad Karim Shewan, Director-General of home news in Bakhtar News Agency, Mr. Abdul Samad Asefi, director-general of photography, Mr. Sultan Hamid Hashim, director of the department of photography and Mr. Sona Ram Talwar, movie-cameraman.

Pakistan Film Festival Week Inaugurated

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The Pakistani Embassy in Kabul held a reception at Kabul Theatre last night in connection with inauguration of the Festival of the Pakistani Films to be shown in Kabul. The film called Paigham (message) was shown.

The function was attended by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some high ranking officials of other ministries with their wives.

Before the film was screened the head and the artists of Pakistan were introduced to the audience by a representative of the Ministry of Press and Information.

The head of the Pakistani artists in reply said that the inauguration of the Festival of the Pakistani Films in the cinema houses of Kabul was beneficial for strengthening relations between the two countries. Flower-bouquets were presented by the artists of Pohany Theatre to the head and artists of Pakistani team. The show lasted until 12 p.m.

According to another report, General Mohammad Yousaf, Ambassador of Pakistan in Kabul gave a reception in honour of artists of Pakistan at Embassy of Pakistan yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by some Cabinet Ministers, high ranking officials and members of Diplomatic Corps in Kabul.

Thapar Calls On Premier

KABUL, Oct. 28.—General P.N. Thapar, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul called on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday morning.

Chou Comments On Nikita Khrushchov Resignation

TOKYO, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—Chou en-Lai, Chinese Prime Minister, views Khrushchov's resignation as favourably affecting the world as a whole in the future, Japanese correspondents reported in dispatches to Tokyo Tuesday.

The reports quoted Chou as saying this Monday to a Japanese socialist mission visiting Peking. Commenting on China's first nuclear test, he said it was carried out against the United States "China containment-policy", they reported.

He said the United States was threatening China with a "lot of nuclear weapons".

Even if the United States agreed on the signing of a full nuclear test ban treaty, it would still take a long time until all such weapons were abolished, he said.

He added that until all weapons were abolished, China had to remain "surrounded by many nuclear weapons".

IRANIAN FILM SHOW BY IRANIAN EMBASSY

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The Iranian Embassy in Kabul gave a movie show of an Iranian film called Swallows Return To Their Nests. In Kabul Nandary last evening. HRH Prince Shah Mahmoud, HRH Prince Mohammad Daoud Pakhtunyar, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, some Cabinet Ministers, high ranking civil and military officials with their wives were present to see the film.

Speakers criticise The Policy Of Pakistan Towards Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Oct. 28.—A report from Dawar in Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large jirga of Dawar divines, elders and tribesmen was recently held under the chairmanship of Molavi Dindar Khan, at Eidako.

A number of speakers at the jirga criticised the present attitude and policy of the government of Pakistan towards the freedom-loving people of Pakhtunistan and warned it to concede the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan and abandon its interventionist tactics. The jirga also reaffirmed its determination to continue the national struggle.

Another report says that the activities of the Pakhtunistan nationalists have caused grave concern to the government of Pakistan and for this reason the Pakistan authorities have arrested and imprisoned Haji Mohammad Yakoub Khan, Molavi Rahmat Shah, Molavi Sardar Khan and Mr. Mohammad Sattar Khan of Dawar tribe.

GATT To Debate New British Economic Move

GENEVA, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—Britain's temporary 15 per cent import surcharge will be discussed at a meeting of the Council of Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) opening here today.

About 50 countries are expected to attend the meeting, ranged before Britain's new Labour government announced last Monday its plans to solve the nation's economic problems.

Britain has told GATT it is ready to consult with the 63-member organisation "at an early date" and to answer questions about its balance of payments problems and the policies it intends to pursue to solve them.

This readiness to consult with GATT was conveyed in a message which Edgar Cohen, Britain's permanent representative, handed to Eric Wyndham White, GATT Executive Secretary and which GATT released last night.

Italian Communist Party Delegation In Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 28, (Tass).—A delegation of the Italian communist party composed of E. Berlinguer, member of the party directorate, and secretariat, P. Bufalini and E. Sereni, members of the directorate, have arrived here.

At the Sheremetyevo airport the delegates were met by member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee Andrei Kirilenko, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

Special UN Committee Calls S. Rhodesia Situation 'Grave'

UNITED NATIONS, October, 28, (AP).—THE U.N. special committee on colonialism drew the Security Council's attention Tuesday night to what it called "gravity of the situation" in Southern Rhodesia suggested talks on the subject with the new British government.

The 24-nation committee acted by giving general agreement to a so-called consensus decision read by its chairman, Sori Coulibaly of Mali, on the basis of its debate.

The action followed the presentation in the committee of the new Labour government's warning to the Rhodesian white minority government that a unilateral declaration of independence would be treasonable.

The committee adopted the following consensus as drawn up by Coulibaly:

"(1) That the special committee has taken note with active interest of the declaration of the United Kingdom.

"(2) That the special committee also wishes to reaffirm and recall all resolutions previously adopted by the General Assembly and the special committee on the question of Southern Rhodesia and reaffirm the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

"(3) That in view of the urgency of the situation, the special committee once again draws the attention of the Security Council to the question of Southern Rhodesia;

"(4) The special committee considers illegal any decision that the government of Southern Rhodesia may take following the sham meeting of the tribal chiefs or after the consultations organised only on the present electoral rules

U.K. Warns South Rhodesia Unilateral Declaration On Independence Will Be Fatal

LONDON, October, 28, (AP).—THE British government warned Rhodesia Tuesday it would be guilty of treason and rebellion if it unilaterally declared its independence.

A strongly worded statement from 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, declared: "serious consequences would flow from such an act."

Swiss Government Decides To Expel Mohammed Khider

BERNE, Oct. 28, (Reuters).—The Swiss government has decided to expel Mohammed Khider, Algerian opposition leader in exile, because of "illegal political activity."

It also ruled Monday he should be granted "safe conduct" to allow him to visit Geneva where he is involved in legal actions.

Khider, former Secretary-General of the Ruling National Liberation Front (FLN), left Algeria last spring when President Ahmed Ben Bella refused to allow him questions about the party finances. In July the government stripped him of his party membership.

A communique announcing Khider's expulsion said the decision was taken under a law concerning the external security of the state and the preservation of foreign political relations.

Under Swiss law, foreigners are not allowed to conduct political affairs hostile to another government.

A declaration of independence by the white-ruled African colony would be an act of defiance and rebellion, the statement said—and it would be treasonable to take steps to give effect to it."

The warning came just a few hours after Rhodesian chiefs at a special gathering in Rhodesia announced they were in favour of independence for their country under white rule.

"The British government cannot believe that once the consequences have been made clear the government and people of Southern Rhodesia will take an irrevocable step of this kind," the statement said.

"The decision to grant independence rests entirely with the British government and parliament and they gave a solemn duty to be satisfied that before granting independence it would be acceptable to the people of the country as a whole," the statement added.

It declared that the mere declaration of independence by the "Rhodesian government would have no constitutional effect."

"The only way Southern Rhodesia can become a sovereign independent state is by an act of the British parliament."

The statement recalled the final communique of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London earlier this year which made clear that no Commonwealth government would recognise a unilateral declaration, and said:

"There would be no prospect of Southern Rhodesia becoming a member of the Commonwealth with all the economic consequences that would ensue."

"The British government would be bound to sever relations with those responsible for such a declaration. It would not be possible for Southern Rhodesia to establish a new and special relationship with the crown or with Britain."

The British government would notify Her Majesty not to accede to any request that she should become a separate sovereign of a territory which had rebelled.

"The ultimate result would inevitably be that Southern Rhodesians would cease to be British subjects."

And foreign governments, with only "one or two exceptions," would refuse to recognise Rhodesia's independence or to have relations with it.

"Many of them might recognise a government in exile if, as seems probable, one were established," the statement said.

The economic effect would be disastrous to the prosperity and prospects of the people of Southern Rhodesia, the British statement said. "All financial and trade relations between Britain and Rhodesia would be jeopardised."

Finally, the statement added, the country would be left "isolated and virtually friendless in a largely hostile continent."

In a preamble to the statement Premier Wilson said he was deeply concerned about future rela-

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 23, 1964

Stiff British Warning
We hail what Britain's Prime Minister Mr. Harold Wilson has told the Salisbury government in regard to that government's reported intention to declare unilateral independence for Southern Rhodesia. In a stiff warning, the new British Prime Minister has urged the Rhodesia government not to take any step which might result in an unjust step towards the future of that territory. He has said that a unilateral decision on the independence of Southern Rhodesia would mean the Salisbury government is guilty of treason and rebellion.

The warning has further noted that the decision to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia rests with the British government and parliament and they gave a solemn duty to be satisfied, before granting independence, it would be acceptable to the people of that country as a whole.

The Rhodesian government on Monday announced that African Chiefs have approved Prime Minister Smith's plan to declare independence unilaterally. The views obtained by Mr. Smith from the African Chiefs are of his own making, because the world does not know how he conducted his survey. In other words, according to Mr. Smith, the African Chiefs have agreed that their people should remain under the rule of the white minority government without having the right of winning a majority in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia. They have ratified the continuation of their own bondage by the white minority, according to results obtained by Mr. Smith's government.

The statement issued by 10 Downing Street yesterday is a clear departure from the position adopted by the former British government which had said that it cannot interfere in the affairs of a self-governing territory. For the Labour government has squarely stated that it is up to the British government and parliament to grant independence.

What will be the repercus-

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP

BY BAQI YUSUFZAI

Studies and research on economic development which lately has dominated the minds of scholars everywhere, reveals more and more that capital alone is not the answer to the problems of economic development. Social factors, as an important element are given equal if not more weight in the process of economic growth. Among these, an important factor which deserves attention and has been responsible for development of the economies of socialist as well as capitalist systems is the quantity and quality of leaders at work.

When we speak of leaders, our minds automatically revert to important political figures. Political leaders do play an essential part in economic development of a country. In fact their role as directors of economic activities or as political leaders is so mixed that it would be difficult to assign specific weight to the functions they perform.

In the present sense when we speak of leaders we talk of people who take the initiative in various economic activities, small or big. They can be entrepreneurs with large sums of money or craftsmen with nothing to offer but their skill.

Leaders cannot be made to order. It is the unusual capacity of the unusual man that collects dormant forces of the society, creates cooperation and makes adaptations as he goes along. Common sense tells us that any nor-

mal human society possesses these qualities and no society can be void of it.

Where does leadership come from? To answer the question satisfactorily we have to look into history. We have to analyse the prevailing condition looking into the social, political and cultural structure of the societies. In the past leaders have emerged from merchants, from minor gentry, from feudal nobles, or from skill- and technical talents.

The burden of discovery on academic grounds falls upon the social scientist and in the practical field on the holder of power. The key to success of growing societies lies in discovery of source and in creation of institutions and proper surroundings which permit birth and growth of people with initiative.

Analysis of the social set up is the first step to be taken, then power structure is to be studied.

Proper institution can be created when sufficient knowledge is gathered about relations in power structure of the society about social and religious institutions. There is a basic incongruity when political development is in its infancy and rapid economic development is sought. When a society is traditionally minded, and when economic and political power are mixed and welded together, when there are obvious and disconcerting in education and wealth holding scales, when

religion dominates economic activities and when people are conservative in their outlook it is difficult, if not impossible, to give chance to modernised thinking and to peoples whose main resources lie in their acquired skills. In order to give a chance to hidden talents, the basic structure has to be changed, since economic change cannot be introduced without political and social change. How this change is brought about, by alteration of the structure of the society, by process of attrition or more violent means is not the subject of our discussion, but the need for a change is obvious.

As to the need for leaders there is no doubt. Leaders are necessary for promoting reorientation of our outlook and interpretation of new policies. They are needed for decision making and seeing that decisions are executed. They are necessary to break old myths and social superstition. They are essential to assume responsibility and give courage to others to follow.

A leader must possess a few basic qualities; he must be the evaluator of the situation and a judge of proper combination of resources. He must have the ability to work through the bureaucracy and administration processes. He should never lose sight of his objectives.

Only proper surroundings and an atmosphere of trusted security can produce leaders.

PRESS At a Glance

Both Anis and Islah carried photos taken at the reception given by Mr. Zulfikari, Iranian Ambassador, on the occasion of the 45th birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. They also carried the news of the signing of an agreement between the Institute of Polytechnique and the Soviet Union for the construction of new buildings costing Af. 450,000,000.

"Shortage of Teachers" was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's Islah. Sunday, said the editorial, was Teacher's Day and celebrated in both the capital and provinces and speeches were delivered commenting on the position held by teachers in our society. In these speeches some of our responsible figures pointed to the defects existing in the present system of education and other problems faced by educational institutes. Clarity of expression and pointing deficiencies will help improve our existing mistakes, remove the cause of backwardness and is much better than concealing the facts.

In a move to offer suggestions for the solution of the teacher shortage problem, the Prime Minister, in an address to the university students, said "women in the capital and provinces should take the task of teaching primary schools."

The teacher shortage problem, said the editorial, is indeed a serious one for the Ministry of Education and this problem if not solved will of course have an undesirable effect on the students' education. But if the advice of Prime Minister Yousuf is implemented by the educated women of the country, this problem will to a great extent diminish.

Under our present conditions of living, teaching is the most convenient job for women. Children in the primary schools are more in need of motherly affection and mild behaviour on the part of their teachers, it said.

The daily Anis carried the second installment of the interview made with Dr. Nour Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce. Referring to the export of dried fruit, Dr. Nour Ali said that an export company was organised some time ago for dried fruit and it was hoped that the company would export dried fruit to some European countries this year.

With regard to the issuance of transit permits he said: This job was previously done by the Ministry of Finance. The result was that more commodities than the maximum of trade volume were exported since there were no correct statistical figures. Now the transit permit is prepared in seven copies of which one is given to the statistical department of the Ministry of Commerce to be co-ordinated. The traders will keep four copies of these permits which will help them pass their goods through transit routes, he said.

In an effort to control the volume of goods exported to India and collect statistical data on these exports we have established in the customs houses of Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad three offices under the name of the statistics controlling office of goods exported to India and also a central office of the same nature in the Ministry of Commerce.

(about 1,467 million pounds) as against 20,080 million francs (about 1,460 million sterling) last year, an increase of one-half per cent, the sources said.

Decreasing sums spent on men and increasing amounts on material reflect the move towards a smaller army equipped with mo-

France Will Spend 370 M Pounds on Developing Nuclear Force in 1965

PARIS, Oct. 27. (Reuters).—France will next year spend more than 370 million pounds sterling—a quarter of her defence budget—developing her nuclear deterrent force, Armed Forces Ministry sources said.

The sum spent in the nuclear field will be by far the highest yet as France's standing army shrinks from 390,000 to 330,000 men. Four years ago there were 750,000 French soldiers.

The total defence budget next year will be 20,180 million francs

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

I. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 19m band.
II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs= 19m band.
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band.
III. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 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:
11.30-12.00 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

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1600
Departure
Kabul, Kandahar, Herat
Departure-0830

IRANIAN AIR
Tehran, Zahedan, Kabul
Arrival-1130
Kabul, Zahedan, Tehran
Departure-1300

PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

TMA
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival 1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20407-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

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

When children go in for play-acting



They throw themselves into it heart and soul. This is also demonstrated by the faces of the three schoolgirls of the primary school in Koenigswinter on the Rhine, Federal Republic of Germany, who performed at a school-treat the

fairy-tale of the brothers Grimm "Cinderella", a fairy-tale translated into many languages of the world. The pedagogues always like to include in the tuition programme instruction of boys and girls of all age classes in arts and

music. In the first years at school, the schoolboys and schoolgirls perform fairy-tales, later they pore into plays of old classics and also of modern authors.

Ansari: The Man Who Holds An Eminent Position In History Of Afghan Literature

Khawaja Abdullah Ansari-Imam Abu Ismail Abdullah, better known by his title of "Pir-i-Herat" (Saint of Herat), is one of the greatest and most popular Sufi poets of his time. His father, Abu Mansur Mohammad, was also greatly esteemed for his piety and vast knowledge. He originally belonged to Balkh but in 1005, leaving that city, he came to Herat and settled there. It was here that the Saint of Herat was born (May 4, 1008). Abu Mansur lived in Herat for some time with his wife and his only son Abdullah. One day he suddenly changed his mind, leaving his family, he returned to Balkh where he stayed until his death in 1038 A.D.

The Saint of Herat after the departure of his father was forced to join the Milini school, where he continued his studies in divinity, literature and tradition for five years. It is said that the boy was often so absorbed in his studies, that would forget to take his meals and that his mother sitting close to him would put morsels in his mouth.

The Saint after completing his studies at the age of twenty-six, made many journeys. He travelled far and wide and visited some of the important cities of Iran and Khurasan. On returning to his motherland, he took to writing, which has immortalised his name.

Pir-i-Herat holds an eminent position in Afghan literature. He was not only a poet of a very high rank and a philosopher of no mean ability, but a mystic, a teacher and a great humanitarian. His style of writing is simple, direct, lucid and majestic. He wrote both prose and verse, using Arabic and Persian as his vehicles of expression. His Arabic Otian has more than 6,000 coup-

Fastings only means the saving of bread.
Formal prayer is only the business of old men and women.
Pilgrimage is the pleasure of the world.
Conquer the heart.
Its subjection is conquest indeed.
According to the Saint the law of life requires:
1. Kindness to the young.
2. Generosity to the poor.
3. Good counsel to friends.
4. Forbearance with enemies.
5. Indifference to fools and
6. Respect to the learned.

Yugoslav Floods Death Toll :5 Dead

BELGRADE, Oct. 28. (Reuters).—An estimated 70,000 of the 600,000 population have been evacuated from flood-stricken Zagreb in northwest Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Tuesday.

Four people including a couple and their child whose home was swept away are reported to have been drowned Monday. This brought to five the death toll since Sunday in floods in the region.

Some 200 people spent the night on the roofs of their homes as water continued to pour into the industrial city, but Tanjug described the situation as "no longer critical."

The leading Zagreb newspaper Vjesnik did not appear today after floodwaters 12 feet deep swept into its multi-storey building.

Following heavy rains in northwest Yugoslavia floods from the Sava and other rivers in Croatia and Slovenia have inundated many towns and villages, destroying bridges and cutting roads and telephone lines.

Children Suffer More From Nuclear Testing, Says Report

LONDON, Oct. 28. (Reuters).—Newborn infants and those under one year were significantly the worst sufferers from nuclear tests according to a report on strontium-90 in human bone in Britain, published Monday.

The Medical Research Council, top British authority on the subject, quoted detailed statistics in the second half of 1963 the mean strontium-90 concentration in samples of human bone, rose in all age groups resulting from the effects of the 1961 and 1962 nuclear weapon tests—before the nuclear test ban treaty was concluded.

The rise is especially marked in the samples from newborn infants and children under one year, it said.

"The present results show that there had been an increase of rather more than 2% in the average concentrations of strontium-90 in the bones of young children since the second half of 1962. "In stillborn and newborn children it rose to 3 per cent. Under one year: 2.4 to 6.3 per cent.

But "the present results are well below the maximum permissible levels specified by the Medical Research Council in 1960", it said.

Bacteria Alive After Millions Of Years

The German Balneologist, Dr. H. J. Dombrowski of the University of Freiburg, has presented new proof for the scientific explanation of his widely disputed revival experiments on bacteria which were from 180 to 260 million years old. He produced thin translucent slices of prehistoric rocks and now everyone can convince himself merely by looking through a microscope that the bacteria encased in the thin slices are identical to the ones he raised in the laboratory.

For the first time, some years ago, Dr. Dombrowski talked about his difficult revival experiments. These lectures were received very sceptically by the specialists. However, there should be little doubt left now, that the bacteria enclosed in the several hundred million year old rock are still alive.

Dr. Dombrowski explains this conservation of life by a sudden standstill of metabolism, which occurred upon the penetration of crystallised salts. The substances, of which the bacteria are composed, may be hundreds of millions of years old; but physiologically the bacteria are still as "young" as they were at that prehistoric time when they were frozen in the salt.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one)	US Dollar	Afs. 63.00
Afs. 177.80 (per one)	Pound Sterling	Afs. 176.40
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred)	German Mark	Afs. 1575.00
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred)	Swiss Franc	Afs. 1466.82
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred)	French Franc	Afs. 1275.30

Walker's Meeting With Johnson Termed "Valuable"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. (Reuter)—Gordon Walker, the British Foreign Secretary, said after calling on President Johnson Tuesday that his Washington talks have been "extremely valuable."

Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, who attended the White House meeting with the President, agreed that "we have had extraordinarily valuable conversations about common interests around the world."

Speaking to reporters, Walker was asked if there were any major disagreements between Britain and the United States.

"We keep to our view of the original MLF (Multilateral Nuclear Force) proposal, but there are no major disagreements with the United States," he said.

The foreign secretary said that the British government was "very gratified" by the way in which the United States government had reacted Monday to a British decision to levy import charges on industrial goods in an effort to reduce the adverse balance of payments.

Before calling on the President, Walker and Rusk conferred at the State Department.

Rusk told reporters that the United States and Britain had common constitutional commitments and common commitments for freedom, and it was important for the two countries to work together in a turbulent world situation.

He said the talks here had been conducted with a fine spirit and that they would continue at the United Nations and with the NATO ministerial meeting to be held in Paris in December.

The State Department said later that the two-hour meeting this morning, between Gordon Walker and Rusk had ranged over the NATO alliance, the German and Berlin questions, east-west trade and southeast Asia.

Australian Foreign Minister Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 28. (Tass)—Paul Hasluck, Australian Foreign Minister, has arrived here on an unofficial visit.

He is the first Australian official to visit this country. Mr. Hasluck will then visit Brussels, Paris, Bonn and London.

In Moscow he will meet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and make a sight-seeing tour of the city.

Hasluck said at the airport that he was glad to visit Moscow. He stressed he would try to understand the Soviet view point on world problems and explain Australia's stand to Soviet statesmen he would meet.

U.N. Committee

(Contd. from page 1) the committee would press for quick talks with the new British Foreign Secretary, Patrick Gordon Walker.

But the British delegate in the committee, Cecil E. King, seemed to rule out such talks because he asked to see a verbatim record of Tuesday night's debate before he would comment on the committee's action.

Preparation of such a record normally would take overnight, and Gordon Walker planned to end his visit to New York and the United Nations early Wednesday.

Smith Says His Actions Are In Accord With Agreement

(Contd. from page 1)

tions between Britain and its rebellious African colony.

Last week Wilson invited the Rhodesian Premier, Ian Smith, to come to London to talk over the problem. Smith replied he didn't have the time.

Salisbury, according to Reuter, Prime Minister Ian Smith said that if Rhodesia should be driven to a unilateral declaration of independence "then the latest action of the British government will be the main cause responsible."

"The irony of the position is this—that this irresponsible behaviour by Britain has helped to unite the people of Southern Rhodesia more than anything else," he told parliament.

Smith was commenting on the refusal of the British government to send observers to the "independence" indaba (meeting) of chiefs Monday, and on Tuesday's warning by Britain of the serious consequences of "an open act of defiance and rebellion."

Smith told a "crowded" parliament that the "wind of change" had been stopped in Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith said he had been informed that while some of the chiefs might have had one or two differences of opinion on the independence issue, Britain's boycott of the indaba had had the salutary effect of uniting the chiefs more than ever.

Smith began by saying that his actions—the consultation with the chiefs and the decision to hold a referendum on the independence issue, were "completely in accord" with the agreement he made last September with the British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

He said he believed Britain would in time regret its decision not to send observers to the chiefs' indaba.

He accused Britain of giving way to "pressure from the commonwealth's Afro-Asian group. For some reason he said, there was an opinion that it was 'immoral to give anything to Europeans on this continent, but you can give anything to murderers.'

Smith said he had information that Arthur Bottomley, Britain's Commonwealth Secretary, would have been pleased to come to Rhodesia if he had been able to see Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, two of the country's African nationalist leaders.

He said "we came to the conclusion that in the interests of security and the morale of the African people, it would have had the most unfortunate repercussions on the descent law-abiding Africans to allow him (Bottomley) to see these people."

He said "there was a gentleman prepared to spend three or four days celebrating Zambia's independence—which included the pulling down of the Union Jack but would not come here where we want to see the Union Jack continue to fly."

Smith also accused the British government of contravening the conventions by Tuesday's publication of correspondence from Britain without reference to him.

The British government's actions "could perhaps be called blackmail, although that word might be a bit strong—but an attempt

at intimidation no one can deny," he said.

When Smith referred to "economic reprisals" threatened in Tuesday's British government statement, government back-benchers cried "it does not frighten us."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, leader of the opposition, said a negotiated independence now was "beyond the bounds of reasonable probability. He favoured a continuance of the present constitution 'for some time'."

He said Rhodesia had "missed the boat" by failing to satisfy Britain that African opinion was in favour of independence under the present constitution.

In London, according to DPA, Bottomley said the British government has not yet decided whether to send troops to Southern Rhodesia, should that territory make its expected unilateral declaration of independence.

On his return from Zambia independence celebrations Bottomley said that he hoped British troops would not be needed in Southern Rhodesia.

Bottomley stressed that the British government statement on Southern Rhodesia, was not to be regarded as an ultimatum.

Britain, he said, was still making efforts to open negotiations in a spirit of good will.

He said Smith's assurances that he would take no measures without prior consultation with parliament had greatly reduced tension since the weekend.

United Nations delegates agreed at a private meeting to consider any unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia as "an act of aggression," informed sources said, according to Reuter.

The sources said the group was ready to table a resolution in these terms in the U.N. specifically for consideration by the Special Committee on Colonialism.

In New Delhi the Indian government welcomed Britain's warning that the white minority government in Rhodesia should not attempt to declare independence.

A special press note issued by the Foreign Ministry said Rhodesia's "settler government has no authority or moral right to act in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people."

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Mr. Mohammad Yaseen Mael, president of the Agricultural Bank left for Greece yesterday to participate in the seminar on the utilisation of agricultural equipment. The seminar sponsored by the Greek Institute of Miss Sergisson is scheduled to begin on November 1.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Mr. Maiwandwal, His Majesty's Ambassador to Pakistan is reported to have returned to Karachi after presenting his credentials to His Majesty the King of Thailand. Mr. Maiwandwal also serves as Afghan Minister in Bangkok.

CHARIKAR, Oct. 28.—Mr. Mir Aminuddin Ansary, the Governor of Perwan laid the foundation stone of the new market-place at Charikar. The market place, which will be built south of the local movie-theatre, will cover an area of 2 acres. It will have 152 shops and 5 warehouses for storing foodgrains. The Mayor of Charikar, local officials and dignitaries were present at the ceremony.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—A group of 15 Police Officers from the Ministry of Interior left Kabul for the United Arab Republic for higher training; they have been granted scholarships by the UAR government. Similarly, Mr. Hidayatulla Azizi, Director of the Foreign Relations office of the Department of Foreign Liaison in the Ministry of Planning also left Kabul for England to attend the meeting of the Colombo Plan.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Research instituted 3 months ago about dialects spoken in Badakhshan province, has been completed by Mr. Abdul Razzak Palwal, Assistant Professor at the College of Letters. Mr. Palwal during the trip studied Shighni, Roshani, Wakhi and Ishkashimi dialects in the area. His findings have been submitted in the form of a report to the College.

KABUL, Oct. 28.—Dr. Louis Dupree, Professor of Anthropology at Pennsylvania University delivered a lecture on the Development of Anthropology yesterday afternoon. The lecture, held at the College of Letters, was attended by Professor Ghulam Hassan Mujaddidi, the Dean, Afghan and foreign Professors and men and women students of the College.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film: **RED TULIPS.**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Pakistani film; **ISHQ PER ZOR NAHIEN.**

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 8 p.m. Pakistani film; **OLAD.**

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Pakistani film; **DAMAN.**

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribe to the Soviet Union's dailies and periodicals in English, French and Russian for the year 1965. The amount of subscription is moderate or rather cheap. Subscription for the dailies and journals are paid to Trade Attache of the Embassy of the Soviet Union on Jada Darulaman; Ibne-Sena (Avicenna) Book stall Jade-Sharwali; Javid Book-stall; last bus-stand Serai Ghazni line and Panozai Book-stall. Catalogues and prices for the dailies and journals are with the above said dealers. Those interested to subscribe may do so until November 11, 1964.

FOR SALE

1962 Ford Consul (Classic). Good condition. Tax unpaid. Contact Mr. J. A. Erskine-Young, British Embassy.

HAZNI, Oct. 28.—Mr. Mohammad Sharif, the Governor of Ghazni laid the foundation stone of the local meteorological station near the civil airfield in Ghazni on Monday. The doublestorey building will be built in an area of one acre. The ceremony was attended by local officials and officials of the meteorological Department.

Insha'Allah A branch of our Bank will be opened today at BEIRUT

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