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## Kabul Times (August 14, 1963, vol. 2, no. 140)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.  
Minimum +15°C.  
Sun sets today at 6:43 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:23 a.m.  
Tomorrow's outlook.  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque  
Sharo-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant  
International Club; Pamir Cinema;  
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 140

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963 (ASAD 22, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## HIS MAJESTY MEETS DR. ERHARD

### Dr. Erhard's Assurance To His Majesty Of W. German Assistance To Afghanistan

MUNICH, Wednesday, Aug. 14.—

His Majesty the King met West German Minister of Economics and Chancellor-designate Dr. Ludwig Erhard in Munich yesterday.

According to a DPA despatch, Dr. Erhard assured His Majesty during the meeting that West German Economic assistance to Afghanistan will continue.

Tuesday was the last day of Their Majesties' visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. His Majesty visited the M.A.N. automobile factory, where he was received by the factory's General Manager.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday visited a children's home in Munich, where she distributed presents among the children.

Her Majesty was presented with a hand made rug by the centre.

Their Majesties were to leave Munich for a brief stay in Florence today.

## FARHAT ABBAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED

ALGIERS, Aug. 14, (AP).—Assembly President Ferhat Abbas has resigned in opposition to Premier Ahmed Ben Bella's Government and is preparing to leave the country immediately, informed source reported Tuesday.

Mr. Abbas' resignation was reportedly accepted by the ruling Council of Ministers over which Mr. Ben Bella presides.

Mr. Abbas was believed to be heading for France or Switzerland. His resignation was to be made known officially Friday, the sources said.

The report came shortly after Mr. Ben Bella reported the breakup of an anti-governmental underground group, but no connexion was immediately apparent.

Mr. Ben Bella added in a speech to the Algerian Union of Students (UGEMA) that "it is an illusion to think you can have a revolution without prisons."

Mr. Ben Bella mentioned only one arrest, but his mention of certain Frenchmen who helped the revolution but later "tried to replace us" seemed to confirm vague reports of 30 to 50 arrests early this week.

Those reports originated with the outlawed Socialist Revolution Party, which said 10 Frenchmen were among their numbers arrested for political reasons.

Mr. Ben Bella defended the State's right to arrest political opponents to protect the revolution.

He mentioned another opponent arrested last month, Mohammed Boudiaf, one of the historic leaders of the revolution who did not approve of Mr. Ben Bella's post-war policies.

## 27 People Arrested In South Africa

ELIZABETH, New Jersey, Aug. 14, (Reuter).—Police arrested 27 people in a pushing and shocking melee on a muddy building site here Tuesday as demonstrators protested against alleged job discrimination against Negroes.

Two policemen and one picket were injured. Four men and an 18-year-old girl, all Negroes, were carried to a police van when they refused to move out of the path of a cement mixer.

In Chicago, firemen used an escape ladder to haul down a girl who climbed poles to picket another.

In New York, a man and three women, all whites, received 60-day suspended jail sentences for resisting arrest and disorderly conduct in a July sit-down at a Manhattan housing site.

## VIOLENT CLASHES TAKE PLACE IN BRAZAVILLE AS STRIKING WORKERS STORM PRISON & RELEASE INMATES

BRAZAVILLE, Congo, Aug. 14, (AP).—Tension ran high in this African capital Tuesday night after a day of violence set off when striking workers stormed the city prison and liberated all inmates.

Unofficial reports said at least five persons were killed by gendarmes' rifle fire and about a dozen wounded in the clash between workers and gendarmes.

The Government sealed off the city and forbade any outgoing news.

Congolese telephone operators said they would accept only official calls "and those from embassies."

The workmen, some 3,000 strong, gathered by the railroad station during the morning as a general strike was called for higher wages and to protest what they declared was graft in the government.

They were enraged at the arrest Monday of some of their Labour leaders, and at the urging of speakers marched on the prison. Gendarmes managed to turn some of them down a street leading to a native village but others braved rifle fire to batter their way into the prison.

Those dead were killed in the bloody clash before the gates of

## HRH Ahmad Shah's Congratulatory Message To President Ayoub

KABUL, Aug. 14.—A congratulatory telegramme has been despatched on behalf of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Regent to the State until His Majesty's return from the Federal Republic of Germany, to His Excellency Field Marshal Ayoub Khan, President of Pakistan on the occasion of that country's National Day.

## PRINCE AHMAD SHAH RECEIVES MAJROOH

KABUL, Aug. 14.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Regent to the State until His Majesty's return from the Federal Republic of Germany, received Mr. Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, the Minister of Justice yesterday.

## DR. YOUSUF MEETS IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

KABUL, Aug. 14.—Mr. Zulfikari the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul met Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Sadarat Palace Tuesday morning.

MAZAR, Aug. 14.—Engineer Ahmad Shah Director of Geology Section of the Department of Mineral Survey arrived in Mazar Monday to inspect the survey and research work on Dara-e-Sooof coal mines and after meeting Governor Paramach started work.

After completing his mission in Mazar he will proceed to Faizabad to inspect the lapis lazuli and gold mines of Badakshan.

the prison. Gendarmes hurled concussion grenades and tear gas but the rioting mob pressed on into the prison.

Some European eyewitnesses said that a car belonging to a gendarmes officer had been set afire and that part of the prison had been damaged by fire.

Armoured vehicles were reported in position around the Presidential Palace and troops were said to be digging trenches and setting up automatic weapons. Most residents of the city were remaining indoors.

Neither radio Brazzaville nor radio Leopoldville mentioned the incidents.

Qualified sources who were reached in Brazzaville just before the communications clamp-down said there had been no news of President Abbe Fulbert Youlou, against whom the wrath of the strikers was turned.

These sources said that the early afternoon was quiet but that shortly before 1600 GMT there was some disturbance in front of the city's radio station. No details were available.

Across the broad Congo river, which flows by this tropical capital, Leopoldville in the former

## U.S. Nuclear Supremacy Not To Be Impaired By Test Ban, Says McNamara

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, (DPA).—

APPEARING Tuesday before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the second day of hearing prior to ratification or rejection of the Moscow nuclear test ban treaty, U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. McNamara was at great pains to stress that American nuclear supremacy would not be impaired by the ban.

## French Government Discusses Moscow Test Ban Accord

PARIS, Aug. 14, (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle and his Cabinet discussed international implications of the Moscow partial nuclear test ban treaty Tuesday and in effect reaffirmed France's refusal to sign the pact. Cabinet spokesman Alain Peyrefitte, "said it is natural that the Soviet Union and the Americans cease their tests, which they have made in great numbers and of which they hardly have any further need."

"We are a country which is in the process of creating a nuclear force. It is not astonishing that we are in an unusual situation."

Mr. Peyrefitte was asked to comment on rumours that France would make another test in the Sahara and he replied "these are things one learns about after they are done."

Mr. McNamara, in an obvious attempt to win over some of the more diehard cold war-mongers amongst the Senators, dwelt at great length on the United States nuclear potential and destructive power, stating:

"The U.S. force now contains more than 500 missiles...and is planned to increase to over 1700 by 1966."

In addition, the U.S. has SAC (Strategic Air Command) bombers on air alert.

The American Defence Secretary then went on to play down Soviet supremacy in the giant H-Bomb field, claiming that United States strategists had decided that two or three lower-yield bombs had more chance of getting through to their targets than the cumbersome 100 megaton mammoth blockbusters.

For this reason, Mr. McNamara claimed that the United States would lose nothing by being prevented from making further atmospheric tests to prove the blasting power of their own giant bombs.

In the anti-missile-missile field, on which subject, as Mr. McNamara himself admitted, many prominent Americans had doubts, the American Defence Chief claimed that the United States was at the moment capable of developing a serviceable weapon of this type without resorting to any testing, banned under the terms of the Moscow agreement. As to chances of American missiles getting through to their targets in the Soviet heartland, Mr. McNamara claimed, "the United States will continue to have the capability to penetrate and to devastate the Soviet Union if a retaliatory blow is required."

Turning to the actual treaty itself, the Pentagon Chief said that the United States was confident that it had the means to detect any violations of the treaty.

"Conduct of any potentially important clandestine test would clearly not be a simple, easily concealed high-confidence operation."

Summing up, the Defence Chief pointed out, "in passing a net judgement on the direct military implications of the treaty on the military balance, we must bear in mind that the issue is not whether the United States alone should make or give up the progress in nuclear technology which is involved. We must remember, as we consider the progress open or closed to the United States in their various testing environments, that the Soviets will have the same opportunities open or closed to them."

Mr. McNamara welcomed the Moscow treaty as calculated to maintain America's nuclear superiority for longer than otherwise would have been the case.



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# CONGO'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM ADOULA FACES DILEMA

Premier Cyrille Adoula was in financial trouble when he went to Europe for economic talks. Now he has returned to find himself still in difficulty.

On the one hand is the specter of national bankruptcy from runaway inflation and massive government over-spending. The alternative is a devaluation of the Congo franc. This is being urged on Mr. Adoula by international experts.

A long-standing problem came urgent three weeks ago. United States, the Congo's main source of aid, suspended two important items of aid in July in an attempt to force reform.

These items were money to finance the import of consumer goods to fill yawning gaps on the shelves of Congo shops and money for public works projects. Last year a devaluation, accompanied by the 73 million dollars the United States poured into the Congo.

Experts say the current change rate of 65 Congo francs to the dollar is unrealistic. Some ad-

vocate a devaluation of up to 50 per cent for some imports. They say the present rate penalizes exporters, favours importers and encourages smuggling.

This is costing the Congo millions of dollars a year. Diamonds, coffee, tea, rubber, palm oil are being shipped across wide-open frontiers while the men are bribed to look the other way.

Some importers have been smuggling out goods bought cheaply abroad with foreign exchange from the Congo's paper-thin reserves and selling them in neighbouring countries.

This smuggling was one of the reasons for the cuts of aid, although shiploads of food are still arriving.

Most experts are agreed that if this drain on the Congo's economic strength is to be halted, other reforms, must come quickly.

One expert estimated at least 50 million dollars would have been necessary to prop up the Congo franc if devaluation had taken place July 15, the original D-Day. (AP)

# THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled 'The Angolan Provisional Government'. The foreign ministers' conference of 32 African nations ended in Dakar on Sunday. The conference among other things recommended support and recognition of the Angolan Provisional Government.

The Angolan nationalists, it continued, have established a Provisional Government with its headquarters in the Congo. The independent African nations in particular and the freedom loving nations of the world in general are firmly desirous to see the end of Portuguese colonialism in Angola.

This necessitates greater co-operation of the peoples of the world with the Angolans.

After giving some background information about the history of the Angolan national struggle the editorial said the issue of Angola was brought up several times to the United Nations. Most of the United Nations members expressed their resolute opposition to the Portuguese policy in Angola.

Even Sir Patrick Dean, the British UN representative in spite of Britain's manifold ties with Portugal, said recently that he cannot support Portuguese behaviour in Angola which is contrary to the requirements of the time.

Portugal, however, continued the editorial, has neither paid attention to the demands of the ex-Angolans and the public opinion in the world nor considered the requirements of the time.

It continues its policy of suppressing the indigenous population of Angola unabated.

Therefore, the editorial went on, the only alternative left for the Angolan nationalists is to resort to force; this can be achieved by the co-operation of Angolan friends with the Provisional Government.

# DR. ZIYAEI'S SPEECH BEFORE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS

Teachers' Academy a period of five years.

Every foreign expert serving in the Academy will have 4 to 5 counterparts, the most capable of whom will be sent abroad for higher training.

The Academy will have one school and a laboratory attached to it. The Counterparts of the USAID during the past ten years, the Ministry of Education, sent a memorandum on the opening day of the Winter Courses of Grade schools and 120 Middle-grades classrooms in Kabul.

Similarly, the US has agreed to complete the building plan for the Afghan Institute of Technology this year. It must be stated that the only alternative left for the Angolan nationalists is to resort to force; this can be achieved by the co-operation of Angolan friends with the Provisional Government.

That is why the Angolan national struggle is expected to gain an ever-increasing momentum and the time is not far off when this struggle would be crowned with success, like the Algerian struggle, leading to a termination of the Portuguese rule in Angola, concluded the paper.

# YESTERDAY'S U.S. Underground Test

LONDON, Aug. 14, (Reuter).—Moscow radio said last night that Monday's underground nuclear explosion by the U.S. showed that "further moves to lessen international tension are therefore all the more urgently necessary."

In a German language broadcast, Moscow radio said the explosion was a reminder that in spite of the test ban treaty "the area of activities of each of the nuclear war banished by a long way."

It added that the international atmosphere placed an "enormous responsibility on the 17-Nation Disarmament Committee" in a loss to the government on the one hand and the view of Geneva, which must "consolidate other." Therefore, suggested the functional value, and success of the Moscow treaty and editorial refresher courses should be launched to give these experienced officials a chance to work with new hope and enthusiasm, concluded the editorial.

Similarly, other projects aided by the United States of America were also closely scrutinized in accordance with the needs of Afghanistan and from the point of their applicability and success of the Moscow treaty and editorial refresher courses should be launched to give these experienced officials a chance to work with new hope and enthusiasm, concluded the editorial.

# GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

As an aftermath of the agreement on banning nuclear tests in outer space, atmosphere and underwater, the seventeenth Geneva Conference on Disarmament resumed its session immediately and from the speeches delivered by the Co-Chairmen of that Conference—the Soviet Union and the United States—it looked as though the real negotiations about steps towards disarmament will not be taken in the conference hall but outside it.

It should be our hope that even if discussions will be conducted outside the so called "conference hall", they will bear fruitful results for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

While the question of banning nuclear tests was also discussed within the framework of the Disarmament Conference in a sub-committee, agreement on a partial test ban treaty became possible only when the three powers reached an understanding on the issue. And the agreement was reached outside the "conference hall."

In a few weeks time the 18th session of United Nations General Assembly will be convened and it is expected that negotiations on other steps to ease tension between the East and West will be followed-up in New York. The Soviet Union, United States and Britain have agreed to talk on other issues as well.

However, it should be understood that in the final run the crux of the problem is disarmament. When one analyses any other problem, it finally relates itself in one way or another to disarmament. We should, therefore, hope that the aims and spirit of the Disarmament Conference should be fulfilled even though discussions about the issue are not going to take place in the conference itself. One should remember that the primary responsibility regard-

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# A PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF: THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan were to leave today the Federal Republic of Germany, after the end of an eight day visit to that country where they were received with great warmth and hospitality.

During their two days stay in Bonn the Afghan King and Queen attended a number of receptions and a State Banquet by President Luebke.

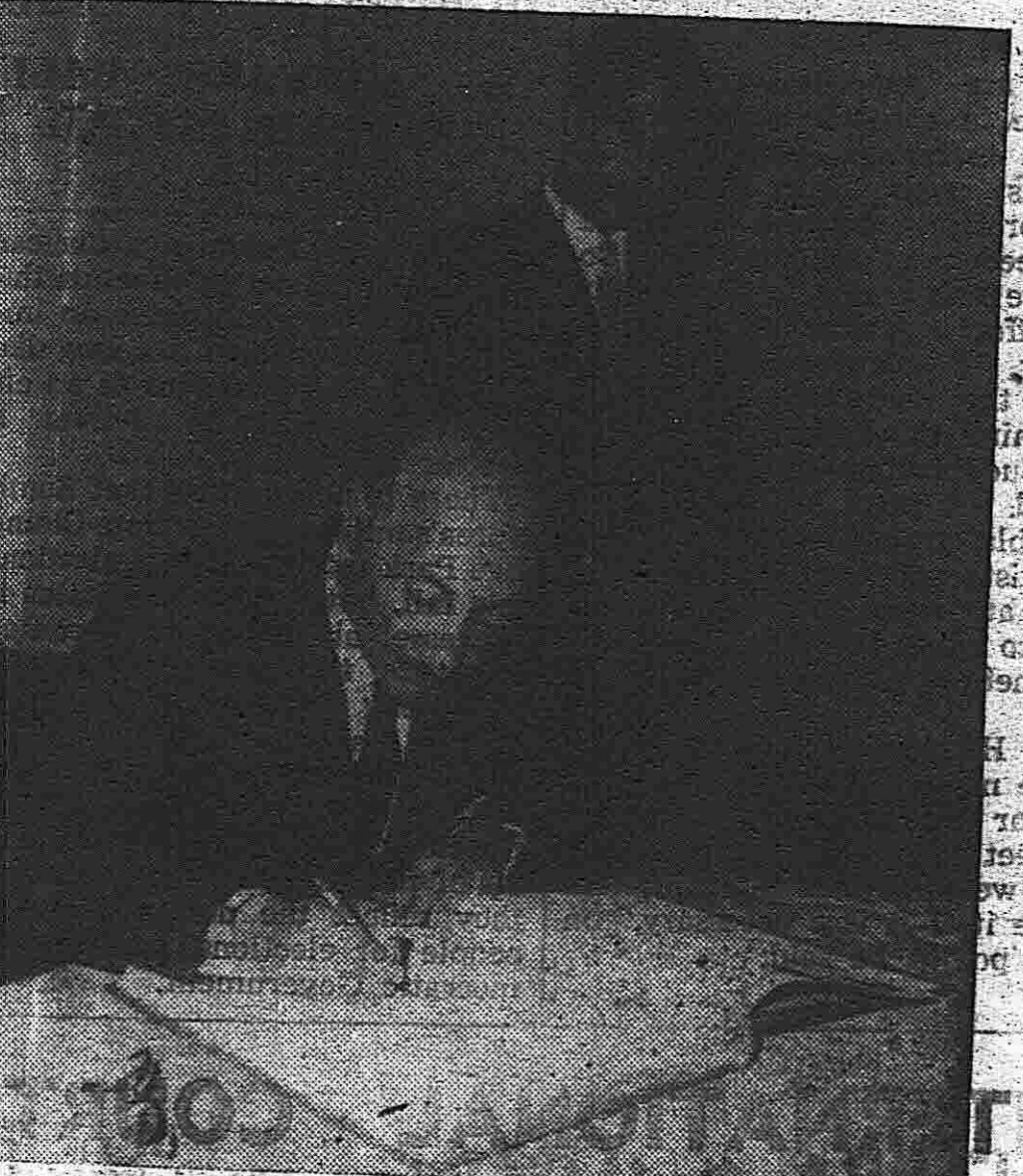
Their Majesties also visited Hamburg and Munich.

The visit has proved to be a great success and another important step towards the further consolidation of amicable ties between the two countries.

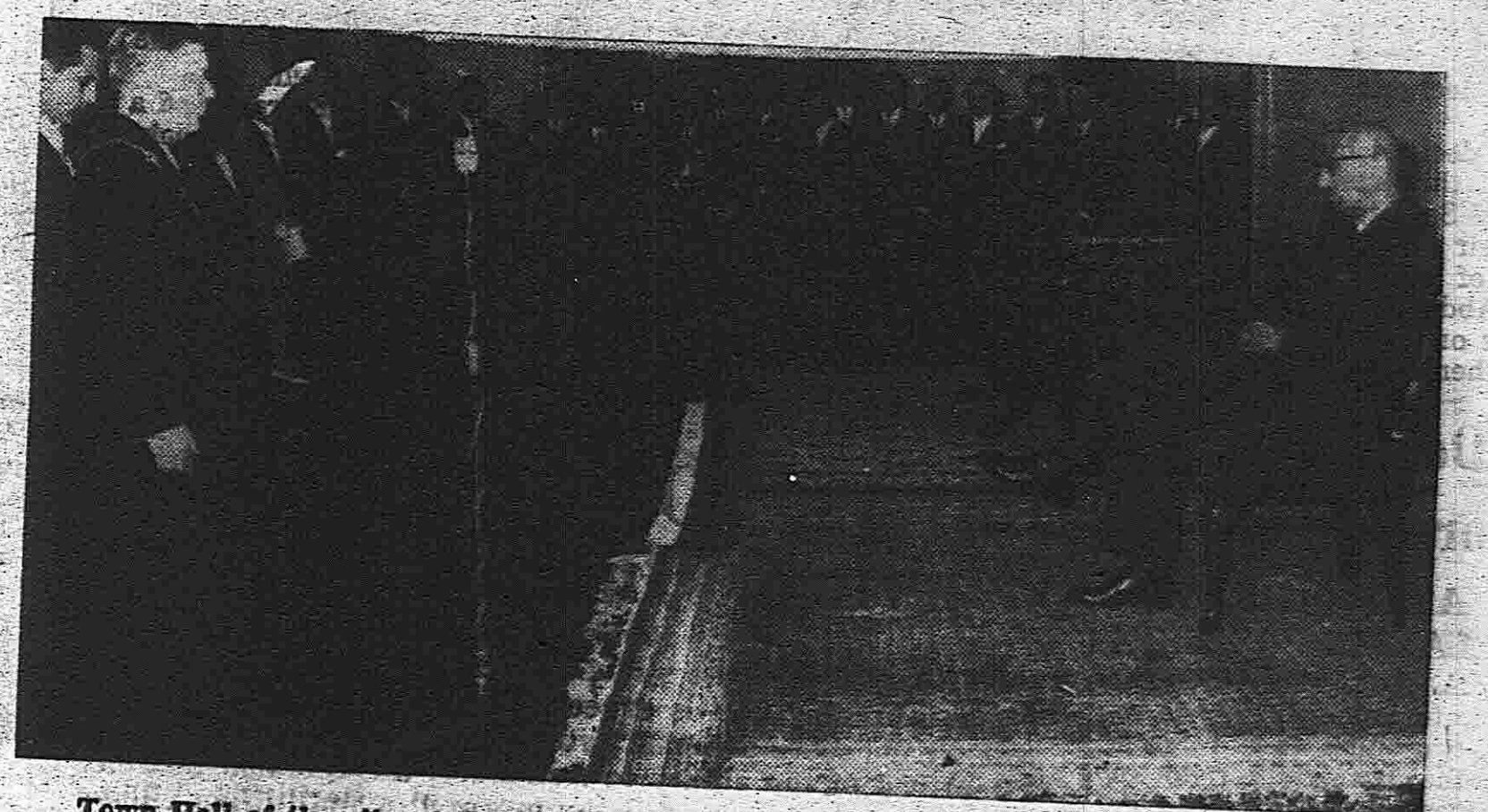
Kabul Times gives a pictorial presentation of their Majesties' stay in the Federal Capital.



Arrival of Their Majesties at Petersburg Hotel at Konigswinter.



His Majesty the king signs the Golden Book of the city of Konigswinter.



Town Hall of the city of Bonn, where His Majesty the King signed the Golden Book of the city.



Breakfast given by the Federal Chancellor in the House of the Federal Chancellor in honour of Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Afghanistan.



President Luebke presents the highest German Medal "Grand Cross" to His Majesty the King.



## Assembly Approves Afghan-Indian Trade Agreement

### Vice Presidents And Secretaries Re-Elected

KABUL, Aug. 14.—The general session of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday ratified the agreement for trade and exchange of goods between Afghanistan and India, and re-elected the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Assembly until the end of the year. The Assembly convened under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Zahir.

The first item on the agenda was the agreement on trade and exchange of goods between Afghanistan and India. The pact valid for 14 months, starting October 1961, was signed between representatives of the two countries on September 11th 1961 in Kabul.

The agreement was considered earlier at the Trade and Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Assembly and was ratified at yesterday's session by a unanimous vote.

The second item of the agenda was the election of Vice Presidents and Secretaries to the Assembly.

Formerly elections to these posts took place every three years. Earlier this year the corresponding clause in the Assembly's operation manual was amended making elections to these posts annually.

It was decided by a majority vote that the present Vice Presidents and Secretaries should continue their work as before until the end of the year.

Dr. Abdul Zahir congratulated them on their re-election and wished them success.

## Self-Determination For Borneo

### U.S. ASKS BRITAIN TO RELAX OPPOSITION

MANILA, Aug. 14, (AP).—The United States asked Britain to relax her opposition to a referendum in the Borneo territories, and this was the reason the Manila summit conference was extended until Aug. 5, the Philippines Herald reported Tuesday.

A copyrighted article by Sebastian Ugarte, Executive Vice-President of the Herald, said that the request was made during the conference by President Diosdado Macapagal to U.S. Ambassador William Stevenson who in turn made the request to Britain.

Meanwhile, "the second meeting adjourned and the Indonesian and Malayan heads of Government went out, one to shop, the other to play golf. Premier Harold Macmillan was finally contacted and his momentous decision was to allow the Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaya discretion in the matter," the Herald said.

### Ben Bella Announces Arrest Of Former Nationalist

ALGIERS, Aug. 14, (Reuter).—Ahmed Ben Bella, Algerian Prime Minister, yesterday announced the arrest of a former independence fighter who had "taken arms against the Algerian revolution".

Mr. Ben Bella named the guerilla as Abdel Kader Rezak, a former French Army Officer. He said he was the author of a book on the conflict between the Israelis and the Arabs.

## Law Books For Justice Ministry



KABUL, Aug. 14.—A number of books on law and political sciences were presented by Mr. de la Mare, the British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul for use at the library of the Ministry of Justice. The presentation ceremony was also attended by Mr. Majrooh the Minister of Justice.

The Ambassador referred to the friendly relations between Afghanistan and Britain and in reply Mr. Majrooh expressed appreciation for this co-operation of the British Government.

Mr. De la Mare promised a number of additional books for the library.

## Wiping-Out Flies Through Sterilizing Chemical

### University Of Rome Launches Experiment In Italian District

ROME, Wednesday, Aug. 14, (AP).—UNIVERSITY of Rome scientists launched an unusual experiment Tuesday that is expected to wipe out all the flies in a test village south of Rome by means of a sterilizing chemical. Deprived of the ability to reproduce, the common housefly should cease to exist by fall in the small inland hilltop village of Bassiano between Rome and Naples, according to the experimenters.

Prof. Giuseppe Sacca, Director of the Institute of Parasitology at the University of Rome, spent months preparing the project.

Prof. Sacca said he applied his formula to 5,000 flies in the laboratory and that all but eight had become sterile within one month. He said he used only .0006 of an ounce of his chemical—called "aphoxide".

The chemical, put into solid bait such as sugar, works through the reproductive apparatus of the female fly, which can yield offspring only once during its brief lifespan.

Contact with the female fly makes the male fly sterile. The artificial sterilization is described as contagious, meaning that any flies coming in contact with the sterilized flies themselves become sterile.

Prof. Sacca said Bassiano was chosen after a careful study of communities near Rome because its relative isolation will make it easier to determine the effects of the experiment on indigenous flies.

### Nasser And Tito May Go To General Assembly Meeting

CAIRO, Aug. 14, (DPA).—The UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Tito of Yugoslavia will probably travel together to the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly in New York next month.

Informed sources indicated this possibility here last night after it had been announced that President Nasser had been invited by Tito to visit him at the Yugoslav President's summer house on Brioni Island in the Northern Adriatic Sea.

While no definite date has yet been mentioned for this new talk between the two presidents, informed Cairo quarters expect Presidents Nasser and Marshal Tito to discuss the convention of a second conference of non-aligned countries.

The first such conference, which took place in Belgrade in September last year, was attended by 23 heads of state.

## Buddhist-Diem Clash Affects War In South Vietnam

### U.S. Official's Concern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (AP).—Assistant US Secretary of State Roger Hilsman said Tuesday there are signs that the buddhist-diem conflict in South Vietnam "is beginning to affect the war effort, and to benefit the communists."

At the same time, Mr. Hilsman, who handles Far Eastern affairs, said he believes People's Republic of China would hesitate to embark on a military aggression in the Far East in the face of West's power there.

Mr. Hilsman expressed his concern over the quarrel between the Saigon Government of President Ngo Dinh Diem and buddhist leaders in a Voice of America Radio interview.

"The Government of South Vietnam is an internal matter for the Vietnamese, and is none of our business," he said, but added:

"We are supporting the Viet Nameese in a battle against communist terrorism...we view this buddhist crisis with great concern precisely because we stand for freedom of religion, and also because it is bound to affect their war effort against our common enemy, the common enemy of all of us, the Viet Cong terrorists..."

"I think the Buddhist crisis, or the Buddhist problem, must be settled. It must be settled on amicable grounds between the buddhists and the Government...there are signs that it is beginning to affect the war effort, and to benefit the communists."

Mr. Hilsman said the strength of the non-communist powers in the Far East is adequate to deter or meet an aggression by China, "and we have the determination to use it if it was necessary," on other points, he said.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **STRANGERS WHEN WE MEET**, starring: Kirk Douglas, Kim Novak, Ernie Kovacs and Barbara Rush.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **LEGION OF HONOUR** with translation in Persian.

### BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WOLVES AND SHEEP** with translation in Persian.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **DANGEROUS WAVES**.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

International Club  
BIG "NAFFARS" BALL  
AUG. 15TH 8-30 P.M.

China's explosion of a nuclear device would have no effect on the balance of power, because an initial atomic explosion is a long distance from development of an effective capability to deliver a nuclear attack.

There is no question that South Korea's military ruler, Gen. Chung Hee Park intends to hold elections this fall, but the United States is distressed about "the unwarranted arrest of the former Premier," Gen. Song Yo Chan, an opponent of Gen. Park.

The political difficulties now being experienced in South Korea are in a sense to the credit of the Korean people, because they reflect the demands of the people for elections, and for Democratic Government.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED

### 25 Nominees From 22 Nations

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday, Aug. 14, (AP).—TWENTY-FIVE persons from 22 countries were announced Tuesday as candidates for the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

One of them was a woman, Mrs. Paul Bastid of France. She has served on the administrative tribunal that handles employers-employee disputes within the U.N. family of agencies.

Three of the candidates were Africans—a reflection of the fact that 32 of the 111 U.N. members now are African countries. Another was a former President of Paraguay, Raul Sapena Pastor. Two more were former Presidents of the U.N. General Assembly—Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, who served in 1951 and Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan, who headed the 1962 regular session and the 1963 special session. Zafrulla Khan is a former member of the court also.

Five judges for the 15-judge court are to be elected in the Assembly's session next fall, to begin nine-year terms next Feb. 6. To win, a candidate must get a majority of votes in the 11-nation Security Council and also in the 111-Nation Assembly.

Three of the five judges whose terms will expire are candidates for re-election. They are Picardo Alfaro of Panama, Vice President of the Court-Roberto Cordova of Mexico, and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice of Britain. Those not up for re-election are Jules Basdevant of France and Lucio Moreno Quintana of Argentina.

The candidates, in accordance with the statute of the Court, all were nominated by national legal groups of particular countries.

Their names appear on a list issued by U.N. Secretary-General U Thant.

Mrs. Bastid has been nominated by one national group, compared with 24 for another French candidate, Andre Gros.

Padilla Nervo has been nominated by 13 such groups, compared with one for Cordova.