

7-31-1963

Kabul Times (July 31, 1963, vol. 2, no. 128)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 31, 1963, vol. 2, no. 128)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 397.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/397>

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +32°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6-44 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-09 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 128

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1963 (ASAD 8, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

Sukarno Pledges To Work toward Malayan Unity

MANILA, July 31, (AP).—President Sukarno of Indonesia Tuesday night pledged to work towards Malayan unity.

"We will contribute everything we have to your efforts towards unity," Dr. Sukarno told President Diosdado Macapagal. "We will gladly contribute towards understanding between the peoples of the same racial stock, as the Filipinos and the Malaysians."

Dr. Sukarno made his first public announcement on Indonesia's attitude towards the three-nation summit meeting which formally opened Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Sukarno's pledge was made at a state dinner in his and Malaya's Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman's honour at the Malachang Palace.

Dr. Sukarno's remarks were the first indication that Indonesia was not bent on wrecking Malaysia, the federation that Malaya is determined to form by Aug. 31.

The Indonesian Leader dwelt at length on what he called Indonesia's "peoples greatest revolution" which "will take years and decades to accomplish."

Dr. Sukarno said his revolution was greater than the French, Soviet Union as well as the American revolution because he said it was "multi-complex."

He said the Indonesian revolution "recognizes mankind as one—whether black, white, yellow or any other colour."

In line with this policy Dr. Sukarno said Indonesia would contribute "with every thing we have" towards Philippine efforts to achieve unity among the peoples of Malayan stock.

Dr. Sukarno's remarks were made in reply to a toast by President Macapagal and after the Tunku had spoken.

He called President Macapagal a great leader in Southeast Asia and referred to the Philippine President several times as "my friend Diosdado."

He said President Macapagal had called him a great leader twice on Tuesday. "It is not true I am not a great man, without my people I am nothing Dr. Sukarno said."

He added "if I have accomplished something, it is because of my people. I am here as an emissary of my people."

While appealing to his two guests for unity, President Macapagal said "I will do my modest part in our common efforts."

He said if his two guests were to pool their resources together, then the three Malayan nations "would be crowned with glory."

President Macapagal jokingly said the Tunku wanted to teach him golf. Then turning to Dr. Sukarno, President Macapagal hesitated, then said Dr. Sukarno "is so good at so many activities? Both Dr. Sukarno and the Tunku laughed at this remark."

President Macapagal, still joking, said the Tunku had told him he should be careful with his health "because we are not going to be president for life." This reference to Dr. Sukarno invoked laughter among the Tunku, Sukarno and the guests.

Tunku Abdul Rahman said that the aim of Malaya "is to bring the Malaya races together in happy

AFGHANISTAN READY TO SIGN TEST BAN AGREEMENT PREMIER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

KABUL, July 31.—Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in a press conference this morning said that Afghanistan was ready to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty initiated in Moscow by representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain last Thursday.

In his first regular press conference the Prime Minister explained Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policy to local and

foreign correspondents.

The Prime Minister said that while the agreement does not prohibit war and underground nuclear testing and similarly it does not prevent production and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, it is a positive step, since it eliminates the dangers of radio active fallout, reduces cold war tension and shows that agreement on important problems between big powers is not impossible.

He praised the realistic policy

of the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain and hoped that the accord would be the beginning of a series of agreements on other important and pressing problems such as the disarmament.

"Every country which does not possess nuclear weapons should join the pact," said the Prime Minister. "Afghanistan was ready to sign it" he added.

Details of the conference will be presented tomorrow.

Projects To Be Launched For Hazara Development Government Delegation Returns

KABUL, Wednesday, July 31.—

MR. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning and Dr. Keshawar, the Acting Minister of Agriculture together with the delegation and experts who had gone to Hazara Jat sometime ago returned to Kabul Monday night.

The delegation visited most of the thickly populated areas of the province conveying His Majesty's greetings and explaining Government's plans for the economic and social development of the country.

Mr. Aziz, at the end of his ten day visit to Hazara Jat is reported to have said that the province was considered to be the heart of the country and that the time had come for paying special attention toward its development. He said plans which are on hand in this connexion will be implemented gradually.

Mr. Keshawar, who studied the Province from the view point of agricultural development said the province as a whole was rich in water and therefore the possibilities of promoting agriculture and forestry were plenty.

At present, he said, there were few shade trees planted at various localities. The Minister said after carrying out a general survey in the area steps would be taken to promote forestry, grazing grounds and agriculture in general in accordance with a systematic programme. Similar steps would be taken to increase the province's livestock production, the Minister added.

Other members of the delegation also studied the Province from various angles such as education, industry, communications and social and economic affairs.

A Bakhtar reporter who accompanied the delegation said that throughout the trip the delegation was received with enthusiasm and the people expressed their full co-operation in implementing the economic and social plans of the Government.

harmony."

He said that why Dr. Sukarno and he were in Manila.

The Tunku declared if the aim was not achieved immediately, it would be in a short while.

"We will do all we can," he said. "My prayers are that Mapi-lindo will come into being." He referred to the Mapi-lindo consultative system agreed to in principle at an earlier Manila meeting by the Foreign Ministers of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philip-pines.

(See also Page 2)

Farah Dignitaries Meet H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah

KABUL, July 31.—The dignitaries of Farah province accompanied by Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Chief Commissioner of the province, met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, at noon yesterday.

The Prince told the dignitaries he was happy to meet them and considered the exchange of views an effective means of solving problems and difficulties.

The Prince said assisting the week and the distressed was in keeping with our national traditions and the tenets of Islam adding that the Red Crescent society cannot achieve its noble and lofty ideal alone. The Society, needed the moral and material support of the people.

Fortunately, he said, the people have realized their social and national obligations. The coming into being of such sentiments and way of thinking gives rise to hope for a bright future to the Society.

Afterwards Mr. Mohammad Hussein and Mr. Baligh, assured His Royal Highness on behalf of others that they had fully understood the benevolent goals of the society and that they would do their best to help the society attain these goals.

They expressed the hope for the further development of the society under the guidance of His Majesty the King and direction of the Prince.

At the end Commissioner Aziz promised the co-operation of the people of Farah in strengthening the society adding that the people of Farah have donated two hundred and ten thousand afghanis to the society.

His Royal Highness expressed satisfaction at the humanitarian sentiments of the peoples of Farah.

Seminar For Education Inspectors Opened

KABUL, July 31.— Professor Mujaddidi, Chief of the Department of Inspection in the Ministry of Education, opened a seminar for inspectors at the library of the Ministry yesterday afternoon.

Professor Clarence Linton, Teacher College, Columbia University, will direct the three month long seminar once a week.

The main theme of discussions will be "the role of inspection in Afghanistan."

Specific items will include comparative study of fundamental problems which an inspector is liable to make; outlining the individual and collective requirements of inspectors if they are to carry out the wishes and reach the goals set forth by the Ministry of Education; compiling an operation manual for inspectors.

GEOLOGY EXPERT IN HERAT

HERAT, July 31.—Engineer Muzaffaruddin Yakoubi, Vice President of the Department of Geological Survey in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, with a photographic expert arrived in Herat Sunday to visit and carry out nomenclature work on different regions of Herat and Ghorat of which aerial photographs have already been taken.

Accompanied by the chief of the nomenclature units he visited certain parts and selected names for various places.

THREE N. POWERS PLEDGE TO CONTINUE WORK FOR DISARMAMENT TREATY GENEVA CONFERENCE RESUMED

GENEVA, Wednesday, July 31, (AP).—

THE Soviet Union, the United States and Britain pledged Tuesday to continue working toward a worldwide disarmament treaty. But there was no hint of agreement between them on the next step they should take following the Moscow accord on a partial nuclear test ban.

The three nations reported to the 17-Nation Disarmament Conference on their July 25 Moscow accord. The text of the accord was formally entered into the record as the conference resumed after a six-week's recess.

All delegates expressed satisfaction with the Moscow agreement and described it as a ray of hope for the future.

U.S. delegate Charles Stelle and British Minister of State Peter Thomas said the Western powers are "happy with the agreement to ban nuclear tests in space, in the atmosphere and under water, although they would have preferred a comprehensive treaty including a ban on underground tests."

Both Mr. Stelle and Mr. Thomas said their Governments will continue to work for an underground test ban, despite the continuing Soviet objections to on site inspection.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin said nothing about an underground test ban. He pressed instead for a non-aggression pact between the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw pact powers.

In discussing the future programme of the conference, Mr. Tsarapkin said the delegates found common ground only on one point:

Their determination to continue the long-stalled discussion of a general world disarmament treaty, with hope of progress in the spirit of the Moscow agree-

Governor Seraj Meets Prince Ahmad Shah

KABUL, July 31.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, the Governor of Kataghan province, met yesterday His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Red Crescent Society, and gave him the assurances of support and co-operation of the people of Kataghan in strengthening and developing the Society. The Prince expressed satisfaction and delight on the Governor's co-operation and the interest of the people of Kataghan in the Red Crescent Movement.

His Royal Highness then exchanged views with the Governor on matters related to the establishment of first aid centres and arrangements that will be taken to celebrate the centennial of the International Red Cross throughout the country.

KABUL TIMES
 Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
 AGENCY
 Editor-in-Chief
 Sabahuddin Kushkaki
 Editor
 S. Khalil
 Address:
 Joy Sheer-3,
 Kabul, Afghanistan.
 Telegraphic Address:
 "Times, Kabul".
 Telephones:
 2144 [Ext. 03,
 22851 [4, 5 and 6.
 Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
 Yearly Af. 250
 Half Yearly Af. 150
 Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN
 Yearly \$ 15
 Half Yearly \$ 8
 Quarterly \$ 5
 Subscription from abroad
 will be accepted by cheques
 of local currency at the official
 dollar exchange rate.
 Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES
 JULY 31, 1963

DE GAULLE'S LOGIC
 President de Gaulle of France, in one of his rare press conferences, has rejected the idea, as far as Europe is concerned, of a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw and NATO military alliances. He has also refused to join, at this stage of French nuclear development, the partial test ban treaty initiated in Moscow last Thursday. Thus the French leader has put his Anglo-American allies on the spot regarding their commitment to the Soviet Union that they will continue talks concerning a Moscow proposed non-Aggression pact between the two great military blocs in Europe. While the American and British representatives in Moscow announced that they will continue talks concerning such a pact in consultation with their allies, France, a key member in this alliance, has rejected the idea from the outset.

While it is encouraging to observe that France intends to make a proposal to the 18-power Disarmament conference which it had thus far boycotted, it has once again announced its intention of not joining the partial test ban treaty. General de Gaulle said that France, which is not far from developing its own nuclear arsenal, cannot halt its efforts now. Although it will take a considerable time for France to become a nuclear power of the same calibre as the Soviet Union and United States, indeed it would have been a great contribution to world peace and understanding if France also announced its adherence to the treaty. The logic of the French leader has been that a third power, other than the Soviet Union and United States, should also have a nuclear striking force, which he believes is essential for the protection of Europe in the face of rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States. He also thinks history has destined France to be that

(Contd. on page 4)

Moscow Accord Does Not Affect U.S. Multi-lateral Nuclear Force Rusk To Visit Soviet Capital To Sign Test Ban Treaty

Secretary of State Dean Rusk can predict with certainty that he will leave for Moscow Saturday further agreements if any, can be signed on the limited nuclear test ban on the foundation of this pact, unless Senators want one. Administration sources repeat this warning and stress that though Mr. Rusk is willing to continue Mr. Harriman's "exploratory talks" on the various suggestions Mr. Khrushchov made in a Kremlin speech July 19, the Secretary has no mandate from the allies to carry out negotiations. Mr. Rusk, "these sources added, is expected to stay in Moscow for three to five days. Some observers insist that it is not only a question of semantics. Any meaningful negotiations on an East-West non-aggression agreement and other proposals Mr. Khrushchov has made require full consultations with the allies and authorization from them. The consultations have just started, in Europe by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs William Tyler, who was with Mr. Harriman in Moscow and went from there to NATO's Paris headquarters, and the Secretary on his trip to Bonn and Rome this week, and simultaneously in Washington by Mr. Averell Harriman, who probably will go with Mr. Rusk as NATO Ambassadors yesterday and attend to his business as Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, informants said.

Mr. Rusk will carry with him a personal letter from President Kennedy to Premier Nikita Khrushchov. This message, it is understood, will be merely a confirmation of a letter the Soviet Leader sent to the Chief Executive through Mr. Harriman. Mr. Khrushchov's letter, high ranking sources said, expressed the Soviet Union's satisfaction on the treaty, the first one to emerge from 18 years of negotiations on the arms race, but it did not contain suggestions on further steps. President Kennedy's reply is expected to reciprocate Mr. Khrushchov's feelings, with no reference on what may follow. President Kennedy reporting to the nation last Friday on the Moscow pact, cautioned that "no one should expect a surprise attack.

TRIPARTITE SUMMIT ON MALAYSIA BEGINS IN MANILA TODAY

MANILA, July 31, (Reuter)—this had never been brought up in U.N. to "ascertain" sentiment on Borneo, but has not declared its position on the "referendum or assessment" dispute. The Philippines entered the Malaysia dispute as claimants to British north Borneo, but have found themselves cast by the other parties in a mediatory role.

U.N. Secretary General To Attend Moscow Test Ban Accord

NEW YORK, Wednesday, 31, (DPA).—The nuclear test ban treaty agreed upon between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will be signed in Moscow on August fifth in the presence of United Nations Secretary General U Thant, it was announced here today. U Thant has accepted invitations from the three governments concerned, United Nations headquarters said. The treaty will be signed by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, British Foreign Secretary Lord Home and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Several other countries are expected to sign the treaty together with the original parties to the

AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah*, in its editorial, welcomed the agreement signed between the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet government for surveying the north from an irrigation and hydro-electric production point of view. We, said the editorial, have a lot to do in the field of agricultural development and soil fertility. The living standard of our people will rise only when maximum use is made of our natural resources.

Afghanistan as a whole, the editorial continued, is rich in natural resources. The exploitation of these resources, however, requires advanced detailed and comprehensive studies. For instance, Afghanistan desires to utilize the water in the Kokcha River. First there must be an estimate of the quantity of electricity that can be produced and how many acres of land can be irrigated. Another thing, what kind of soil exist there? All these questions have to be answered first before any effective project can be launched. In conclusion the editorial considered the signing of an agreement for surveying the north a very useful step in promoting the country's agriculture and economy. The editorial also thanked the Soviet Union for its economic and technical assistances during the first five-year plan, and also during the second Plan.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried a report on the automobile repair shops in the capital. The report introduces one of the busiest of fifty-five shops, each repairing a particular part of the vehicles, such as the self-starter and the dynamo, the body, the engine and etc.

The report after describing the way these shops operate and the fact that none of the people working in them have had any academic training, complained about the sort of irregular and at times unreasonable prices charged by the shops. It suggested that the concerned authorities should draft regulations in regards to the various services an automobile may require.

A note from Khalifa Lala, asking for strict measures to be adopted against washing and bathing in the Kabul River was also published in yesterday's *Anis*. The water being continually spoiled by people throwing refuse and misusing the river bed, it is unhealthy and dangerous for children and grown ups to bathe in such water, warned the note.

A sportsman's complaint about the inadequate arrangements that are being made in training athletes and sportsmen to take part in the Jeshan celebrations was also published in yesterday's *Anis*.

A note to this effect said less than one month remains before Jeshan, but the selected team from the Kabul players has not been formed yet. This is too short a period to expect players to practice enough that would guarantee their success, or at least make them able to finish the games in a draw. May the concerned authorities kindly see that no further time is wasted.

Radio Kabul Programme

WEDNESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
 On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.
Second English Programme:
 3-30-4 p.m.
 On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
 6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.
 News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:

5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

KABUL—HERAT
 Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50
ARRIVALS:
 HERAT—KABUL
 Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30

KABUL—KARACHI
 Dep. 9-00 Arr. 15-50
 KABUL—BEIRUT
 Dep. 12-00

IRANIAN AIRLINES
 TEHRAN—KABUL
 Dep. 5 a.m. Arr. 12-00 noon
 KABUL—TEHRAN
 Dep. 1-00 p.m. Arr. 18-15

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
 Police 20607-21122
 Traffic 20159-24041
 Ariana Booking Office
 Airport 24731-24732
 22816

Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.
 Afghan Phone No. 22919.
 Iqbal Phone No. 22734.
 Inayet Phone No. 20960.
 Nazami Phone No. 22593.



Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz the Minister of Planning pictured among a group of Hazara people in Hazara Jat.

A History Of Industrial Development In Afghanistan

The first factory in Afghanistan was built in 1887. It was located in Kabul and was divided into three sections consisting of a mint for the coining of money, an ammunition production division, and a workshop. A wool factory was built some years later. Both factories were established by the Government mainly for its own requirements. Afghanistan was at that time an extremely difficult to start any industry. These first factories were, therefore, not followed by any further industrialization for many years to come.

The lack of roads made the exploitation of natural resources difficult, especially in the Northern part of the country where most of the raw materials, as well as the coal deposits, are located. This situation improved in 1932 when the road was opened from Kabul through the Hindukush to the North. Among other things, this made possible the exploitation of the coal mines.

At about the same time, the Bank-e Milli was established as the first bank in Afghanistan (1933), thus facilitating private investments which up to that time had played no role in industry. From the start the bank was partly financed by the Government, but later became wholly privately owned. The Bank-e Milli was given certain concessions and monopoly rights in the field of foreign trade such as the imports of petroleum, sugar, motor, vehicles, and the export of cotton and wool.

In return it was obliged to promote and finance Afghan industry. This resulted in the building of several factories during the next

Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney



Deep Diving Vessels Planned By U.S. Navy

PART II
 The Navy disclosed that it has in mind three types of deep-dive vehicles, they are:
 1. One designed for cruising along the continental shelf, able to dive to approximately one mile and cruise slowly for 2 to 10 hours.
 2. Another intended to dive to nearly four miles and able to cruise slowly for as much as a day.

Two of these are to be required for research prior to 1970 with two more thereafter, the report said.
 3. A third type intended for "deep trench" investigations at depths down to some 25,000 feet or nearly seven miles.
 The report brought out that the Navy already is sponsoring development of a vehicle closely resembling type 1.
 This is the ALVIN, a two-man submersible capable of diving to 1,000 feet, to be operated by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

A Navy spokesman told a reporter this vehicle, under construction by the General Mills Co., is expected to be completed by the end of the year.
 The report also related that the Navy is considering for use in its research programme the ALUMINAUT, a three-man submersible capable of 80-mile cruises at 15,000-foot depths.
 This craft—close to the requirements for type 2—is already under construction by the Electric Boat Co. of General Dynamics, supported by the Reynolds Metal Co. construction is expected to be completed next spring.

As for the type 3 vehicle the spokesman said: "This has not yet gone beyond the 'hope' stage. No plans regarding design and construction are on paper. But, if such a vessel is not developed within a decade, I'd be very much surprised."

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 31.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank **Buying Rates In Afghani**
 Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
 Af. 140 per Pound Sterling.
 Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.
 Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc.
 Af. 10.1214 per French Franc.
 Af. 7.50 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
 Af. 7.40 per Indian Rupee (Cheque)
 Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
 Af. 6.55 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:
 Af. 50.68 per U.S. Dollar
 Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling
 Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark
 Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc
 Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc
 Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
 Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cash)
 Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
 Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Education Directors Meet In Ministry Of Education

KABUL, July 31.—Yesterday's session of the meeting of provincial directors of education was held at the college of education. The session which was opened by Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University, was presided over by Dr. Mohammad Rasool Taraki, President of the Institute of Education.

Dr. Taraki explained the progresses made by the Institute with the co-operation of the Columbia University team and introduced the foreign and local members of the Institute to the audience.

Dr. Anwari answered questions by the directors on the latest plans launch by the university and the possibilities of its greater co-operation with the provinces.

Similarly Dr. Hamblen and Dr. Polley spoke about the past and future programmes of education in Afghanistan. They said that with the establishment of the College of Education the co-operation of the Columbia team will further increase.

Afterward Dr. Mohammad Siddik Dean of the College asked the directors to debate over the draft programme of the college for the next four years, which is published in a pamphlet, and suggest amendments as they think appropriate taking into consideration the specific requirements of their respective provinces.

Another item says the directors visited the audio-visual centre of the Institute of Education yesterday afternoon.

During the visit the directors expressed hope that the centre may train one teacher from each province in audio-visual education.

NEW KINDERGARTEN OPENED



Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis inaugurated a new kindergarten within the framework of Rabla-i-Balkhi girls school yesterday.

A function was held on this occasion which was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Khatoal; wives of some Cabinet Ministers and high ranking government officials; Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister and some members of the Ministry of Education; Professor Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University; principals of various middle and high schools for girls and wives of some of the members of Diplomatic Corps.

In a brief statement on the occasion, Dr. Seraj, President

of the Health Department in the Ministry of Education, said the kindergarten was established primarily for the benefit of those teachers who worked at the school.

He added that the Ministry of Education had been able to establish four such kindergartens so far.

At present only thirty children were enrolled at the kindergarten where there is ample amenities for this number.

He thanked the wives of foreign diplomats who helped organizing the new kindergarten.

Picture shows Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis cutting the ribbon.

Home News In Brief

Shaker Attends Philology Conference

KABUL, July 31.—Mr. Nour Ahmad Shaker, Chief of the Department of Philology in the College of Letters and Mr. Mohammad Kabir Sarwari a member of the Department left Kabul for Yugoslavia yesterday to attend, at the invitation of Elono University, an international conference on Philology to be held at the Yugoslav city of Dvornik. The conference which will last for fifteen days will study the system of meanings in various cultures. It will be attended by representatives of fifteen countries. Afghan representatives will forward a report on the activities of the institute on Pakhtu and Persian languages.

COURTESY CALL

KABUL, July 31.—Mr. Arthur James De La Mare, the British Ambassador at the court of Kabul paid a courtesy call on Mr. Majrooh yesterday morning.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **ONCE MORE WITH FEELING**, starring: Yul Brynner and Kay Kendall.

KABUL CINEMA:

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

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ME CHUP RAHUNGI**, starring: Mina Kumari and Sanildut.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BURMA ROAD**, starring: Ashok Kumar, Kum Kum and Sheikh Mukhtar.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB AUGUST, BALL

August 1st 8-30 p.m.

China To Ask Worldwide Summit To Consider Nuclear Arms Destruction Statement Condemns Moscow Accord As "A Big Fraud"

TOKYO, Wednesday, July 31, (AP).—

THE Chinese Government last night called for a world summit conference to work for the prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons.

The Chinese statement also called the recent agreement initiated by the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain on a partial test ban treaty "a big fraud to fool the people of the world."

The Peking statement said "a conference of the Government Heads of all the countries of the world shall be convened to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

Peking also called on all world nations, both nuclear and non-nuclear, to declare that they will prohibit and destroy nuclear weapons completely, thoroughly, totally and resolutely.

"In order to fulfil the above understandings step by step," People's Republic of China demanded to:

1. "Dismantle all military bases, including nuclear bases, on foreign soil, and withdraw from abroad all nuclear weapons, and their means of delivery."
2. "Establish a nuclear weapon-free zone of the Asian and Pacific region, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan—a nuclear weapon-free zone of Central Europe—a nuclear weapon-free zone of Africa—and a nuclear weapon-free zone of Latin America."
3. "Refrain from exporting and importing in any form nuclear weapons and technical data for their manufacture."
4. "Cease all nuclear tests, including underground nuclear tests."

China suggested Government Heads of all nations confer but did not suggest a date or meeting place for the conference.

"The Chinese Government and people are deeply convinced that nuclear weapons can be prohibited, nuclear war can be prevented and world peace can be preserved," the statement said.

About the Moscow accord the

Chinese statement, according to Reuter, said:

"The people of the world demand a genuine peace. This treaty provides them with a fake peace."

The treaty completely divorced the ending of nuclear tests from the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, and legalised the continued manufacture, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons by the three nuclear powers, the statement added.

This runs counter to disarmament, it said.

"The people of the world demand the complete cessation of nuclear tests—this treaty leaves out the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, an omission which is particularly advantageous for the further development of nuclear weapons by U.S. imperialism," the Chinese Government statement said.

"The people of the world demand the elimination of the threat of nuclear war—this treaty actually strengthens the position of nuclear powers for nuclear blackmail and increases the danger of imperialism launching a nuclear war and a world war, it added.

"If this fraud is not exposed, it can do even greater harm. It is unthinkable for the Chinese Government to be a party to this dirty fraud."

The statement said that a partial test ban prevented all threatened peace-loving countries, including China from increasing their defence capacity, so that the U.S. may be "more unbridled in threatening and blackmailing these countries," the statement said.

S. AFRICA ALSO EXPELLED FROM AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

ECOSOC ANNOUNCES DECISION

GENEVA, Wednesday, July 31, (Reuter).—

THE United Nations Economic and Social Council on Tuesday ruled that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council decides otherwise. An Argentinian resolution to this effect was passed by six votes with two against and 10 abstentions.

The resolution said "the Economic and Social Council:

1. Decides to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of the Republic of South Africa.

2. Decides that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy."

The voting was as follows:

For the Argentinian resolution: Argentina, Columbia, the United States, Australia, Austria and Italy.

Against: The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Japan, Senegal, Ethiopia, France and El Salvador and Britain.

Ambassador Jonathan Bingham of the United States, explaining his country's vote, said the reso-

lution was "a formal recognition of the plain fact that there is a basic incompatibility between the Republic of South Africa and the other African States" he said this was caused by South Africa's current racial policies which made "any co-operation between them in the Economic Commission for Africa impossible so long as these racial policies are maintained."

DE GAULLE'S LOGIC

(Contd. from page 2)

power. But this philosophy certainly brushes away the other viewpoint, view—which is urgently required and should be adopted in this nuclear age in which we live—that an end should come to atomic testings, the contamination of atmosphere with radioactive debris and armament race, not just for any political reason but from a purely humanitarian standpoint.

Jirga Resolves To Continue Struggle For National Cause

KABUL, July 31.—A report from Tira, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga was held at Malik Toti Village which was attended by tribal leaders, chieftain and a number of dignitaries from Afridi Tribe. After hearing a number of speeches the jirga expressed deep anxiety over the critical situation in Pakhtunistan and demanded from the Government of Pakistan to release immediately all Pakhtunistani political prisoners and to refrain from interfering in the affairs of Independent Pakhtunistan. The jirga affirmed the absolute determination of the people of Pakhtunistan to continue their struggle for the attainment of their national rights unabated.

Assembly Members Arrive In Hawaii

HONOLULU, July 1.—The five member Afghan parliamentary delegation arrived in Honolulu for a two day visit en route home from a tour of the United States.

The delegation headed by Dr. Abdul Zahir, arrived in Hawaii from San Francisco Sunday. They visited a pineapple cannery, the East-West centre at the University of Hawaii and attended an official state reception at the governor's mansion.

Afghanistan's flag flew over the mansion Monday in honour of the visitors.