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Kabul Times (August 1, 1963, vol. 2, no. 129)

Bakhtar News Agency

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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; Panir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 124

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

PRICE AF. 1

PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON NEW CONSTITUTION ALMOST COMPLETED Dr. Yousuf Tells Newsmen Pakistan Should Heed Pakhtunistan's Demands

KABUL, Thursday, August 1.—

In his first regular Press Conference on Wednesday, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, declared that Afghanistan was ready to sign the partial nuclear test ban agreement initiated by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain at Moscow last Thursday.

The Prime Minister stated that while the Moscow accord has not removed the threat of nuclear war and does not prevent underground tests, yet 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.

The Prime Minister praised the realistic policy of the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain and hoped that this agreement would be the beginning of a series of agreements on other important and pressing problems such as general disarmament.

The Prime Minister added that even the non-nuclear countries should join the pact. Afghanistan is ready to sign it.

Relations with Pakistan

Replying to a question regarding relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the solution of the Pakhtunistan problem, the Prime Minister said Afghanistan hoped that with the resumption of diplomatic, consular and trade relations and the favourable atmosphere which has emerged in relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, a venue for settling the one and only political difference between the two countries over the question of Pakhtunistan would also be found.

He said: "Afghanistan has always supported the policy of amicable settlement of disputes, and we hope that Pakistan would welcome this policy and agree to the settlement of the Pakhtunistan issue in accordance with the wishes of its leaders and people."

The Prime Minister added: "Afghanistan and Pakistan, in addition to common religious ties, have maintained close cultural and economic relations for centuries, and if the Pakhtunistan problem, which is the one and only point-at-issue between these two Moslem countries, is solved, there is great hope for relations between the two countries to develop satisfactorily."

The Prime Minister went on to say: "We have always been of the opinion that diplomatic and trade relations between us and Pakistan should be kept separate from the issue of Pakhtunistan. The Pakhtunistan issue is a fact, which becomes clearer as the time passes. Military operations by Pakistan in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan and the imprisonment of Pakhtun nationalists in Occupied Pakhtunistan as well as the statements made and criticism voiced by the opposition parties against the Government of Pakistan are in themselves a proof of the freedom movement carried on by the people of Pakhtunistan."

We hope that the Government

of Pakistan would make a realistic reappraisal of its present policy and open the way for an agreement with the leaders and people of Pakhtunistan", the Prime Minister said.

Referring to Afghanistan's foreign policy, the Prime Minister said: "As I had stated early when the new Government was established, Afghanistan's foreign policy, based upon the interests of the country taking into account Afghanistan's geographical position, the wishes of its people and its traditional conduct, has not undergone any alteration with the change of Government. The new Government, too, follows the same policy of neutrality, non-alignment with foreign pacts and friendship with all peoples and nations of the world. This positive and honest approach by Afghanistan, about which certain suspicions and misinterpretations had existed earlier, has gained, with the passage of time, the confidence and respect of all countries concerned."

Referring to the idea of forming regional confederations, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf declared that the idea of forming political Unions has failed to yield positive results even in the case of

(Contd. on page 4)



H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah (centre) pictured with Provincial Directors of Education.

Royal Audience Marshal Shah Wali Returns To Kabul Prince Ahmad Shah Meets Directors Of Education

Kabul August 1.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to Mr. John Steeves, American Ambassador at the Court of Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Red Crescent Gives 1,000 Pounds To Skopje Victims

KABUL, August 1.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has donated a sum of one thousand sterling pounds for the relief of victims of the recent earthquake at Skopje in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Mohammad Murid, Advisor to the Afghan Red Crescent, presented a cheque for this amount to the First Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Kabul this afternoon.

While delivering the cheque, Mr. Mohammad Murid expressed once again the deep sympathy of the Afghan Red Crescent on this tragic event.

The Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy also expressed his appreciation of the assistance given and sympathy shown by the Afghan Red Crescent.

KABUL, August 1.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, who had gone to Paris for medical treatment on June 22nd, returned home this morning.

He was received at the airport by H.R.H. Prince Ahmad Shah and other princes, H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad Daoud, H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad Naim and other members of the Royal Family, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister, the Minister of Court Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials, heads of the Diplomatic Corps and some dignitaries of the capital.

On alighting from the plane His Royal Highness accepted a guard of honour and then shook hands with those who were present to welcome him.

The Marshal was accompanied on this trip by Sardar Abdul Wali.

According to an earlier report His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, arrived in Tehran on Tuesday while enroute to Kabul.

His Royal Highness was received at the airport by Mr. Abbas Aram, the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He dined with His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran last night.

KABUL, August 1.—The Provincial directors of education accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education, met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah at noon yesterday.

The Prince gave explanations regarding the Society's development plans. His Royal Highness said now that the Red Crescent Society is at the threshold of new changes the role of the Ministries of Education, Public Health and Press and Information was all the more important in fulfilling the goals set forth by this humanitarian organization.

The great task of educationalists, said the Prince, is to create a spirit of co-operation and philanthropy among the students so that they may grow up as responsible men for the service of their country and fellow human beings.

His Royal Highness asked for close contact of the directors with the Red Crescent Headquarters and said the application of the provision of the guide book for the Junior Red Crescent which will be published soon and placed at the disposal of the provincial Red-Crescent Centres is a good way of promoting the cause of the Society by the educationalists.

Afterward Dr. Mohammad Anas said the establishment of Junior Red Crescent organizations is a noble idea and is another method of social training for the country's youth.

He gave the assurances of the co-operation of the Ministry of Education in furthering the Red Crescent ideals.

HIS MAJESTY GREETSWISS PRESIDENT

KABUL, August 1.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to the President of the Swiss Confederation Paul Chaudet congratulating him on Switzerland's National Day.

Assembly Members Leave For Home

HONOLULU, August 1.—The five-man Afghan Parliamentary Delegation left Honolulu, of Hawaii, for Kabul yesterday after an 18-day official tour of the United States of America.

During their stay in the United States, they met prominent public figures and visited certain cities in the country.

WARD FOUND GUILTY ON 2 CHARGES: LIVING ON IMMORAL EARNINGS

LONDON, August 1, (AP).—An old Bailey Jury convicted Dr. Stephen Ward on two vice charges Wednesday night while the playboy lay in a coma at a London hospital suffering from an overdose of drugs.

After 4½ hours of deliberation, the Jury of 17 men and one woman pronounced Dr. Ward guilty of living on the immoral earnings of prostitutes.

Dr. Ward's legal team announced immediately that he would appeal.

The prosecution said it would bring another, unspecified charge against him at the next court session, which opens September 10.

The defendant is a central figure in the John Profumo—Christine Keeler-Vevgeny Ivanov-Lord Astor—affair. The repercussions still are being felt in the social and political life of Britain.

Doctors slowly gained ground in their battle to keep Dr. Ward alive.

He was found unconscious Wednesday morning only a short time before he was to appear in court. Justice Sir Archie Marshall sent the case to the jury, but once the verdict was in, he halted further proceedings.

Specifically, Dr. Ward, 50, was convicted of living on the sex-for-sale activities of Miss Keeler, 21, and Mandy Rice-Davis, an 18-year old blonde.

He was acquitted on these charges:

Of inciting Miss Keeler to procure a girl, then under 21, identified only as "Miss R," to have sexual intercourse with himself.

Of attempting to procure another under-age girl, "Miss X", to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a third person.

Of living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution during the period between Jan. 1 and June 8 this year.

Dr. Ward's absence from the courtroom presented Justice Marshall with a legal problem for which there was little precedent.

The Judge explained to the court:

"I propose to await the news that Stephen Ward is physically ready to appear in court."

"You will be informed, of course, of that date and I propose to come back whenever that is the position. I shall have to deal with him then and hear pleas of mitigation."

James Burge, one of Ward's lawyers, said he had no objection to the procedure outlined by the Judge.

Prosecutor Mervyn Griffith-Jones said there was a question of a further indictment against Ward and asked whether he might apply to have this go over into the court's next session September 10.

The Judge agreed and said he was not prepared to act on another indictment at this stage.

The old Bailey jury had wrestled with the legal complexities of a case described as one of the most publicized and sordid in recent British history.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 1, 1963

Afghanistan And Test Ban

The announcement by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, that Afghanistan was ready to sign the test ban treaty initiated by the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain in Moscow last Thursday, is in accordance with basic aims of Afghan foreign policy, among which a ban on nuclear testing is included. The agreement reached by the three big nuclear powers, as pointed out by the Prime Minister, does not prohibit war nor underground nuclear testing and, similarly, does not prevent production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless it eliminates the danger of fallout, reduces cold war tension and indicates that agreement on important problems between big powers is not impossible. Certainly our position in this matter has always been a complete ban on all forms of testing, including underground tests. We continue to hope that negotiations for an agreement banning underground tests will progress with zeal and sincerity, and the major powers concerned will refrain from such tests even though an agreement has not been reached. Because we believe that the favourable atmosphere prevailing now should be exploited for the solution of other problems between the East and the West, notably the issue of general and complete disarmament, and to continue this favourable atmosphere, underground tests should not be conducted.

Nuclear testing, and whether there should be a treaty prohibiting it should not be judged purely on political grounds. For the continuation of such tests has become directly connected with the issue of survival of mankind, giving the problem a humanitarian aspect.

Afghan representatives in various international bodies though a partial one, is a positive step toward such goals; and armament and nuclear tests, we hope it will be the beginning of a new era in international relations.

TEXT OF DR. ZIYAE'S SPEECH THE LANGUAGE BEFORE EDUCATION DIRECTORS AT A GLANCE

The First Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University took into consideration the development of education at all levels; in other words the First Plan was designed not only to promote literacy among the masses, but also to train students for higher and vocational education so as to provide technical personnel, on Middle, Secondary and high levels, for industry, agriculture, administration and commerce etc.

It is evident that both aspects of this programme were important because literacy imparted by developing elementary-school education, is not an end in itself; South-East Asia, the percentage of children between the ages of 7 and 13 should form 20 per cent of vocational and Middle schools of the population, the above-mentioned calculations would amount to 12.6 per cent before the First Plan and 15.7 per cent at the end of an elementary level because of it. The ratio of this percentage these are corollaries to general age in the case of vocational education and secondary education realization and assimilation of forces working towards this aim. The 185 primary schools opened during the First Plan made the attainment of these twin goals possible and paved the way for progress during the Second Plan. The request of people to enrol in schools has also been met to a certain extent. It is, therefore, apparent that if the number of children of school-age in Afghanistan, calculated at 15 per cent by the German and UN teams of experts in the Ministry of Planning, were taken into consideration and Afghanistan's population were estimated at 13,000,000 before the First Plan and pose are in certain cases beyond

Call On Nations Not To Send Arms To Portugal To Be Used For Repression SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION

The United Nations Security Council on Wednesday approved a resolution deprecating Portugal's handling of its African territories.

The vote was eight in favour, none opposing and three abstentions—France, Britain, United States.

The original resolution, submitted by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines, was modified in the direction of more moderate wording by Venezuelan amendments.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson told the Council that the United States abstained primarily because it believed the resolution was not drafted in language or form that would be likely to promote harmonious achievement of the end that all Council members seek, although the Venezuelan amendments had improved the resolution.

We believe that it is possible for mankind to achieve its greatest dream of all times through general and complete disarmament, with effective and trustworthy controls. It is also our desire to see all nations concern themselves with cessation of tests, complete disarmament, and the status of mankind.

The test ban agreement though a partial one, is a positive step toward such goals; and armament and nuclear tests, we hope it will be the beginning of a new era in international relations.

Mr. Stevenson told correspondents, however, that he was not planning any further negotiations with Mr. Nogueira for the time being. He added he had no

the present resources of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University. This has been done with a view to the meeting, as far as possible the need for technical personnel on various levels during the Second Five-Year Plan.

An analysis of the statistical data available concerning secondary education in the country shows that while the number of primary-school children would increase from 211,603 to 287,705 or by only 35 per cent during these five years, the number of those in secondary schools increased from 13,819 to 31,840 or by 130 per cent. During the same period from 18,432 to 210 per cent, and of institutions of higher learning from 1,987 to 4,401 or by 121 per cent.

The rate of increase described above if applied to primary education and provided the total number of children of school-age were calculated at the rate of 15 per cent of the population, and the population of Afghanistan in 1966 were estimated at 14,647,000, then the ratio of enrollment of children between the ages of 7 and 13, inclusive of all schools run privately and other official agencies, would increase to 27 per cent. If the number of children between the ages 7-13 were calculated at 20 per cent of the population in that case this percentage would increase from 15.7 to 20 per cent.

It is for this reason that the Ministry of Education and Kabul University are devoting more attention to the development of secondary, vocational and higher education on a larger scale; in fact the targets set for this purpose are in certain cases beyond

the present resources of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University. This has been done with a view to the meeting, as far as possible the need for technical personnel on various levels during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Mr. Stevenson emphasized that knowledge whether the Portuguese Foreign Minister would visit Washington before his departure for Lisbon.

Later on Wednesday the Security Council opened its debate on the African complaint against Portugal and will continue to do so. He asked the other states to show similar restraint.

U.S. abstention met with general African criticism in the United Nations for it was the first time that the United States sided with the so-called colonial powers—France and Britain—in voting while all other U.S. allies like Norway joined in the affirmative vote.

Foreign Minister Kerefa Smart of Sierra Leone said he hoped the absence of the United States did not represent a "final choice" of this country between Africa and Portugal and added that only "support and assistance it may provide in the future will remove doubts."

Liberian Ambassador Nathan Barnes added, the African group felt that the United States could recoup with the African countries only if it could achieve a change in the Portuguese attitude by diplomatic pressure on Lisbon. "This would then justify U.S. abstention on the resolution on Wednesday."

U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had a meeting with Portuguese Foreign Minister Franco Nogueira immediately "after the vote."

Mr. Stevenson told correspondents, however, that he was not planning any further negotiations with Mr. Nogueira for the time being. He added he had no

Late last night, 130 hours after disaster struck, rescuers heard faint sounds from underneath the debris.

Heavy digging earthmoving equipment employed to clear the rubble was stopped immediately, and French rescue experts went to work with special apparatus capable of registering sound from a depth of about eight metres.

One expert who participated in rescue work in Agadir, Morocco, three years ago, confirmed that sound had been that sounded like feet scratching against rubble. Signals were sent down toward the source of the sound but no reply was received so far.

Soldiers were ordered to remove the debris by hand and try to clear a rescue channel.

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Yesterday's Islah, in its editorial, discussed the importance of communication in every day life. Communication is an important facet of modern living. The frequency of communication is a direct measure of economic and social activities in a town or a city.

Telephone, perhaps, as the most important means of communication have not been developed as desired, and people are facing difficulties in this regard.

Since the need for communication facilities is constantly increasing, it is the duty of the Ministry of Communications to meet this need and expand communication facilities, specially the telephone.

For this purpose the Ministry has taken steps to improve communication by telephone, not only in the capital but also in the provinces. The telephone, and telegraph and postal services in various sections of the country are to be introduced or improved. With the completion of the present telephone network in the country problems of inter-provincial communication will be solved.

But, the editorial continued, attention should also be directed to the problem of solving the telephone communications in the capital. The population of Kabul is increasing rapidly and the city limits are expanding. Every house does not have a telephone, and there are no public telephone facilities in the city. Therefore, a considerable number of people are faced with difficulty, specially in cases of emergency.

In conclusion the editorial suggests that the Ministry of Communications should make arrangements for the installation of public telephones in various parts of the city to overcome this urgent difficulty.

Mr. Ghulam Hazrat Koshan, in an article published in yesterday's Islah, suggested that the Ministry of Education should establish a society to facilitate permanent contact between the parents of school students and educational authorities.

Yesterday's Anis, in its editorial, welcomed the Prime Minister's decision to hold regular press conferences. It said from time to time certain questions arise in the mind of the public about the stand of the government on various issues, as also in regard to its day-to-day activities. It is only through holding such press conferences that these questions may be answered satisfactorily. It will also make it possible for the press to play its role as a link between the government and the people. The paper also carried a group photograph of pressmen with the Premier during yesterday's press conference.

Anis also published an interview with the former UAR ambassador, Abu Shady, at the Court of Kabul, who left for Cairo this morning. He is quoted as saying that he found the people of Afghanistan, sincere, hard working and intelligent. "The progress witnessed by me during my six years in your country would have been difficult to achieve in any country," Mr. Abu Shady is quoted as saying.

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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

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

KABUL—MAZAR
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:
MAZAR—KABUL
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 14-00

KARACHI—KABUL
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 14-25

SATURDAY

DEPARTURES:

KABUL—KANDAHAR
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00

KABUL—DELHI
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL—BEIRUT
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35

KABUL—MAZAR
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:
MAZAR—KABUL
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00

INDIAN AIRLINES
DELHI—AMRITSAR—KABUL:
Arr. Kabul 12-45 p.m.

Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.
Mir Wais Phone No. 20583.
Barai Phone No. 20523.
Ansari Phone No. 20520.
Watan Phone No. 21026.
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829.

FRIDAY

Watan Phone No. 21026.
Parsa Phone No. 24222.
Maiwand Phone No. 20580.
Naway Phone No. 20587.



Handicraft work by Zarghona Girls School.

STUDENTS HANDICRAFT AND ART EXHIBITION NOW AT NEJAT COLLEGE

The arts and crafts exhibition of school students of Afghanistan, which is now being held at Nejat Junior College, should be of immense interest to those who are in any way connected with the educational system.

The exhibition was formally opened Monday by Prime Minister Yousuf, and will continue for one week. The exhibition is open each day from 2-6 p.m.

Sixty-five central and provincial schools from twenty-two provinces are participating in the exhibition, where literary thousands of examples of student art and craft are on display. The exhibits were produced entirely by school students during regular scheduled art and craft classes, and include hundreds of examples from the first through the twelfth class, such as sculpture, painting, calligraphy, woodcarving, basket-weaving, bookmaking and binding, dollmaking and various other toy construction, and hundreds of other examples of student art and handicraft too numerous to mention—such as a small record player that works and a chair built inside a bottle.

The weaving and needlework of the girl students, especially at the 4-6 class level, is of a quality that will compare favorably with the work of students of the same level anywhere. The embroidery of the upper grades was excellent and the wide variety indicates advanced development in creative ability. The specimens of tablecloth and scarf embroidery is very near professional quality.

Another aspect of the exhibition which is impressive is the apparent lack of selection of the specimens. This is a good indication that no attempt has been made to choose only the best examples for exhibition. Such a lack of selection is not entirely inadequate since it leaves to the interested public to judge whether or not specimens have merit. It also provides those less talented students an equal opportunity to display their work—which they are certainly entitled.

By our correspondent

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Fine arts by the Students of the

Schools of Arts.

USEFUL NOISE

Of all the factors affecting man's senses, sound seems to be the strongest. Sharp, "unpleasant" sounds act oppressively on man's mental condition, irritate his nervous system, and cause him fatigue quickly. Monotonous noise makes him sleepy. On the other hand, there are sounds which have a wholesome effect on the human organisms. It certainly gives you pleasure to hear tree leaves rustle in a light breeze or water splash against stones. Natural sounds are as vital for man as green trees and the blue sky over his head. Unfortunately, little has been done to study their effect on man scientifically.

What may be called initial steps in this field were made some time ago at the Moscow University. The work included the measurement of the so-called spectrum of noise—the frequency and strength of the various oscillations making up natural noise.

The records included the rustle of leaves on poplars, lime-trees and birch-trees, the noise of water flowing over a dam on a small river and of a heavy rain striking at the ground, and the thundering of the breakers on the seashore. The records were analysed for their spectra in the Acoustics Laboratory of the Moscow University.

As has been found out, the main component of any natural sound has a frequency of about a thousand cycles per second. This frequency corresponds to the maximum sensitivity of the human ear. It is very likely that the sensitivity in this frequency band is the result of man's adaptation to the natural environment. In turn, it is this adaptation that accounts for the pleasant feeling of quietness and balance brought about in man by many natural sounds.

Free Exchange

Rates At Da

Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, August 1.—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. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.7923 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc

Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee (cash)

Jirga Resolves To Assist People Of Dir State

KABUL, August 1.—A report from Jandol, Northern Pakhtunistan, says that a large Jirga was held on July 18th at Mayar village in which divines, prominent personalities, deputies and tribesmen from Barwa, Moonda, Miskini and other villages in the area took part.

The Jirga decided unanimously to continue assistance to their brothers in Dir State and adjoining areas and carry on by all possible means the struggle for Pakhtunistan's freedom.

The Jirga urged the Government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners without delay and expressed deep concern over the deteriorating health of Pakhtunistani leaders and nationalist volunteers.



A group photo of the Afghan women's delegation with a welcoming group at the airport.

PRIME MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

(Contd. from page 1)

countries possessing more favourable and plausible conditions, such as Western Europe and the Arab countries. He added that as far as Afghanistan is concerned, it has been repeatedly explained that since its proponents describe such Federations to be for common defensive purposes and because Afghanistan, with its neutral and peaceful policy does not find itself threatened from any quarter, therefore it does not feel any necessity to join such Unions.

Replying to another question concerning Sino-Afghan talks on the formal delimitation of the border between the two countries, the Prime Minister stated that these discussions are continuing in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and it is hoped that the representatives of the two countries would complete the text of the boundary-treaty and initial it in a day or two.

He disclosed that the treaty will be signed in Peking and a member of the Afghan Cabinet will visit the capital of the People's Republic of China for this purpose.

The Prime Minister added that demarcation of the boundary-line will be undertaken next year under favourable weather conditions.

While dealing with domestic matters, the Prime Minister, replying to a question, said that preliminary studies on the Constitution are almost complete and the next step will be the drafting of the new Constitution, which, after another scrutiny by law-specialists, especially those who have experience of preparing the Constitution of Eastern countries, to obtain whom arrangements are being made through the United Nations, will be placed before a larger Commission with eventual submission to the Loya-Jirga (Grand Assembly).

The Prime Minister said that the Government is now trying to establish a Committee to formulate electoral laws.

In reply to another question regarding the formation of political parties, the Prime Minister stated that the existence of political parties is essential for a democratic government, but, as previously explained, he is opposed to many parties because in the light of the experience by others, such an arrangement would lead to anarchy. He declared that the two-Party system is the most favourable one for Afghanistan.

The Prime Minister said that legal permission and the essential immunities are prerequisites for the creation of such Parties.

A Committee, he said, will be established to draft a law governing political Parties; similarly, it is necessary to obtain information and gain experience in this

regard, for which competent bodies should study party-establishments in various countries.

Unity of Views

The Prime Minister pointed out: "What we need today is unity of views not confusion of thought". This is essential, he said, if we are to achieve a real democracy. The people should rest assured that the Government is working for their welfare and we should endeavour to utilise all enlightened elements to form a united front for the creation of real democracy in the country.

Answering a question concerning visits by teams of Cabinet Ministers to the provinces, the Prime Minister said that such visits by high-level missions to the provinces, made in accordance with His Majesty the King's wishes, are a part of the Government's programme. It is designed to enable the authorities to discover, on the spot, present conditions in the region and also to get directly acquainted with the needs and desires of the people.

Referring to the recent high-level missions to Pakhtia and Hazarajat, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said that such visits not only help in establishing direct contact with the people, but also prove effective for preparing development plans for those regions which are not included in the Second Development Plan of the country. A similar mission, he said, will be sent to Badakhshan.

The Prime Minister disclosed that a Conference of Provincial Governors and Chief Commissioners will be held at Kabul in the near future to discuss problems of general and social character as well as developments in the various parts of the country. This conference, he said, will be open to the Press so that the people themselves should know whether every provincial Governor has realized the problems peculiar to his area and how far can represent the interests of the people of his province?

The Prime Minister also endorsed the idea of calling meetings of representatives of different ministries in the provinces on the pattern of the annual meetings of directors of education held in the capital.

The Prime Minister, answering another question, said that the Government intended to review the administrative structure in accordance with administrative needs, the geographical position and economic conditions. This task, he added, was begun by the previous government and would now be continued and expanded.

It will be endeavoured to organize administrative units as such so that the officials could deal easily with their duties. The establishment of a Department of Planning in the Ministry of In-

terior, he said, is for this very reason.

Farming Problems

Replying to a question about the welfare of farming community and also the subject of land-ownership in Afghanistan, the Prime Minister said that he believed the rural development projects are the best means of improving the condition of farmers. He declared that although the question of estates in Afghanistan is not as important and acute as in other countries situated in this region, and the number of large estates is limited and restricted to certain regions, yet effective measures, through legal channels, will be adopted to protect the rights and interests of the farmers.

Similarly the large landholders will be encouraged to introduce modern and mechanized agriculture in their estates; this will mitigate the hardships of small farmers and improve their position. The landowners, the Prime Minister said, will pay land-revenue and taxes under the scheme of the settlement of arable lands, but land reforms, as practised in other countries, do not form a part of the Government's plans.

Housing Problems

Answering a question asked by the correspondent of weekly Pamir regarding the housing problem in Kabul, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf said this subject of providing houses is certainly of prime importance in Kabul as the capital of the country to cope with which a comprehensive plan covering all future needs of Kabul city has been drawn up with the help of Afghanistan's friendly neighbour, the Soviet Union.

The 25-year plan includes, in certain newly-built sections, small zones equipped with all essential facilities needed by the residents, and the buildings will be constructed of durable material and modern style in the form of apartments by the prefabricated houses manufacturing factory. Yet to solve the immediate problem faced by people of limited means it is considered necessary to provide, aside from this long-term plan, a number of suburban annexes to Kabul containing cheap buildings constructed of ordinary materials and in accordance with a well-prepared and regulated plan.

Concluding his Press conference, the Prime Minister drew the attention of pressmen to their onerous duty of communicating the views and news of the Government's activities to the public and the latter's wishes and needs to the Government.

He also expressed his appreciation of the commendable manner in which the Press has discharged this important and delicate duty after the recent changes.

Afghan Women Delegation Returns From USSR And Poland Trip

KABUL, August 1.—The Afghan Women's Delegation, which had gone to Moscow on June 23rd to participate in the World Congress of Women, returned to Kabul yesterday morning. The delegation saw a number of women's organizations in the Soviet union and visited Poland on the invitation of the Polish Women's Association.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR BORNEO & SARAWAK Manila Summit Agrees U.N. Must Assess Whether People Want To Join Malaysia

MANILA, Thursday, August 1, (AP).—INDONESIA, Malaya and the Philippines agreed Wednesday at their summit meeting that the United Nations should do something about assessing whether the people of North Borneo and Sarwak want to join the Malaysia Federation.

Just what the World Body will be asked to do in order to end the dispute over Malaysia that has shaken Southeast Asia, remained in doubt. There were reports the question was still being hotly debated by the delegations.

However, Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said the Indonesia's President Sukarno and the Philippines' President Diosdado Macapagal, had agreed to ask U.N. Secretary-General U Thant to "ascertain the wishes" of the people in whatever may he thought proper.

"Whatever he decides will be binding on us," Tunku Rahman said, "we cannot struggle out of it."

The Tunku added that "the main obstacle of the conference has been overcome."

But Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Lopez told newsmen later the conference had still not made up its mind on whether to suggest U Thant how to assess the Malaysia feeling or whether to leave the question to his discretion. He said a decision on this was expected Thursday.

Other sources indicated the Tunku was a bit hasty in declaring the question settled.

The Indonesians were not available for comment.

Both Mr. Lopez and Mr. Ghazalie Shafie, Malaya's top negotiator, said a three-hour Foreign Ministers session Wednesday afternoon discussed details of the Manila agreement. "We considered how to implement them," Mr. Ghazalia said.

He reported that all three parties had their say on their Malaysia positions but there were no angry clashes. "We've made very good progress," he said.

However, neither he nor Mr. Lopez would explain how the conference could possibly "approve and accept" the Foreign Ministers' recommendations and only then launch into a debate on



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film; **GOOD COMPANIONS**, starring: Erk Portaman.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-15 and 8-15 p.m. Indian film; **ME CHUP RAHUNGI**, starring: Mina Kumari and Sanil Dutt.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 4-30 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **ME CHUP RAHUNGI**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Indian film; **BURMA ROAD**, starring: Ashok Kumar, Kum Kum and Sheikh Mukhtar.

Reception To Celebrate Chinese Army Day

KABUL, August 1.—On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army of China, a reception was held by Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul last evening.

The reception was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; some Cabinet members; high ranking Afghan military and civil officials; members of Diplomatic Corps and newspaper representatives.

what they really meant and how they should be implemented.

What was clear was that the three leaders had gone too far toward some sort of agreement to permit any of them to back out.

Approval of the report firmly committed each country to ask U Thant to step in. Dr. Sukarno, Tunku Rahman and President Macapagal made the commitment even more definite by immediately advising to the U.N. official of their decision.

There still appeared to be two possibilities other than giving U Thant a free hand on the matter.

Suleiman Presents Credentials

KABUL, August 1.—Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman, His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo who is at the same time Afghanistan's Minister Plenipotentiary in Lebanon presented, recently, his credentials to the Lebanese President Fuad Chehab.

Abu Shady Leaves For The UAR

KABUL, August 1.—Mr. Abu Shady, the UAR Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, whose term of office here has ended, left Kabul for the United Arab Republic by road via Torkham early this morning.