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Kabul Times (August 4, 1963, vol. 2, no. 131)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +34°C.
Minimum +17°C.
Sun sets today at 6:40 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:13 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. 131

KABUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1963 (ASAD 12, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVE FOR STATE VISIT TO FGR

KABUL, Sunday, Aug. 4.—

THEIR Majesties the King and the Queen left at 2 p.m. for a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on the invitation of His Excellency Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic.

Present at the Kabul International Airport to bid farewell to Their Majesties were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Princess Bilquis and other Princess, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, other members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Court, members of both Houses of Parliament Cabinet members, Generals of the Royal Army, the Mayor of Kabul, high ranking civil officials with their wives, dignitaries and Pakhtunistanis residing in the capital and Heads of the Diplomatic Corps.

Their Majesties arrived at the airport at 1:45 and bade farewell to those present.

Afghan national anthem was played and His Majesty accepted a guard of honour.

Members of Their Majesties' entourage include:

Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz, the Minister of Planning; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry; Professor Khalili His Majesty's Press advisor; Mr. Mohammad Ali, Chief of the Royal Protocol; Lieutenant Colonel Shah Wali; Dr. Abdul Fatah Najem; Mr. Mohammad Yousuf Samad, member of the Protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry; Mrs. Anisa Malikyar, the wife of Mr. Abdulah Malikyar, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; Dr. Mahboob Seraj and Colonel Abdul Shakoor.

A team of journalists and photographers have already left for the Federal Republic of Germany to cover Their Majesties' tour to that country.

An announcement from the Royal Protocol says that His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah His Majesty's eldest son will act as regent during His Majesty's visit to the Federal Republic.

Agricultural Bank To Supply Water Pumps To Katawaz

KABUL, Aug. 4.—The Government has plans on hand for the fertility of Katawaz. A number of water pumps will be distributed among the farmers in the area by the Agricultural Bank.

Mr. Mohammad Yaseen Mayel, President of the Bank said in an interview Saturday a number of deep wells have been dug in Katawaz for irrigation purposes and the water pumps needed will also be sent from Kabul in the near future.

He said that the pumps costs 45 thousand afghanis each for which the farmers will pay in instalments with a six per cent interest. He said the purpose of the Bank is not to make money but to help the country's fertility and verdure. Each of the machines can irrigate about 75 acres of land.

Meeting Discusses Role Of Education In Social Changes

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Scientific debates and the role of Education Ministry officials and teachers were items discussed at a meeting presided over by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education at the Ministry of Education's Club yesterday morning.

The meeting which lasted till 1 p.m. was attended by the Deputy Ministers and departmental heads of the Ministry of Education, Rector of Kabul University and Deans of various colleges.

They exchanged views on means of explaining to the students the latest social changes and the role of education in making the meaning of democracy understood.

At the end the Minister considered the holding of such meetings useful and decided to hold a similar meeting after one month.

Abu Shady Expresses Appreciation For Brotherly Sentiment Of Afghans

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Abu Shady, the UAR Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, whose term of office has ended, has sent a message through the Ministry of Press and Information on crossing the border expressing appreciation for the brotherly sentiments of the Government of Afghanistan towards the people of UAR and has wished for the progress and prosperity of the Afghan nation.

India Has Not Asked U.S. For Anti-Aircraft Missiles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. (Reuters).—The State Department said on Saturday that India had never requested the U.S. to supply it with anti-aircraft missiles.

The official spokesman, Mr. Robert McCloskey, was commenting on a report from New Delhi that India's bid for such missiles had been rejected by the United States and that the Soviet Union had now agreed to supply them.

"The United States has received many requests for military items from the Government of India", Mr. McCloskey said.

"A number of these have been in the air defence field, including radar, which it has been announced we have agreed to provide."

Ziar Collects Material For Linguistic Atlas

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Mojawar Ahmad Ziar, a member of the Institute of Philology at the College of Letters, who had gone to Pakhtia Province to collect material for preparing a linguistic atlas returned to Kabul yesterday.

He said he travelled about various parts of Pakhtia including Khost, Chamkani, Jani Khail, Mangal, Jaji, Sayed Karam, Urgoon, Gomel, Zurmat and Jadrar for almost two months studying different Pakhtu dialects.

He said he had arranged a considerable number of dialects in the form of phonetic alphabet for the use of the Institute of Philology. Photographs and maps relating to philological research had also been taken, he said.

AFGHANISTAN BANK STARTS CONFERENCE

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A conference was held at D'Afghanistan Bank in which Mohammad Aman Vice President of the Bank spoke on monetary policies. Mr. Sharifi, the Bank's secretary also spoke about the duties of a central bank. The bank holds such conferences every month to discuss monetary affairs.

The conference was attended by Bank officials and officials of a number of other banks together with students from various colleges.

DR. WARD'S LIFE ENDS: "I'M SORRY TO DISAPPOINT THE VULTURES", SAYS SUICIDE NOTE

LONDON, Aug. 4. (AP).—Dr. Court.

Stephen Ward's bizarre life ended on Saturday and the playboy who started the Profumo scandal left a suicide note saying:

"I'm sorry to disappoint the vultures." Ward died in a flower-banked room of St. Stephen's hospital, where he was brought unconscious on Wednesday suffering from a massive overdose of drugs.

The 50-year-old osteopath, artist and self-described "connoisseur of love making" swallowed pills some time during the previous night. His note said he had given up hope of acquittal on vice charges at the Old Bailey.

Next day the trial went into its final hours without him, and the jury convicted him as he had feared.

He never regained consciousness to hear of the verdict, which could have brought him two prison terms of seven years each. Officials marked the sensational file closed with this notation: "Died, Aug. 3. Justice Archie Marshall never got a chance to pass sentence."

Ward was convicted of living off the earnings of the two most notorious call girls of the Profumo case: Christine Keeler, 21, and

Marilyn (Mandy) Rice-Davies, 18. He introduced the red-haired Miss Keeler to John Profumo, and Profumo had to resign as War Minister in disgrace when the scandal came out.

Secluded at the home of a girl friend, Miss Keeler burst into tears when she heard of the death of the man she said held a strange influence over her life. She refused to talk to anyone.

It was Ward who pressed for a full examination of the Profumo case, fearful, as he said, that the gossip would ruin his reputation.

Premier Meets Soviet Delegation



Mr. Averianov, the head and members of the Soviet delegation to the talks concerning the amendment of certain projects of the 1961 agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on the Second Plan, met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday morning.

Mr. Yafatali, the Deputy Mi-

nister of Planning the head and other members of the Afghan delegation to the talks were also present on the occasion. Similarly the Charge d' Affaires of Soviet Embassy attended the meeting.

In the picture Mr. Averianov is on the left and Mr. Yafatali on the right.

FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE PREVAILED IN AFGHAN-CHINA TALKS Communique On Boundary Talks Between Afghanistan And China

KABUL, Sunday, Aug. 4.—

IN a joint press communique issued here and in Peking after initialling the border treaty between Afghanistan and People's Republic of China it has been said that "a very friendly and cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks," on formally delimiting the border between two countries, the text of the communique said.

"In pursuance of the press communique issued on March 2, 1963 by the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan, the Delegations of the two countries for boundary negotiations held talks in Kabul from June 17 to August 1, 1963 on the question of the formal delimitation of the boundary existing between the two countries."

Participating in the talks on the Afghan side were: Chief Delegate Sardar Zalmay Mohammad Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and United Nations Department of the Foreign Ministry; Members of Delegation Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of Afghan Air Authority; Amir Ahmed, Chief

of Afghan Institute of Cartography; Ghulam Rasoul, Mohammed Rafiq Assifi and Ghulam Ghaus Waziri.

"On the Chinese side were: Chief Delegate Hao Ting, Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan; Delegate Cheng Chih-ping, Deputy Director of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Advisors Ma Hsu-sheng, Liu Hai-ming and Yao Ching-an."

"During the course of the talks, the two delegations first reached agreement on procedural matters for the talks, and then checked the maps showing the boundary line exchanged between the two parties in advance and reached an agreed understanding on the position and alignment of the boundary line between the two countries, and after that they reached a unanimous agreement on the draft of the Boundary Treaty and decided to separately forward the draft to their respective governments for examination and appointment of representatives for signature on behalf of the two countries."

"A very friendly and cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks. The two parties were greatly pleased at the speedy and satisfactory accomplishment of the talks of boundary negotiations through friendly consultation."

"During the stay of the Chinese Delegation in Afghanistan, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, the King of Afghanistan, gave an audience to Chinese Chief Delegate Ambassador Hao Ting and Delegate Cheng Chih-ping. Dr. Mohammed Yousuf, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, also received them. The Chinese Delegation also visited places of interest."

(Contd. from page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 4, 1963

Initiating The Border Treaty

The draft of the border treaty which was initiated here between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China last Thursday illustrates the extent of amicable and friendly ties that now exist between our two countries.

As it was predicted when the talks began, negotiations concerning the first phase of the border treaty were conducted in cordial atmosphere, and on the basis of goodwill, which characterized relations between Afghanistan and China. We are positive that other phases of the negotiations concerning the treaty will also be concluded in the same atmosphere as the first phase. The signing of the treaty will take place in Peking, and an Afghan minister is expected to go to Peking to sign it on behalf of Afghanistan. The third phase of the agreement concerning the treaty is the actual demarcation of the border line, which will probably take place some time next year, when favourable weather conditions permit.

As it was stated in the press communiqué released... the purpose of the talks was to mutually delimit the border between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China. There was no problem in so far as the actual position of the borderline is concerned. The border between the countries is termed as a border of "peace and friendship", in that communiqué.

Now that the treaty has been initiated, we interpret this as another milestone in the development of friendly and neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and China. Our two nations have maintained excellent relations throughout many centuries. In the past years the scope and extent of contacts between the two nations have been widened. It is correct and appropriate to say that relations between Afghanistan and China are developing in a logical and satisfactory manner.

We are sure that in the future also, this same spirit will be the guide-line for relations between us. It has been a tradition

A DIRECT LINK

The new system by the government to send high level delegations to provinces to establish direct contacts between responsible and high ranking officials and the public should, at this stage of our national and social development, when communication between the two groups could take place in a relatively easier manner help the government in adopting more realistic steps.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in his press conference last Wednesday said that government decisions should not be made in the dark. But rather it is the duty of the government to find out what are the feelings of the people, who are going to be affected by such decision.

In Complex Society
Of course it should be remembered that as the society becomes more complex, such contacts will also become very difficult and the executives have to rely on other methods for discovering the public opinion concerning decisions which they are going to make. However, in our society this is an issue for the future and right now I think that the programme incorporated in the policy of the government to establish a direct link between high government officials and the public is a very wise one and it is quite probable that it will render good result.

Two delegations have already conducted such an assignment. And as the Prime Minister indicated in his press conference, the results obtained from these visits are already impressive and noteworthy.

What the government intends to do through this programme is not to rely completely on the views and opinion of groups who stand between the public and the government. It will be entirely incorrect to say that views expressed by these groups do not represent the interest of the community; but, unfortunately, experience has shown that they have not necessarily

By: WAKIBEEN

sarily represented the genuine aspirations of the public. Now that the government has embarked on a new system, it is the duty of the public to understand the value of this opportunity and make full and honest use of it.

Ambassadors of Goodwill
The Prime Minister has said time and again that government officials, no matter in what corner of the country they are, should know that they are there only to assist the people and make them believe that the government is to help them and promote their welfare. It is certainly our hope that in addition to establishing direct link between the public and those officials who outlines the policy and programmes of the government, a system should also be devised as the result of which government officials at all ranks should understand the real meaning of their assignments and will serve as ambassadors of goodwill. For it should be clearly understood that no matter how many findings about the wishes and conditions of the public, still, if government representatives employed permanently in each area, do not carry their responsibilities fully and with a complete sense of patriotism and devotion, it will be just hitting ones head against the wall.

Deeds of Officials
It is not only important not to rely wholly on the opinion of groups standing between the government and the public for adopting decisions concerning the public, but also it is essential to appoint responsible and devoted officials in each area so that they may be able to carry through the programmes devised by the government for the welfare of the public in the best manner. This is interest of the community; but, another basic problem which faces unfortunately, experience has shown that they have not necessarily

is not a simple job to overcome.

EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

These two ministerial replies show the extent of power concentrated in the hands of this man, who is known for his sympathies with Nazism. He has in fact accounts to render to no one except the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd. He is therefore all-powerful.

One can understand in these circumstances why Mr. Vorster keeps to himself the motives for his acts. It is certainly not, as he pretends, in the interest of the accuse-but to save face.

Yes, it is indeed difficult for the White nationalists to justify ideologically their struggle for a cause which in reality is nothing more than the safeguard of a system of privileges and oppression. They do it, however, by strategies which are almost conjuring tricks, founding their policies on the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church. This state of affairs made an African write in the columns of a Liberal newspaper: "It is only necessary to know how to reason to understand that Christianity is part of the plan to occupy this continent. Christianity has

ditional policy of Afghanistan to maintain friendly relations with all nations, specially neighbouring nations and those located in the general region as Afghanistan. An official agreement with China on a common border between the countries tries is the implementation of such a policy.

PART II
always been merely business". Happily, there are other Christians in South Africa to counter-balance this lamentable impression of a Christianity founded on interest and exploitation. The White Nationalist Party, supported by the Dutch Reformed Church, does not have the spirit of which Luthi speaks: indeed it has to spend 67% of its national budget on interior and exterior defence.

The Whites are afraid. Only a short time ago their fears were unjustified when non-violent Black leaders simply demanded justice in a multi-racial, democratic state-but it is justified now. The opposition leaders have been eliminated one after another, leaving eleven million oppressed Africans without a guide, an easy and tempting prey for Communism or radical Black nationalism.

These are eleven millions who have no choice left because all non-violent means of protest are in future to be labelled as sabotage. Violence? Many are against it, particularly the intellectuals, but these are being systematically reduced to silence. There remain only the masses, who have to suffer a dictatorial and racist government. But the patience of the African people will not be eternal, and the government has already taken advantage of it too much. A moderate African said to me recently: "What will I get from a massacre of the Whites? I want justice, not revenge. But one cannot

preach patience to people for ever, even though they themselves run the risk of becoming the first victims of their own violence once it is started. There comes a moment when one cannot reason any more. The Africans are near that moment now. South Africa is in the process of becoming a second Congo, and it will perhaps be worse than the first."

From Swiss Press Review

Italian President Ends Visit To West Germany

BONN, Germany, Aug. 4 (AP).—Italian President Antonio Segni ended three days of talks in the West German capital Saturday. The President who was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Attilio Piccioni, came from Munich where he had taken part in the unveiling of a chapel at Dachau, former site of a concentration camp, where Italian victims of Nazi persecution were commemorated.

During his stay in Bonn he conferred with West German President Heinrich Lübke and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, while Piccioni met Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder.

In a communiqué issued after all talks had ended, the leaders of both countries hailed the "excellent status of German-Italian

THE LANGUAGE

PRESS

AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial on the difficulties of marriage. It said a few days ago a report was published about a boy and a girl who wanted to get married contrary to the wishes of the girl's parents. The result was that they were sentenced to jail for one year and six months. If the case actually happened as reported, it requires attention by justice authorities, for it is not a crime to seek marriage. Marriage in its present form, said the editorial, is one of our fundamental social problems. The attitude of parents need readjustment, and financial difficulties must be solved for young people.

The editorial then suggested the following steps that should be taken to facilitate marriage:

1.—Marriage bureaus should be opened in each residential area, so that boys and girls may refer to these bureaus and make use of legal facilities.

2.—One of the banks, preferably the welfare branch of the national bank, should open a credit system through which young people could borrow money with little or no interest, payable in instalments over a long period.

3.—The employing offices should materially assist young persons wanting to get married.

4.—One of the organizations should become entrusted with the task of making arrangements for the marriage ceremonies to be performed at relatively inexpensive prices.

With the implementation of such things, as these, the editorial concluded, it is hoped that many of the present difficulties confronting marriages would be eliminated.

Yesterday's Islah, in its editorial, welcomed the idea of the government of summoning provincial governors and chief commissioners to the capital on an annual basis to exchange views on their respective problems, and also for a collective briefing on the government's development plans and projects.

This is a useful step said the editorial, because the governors and chief commissioners are involved with various branches of government's activities, such as the public works, education, public health agriculture and mines and industries. When they come to the capital, they have the opportunity to contact various ministers and discuss specific problems with them.

It is also a useful decision since various meetings will be opened to the press and the people in remote areas who will hear and read how government authorities are engaged for their well being and happiness.

It is hoped, concluded the editorial, that the first such conference would be held shortly after Mohammad Yousuf said in his press conference.

relations" and said the talks had been conducted in a spirit of "genuine friendship".

One of the points discussed was the question of contacts with Britain, as recently agreed upon in Brussels. "Both sides welcomed the attained agreement on regular political and economic contacts with Britain within the framework of the West European Union", the communiqué said.

Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

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

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00
Kandahar—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00
Beirut—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut
Dep. 11-30.

Important Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Airport 23318

Pharmacies

Rona 22537
Karte-Char 23929
Itefaq 22647



Mr. Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi (right) and Mr. Hao Ting initialling the border agreement. (story on page 1)

A Survey Of Public Health Departments In Afghanistan

In the First Five Year Plan the public health programme included the following main elements: (1) improvement and extension of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, and other medical facilities, (2) training of additional doctors, nurses, technicians, and other medical personnel, (3) control and ultimate eradication of malaria, (4) extension of inoculation against various contagious diseases, and (5) health education. Substantial progress has been achieved along these lines.

In planning our health programme two factors had to be considered. Firstly there are the real, and often urgent, health needs of the country which can only be assessed by those in charge of medical and health administration. In meeting these great emphasis must be given to preventing diseases, a principle acknowledged more and more through out the scientific worlds. Secondly some attention had to be paid to the demands of the people. As education and understanding among the population increase so do their demands, for the relief of suffering, leading to the creation of expensive curative services. It can be seen that the real health needs and the demands of the people may not be the same, but it is the duty of a health administration to meet the balance between these demands and the money available. Often there is a close relationship between prevention and cure. For example in tuberculosis and in leprosy the cure of a patient stops the spread of disease to the other people. Therefore, in planning the use of limited funds in curative services it may be necessary to give special consideration to the cure of those diseases of which the spread can be limited in this manner.

As the collection of statistics is only beginning in an organized manner in Afghanistan, it is not possible accurately to assess the health needs of the people, but it is known that infectious disease in general is very common. Intestinal diseases, tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera and leprosy are evident. Malaria and smallpox which are endemic continue to present problems, although there are now efficient control measures in hand which will greatly reduce their incidence. There is also no doubt a very high rate of infant mortality due to the infections to which they are subjected in their early years.

(i) Hospitals: During the Plan period the number of hospitals increased from 52 to 59 and the beds from 1,380 to 1,759. New hospitals were opened in Kabul, Girishk, Nangarhar, Pakhtia, Maimana, Ghourat, Oruzgan, Bamian, and Taloqan. This increase in hospitals could not have been exceeded in view of the shortages of nurses.

(ii) Maternity Hospitals: The Plan period saw an increase in maternity beds from 90 to 115. Further increase will no doubt be dependent on the extension of obstetric services in the provinces and country areas.

(iii) Maternity and Child Centres: In view of the wastage of child life priority has been given to the extension of maternal and child health services. There has been an increase of MCH Centres, bringing the total at the end of 1940 to 15.

(iv) Rural Health Clinics: During the First Five Year Plan there was a very creditable extension of rural health services effected by the departments of Rural Development and Health. A training unit for doctors, nurses, sanitarians, and others was successfully built up in Gulzar. Clinics were opened in Logar I, Logar II, Parwan, Khost, Ghazni, Nuristan and the Kunar Valley. In these clinics emphasis has so far been on curative medicine, sanitation and various inoculation programmes. Little has been achieved in the field of nursing as Afghanistan nursing services are not yet fully developed.

(v) Mobile Clinics: In a country of such difficult terrain as Afghanistan, it has been thought advisable to provide mobile clinics for the population to give some services to the people until permanent clinics cover the whole country. During the First Five Year Plan 8 such mobile clinics were provided.

(vi) Tuberculosis Hospitals and Clinics: During the Plan there was no increase in the number of beds provided for the treatment of tuberculosis.

(vii) Dental Clinics: Dental disease in the young probable does not constitute so serious a problem in Afghanistan as it does in European and North American countries, although there is known to be a high incidence of gingival disease in older people. During the Plan two new dental clinics were opened, one each in Jalalabad and Kataghan.

(viii) X-Ray Facilities: 23 further diagnostic X-ray machines were installed bringing the total number in Afghanistan to 31. The need for training of technicians operating these machines is felt more than before. Today there are 31 X-ray clinics in ten provinces while five years ago there were only eight of which six were in Kabul.

(ix) Laboratories: 5 new hospital laboratories in the public sector were opened and there was a big increase in the work done by the Central Public Health Laboratory in Kabul. This laboratory provided both clinical and public health services and also acts in an advisory and supervisory capacity to the laboratories in the provinces.

(x) Polyclinics: By the end of the First Five Year Plan there was a total of 68 polyclinics in Afghanistan, which consisted both of hospital and independent polyclinics. This figure, however, does not include maternity and child health service.

U.S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IN BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST, Aug. 4 (AP).—Agricultural Secretary Orville Freeman flew into this capital Saturday to start the first high-level U.S. official visit to Rumania since the end of World War II. During a two-day stopover Mr. Freeman is to visit collective farms and research institutions and meet with top communist officials.

He likely will be charged to help open American markets to Rumania, a nation sharply expanding trade with Western Europe.

As the Agenda indicates this Conference will discuss the most varied subjects. On a worldwide scale it will deal on one hand with questions of facilitation, and on the other, with the organization, development and promotion of tourism.

It is pleasing to note that at a time when the value of tourism is winning world recognition, a Conference should be called which will determine the role of tourism in the economic, cultural and social field, and which will recommend to Governments the measures they should adopt to co-ordinate tourism development and encourage commercial enterprise.

The primary consideration for the Conference is the question of facilitation (passports, visas, customs, monetary regulations, etc.) and where it will not be possible to abolish formalities altogether to work towards their relaxation. Since one of the essentials on which the future of tourism development depends, it would be useless to reinforce the infrastructure, to improve accommodation and conditions for reception of visitors, to augment transport facilities, or to engage in publicity campaigns, if foreign visitors were continually discouraged from visiting a country by the complexity and severity of its entry formalities.

Concerning questions of organization, development and promotion, the Conference must, in the first place, establish guiding lines and indicate a future programme along which the tourist industry should work. Above all, the internal tourist organization of each country requires that the Conference determines the role it must play. In particular it will be necessary for the Conference to recommend, for National Organizations, their field of authority, their responsibilities and that they recognise the need of allowing adequate means so that they may fulfil their duties. It very nature of the field in which they are effected.

UN CONFERENCE ON TOURISM

Press Communiqué

By
International Union Of Official Travel Organizations
Tourism, that complex activity which covers numerous aspects of production, will be, in August 1963, the subject of a world Conference convened by the United Nations on the initiative of IUOTO, International Union Of Official Travel Organizations.

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It is pleasing to note that at a time when the value of tourism is winning world recognition, a Conference should be called which will determine the role of tourism in the economic, cultural and social field, and which will recommend to Governments the measures they should adopt to co-ordinate tourism development and encourage commercial enterprise.

The primary consideration for the Conference is the question of facilitation (passports, visas, customs, monetary regulations, etc.) and where it will not be possible to abolish formalities altogether to work towards their relaxation. Since one of the essentials on which the future of tourism development depends, it would be useless to reinforce the infrastructure, to improve accommodation and conditions for reception of visitors, to augment transport facilities, or to engage in publicity campaigns, if foreign visitors were continually discouraged from visiting a country by the complexity and severity of its entry formalities.

Concerning questions of organization, development and promotion, the Conference must, in the first place, establish guiding lines and indicate a future programme along which the tourist industry should work. Above all, the internal tourist organization of each country requires that the Conference determines the role it must play. In particular it will be necessary for the Conference to recommend, for National Organizations, their field of authority, their responsibilities and that they recognise the need of allowing adequate means so that they may fulfil their duties. It very nature of the field in which they are effected.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, August 4.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank Buying Rates In Afghani:

At 50 per U.S. Dollar.
At 140 per Pound Sterling.
At 12.50 per Deutsche Mark.
At 11.8414 per Swiss Franc.
At 10.1214 per French Franc.
At 7.50 per Indian Rupee.

(cheque)
At 7.40 per Indian Rupee (Cheque)
At 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)
At 6.55 per Pakistani Rupee

TERMS CHINESE 'NT ON TEST BAN 'FABRICATION'

Chinese Leader Accused Trying To Hide Refusal To Sign Test Ban Accord

MOSCOW, Sunday, Aug. 3, (Tass).—

THE Soviet Government rejects the fabrications with regard to the foreign policy of the USSR contained in the July 31st statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

"The essence of the statement of the PRC Government does not consist at all in the radical programme which lists proposals that had long since been submitted by others but in the fact that in the given case they are trying to use this programme to cover up the refusal of the PRC Government to sign a nuclear test-ban treaty", says yesterday's statement of the Soviet Government.

The statement of the Soviet Government stresses that the PRC Government is trying to mislead the eyes of the people and the world by presenting the struggle for eliminating the nuclear danger, to which the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the leaders of China have shown to the whole world that their policy leads to the aggravation of international relations, to further stepping of the nuclear arms race, to still further expansion of its scope and scale. This position is tantamount to actual connivance with those who advocate world thermonuclear war, who are against the settlement of disputable international problems at a conference table.

The Soviet Government regards the statement of the PRC Government as an unprecedented, deeply regretful act.

This step of the PRC Government "is in gross contradiction with the general course of the Socialist States in the international arena." The position of the PRC Government "is contrary to the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence of states with different social system."

"The Chinese Government has not a single persuasive argument in favour of its negative attitude to the test-ban treaty. And, indeed, a Government cannot have such arguments if it builds its policy exclusively in the interests of peace and socialism, in the interests of the peoples."

Those who today oppose the prohibition of nuclear tests, whatever verbal contrivances they may resort to, show themselves to be opponents of the line of relaxing international tension and of undermining the forces of aggression and war, says the statement of the Soviet Government. "The test ban treaty can be objected to only by people who stand aside from the struggle of the peoples against nuclear war and who cover up with a flashy phrase about the most radical disarmament measures their lack of readiness or desire to achieve disarmament."

"Only disregard of the vital interests of the peoples who have long been demanding an end to nuclear testing could suggest such an interpretation of the aims and meaning of the treaty as the Chinese Government seeks to give in its statement."

"One cannot imagine a greater absurdity", says the Soviet statement concerning the contention of the PRC Government that the conclusions of the treaty has for its aim to "consolidate the nuclear monopoly" of three powers, and that the Soviet Union's participation in such a treaty is "capitulation to American imperialism."

The whole of this concept of the PRC Government "reeks of hopelessness and pessimism."

The conclusion of the treaty does not alter the present balance

of forces, declares the Soviet Government. "The Soviet Government would never have agreed to the conclusion of such a treaty had it placed us in an unequal position, had it given unilateral advantages to the other side."

The statement of the Soviet Government says: "a treaty banning nuclear tests, even if it is extended to underground tests, is, of course, only a partial measure, only a step in the direction of disarmament providing more favourable conditions for it."

"With the exception of the most outspoken enemies of peace in the camp of the imperialist powers, everybody admits that the reaching of an agreement to end nuclear testing creates more favourable prerequisites for progress in disarmament...but the PRC Government asserts the opposite. Thus, it follows, the whole world is in error and only the PRC Government alone knows what is true."

But who then is actually deceiving the peoples? Those who, having achieved the first real results, call for developing further the achieved success, for stepping up the efforts in the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, in the struggle for the solution of other important problems, or those who treat with disdain the efforts of the fighters for peace and their achievements and thus disorientate the peoples and sow disbelief in their ability to prevent war?"

"The Soviet Union will continue to steadfastly pursue a policy of peace and international friendship, to fight for general and complete disarmament, for a peaceful settlement of international issues, including those that bear on the security of Europe, for the triumph of the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence."

"No conjectures or attacks can change the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union charts by the great Lenin and further developed in the decisions of the twentieth and Twenty Second Congresses of our Party, in the CPSU Programme, and unanimously approved by the entire Soviet people, by the International Communist Movement."

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A report from Bajawar Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a clash took place between the Pakistani armed forces in Monda and a number of Salarzai nationalists recently which lasted for a few hours.

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Dr. Yousuf Meets Chinese Delegates



Mr. Hao Ting, the Chinese Ambassador at the Court of Kabul and head of the Chinese delegation to the Afghan-China boundary talks together with Mr. Cheng Chieh Ping, of the First Department for Asian Affairs in the Chinese Foreign Ministry and delegate to the talks met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad

Yousuf at Sadarat Palace yesterday morning.

Mr. Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi, Director General of International Relations and the United Nations Affairs in the Foreign Ministry and leader of the Afghan delegation to the Afghan-China boundary talks was also present on this occasion.

RESOLVED TO MAKE TEST BAN PACT TURNING POINT IN MANKIND'S AFFAIRS Rusk Arrives In Moscow

MOSCOW, Sunday, 4, (Reuter).—

MR. Dean Rusk and Lord Home arrived here by air on Saturday to sign the three-power partial nuclear test ban treaty on Monday, and for a general exploration of East-West relations.

Mr. Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, said: "We come here with a hope and a resolve to make the treaty a turning point in the affairs of mankind."

Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, arrived in warm sunshine about 20 minutes later, with Mr. Edward Heath, Deputy Foreign Minister.

He said that after the treaty is signed, "we hope to go on to other areas of agreement we have an English proverb that one swallow does not make a summer. But unless one swallow arrives we will never have a summer at all."

"One swallow has already arrived. We look forward to several days of good constructive work together."

Lord Home and Mr. Rusk are expected to confer together today and call on Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, on Monday morning. It is understood here that they will also meet Mr. Khrushchov before the signing fixed for 1330 GMT on Monday.

Mr. Rusk said at the airport that the United States was determined to follow up the ban on atmospheric, outer space and underwater testing with "other steps to ensure peace."

He told reporters during a stop-over at Copenhagen that he "may have definite proposals to make" during the Moscow talks.

Mr. Rusk and Lord Home are hoping to tackle here such questions as measures against surprise attack, non-dissemination of nuclear weapons and perhaps the freezing or reduction of national military budgets.

President Of Washington Post Company Dies Of Gunshot Wound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, (Reuter).—Mr. Philip Graham, 48-year-old President and Chief Executive officer of the Washington Post Company, died of a gunshot wound at his farm in Virginia on Saturday, the newspaper reported here.

No further details were immediately available.

Spaak Backs Non-Aggression Pact

BELGIUM, Aug. 4.—Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said Saturday a non-aggression pact could be concluded between NATO and the Warsaw Pact powers.

In any event, he said, a non-aggression pact was not indispensable as the United Nations Charter already banned war. He said, "I see this pact as the crowning of other measures on disarmament."

"We must not stop at the test ban treaty", he said. "We must do more."

Spaak said, in a television interview for Canada, that disarmament must be tackled step by step rather than by great plans, as suggested by France's President de Gaulle.

He said he was against the dissemination of nuclear weapons.

Social & Personal

KABUL, Aug. 4.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that Mrs. Steeves, Wife of the American Ambassador at the Court of Kabul was granted audience by Her Majesty the Queen at Gul Kana Palace last night.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Ahmad-Ul-Seraf Charge d'Affaires of the Saudi Arabian Embassy at the Court of Kabul held a reception in honor of Mr. Mohammad Hashim Maywandwal, Afghan Ambassador designate in Karachi at the Embassy yesterday evening. The function was attended by the Minister of Press and Information, Deputy Minister of Education, certain officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of Diplomatic Corps.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film; **WONDERFUL THINGS**, starring: Frankie Vaughan, Jermmy Spenser and Jackie Lane.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **BRIDE WITHOUT DOWRY** with translation in Persian.

BEZHAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEA-COAST HOLIDAY** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA

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

Dr. Ward Dies

(Contd. from page 1)

To the last, he professed to believe he was the victim of political revenge for opening up a Pandor's Box that shook the Conservative Government of Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan.

A charming dinner-table conversationalist who moved in high society and sketched Royalty, Ward also was an habitual of the sordid night life of London. By his own admission at his trial, he was a "thoroughly immoral man."

He went through the final days of his life snubbed by his noble friends, and he died a bitter man. In the final hours, he penned several notes and left them in the Chelsea apartment where he was staying with Noel Howard Jones, is not a question of imposing a too strict framework, but each country should realise that a co-ordination of tourist activities at a national level is required by the a young advertising man who testified in his defence.

A note to Jones was released by Jack Wheatley, Ward's lawyer. Unsigned, in three pages of spidery handwriting that became progressively illegible, it began:

"I'm sorry I had to do this here. It's really more than I can stand—the horror day after day at the court and in the streets—it's not only fear—it's a wish not to let them get me. I'd rather get myself."

He remembered to leave Jones his flashy white jaguar sports car—which Ward had used to pick up prostitutes—and even to tell Jones the transmission needed greasing. The note closed:

"I'm sorry to disappoint the vultures—I only hope this has done the job. Delay resuscitation as long as possible."

Jones said he first became alarmed shortly after 8 a.m. on Wednesday when the phone in the apartment rang and Ward failed to answer it. He called the doctor and Ward was sped a few blocks to St. Stephen's hospital.

For 79 hours Ward lay at the brink of death. Surgeons slit his windpipe so he could breathe more easily, and every breath was pumped in by a machine as pneumonia developed.

Flowers began to fill the room, many from well-wishers who had never known Ward but began to take pity on him.

Girl friends were barred from his room, but there was one strange: A prison warder waiting quietly for Ward to recover and return to the arms of the law.

Other notes came to light from other sources. To Barry O'Brien of the Sunday Telegraph Ward wrote: "After the (judge's) summing up I feel the day is lost. Ritual sacrifice is demanded and I cannot face it."