

11-17-1963

## Kabul Times (Nov. 17, 1963, vol. 2, no. 215)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY** Max +13°C.  
Minimum -1°C.  
Sun sets today at 4:57 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:31 a.m.  
**Tomorrow's Outlook:**  
Cloudy And Rain  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. NO. 215

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1963 (AQRAB 25, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## Confederation Suggested By Subandrio As Possible Answer To Malaysia Feud

**BANGKOK, November 17, (Reuter).—** A NEW Southeast Asian confederation has been proposed during high-level talks here as a possible solution to the Malaysia dispute, Philippines sources said here Saturday.

The suggestion is being discussed by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio, the Philippines Foreign Secretary, Mr. Salvador Lopez, the Thai Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman, and the Japanese Deputy Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Takeo Oda.

The four-nation talks follow this week's Colombo Plan Ministerial Conference at which Malaysia was represented by her Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak. He is now back in Kuala Lumpur but is understood to have been asked to send a representative back to Bangkok.

Mr. Lopez was to have returned home Sunday but has extended his stay until Monday for what he described as "very important consultations which were to continue Saturday and Sunday."

Authoritative Philippines sources said Malaysia would be welcomed to join the new Southeast Asian confederation, which would cover co-operation in the economic, political, security and cultural fields.

The confederation would be an expansion of both the present Association of Southeast Asia—a loose co-operative union of Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines—and "Maphilindo", a planned move to link Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia in a confederation. Both pre-date the establishment of Malaysia.

Principal efforts towards mediation in the Malaysia dispute have been made so far by Mr. Khoman and Mr. Oda, a former Japanese Ambassador to Djakarta and a member of the Japanese mission to the Colombo Plan Conference.

Mr. Oda leaves Sunday for Kuala Lumpur, where he is expected to have talks with the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.

In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian cabinet held an emergency meeting Saturday at which a decision was taken on restoration of diplomatic relations with the Philippines. Tun Razak said afterwards the decision did not, however, include Indonesia.

## Japanese Elected As Chairman Of FAO Conference In Rome

**ROME, Nov. 17, (Reuter).—**The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization conference on Saturday unanimously elected Dr. Khuroshi Nasu of Japan as its Chairman. Mr. Nasu, 75, is a former Ambassador to India and Nepal and now serves as advisor to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The F.A.O. conference adjourned until Monday when it will start its working sessions after listening to a lecture by President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika.

The conference agenda includes reconsidering the state of food and agriculture throughout the world, steps to raise and improve food production in the next two years, and the admission of eight new member states.

## Lecture Programme Opens In Perwan

**PERWAN, Nov. 17.—**Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, the Acting Chief Commissioner of Perwan Province opened on Nov. 14th the fortnightly programme of lectures on social guidance conducted by the Provincial Press Department in the auditorium of the Municipal Office at Charikar.

Mr. Ayoubi, the Provincial Director of Press and Information in a speech described the purpose of this programme. He said that ignorance and illiteracy were two of the most important problems of the day and that it was the duty of everyone, especially of the educated classes to work for their elimination.

Dr. Hamid in his opening speech said that under His Majesty the King's guidance, Afghanistan is rapidly moving toward real democracy and the Government is busily devising ways of improving social and economic conditions in the country. He urged the educated youth to associate themselves with the Government's activities and to serve their homeland as best as they can.

Dr. Hamid promised all possible co-operation with the Press Ministry in conducting such programmes.

The Mayor of Charikar also offered the Municipality's help in facilitating film shows and lectures in the area.

## Middle School In Nangarhar Converted To Community School

**JALALABAD, Nov. 17.—**The Middle School at Lower Sultanpore in Surkhrode District of Nangarhar Province has been converted into a Community School.

The provincial Director of Education, speaking on the occasion, said that the purpose of such schools is to establish close and direct contacts between the school and the community.

This, he added, would lead to social development and co-operation in the field of science, ethics, and civics. The ceremony was attended by provincial educational officials and the citizens of Surkhrode.

## No Smallpox In Next Five Years

### Meeting Debates Methods

**KABUL, Nov. 17.—**A meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. Hakeemi, Chief of Public Health Affairs in the Ministry of Public Health Saturday morning discussed ways and means of eradicating small-pox during the next five years; the meeting also discussed WHO aid available for this purpose.

The meeting dealt with the problem of expanding the Institute for manufacturing vaccines, means of testing and controlling liquid vaccine for smallpox, provision of training facilities abroad for a number of persons and procurement of anti-rabies vaccine.

It was decided that a plan for this purpose should be prepared and executed jointly by the Ministry of Public Health and WHO.

Those who attended the meeting included the Chief of the Institute of Public Health and certain officials and doctors of the Ministry of Public Health, Dr. Zahra, WHO Advisor on Communicable Diseases in South-East Asia, Dr. Tuli, WHO Representative in Kabul and Dr. Vichnikov, WHO Advisor on smallpox.

## U.S.S.R. Launches Another Satellite

**MOSCOW, Nov. 17, (AP).—**The Soviet Union Saturday launched its 22nd cosmos earth satellite, the Tass News Agency announced.

Tass said the cosmos-22 was equipped with scientific apparatus for studying outer space. All the equipment is functioning normally and telemetric data is being radioed to earth.

## Yale Professor Released By USSR Arrives In London

**LONDON, Nov. 17, (AP).—**Released by the Soviet Union as a result of U.S. Government insistence, American professor Frederick Barghoorn whom the Soviets had charged with spying flew into London Saturday on the way home to the United States.

The U.S. Embassy said he would arrive in New York by plane on Sunday. He is a professor at Yale University in New Haven.

U.S. Minister Lewis Jones said Barghoorn would make no public statement until he arrived in the United States.

"It's sure good to be out," he told U.S. officials who met him here then, he went into a private conference with them to relate for relay to President Kennedy the tale of his arrest in Soviet Union on Oct. 31.

It was President Kennedy's concern for Barghoorn that made the Soviet decide to release him. But they refused to back down from their charge—a charge denied by the President—that he spied on them during his visit to the Soviet

Union on a tourist visa. The Soviets claimed they had enough evidence to bring him to trial.

Barghoorn's expulsion came two days after President Kennedy warned at a news conference that the arrest might upset the Soviet-U.S. cultural programme extremely popular among the Soviet people.

The 52-year-old Yale Soviet affairs specialist avoided a crowd of newsmen and photographers who had gathered at the London Airport for his arrival on a British commercial jetline from Moscow.

He smiled occasionally but perspired nervously and obviously was shaken.

Among the U.S. officials who met him at the airport was an old friend, Edward Lamson, First Secretary of the Embassy in London.

Barghoorn talked with officials at the airport after getting off the plane, then drove into the city with them.

## OAU MINISTERS HEAR ALGERIA & MOROCCO ON THEIR BORDER FEUD

**ADDIS ABABA, November 17, (Reuter).—**THE African Foreign Ministers' conference here said Saturday night it had heard the viewpoints of the Moroccan and Algerian delegations on their frontier dispute, and both had given their views in "a cordial manner."

A communique issued after Saturday's closed-door session also said the conference was adjourned until Monday.

Earlier the Moroccan delegation had called for the settlement of the dispute without the "regrettable intervention" of foreign powers.

A document distributed by the delegation also referred to "those who hide themselves behind Algeria." The document did not name the powers. But Moroccan statements have alleged U.A.R. intervention on the Algerian side.

The document, which said King Hassan had spared "no effort nor any sacrifice" to remove the differences between the two countries, added that the Moroccan army had not tried to regain "all the territories which we have the right to recover."

Earlier Saturday the conference agreed to discuss the setting up of an ad hoc commission to determine which country was responsible for the "opening of hostilities."

Morocco's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ahmed Reda Guedira, told the foreign ministers that Algeria had violated the African Unity Charter.

He added, "a third country, another member state of the Organization of African Unity, which guides, counsels, assists and encourages this young state in its enterprise, has violated our Charter."

This country, he said, "has by its multiple and diverse interventions sought to maintain and generalise the conflict."

Mr. Reda Guedira said the Algerian attack on the border town of Figuig after the cease-fire was contrary to the letter and the spirit of the cease-fire agreement concluded at Bamako.

Immediately after the session the Algerian spokesman, Mr. Mohammed Yazid, called an important press conference to protest against the Moroccans' releasing the text of Mr. Reda Guedira's speech.

The Algerian Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, told the conference that "the problem of Moroccan aggression cannot be circumscribed to relations between Algeria and Morocco alone," according to conference sources.

## Officers Of Abortive Coups In S. Vietnam Return From Cambodia

**SAIGON, Nov. 17, (Reuter).—**Military officers who fled to Cambodia after taking part in two previous unsuccessful coups against President Ngo Dinh Diem Saturday met members of the military junta which finally overthrew Diem two weeks ago.

They were leaders of the abortive paratroopers coup of November 11, 1960, and an air force pilot who bombed the Presidential Palace on February 27, 1962.

They visited the Joint General Staff headquarters in Saigon on Saturday afternoon after having just returned from Cambodia.

They said they had tried to return here on November 3, but had been delayed owing to red tape.

## Brezhnev On State Visit In Iran

**TEHERAN, Nov. 17, (DPA).—**"The scientific progress of the Soviet Union and its enormous success in space research has always brought forth our highest respect and greatest wonder." His Majesty Shah Mohammed Reza of Iran said here Saturday at a banquet in honour of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

President Brezhnev arrived in Teheran Saturday on a seven-day state visit.

We Iranians are making efforts to build up our country for the welfare of the individual as well as the community as a whole, His Majesty the Shah added.

Iran's greatest desire was to retain her independence and individual and social freedom, the Shah said.

He welcomed the Moscow nuclear test-ban, and expressed the hope that co-operation between Iran and the Soviet Union in industry, economy, technology, and especially trade relations, could be increased considerably.

In his reply, the Soviet President assured the Shah that his country had no territorial or material claims on Iran.

His visit was to build up friendly relations between the two countries, as the Soviet Union had always considered the principle of co-existence as the only basis for orderly relations between governments with different social systems.

"The Soviet Union considered an independent, peace-loving, and progressive Iran a stabilizing factor in the world", President Brezhnev concluded.

President Kennedy was described as gratified Saturday at the release of Professor Barghoorn.

The State Department said no plans have yet been made for sending a U.S. cultural mission to Moscow.

The departure of the mission to negotiate a new cultural exchange programme with the Soviet Union was postponed earlier this week because of Barghoorn's arrest on spy charges.

President Kennedy's reaction to the professor's release was announced by Presidential Press Secretary Pierre at Cape Canaveral, Florida, where the President is inspecting aspects of the U.S. space programme.

**HONG KONG, Nov. 17.—**The Afghan Delegation for the signing of the Boundary Agreement between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, headed by Dr. Abdul Kayeum Minister of Interior arrived in Hong Kong Saturday.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 17, 1963

FRESH DIRECTIVES TO  
DISARM COMMITTEE

It is good that disarmament is receiving top priority in UN discussions and through efforts specially exerted by smaller nations, the world body has urged the 18-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference to resume negotiations with energy and determination.

The fact that the United Nations main Political Committee has adopted a back to Geneva resolution with "overwhelming majority" shows that the world wishes the "Moscow spirit" should not fade away. Under the Moscow agreement the three nuclear powers agreed on partial test ban treaty and at that time it was hoped that the accord will lead to a series of other understandings between the East and West specially in the field of disarmament. Truly that the Soviet-American accord on banning use of nuclear weapons in orbit, the agreement to establish direct communication link between Moscow and Washington and the reported agreement on peaceful uses of outer space by the Soviet Union and the United States are all encouraging.

There are circles that point out to issues such as the Auto-Bahn incident, the case of Soviet UN diplomats accused by the American government of espionage against U.S. and the case of an American professor accused by the Soviet Union of spying. These circles say that with such sore points in Soviet-American relations the Moscow spirit has given way to renewed tension. But we believe that this kind of thinking should not be encouraged. Facts are that both sides are interested to reduce world tension and reach understanding on their disputes. Although they should not happen in the first place, these incidents must not prevent the two sides to get away from seeking solution to basic international problems threatening world peace and the survival of mankind. Disarmament is the most urgent of these problems. The United Nations resolution passed on Friday illustrated this point.

Now that the United Nations has issued fresh directives to the Geneva committee on disarmament, it is hoped that the two big powers, would see that the resumed session yields fruitful and effective results. At the same time it is important to point out that while it is regrettable that France, who is included in the Committee, is not taking part in the talks, the People's Republic of China should also be included in the negotiations. For we think disarmament should be universal and without the participation of China such a universality could not be achieved.

UN CHARTER MUST BE READJUSTED  
TO COPE WITH PRESENT CONDITIONS  
DR. TABIBI'S SPEECH AT U.N.

After this explanation let me turn to the question of approach inhibited in all its forms. The item under consideration, Charter does not fully cover all in the view of my delegation, on types of threat or use of force. Important point has already been taken care of in the last Assembly, that being the priority, under resolution 1815, to be given to the consideration of the following principles:

(a) The principle that States shall refrain from international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

(b) The principle that States shall settle their international disputes in a peaceful manner in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

(c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter.

(d) The principle of sovereign equality of States.

These are indeed important principles based on Article 2 of the Charter. The codification of the first principle is not difficult because aggressive war has been condemned by the Charter and by humanity at large. Background materials could be found both in the Covenant of the League, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and finally in the Charter of the United Nations. Therefore, what is now this important principle in the light of the present day situation. Because of the armament race and huge stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, this principle must be formulated in order that the threat or use of force be prevented.

THE US PEACE CORPS: A SURVEY OF ITS  
FIRST TWO YEARS

By: SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR U. S. PEACE CORPS

Two years ago the United States Congress set forth three precise and clear goals for the Peace Corps: One—to provide to countries needing them qualified volunteers who would help the peoples of the newly developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower; Two—to help provide a better understanding of the American people on the part of the people served; Three—to help provide a better understanding of other peoples on the part of all Americans.

The Peace Corps has now completed its first full cycle in pursuit of these objectives. On August 30, 1961, the first volunteers went overseas. They were a group of 50 teachers who have now completed their work in the returned home. By January 1, approximately 700 volunteers will have completed two years of successful work. During 1962, an

ment, it is hoped that the two big powers, would see that the resumed session yields fruitful and effective results. At the same time it is important to point out that while it is regrettable that France, who is included in the Committee, is not taking part in the talks, the People's Republic of China should also be included in the negotiations. For we think disarmament should be universal and without the participation of China such a universality could not be achieved.

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "the Palestine Problem". Eversince the time when Palestine was prepared for Jewish settlement and flocks of Jews started arriving there from all over the world, said the editorial, the Middle East ceased to be peaceful.

Thus the year 1948 marks the beginning of the era of unrest in this part of the world. The Israeli government which was formed in direct violation of the rights of all the Arabs living in the country has been very oppressive in nature as regards the Arabs.

The Palestine Cease Fire Commission has blamed the Israel government for all the border clashes between Israel and the neighbouring Arab countries.

Israel was at the forefront of the tri-partite attack against the United Arab Republic in 1960. Even now, continued the editorial, Israeli forces are seriously responsible for the recent clashes with its neighbours.

In addition to the aggressive nature of the Israeli government the problem of Palestine refugees is another issue which has been causing an anxiety to the peace loving quarters of the world.

When Israeli forces were forced to leave their homes, their properties were confiscated by the Jews and they themselves started wandering from one place to another.

Although the United Nations has been doing a great deal to comfort these refugees by providing them with food and clothing, yet this state affairs cannot go on for ever.

There are two solutions to the problem. First, they should be compensated for the damages and losses they have suffered or else they should be allowed to return to their homeland in Palestine.

The Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, concluded the editorial, is discussing this problem. We hope that a just and effective decision will be adopted to restore the rights of the Palestine refugees.

Yesterday's *Ans* in its editorial stressed the need for introducing a sort of uniformity in clothing among our people. At present there is a great variety of clothing which makes the people look rather untidy.

It is possible to introduce some sort of simple and cheap system of clothing from the locally available material. The national Afghan Costume, of course, is a good thing and should be preserved for special occasions.

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried news and photos in connexion with Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousof's meeting with members of the Journalist Association.

Similarly the news of the Afghan delegation leaving for Peking to sign the boundary agreement between the royal government of Afghanistan and the government of the People's Republic of China was reflected in all papers.

KENNEDY VISITS U.S.  
SPACE PROGRAMME

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Nov. 17. (AP)—President Kennedy flew here Saturday for a first hand report on America's man in space programme and to watch the submarine firing of a polaris missile.

He was greeted by test centre and National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials.

Radio Kabul  
Programme

## SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 20  
Metre Band.  
German Programme:  
10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 62, 82  
Metre Band.  
Russian Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 30-30 p.m.  
A.S.T.—10-30: GMT Music 3-07;  
3-10: Commentary 3-10-34:3; Music  
3-12-3; article on "Men who  
made history" 3-14-30 Music  
3-30-30.  
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.

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:  
6-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week  
6-00-6-45 p.m. Sunday classical  
and light music, alternating  
weeks.

## Air Services

## MONDAY

## ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar

Dep. 6-30 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

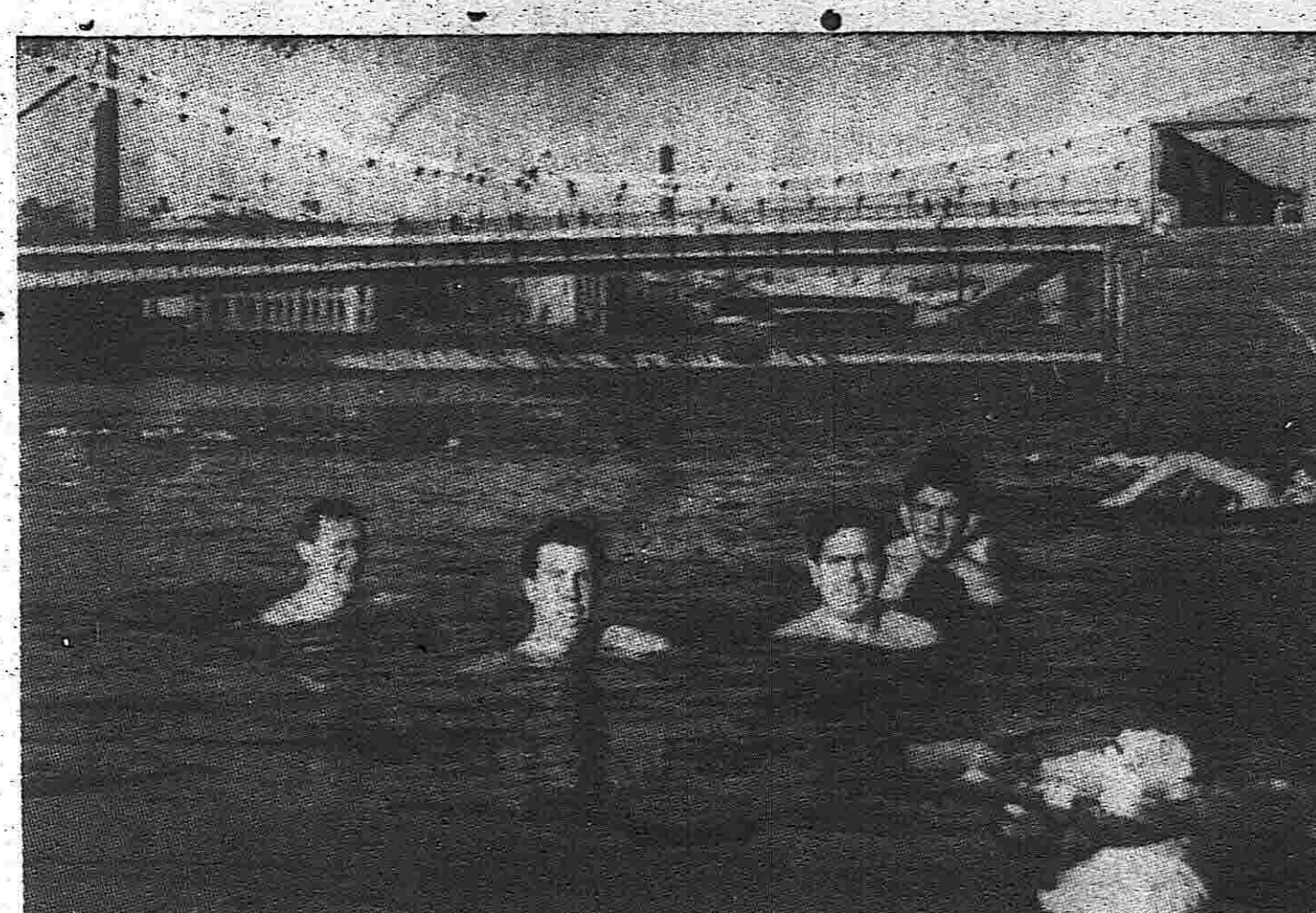
Dep. 11-30.

Important  
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20807-21122  
Traffic 20159-24041  
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732  
Airport 22318

## Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273  
Barai Phone No. 20523  
Mir Wais Phone No. 20583



During winter mass swim held for sportsmen at the Central Gorky Park of Culture on the Moscow River.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN  
NORTH AFGHANISTAN

By: LOUIS DUPREE AND BRUCE HOWE

Other Possibly Utilized Flakes  
Five of the fourteen flakes in this category have bulbs of percussion and all have discontinuous but fairly intensive edge nibbling and batter, indicating possible human utilization. This type grades into the more definite scrapers per types noted above. Size varies from 8.5 by 6.4 by 3.3 cm. to 1.8 by 1.4 by 0.4 cm.

Miscellaneous. Among the interesting miscellaneous flints are two markedly bulbous flakes (5.8 by 4.8 by 2.5 cm.; 2.7 by 2.6 by 2 cm.), a small possible hammerstone (5.8 by 3.2 by 2.5 cm.), with intensive scarring concentrated at one point, and a large, sub-cylindrical fragment with a rectangular cross-section and alternate flakes removed from along one edge (12 by 13.5 by 7 cm.). The last mentioned can be best described as resembling an elephant's foot, and might possibly be considered a crude massive scraper or irregular core.

CONCLUSIONS  
Out of the sample of 256 flints studied, 123 exhibited evidence of definite, probably, or possible human manufacture or utilization.

Out of the 123 worked flints, 43 had definite bulbs of percussion and striking platforms, and five had obliterated or altered bulbs. One can still not be entirely sure of the bulbs and other fracture features as human caused since J.D. Clark has shown that certain such features might be caused in pebble pieces by free fall, though probably not under water.

No definite conclusions can be drawn concerning age or typological correlations. The artifacts resemble no known assemblage in the Middle East and, of course, one does not wish to make any such comparisons until further investigations, including excavations, are undertaken. All one can say in the meantime is that numerous, crude flake tools and some presumably related cores have been found in association with

stream gravels in the limestone mountain area of north Afghanistan. Typologically, the material could be either early or relatively late. Because of its crudeness it might be early. However, one must remember that from the early post-glacial Irish Mesolithic, Movius has described a crude and late industry, the Larnian, which suggests comparison with some of the Darra Dadil material.

On the other hand, while the Darra Dadil collection does not resemble the "Aurignacian" or "Mesolithic" which Prof. C.S. Coon found at Kara Kamar, a cave just one range of mountains east of Darra Dadil, it might, however, be compared to the few curious worn flakes found above and below the "Aurignacian". These, again, bring to mind Bordes' ideas about non-human causes for edge flaking. Dupree examined the Kara Kamar collection in the National Museum in

## Mickey Mouse By Walt Disney

Pressure On Woman  
To Have Abortion  
Greatest In Oxford

An article in the Oxford University student newspaper, published Saturday, said 15 girl undergraduates had abortions last year—and these were not the only ones.

Geoff James, 21, a third-year history student said he spent a fortnight doing research for his article in the newspaper, "Cherwell".

He wrote: "There is probably nowhere else in England where the pressures upon a woman to have an abortion are greater than in Oxford."

"Women's colleges have little time for undergraduates with babies" as a result pregnancy means the premature end both of an academic career and a way of life.

"The authorities have been known to relent in individual cases, this, however, is the exception rather than the rule. The rule is that if a woman wants to stay at Oxford, she has to have an abortion."

Heads of two of Oxford's five women's colleges, said Saturday that pregnancy did not automatically result in the end of a girl's academic career.

Dame Janet Vaughan, principal of Somerville College, said: "Every case is considered on its merits."

Lady Ogilvie, principal of St. Anne's College said: "every case of any misfortune to an undergraduate, including pregnancy, is dealt with by the authorities individually and judged in the circumstances."

MANY KILLED BY  
U.K. ATTACKERS:

## SANAA RADIO

ADEN, Nov. 17. (Reuter).—A Sanaa Radio broadcast heard here Saturday said a large number of men, women and children had been killed in a "barbaric attack" by British forces in the western area of Haushabi Sultanate.

The Yemeni Radio said that the attack, on the Derraji area of the Sultanate, was supported by 50 tanks, 50 troop-carrying vehicles and five fighter planes.

It said fighting was continuing. Tausshabi Sultanate, on the Southern border of the Yemen, entered the British-protected federation last April.

Free Exchange  
Rates At Da  
Afghanistan Bank

KABUL Nov. 17.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank.  
Buying Rates In Afghani:  
Af. 49 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 137.20 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.25 per Deutsch Mark.  
Af. 11.4088 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 9.91 per French Franc.  
Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee (cheque)  
Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee (Cash)  
Af. 6.80 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)  
Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee (Cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani:  
Per unit of foreign currency.  
Af. 48.60 per U.S. Dollar.  
Af. 138.92 per Pound Sterling.  
Af. 12.40 per Deutsche Mark.  
Af. 11.55 per Swiss Franc.  
Af. 10.0 per New French Franc  
Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee (Cheque)  
Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee (Cash)  
Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque)  
Af. 6.90 per Pakistani Rupee (Cheque).



## Parliamentary Election In UAR Next February

CAIRO, Nov. 17, (AP).—U.A.R. will elect its first parliament in more than two years next February with at least half its members farmers and workers.

Prime Minister Aly Sabry announced at a press conference that President Nasser and the Presidency Council decreed Saturday elections for the Assembly will begin Feb. 2 and the Assembly will meet.

The Assembly will replace the parliament dissolved after Syria broke away from United Arab Republic in September 1961.

Its first session Feb. 22 will be on the sixth anniversary of the day Syria joined U.A.R. in the ill-fated union.

All election candidates will be drawn from the Arab Socialist Union, whose members are screened before they can join.

Two candidates will be elected from each of 175 constituencies Sabry said, and one of these candidates must be a farmer or worker.

The new parliament with its village and factory members—many of whom will face a bewildering of political procedures—is the high-light of President Nasser's determined campaign to arouse U.A.R.'s masses to give them a vote in the country's affairs.

## Meeting In Moscow Stresses Value Of Soviet-U.S. Ties

MOSCOW, Nov. 16, (Tass).—The meeting at the institute of Soviet-American Relations, held here on Friday, reflected the desire of the Soviet public to develop contacts with the public of the United States. It was devoted to the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States.

Rector of Moscow University, Ivan Petrovsky, who opened the meeting, said: "Mankind's interests demand that our two states should solve disputed questions through talks, should seek ways to develop co-operation".

Another Vice-President of the Institute, academician Anushavan Arzumanyan, stressed the great importance of the fact that diplomatic relations have been established between the USSR and the United States, which was "an important step towards the normalization of our relations and the development of co-operation".

## INDIAN PROTEST AGAINST PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17, (Reuter). India has protested to Pakistan against "unlawful activities" of members of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi involving India's security.

In a note dated November 12 published Saturday the Indian Government alleged that members of the Pakistan High Commission had been in contact with an Indian national who was "known to have passed on classified information and documents for which he was rewarded in cash and kind by persons in the Pakistan High Commission."

The note said the Indian national had made a confession clearly pointing the connections extending over several years with officials of the Pakistan Government.

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## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film; **HAPPY EVER AFTER**, starring: David Niven and Yvonne DeCarlo.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **MAN IN DISGUISE OF SATAN**.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **LEAD A DOG**.

### ZAINAB CINEMA

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **I AND GRAND MOTHER** with translation in Persian.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace Saturday.

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Fourth Year students of the College of Economics together with a number of Afghan and foreign Professors left Kabul on Friday for an educational tour of Kataghan Province.

During their eight-day trip, they will visit agricultural, industrial, communication and commercial projects at Pulikhumry, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Sherkhan Bundar.

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Dr. Zahra, WHO Advisor on Communicable Diseases for South East Asia left for New Delhi Saturday afternoon; he had come to Kabul a week ago to study measures adopted to control infectious diseases.

Before departure from Kabul, Dr. Zahra praised the health projects launched by the Ministry of Public Health and the arrangements made in this regard by the Institute of Public Health.

Dr. Zahra pledged greater assistance by the World Health Organization to the future projects of the Institute of Public Health.

KABUL, Nov. 17.—Eight students receiving training in running co-operatives under the Rural Development Department have left for India for three months' practical training.

They have received theoretical training for nine months at the Gulzar Rural Development Centre. They will serve in experimental co-operatives in Rural Development Projects.

KABUL, Nov. 17.—A high-level English language course was launched at the Ministry of Finance Saturday morning; the course is being attended by 20 officials of the Ministry who already know English.

The Ministry of Finance has been conducting courses of training for its officials in budgeting, accounting, English on the elementary and middle levels, and typing. More than 600 persons are reported to have completed these courses so far.

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