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Bakhtar News Agency

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VOL. III, NO. 130.

Kabul Times is available at: Khyber Restaurant; Spinzar Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul International Airport.

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1964, (ASAD 13, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE AF. 2

Johnson Orders USA Navy To Destroy Any Attacking **Boat Off Vietnam Coast**

PRESIDENT Johnson has ordered a second destroyer to patrol the International waters off North Vietnam and has instructed the ships and covering arreraft to destroy any attackers.

Johnson said Monday the instructions were conveyed to U.S. commanders Sunday. He added that the orders "will be carried

The doubling of the U.S. patrol force off the North Vietnam coast followed the attack on the U.S. destroyer made on Sunday by three North Vietnamese patrol-torpedo boats.

The boats fired torpedoes and 37-millimeter shells at the Maddox as it was patrolling 30 miles (48 kilometres) off North Vietnam in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Maddox returned the fire, and drove off the North Vietnamese boats. Shortly after, several U.S. navy aircraft joined the attack on the three hostile boats. The Maddox was not damaged.

The original U.S. announcement of the engagement did not say where the torpedo boat came from, but Secretary of State Dean Rusk later said they were North Vietnamese.

Rusk, in New York to make a commented Sunday night:

The other side got a sting out of this. If they do it again, they'll get another sting."

President Johnson, after being informed of the attack Sunday and after consulting with top government officials, issued the instructions which he announced Monday.

Later, State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey said the United States would make a formal protest to the North Vietnamese government over the attack on the Maddox.

McCloskey said the note was "not yet on its way," but he did not expect any appreciable delay in its dispatch. Since the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with the government in Hanoi, the channels to be used to communicate the note are under consideration.

Asked how he would characterise the attack on the U.S. ship, McCloskey said, "I would characterise it as an unprovoked attack on an American ship in international waters."

The State Department spokesman said that "anytime, any-where that an American ship is attacked in international waters for unprovoked reasons, that, in our view, is a serious incident."

McCloskey declined to speculate on the motive behind the attack, adding, however, that "it is consistent with continued aggressive actions in South Viet-

nam." Questioned about press reports that the North Vietnamese had charged the United States with an air attack on a village in North Vietnam and the shelling of North Vietnamese islands by a U.S. warship, McCloskey said that "both of the charges are without foundation.

McCloskey said he had seen press reports concerning the alleged attacks, but said he could not confirm whether North Vietnam had lodged a formal protest.

Receives Iranian Red

KABUL, Aug. 4.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society received Dr. Khateeby, the Executive Director of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society in his office yesterday morning.

Dr. Rasool, the Secretary of the Afghan Red Crescent and Mr. Zulfikari, Ambassador, of Iran in Kabul were also present.

Discussions at the meeting concerned ways and means of bringing the two organisations closer

Rishtya Expresses Regret On Case Of Corruption

KABUL, Aug. 4-Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Finance, speaking before a gathering of officials of the Ministry, expressed his deep regrets on the case of corruption involving an official of the Ministry of Finance.

He said that the apprehension of Sayyed Abdul Shakoor, Chief of the Property Department of Kunduz and Baghlan Provinces on Saturday while he was taking bribe was a sign of the government's wakefulness and the strict manner in which the corrupt officials are being pursued.

He expressed the hope that there would be no repetitions of the incident in the Ministry of

Mr. Rishtya asked the officials of the Ministry to discharge their duties honestly and vigorously in conformity with the dictates of patriotism and service to the

Pakhtunistani Political Prisoner Faces Unbearable Hardship In Pakistan Jails

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Salar Habibullah Khan, member of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party, who had been imprisoned by the Pakistan government on charges of taking part in the freedom movement has been released at the end of his prison term.

He has said in a statement that Pakhtunistani political prisoners in Pakistani jails are facing unbearable hard ships and discomforts which, he said, have affected the health of a large number of them.

He stated that the Government was not attending to their treatment.

He disclosed that a large number of Pakhtunistani political prisoners were lodged in unidentified fails in Bengal and were being subjeted to all sorts of hard-labour and oppression by the authorities.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A group of 6 Afghan Boy Scouts left Kabul for Sofia yesterday morning; they have been invited by the government of Bulgaria to take part in the Bulgarian Boy Scouts Jamboree.

Prince Ahmad Shah Lion And Son Director

together.

Rebel Bands Clash With Congo Forces Near Stanleyville

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 4, (AP) Rebel bands Monday clashed with Congolese soldiers at Wanie Rukula, about 30 miles east of Stanleyville, according to messages from the eastern Congo.

Wanie Rukula is described here as the last important defence position in front of the rebel advance on Stanleyville, main city of the northeastern. Congo and seething with extremism.

The messages gave no details of the fighting. In the past few weeks, the Congolese army has preferred to retreat in the face of the rebels.

Army reinforcements have been airlifted from Leopoldville and from Kwilu in a bid to hold Stanleyville, capital of Antoine e Gizenga's 1961 separatist Fovern ment.

Congolese Prime Minister Moise Tshombe received a tumultous welcome when he visited Stanleyville a few days ago. But observers feared it could fall to a rebel fifth column inside the city.

Anti-government elements recently raided army camps in Stanleyville and took large numbers of weapons. Only a few have since been recovered.

The United Nations last week evacuated women and children of its experts in Stanleyville. The Congolese army also evacuated soldiers' wives and children.

Indian Boy Scouts Leader Praises Afghan **Boy Scouts Activities**

KABUL, Aug. 4.-Mr. P.K. Dass, leader of the 11-man group of Indian Boy Scouts praised the organisation of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association and said that its professional activities were better than in many other countries.

The Indian Boy Scouts, who arrived in Kabul two days ago while enroute to the USSR, left for the Soviet Union yesterday ...

The Indian visitors were, the guests of the Afghan Boy Scouts Association during their 2-day stay in Kabul. They observed the activities of Afghan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at Malalave Girl's High School and the Esteklal, Habibia and Ghazi high schools and visited scenic spots in Kabul as well as Kabul Museum. They also discussed problems of mutual interest with the training staff of the Afghan Boy Scouts Associa-

Mr. Dass said that the vigour, enthusiasm and diligence of the Afghan Boy Scouts and Girl Guides had convinced them of the brilliant future lying before the organisation. The Indian delegation also expressed their thanks for the cordiality and warmth with which they were received in Afghanistan.

N-Test Ban 1st Year

Khrushchov Pledges To Spare No Effort To End Tension And To Consolidate Peace MOSCOW, August, 4, (Reuter).-

KHRUSHCHOV, the Soviet Prime Minister, Monday pledged himself to spare no effort to get rid of international tension and properly consolidate universal peace, Tass news agency reported.

the conclusion of the Moscow partial nuclear test ban treatv had fostered the easing of international tension but countries must not rest content with what had been achieved.

Khrushchov said that new steps. to prevent tension should be possible because of the international confidence built-up since the treaty was signed a year ago.

The Soviet Prime Minister said

He said agreements in "various international spheres should be possible," but did not elaborate.

Khrushchov was answering questions from the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravdaand the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia timed for the first anniversary on the test ban treaty, which was signed in Moscow on August 5 last year.

His comments were broadcast in the Mose w radio home ser-

The Soviet Prime Minister said the year which had passed since the treaty was concluded had "enriched international life with new experiences," and the existing confidence should allow nations to move toward a further relaxation of tension and to new agreements.

Governments should not rest on what was already achieved but should concentrate "on questions dependent in the first place on improvement of the international climate."

Khrushchov called for the peaceful normalisation of the German problem. Without this, it would be difficult to make a start on general and complete disarmament," he said.

He also urged conclusion of an international agreement to outlaw the use of force in settling territorial and border disputes.

Khrushchov said it was necessary to liquidate "hotbeds of tension" existing in the Caribbean, Southeast Asia. Cyprus and the Arabian Peninsula,

It was important that the reserve of confidence now existing should be increased, not exhausted the Soviet Prime Minister

"By all means it should be consolidated and increased." he said This should be done through mutual examples as well as by official agreements.

The Soviet Union would not lag behind in working to rid the world of international tension and to help consolidate peace, he

Izvestia published a statement by Lord Bertrand Russell which said that, in recent years, of all heads of state Khrushchov had been the only one tirelessly to fight for an end to the "cold war" and a start to disarmament.

"His efforts in this sphere have earned him the respect and approval of all sincere peace champions," Lord Russell said.

French Geologists To Carry Studies On Lapis-Lazuli

KABUL, Aug. 4.— A team of French geologists headed by M. Albert de Lapparent, Professor of Geology at the Catholic University of Paris will carry out scientific studies on the Hindu Kush range and Badakhshan, Pakthia and Bamian provinces.

The delegation includes M. Pierre Bariand, a mineralogist in Paris University and M. Jaques Blaise of the Catholic University

M. de Lapparent stated that the formation of lapis-lazuli under the ground during geological ages was one of the secrets not yet disovered by science.

The leader of the delegation told a Bakhtar correspondent that he was visiting Afghanistan for the third time; he first visited this country in 1961, he said.

He said he was glad to see that Afghanistan was steadily progressing as evidenced by the improved facilities in the lais atories of the Ministry of Mines and In-

The trip of the Frenh scientists to Afghanistan has been made possible with the cooperation of the Ministry.

French Miners May **Be Rescued Today**

CHAMPAGNOLE, France, Aug. 4. (AP).—Rescue work for nine miners trapped for a week in the Mount Rivel Limestone mine neared a successful climax early Tuesday, and officials hoped to have the men out before another nightfall.

Shortly after midnight the huge American-made drill had gone down 79 meters and was only about four meters from the ceiling of the grotto-like valley where the nine miners have been trapped since last Monday.

At this point the drill process was halted. The drill machinery was lifted out of the nearly complete escape shaft so workmen could lower the pipe which will serve as a lining for the shaft.

Officials estimated that the lining-pipe could be in place by 5 a.m. At that time, the drill bit will be lowered again for the final spurt through the remaining four metres of rock. This last phase of drilling has to be carefully done to avoid a shower of rock on the men below:

Draft of New Afghan Constitution Page 2

Kabul Times is printing the entire text as a public service for free and open discussion before the Loya Jirga meets Sept. 9.

Today's Installment: Civil Liberties

Contd. on page 4)

TIMES KABUL

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 3, 1964

Avoiding Corruption

Bribery and corruption is one of the worst social evils which if not remedied and prevented. will undoubtly lead a society towards complete moral bankruptcy. It is good to hear that one case of bribery and corruption was discovered last Saturday and the matter was published in the press. To deny that bribery and corruption is not one of our social problems today will be to close our eyes from one of the obvious fac. S. have embarked on a vast social son. reform programme, the aim of

in the country. One of the actions adopted Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf earlier this year was to bring about a major increase, in the salary of officials. Of course, it will be wrong to claim that the pay increase was sufficient that as the result of it officials will be able to con- lid duct the kind of living standard enjoyed by those living in mission of facts made by an ac- rence. advanced countries. But as ex- cused willingly and in full posse- The State has no right to search plained at the time of the pay ssion of his faculties before a personal communications except increase, the minimum salary competent court of law. is of an amount which can provide a decent standard of living for officials according to

their social status.

The salary reform, however, as we pointed out at that time. we only an indication on the part of government to make fined under the law. the officials understand not to Every Afghan is entitled in acmisuse public funds and be cordance with the provisions of content with what they receive the law to travel within the terrias legitimate income from their tories of the State, take up abode labour. We are completely con- therein except in the areas provinced, that on the basis of our hibited to enter into by law. own status of development, the salaries paid to officials are enough to prevent them from being tempted to misuse public funds and accept bribes. We should all know that in order to raise the level of percapita income in this country. we have to accept and apply the principles of self-sacrifices and denial. Misusing public funds will in no way help rais- Article-28: in gthe per capita income.

(Contd. on page 4)

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES; PARLIAMENT

The Basic Rights and Duties of the People:

Article-25: All people of Afghanistan, without discrimination and preference possess equal rights and obligations under the law.

Freedom is the birthright of man; this right has no limits save hose affecting the freedom others and public interests as deined by the law

The freedom and dignity man are immune and inviolate. The state is obliged to respect and protect human freedom and

No act is considered a crime except under a law that has been enforced before its commitment. No one can be punished except by a sentence passed by a competent court of law after an open

No one can be punished except under the provisions of the law that has been promulgated before the commitment of the act mputed to the accused.

No one can be prosecuted or arrested except in accordance with the provisions of the law. No one can be placed under

custody except on orders passed by a competent court in accordance with the provisions of the

Acquittal is the original state;

Commitment of a crime is a gulated and guided by law. personal deed; prosecution, arrest or detention of the accused and ration of personal property can for us to seek to solve it, spe- the passage of sentence against be made in accordance with the cially at this time when we him do not affect any other per- provisions of the law.

Torturing a human is impermis- Afghanistan are not entitled to which is to bring social justice sible. No one can torture, or issue own real estate. Sale of real-esorders to torture a person even to tate to the diplomatic missions of discover the truth and even if foreign states is made on a recipby the government of Prime the person involved is under pro- rocal basis. In the case of intersecution, arrest, detention or un- national organisations of whom dergoing punishment.

> mnermissible. Evidence obtained from an accused or any other person by co-

ercion or intimidation is inva- made by persons, either by post, Confession of a crime is the ad- means is immune from interfe-

Every person is entitled to en- passed by a competent court in gage and appoint a defence coun- conformity with the provisions of .

sel in order to refute the charges the law. made against him under the law. Default in paying the debt of by the law, the official responsible another person cannot deprive the defaulter of his liberty or restrict his freedom; the ways and means of recovering debts are de-

Every Afghan has a right to travel outside Afghanistan and return to Afghanistan with accordance to the provisions of

the law. (No Afghan can be sentenced to) banishment from Afghanistan.

No Afghan accused of a crime the law and without submitting can be delivered into the hands it in advance to the authorities. of a foreign State.

Personal residence is immune To prevent cases of corrup- from molestation. No one, includ- are granted only to the state tion and misuse of public re- ing the State, can enter or search and citizens of Afghanistan with venues, of course, it is the job anyone's home without the resi- accordance to the provisions of dent's consent or orders passed by the law

Draft Of The Constitution Of Afghanistan (Prepared by the Constitution Committee)

terial or non-material purposes.

1-The aims and activities of

the Party and the idea be-

2-The establishments and fi-

A Party that is established in.

out legal causes and the decision

Anyone who has suffered, with-

law, resort to the recovery of its

to attain a state in which ade-

quate facilities of education for

guide and control education.

tions of higher learning.

mined by the law.

Pakhtu.

Article-36:

such schools, their curricula and

terms of education will be deter-

nancial resources of the

the law provided that:

Constitution.

Party is open.

of the Supreme Court.

petent court of law.

sions of the law

to be presented to the Lova Jirga)

competent court of law or in television transmitters.

tionse defined under the law. In the case of a proved crime. the official responsible can enter or search the home of a person without, his consent or the prior the official concerned must, after entering or searching the premises, obtain the decision of the the State. court within the time-limit prescribed under the law.

Personal property is immune. No one's personel property can he confiscated without the provisions of the law and the decision of a competent court of law.

Requisitioning personal property is permissible only if it is in the interests of the public and agains t payment of an equitable compensatio nset by the law. Personal property can be limited and its utilisation can be ordered and directed by law in the

interests of the public. No one shall be detained from acquiring property and utilising the accused is considered to be the same except within the limiprocent unless convicted under tations of the law. The method a definite order passed by a of using the property shall, for

Article-33c Investigations about and declaof the administration is entitled

Foreign states and nationals in Afghanistan is a member, sale of Awarding punishment that is such property can be made with contrary to the dignity of man is the approval of the Government.

Article-30: The freedom and confidentia character of communications telephone or telegraph or other

in accordance with the decision

In cases of emergency defined can search personal missives on his own responsibility and without the prior permission of the court, but he is bound to obtain, after carrying out the search, the decision of the court within the timelimit set under the law.

Article-31: Freedom of thought and expression is immune.

Every Afghan has the right to provisions of the law, his thoughts of the law, to foregin nationals of Afghanistan in free, general, orally, in writing, in pictures to establish private schools for secret and direct elections in and by other such means.

Every Afghan has the right to Article-35: print and publish material in accordance with the provisions of

The permission and the concession to establish public printing houses and to issue publications

all Afghans. The target of the State in this sphere shall be to attain a state in which - adequate medical facilities will be provided for all Afghans.

Every able-bodied Afghan has the right and duty to work. The The State alone is entitled to mulated for organising labour is the absence of causes and condi- establish and operate radio and/ to attain a state in which the rights and interests of different classes of workers would be protected, favourable chances of em-Afghan nationals are entitled to | ployment would be provided and congregate, unarmed, for the relations between the workers permission of the court and on attainment of legitimate and and employers would be organishis own responsibility. However, peaceful purposes in accordance ed on an equitable and progreswith the provision of the law and / sive basis.

without previous permission of Afghan nationals are employed by the state on the basis of their merits and in accordance with Afghan nationals are entitled the provisions of the law. The to establish, in accordance with selection of a profession and craft the provisions of the law, associa- is free within the limits prescribtions for the attainment of ma- ed by the law.

Forced labour is impermissible Afghan nationals are entitled even for the state. Banning Forcto form political parties in accor- ed labour cannot prevent the dance with the provisions of enforcement of laws issued for organising collective efforts to achieve public interest.

Article-38: hind it, are not opposed to the values embodied in this

Every Afghan is bound to pay tax and dues to the State: no duesand taxes can be levied without the provisions of the law. The amount of tax and method o payment will be determined by accordance with the provision of the law in accordance with socia the law cannot be dissolved with- justice.

These provisions are also im plemented in the case of foreig-

out cause, any loss at the hands Article-39:

It is the sacred duty of all nato compensation and can file a tionals of Afghanistan to defend suit in a court of law for its re- their homeland. All nationals of Afghanistan are bound in accor-The State cannot, except under dance with the provisions of the conditions prescribed under the law, to perform military service.

dues without the order of a com- Article-40:

It is the duty of all the people of Afghanistan to follow the provisions of the Constitution, res-All Afghans nationals are en- pect and be loyal to the King. titled to education which is pro- obey the laws, observe public vided free by the State and the peace and order, guard the intecitizens of Afghanistan. The rests of the homeland and partiaim of the State in this sphere is cipate in national life. CHAPTER IV

Parliament

all Afghans will be made avail- Article-41: able in acordance with the provi- The Parliament in Afghanistan is the manifestation of the It is the duty of the State to will of its people and represents all classes of the people. The Primary education is compul- people of Afghanistan take part sory for all children in places in the political life of the counwhere facilities for this purpose try through the Parliament.

have been provided by the State. Although members of Parlia-The State alone has the right ment are elected from particular and duty to establish and admi- districts, in their voting they will nister public schools and instituconsider the general well-being of Afghanistan as a whole. Outside this sphere, Afghan Article-42: nationals are entitled to establish

The Parliament has two houses. the People's Council (The Naprivate schools and literacy courses. Conditions for establishing tional Assembly) and the Council of Elders (The Senate).

The state can grant permission, Members of the People's Counin accordance with the provisions cil are elected by the people the exclusive use of foreigners. accordance with the provisions of the law. For this purpose, Afghanistan is divided into constitu-The government shall prepare encies, the number and area an effective programme and en- of which are fixed by force the same to strengthen and law. One representative is develop the national language of elected from each constituency. The candidate who obtains the largest number of votes in his constituency in accordance The State is bound, within the with the provisions of the law limits of its resources, to provide is recognised as the elected refacilities for medical treatment presentative. (Contd on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

1. English Programme: 8.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band. II. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kcs= 19 m band. Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band. IU. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62m band. Questan Programme: '9.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs= 62 m band. Arabic Programme 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs= 25 m band.

French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs= 19 m band. German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs= 25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music. Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARIANA -Karachi-Kandahar Arrival-1200 Maimana-Mazar Arrival-1310 Beirut, Tehran. Kandahar. Arrival-1315 Kunduz-

AEROFLOT Moscow. Tashkent Arrial-0920 Departures

ARIANA Kabul, Mazar, Maimana. Departures. 0730 Kabul-Kunduz Departure, 1400 Kabul-Kandahar Departure. 1500 AEROFLOT Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow. Departure.1140

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Bakhtar

Boo Ali

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Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 23573

Phone No. 21584 Yousufii Phone No. 29583 Mirwais Phone No. 24273 Feroz Phone No. 20583 Mirwais Phone Feroz Phone No. 24906 Ferhad Phone No. 20531 Zaman Phone No. Fazil

JAMI-GREAT MYSTIC CLASSICAL POET By Professor Mohammad Ali PART II

USSR Prime Minister N. S. Khrushchov pictured shaking hands with British Foreign

Secretary R. Butler who recently visited the Soviet Union.

most the whole of the period boy, and preferred games the fifteenth century of the Chri- mum of labour. It is said of him stian era. It was an eopch of that he used to snatch a book great mental activity in the re- from one of his fellow students alms of poetry and mystical while on his way to school and excel them all when they were examined in the class.

KABUL TIMES

Jami was born at Jam, a small Jami's first instructor town near Herat, on the 23rd of Mulla Junaid and after that he Shaban, 817 A.H. (November 7. 1414 A.D.), and died at Herat in became the pupil of Khwaja Ali 1492 (18th of Muharram, 898 al-Samarqandi, Jami was so A.H.), at the ripe age of seventy- brilliant a scholar that after foreight years. Dr. Hermann Ethe ty lessons further instruction Jami himself refers more than ding a series of lectures by Qazi once to the fact of Jam beig his Rum at Samarqand, he succeedbirthplace, we cannot but trust ed in getting the best of an ar- continual adulation which he reto his good memory. Moreover, gument with the learned profes- ceived from every corner, now the poet took his nom de plume sor who had given the lectures. It might have been expected

and obeying the command went

to Saad-ud-din for spiritual ins-

ber of people came out of the ed Qazi, before a large assembly, town to receive the holy man, admitting his defeat, described Among them was the little boy Jami thus: "Since the building of his son in front of the Khwaja, ness of intellects and power of ed Samargand". tells us. The pure lustre of his beaming countenance is even now, as them, clearly visible to me, and my heart still feels the joy I experienced from that happy meeting. I firmly believed that the bond of union, friendship, confidence and love, which subsequently bound the great body of pious spirits to this humble creature, is wholly due to the fortunate influence of his glance. and most devotly do I trust that the auspiciousness of this union may cause me to be ranked among the number of his friends".

Jami's life coincides with al-

JAMI'S LIFE

thought.

from Jam.

NOT TOO SERIOUS Jami commenced his education at Herat. He strongly objected to the disciplinary methods of instruction, was not studious as a

Jami lived the life of a rigid asknown in the literary history as serious studies. But he was na- cetic. On his journey to Mecca, the "Later Timurid Period", turally clever and quick at ab- the poet met with cordial recepwhich is practically the same as sorbing knowledge with a mini- tions from the people of all ranks. On one occasion, while Jami was at Aleppo, the Sultan of Rum sent messenger with a present of five thousand pieces of gold if Jami would consent to visit Constantinople. When the messenger came to Damascus, he learned to his dismay that Jami had already

left the city and was on his way to Tabriz. At this town Hassan Beg, the Governor of Kurdistan came to him and made repeated overtures to persuade the gives Khasjird, near Jam, as the from his second teacher seemed to stay with him. But Jami, decbirth place of the poet; but as quite unnecessary. After atten- lining the offer, continued his journey towards his mother-land:

retired from public life and devoted his time in writing books. One reason why Jami's work is In 1419 A.D. Khwajah Moham- that the defeat of an older man so mature and profound is that med Parsa happened to pass: of letters by Jami would have most of his poetical and prose through the little town of Jam; produced ill-feeling; but quite the works were composed during the en route for Hejaz. A large num- contrary was the case. The learn- last fourteen or fifteen years of his long and fruitful life. The brilliant and many-sided

Jami and his father, who seated this city, no one equal, in sharp- genius was a prolific writer. His seven poems, commonly called Jami, writing on his impression using them, to young Jami, has Haft Aurange are Silsila-uz-Zaof that day sixty years after, ever crossed the Oxus and enter- hab, Salaman wa Absal, Tuhfatul-Ahrar, Sabhat-ul-Abrar, Yusuf wa Zulai-Kha, Laila wa Majnun, and Khirad-Nama. Of these Yu-Jami, as already mentioned, suf wa Zulaikha is one of showed a very strong liking for finest compositions in Persian. holy and pious men. He was de- Among his prose writings the votly attached to Shams-ud-din chief works are his Baharistan, Mohammad Asad and Ubaidullah Ruq'at, Risalah-i-Mu amma, Shar-Ahara The last-mentioned di- h-i-Lamat, Lawaih, and Shawavine alludes to Jmai as the "flood hid-i-Nabuwat. His other wellof light", and to himself as the known works are Sikandar-Nama, "small lamp". Jami's acceptance Nafahat-ul-Uns, Khurshid wa of Sufism was brought about Mah, Futh-ul-Haramain, Diwan-ithrough a vision in which a spirit Jami, Agaid Nama, Sarf-ul-Lisan, appeared to him and said: "Go, Kulliyat, Nisab-i-Tajnis-ul-Lughat O child, and wait on one who is and Nagd-un-Nusus fi Sharh-ilindispensable to you". As the message was delivered, Jami got up,

Fight Against Bribery was

lished in yesterday's Islah. One of the perplexing problems of the developing nations is the abuse of authority by the public employees. Abuse of authority and corruption have various factors among them including the lack of education on the part of misguided employees.

We believe education will solve this problem because if an official is armed with knowledge and learning and his conscience is awakened, it will be less posible to commit an act which will he against the command of his conscience.

In the second place the depressed economic situation of the public employees might deviate the officials from the right way to go. In fact it is too difficult to stop bribery and corruption on the part of employees who live with the subsistence salary, specially when such employees have not been developed to know their position and that of their nation, in the turbulent world of

There is another factor which will intensify the problem of corruption and that is the lack of strong control of the actions done by the corrupted employees.

Eevry society, regardless how large it may be, will have honest and dishonest members and if the gentle and honest ones are not given any incentive and the corrupt members are not punished no social security will be maintained in that society.

In our society no doubt we can find honest and pure employees who have not been able even to buy a piece of rug until the last part of their lives. But there are infortunately some people who live a prosperious life and still are trying to collect money through illegal acts of bribery.

In conclusion the editorial said that people should be taught to know their rights and should not public employees. They should get their rights through the established laws. Meanwhile the government should establish a strong control on their em-

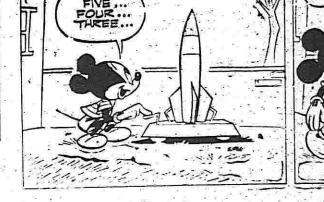
All the premier dailies carried the second part of the draft Constitution. They also published one of the photos taken by Ranger-7 of the moon from an altitude of 470 miles from the moon

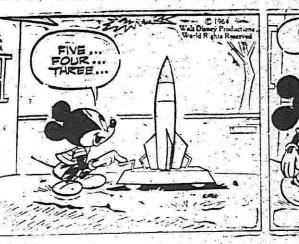
Yesterday's Anis commentted ditorially on high speed excercised by a number of drivers. The development of interest in most drivers to drive at high speed is the result of their mental weakness.

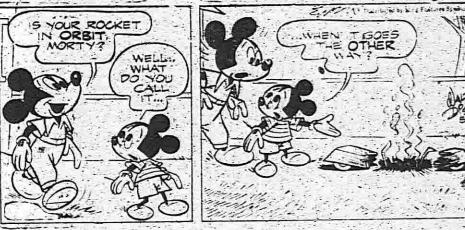
The occurrance of hundreds traffic accidents in the city reflect the carelessness and imbalanced nervous system of the fast drivers. The editorial urged the Traffic Department to pay more attention to the health of drivers when receiving driving licenses. Before receiving driving licences. the drivers must be fully examined by mental physicians and psychiatrists.

The same issue of Anis carried an article by Mr. Rahmatullah Leewal on the need to select a state commissioner to keep watch on the government budget and prevent unnecessary expenditures. In the interest of a balanced budget, said the article, a new post should be created in the government machinery to be responsible for controlling public expenditures and preventing unnecessary expenses.

The commissioner should be raised to the status to participate in the Cabinet Council. He should be provided with a means of co-ordination between the (Contd. on page 4)







Bulgarian MP's Leave For Home

KABUL, July 4.—The Bulgarian Parliamentary mission which had come to Kabul for an 8-day goodwill visit last week, departed for Sofia yesterday morning.

by Mr. Rahimi, the First Vice-President, Dr. Hashmatulla, the Second Vice-President and Secretaries of the Afghan National Assembly, the representatives of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lazar Tschkov, the Bulgarian Ambassador and a number of Bulgarian nationals in Kabul.

Mr. Nikolai Georgiev, the First Deputy Speaker of the Bulgarian National Assembly and leader of the Mission in a statement before departure expressed his thanks for the warm and cordial hospitality which was accorded to the mission and said: "Our visit is centainly another effective step toward the better expansion and greater strengthening of relations between the two countries".

He offered his thanks to the President and members of the Afghan National Assembly and the people of Afghanistan with the hope that these friendly ties between the two countries would be further strengthened.

Mr. Rahimi in reply thanked Mr. Georgiev for his friendly statements and said that he was glad the distinguished visitors from Bulgaria found an opportunity to meet Afghan leaders and the members of the National Assembly. He declared that these contacts would prove effective for consolidating friendly relations between the two countries.

"Now that your visit to our country is coming to an end", Mr. Rahimi stated, "we hope that you would convey the best wishes of the members of the Afghan National Assembly and the people of Afghanistan to the people of friendly Bulgaria".

Albums containing pictures taken during the trip were then presented to the visiting Parliamentarians from Bulgaria.

VIETNAM

(Contd. from page 1)
Following is the text of President Johnson's statement:

I have instructed the navy (1) To continue the patrol in the Gulf of Tonkin off the coast of Vietnam, (2) To double the force by adding an additional destroyer to the one already on patrol. (3) To provide a combat air patrol over the destreyer, (4) To issue orders to the commanders of the combat aircraft and the two destroyers; (a) To attack any force which attacks them in international waters, (b) To attack with the objective, not only of driving off the force but of destroying them. These instructions were conveyed Sunday to the appropriate people, and they will be carried out."

Avoiding Corruption

(Contd. from page 2) of the government to adopt a certain national decision regarding the issue. Any decision in this respect should be planned on the basis of our supreme national interests. But at the same time, it is important that there is has to be a longrange programme of public enlightenment. The appointment of new governors to head the provinces, in addition to helping remedy other drawbacks should mean that they are going to do their best to prevent all kinds of corruption. To eliminate this social evil there has to be a national will and campaign against it.

Moon Rocket Photography Opens Up New Possibilities For Military Reconnaissance

WASH/NGTON, August, 4, (AP).—
THE complete success of the Ranger-7 moon close-up photography experiment poses intriguing possibilities for earthly operations of the military, especially in what can be called instant reconnaissance.

But the moon feat seems unlikely to bring any quick change in the present Defence Department position against operational bases in space.

One of the major requirements in ballistic missile warfare plans is "poststrike reconnaissance"—the need to know quickly and in detail the effectiveness of an attack on such a target as an enemy missile-launching site.

A missile-mounted video system which can flash back instantly pictures of areas as small as 60 to 100 feet obviously would be a useful tool in a post-strike reconnaissance system.

U.S. military men, studying results of the Ranger-7 programme, are by no means of the belief that the technique used for the moon survey could replace the time-tried reconnaissance systems already in operation.

Data obtained by manned aircraft provide a wealth of information. So do the Samos satellite reconnaissance vehicles which the U.S. Air Force puts in orbit in a continuing stream to scan the earth's surface.

But both have disadvantages as well as advantages.

Manned reconnaissance planes, like the SR-17 plane, may find difficulty in penetraiting a heavily defended area.

Photographs made from 100 miles up by a Samos satellite could not match pictures made at an altitude of 1,000 feet—as was done by Ranger-7 in the last seconds of its fall toward the moon's surface.

Among obvious complications in using a camera-TV transmission system mounted in a missile for reconnaissance purposes would be in transmitting the photographs back from a target as far as USSR to Strategic Air Command headquarters in the United States.

Where the line-of-sight nature of television is a factor, the television signals from Ranger-7 have a clear, unobstructed line-of-sight path to the receiving station in California. No such clear path exists between this country and the Soviet Union.

A satellite communications relay system, already used more or less routinely in long-distance TV transmission, offers a solution. The Defence Department recently announced it-intends to go ahead with development of its own military satellite communications system, independent of the commercial programme.

ANTONOVE HONOURS SOVIET DELEGATION

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Antonov the Soviet Ambassador at the Court of Kabul and the leader of Soviet delegation held a reception at the new Soviet Embassy last evening honouring the Soviet delegation which has finished its talks with the Afghan delegation on utilising the waters of Panj-Amu rivers.

The function was attended by Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the leader of the Afghan delegation, members of the two delegations, officials of various ministries and editors of the papers published in the Capital

Sportsmen, Artists From 6 Nations To Take Part In Jashen

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Sportsmen and artists from the Soviet Union, India and Pakistan together with artists from the People's Republic of China. the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland will take part in the forthcoming Independence Day festival.

Two teams of wrestlers from Pakistan will be matched against members of the Aryana Club in wrestling bouts on the olympic and Greco-Roman systems.

Summon a representative of the Ministry of Commerce at the next session to clarify certain points.

Chigha-Seray Aug 4—Col Mo.

A Soviet football team will play against teams from Kabul University, the Aryana Club and a selected team from the Ministry of Education.

Hockey team's belonging to Kabul University, the Central Garrison and the Ministry of Education will play against the hockey-team from Pakistan.

Tent-pegging by teams from Pakthia and Ghazni provinces will be one of the interesting items of sporting contests at Ghazi Stadium.

CONSTITUTION

(Contd. on page 4)
Article-44:

Members of the Council of People are elected for four years; this being one term of the legislature.

If the Council of People is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution a new Council of People is elected by the people for another legislative term, but the date of its termination is set in such a way that the following Assembly would be opened on the date stipulated in Article-59.

Members of the Council of Elders are nominated and elected as follows:

1—One-third of the number of Members are nominated by the King from among wellinformed persons for a period of five years.

2—The remaining two-third of the members are elected as follows:

a) Every Provincial Council elects one of its members as a member of the Council of Elders for a period of three years.

b) Citizens of each province elect one person in free, general, direct and secret elections, as a members of the Senate for a period of four years.

PRESS REVIEW

three branches of government, executive, legislature and judiciary. He should have immunity and be appointed for life. His proposals should be given serious attention. He should be qualified person with good behaviour and character.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A reception was held at the Cultural Centre of UAR Embassy in Kabul yesterday afternoon marking the 12th anniversary of the UAR Revolution.

The function was attended by press at Mr. Abdul Hadi Dawi, President Kabul.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A workshop for teachers belonging to the warm regions of the country has been established in Kabul by the Instute of Education. The workshop is being supervised by experts from the Institute and will continue till the end of this month.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—Local volunteers donated 22,000 cc of blood to the Blood Bank of the Women's Hospital of Kabul University last month. According to a report the Bank supplied 19,650 cc of plasma free of cost to indigent patients and 2,250 cc of plasma agaisnt payment last month.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday discussed the remaining part of the long-term agreement on exchange of goods and payments between the Government of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. The Commission later decided to summon a representative of the Ministry of Commerce at the next session to clarify certain points.

Chigha-Seray, Aug. 4.—Col. Mohammad Rahim, the Governor of Kunar Province at a meeting of departmental chiefs and officials of the province on Sunday read out the Prime Minister's 5-point directive.

He declared that service to the people should be the motive behind the actions of government offi-

He asked them to treat the people with courtesy and consideration and without any selfish ideas as desired and directed by His Majesty the King and the Government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf,, the Prime Minister.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—The 5-man medical delegation from the People's Republic of China called on Dr. Hamid, President of Kabul University yesterday morning.

The President of the University explained the various aspects of University activities. The delegation later visited the university hostle, the central liberary and the various administrative and educational departments of the University and the Medical College

According to another report the Chinese delegation also met Professor Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Dean of the Medical College earlier yesterday morning. Dr. Seraj described to them the curriculum and system of teaching at the College.

The Leader of the Delegation presented a number of books on medical science to the College. The delegation paid a visit to the University Medical institutions in the afternoon.

KABUL, Aug. 4.—A group of 20 students of the 10th and 11th Grades of Ghazi and Habibia High Schools left Kabul for the United States of America yesterday. They have been sent under the American Field Service programme for a year's stay and study in the United States.

BOST, Aug. 4.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Sarwary, the Director-General of Agriculture of Kandahar Province delivered to Dr. Abdul Wakil, the Governor of Helmand, the Karhana Medal (Medal of Agriculture) conferred upon him by His Majesty the King. The ceremony was held at Marja on Sunday.

The function was attended by officials of the Helmand Valley Authority.

of the Senate, officials of the various ministries, press representatives, some ambassadors and press attaches of the embassies in Kabul



PARK CINEMA;
At 5-30 8 and 10 p.m. English film; PICCADILLY INCIDENT; starring: Michael Wilding Anna

Neagle.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2 p.m. Russian film; THE STORY OF A MOTHER.
BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2-30; 7 p.m. Indian film; LAL KALAH.

Lumpa Sect Church Banned By Govt. Of North Rhodesia.

LUSAKA Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 5, (AP).—The fanatical Lumpa Church sect which has been on a ramage of massacre in Northern Rhodesia was officially banned Monday night.

Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda, in a nationwide broadcast, said that anyone who altends meetings of the "Church" headed by self-styled prophetess. Alica Lenshina will be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

His voice breaking with emotion, the premier of this Central African country, which is scheduled to become independent in 12 week's time, said his government has no quarrel with the Lumpa religion as a religion.

However, recent events—which have cost more than 270 lives—had forced him to make this order he said.

Kaunda said he intends to remove the order in about a month's time if the situation is calmer.

Earlier Monday members of the sect massacred 150 people in a raid nearly 200 miles from the scene of last week's distrubance, where 150 died.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (DPA).—A delegation of East Germany's Foreign Trade Department and machine building industry has arrived in Zanzibar, the East Germany news agency reported last night. The officials plan to examine the possibilities of assisting Zanzibar's economy by supplying machinery and equipment for the food industry under the terms of an East German credit.

HANOVER, Germany, Aug. 4, (DPA).—Some 200 Kurdish students here last night demanded cultural autonomy and democratic freedom in their home countries, particularly in Iraq. At the ninth session of Kurdish students in Europe Association president Kamal Fuad said that the Turkish problems would have to be solved before there could be unification of the Arab peoples.

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62 Volkswagen Kombi Camper— Seats 9, sleeps 2. Only 23,000 kilometres. Af. 1300,000 or make offer. Phone 21800, Miller.

FOR SALE: 1959 wheelbase LAND ROVER STATION WA-GON: Customs duty unpaid. The vehicle may be inspected at British Embassy Garage from August 4th, daily except Sunday, 8.30-5 p.m. Offers to the Accountant, British Embassy, by 13th August.