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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER ...

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +32°C. Minimum +8°C.
Sun sets today at 6.27 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.52 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. NO. 150

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1964. (SOMBULA, 10, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Mayor Tells Large Group Afghans To Always Support Rights Of Pakhtunistanis,

KABUL, Aug. 31.—

PAKHTUNISTAN Day was celebrated with special ceremonies in Kabul and in the Provinces Monday.

The ceremonies began in Kabul at Pakhtunistan Square where a large number of Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul, residents of the Kabul, students from the Khushal Khan Khatak and Rahman Baba Schools had gathered to participate in the ceremonies.

Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul delivered a speech after a number of verses from the holy Koran were recited.

Their Royal Highnesses Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Sardar Mohammad Naim, and certain other members of the Royal family, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Court, the President of the National Assembly, members of the Cabinet, high ranking officials, Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul, and thousands of the Kabul citizens were Present to mark the occasion.

The Mayor of Kabul said in his speech: "Afghanistan's interest in Pakhtunistan's independence is not only based on the fact that we are in favour of independence but it is based on unbreakable ties existing between the Afghan and the Pakhtunistan nations as a result of which we cannot remain disinterested in the destiny of that great nation."

"Common language common race, common culture and history are all factors which make us to have an interest in the independence, progress and prosperity of that brave nation. We have repeatedly said and we say it again that our struggle for Pakhtunistan's freedom is not based on egoism or expansionism but rather our only desire is to see that the people of Pakhtunistan are given the right to self-determination which is the legitimate right of all nations and societies of the world."

"In these times when Afghanistan is undergoing, through the will of its beloved Monarch, a new change and is endeavoring to lay the basis of democracy, and through it to secure the prosperity of the present and future generations, this intention of His Majesty the King has doubled the importance of the independence celebrations. But our joy will be completed only when our our brothers of common race and language will also enjoy the blessing of independence and guide their destinies themselves."

Professor Asghar added: "Our interest in the independence and prosperity of the people of Pakhtunistan is continuing and unchangeable and the passing of time, change of governments, external and internal events will have no effect on this position of ours. This interest exists in the hearts of the Afghans and will continue to exist till the Afghan nation is alive and free."

He said that the Afghans had no other wish than friendship and goodwill towards the people of Pakistan. The freedom of Pakhtunistan nations was in the interest of Pakistan. "For we are sure that a free and friendly Pakhtunistan than an enslaved and hostile Pakhtunistan was in the interest of Pakistan."

The Mayor said that our sincere hope was that the government of Pakistan will revise its policy towards the people of Pakhtunistan soon and grant them the right to self-determination and thus not only gain the friendship of the Pakhtunistan nation but also solve the one and only political difference which exists between Afghanistan and Pakistan and eliminate the danger which from this issue exists to the peace of the world.

After the flag raising ceremony which took place amidst a shower of flowers and continuous applause, the spectators with Pakhtunistani flags left the square for the Ghazi Stadium. Special issues of the daily newspapers published in the capital on the occasion were distributed among them.

At the stadium the ceremonies continued with speeches from Pacha Gul Sahib and Khan Mohammad Ayub Khan Achekzai, two prominent Pakhtunistani nationalists. Pacha Gul Sahib said in his speech: We are pleased to note that the government of Afghanistan is taking up the Pakhtunistan issue to the Loya Jirga once again and is reaffirming the unchangeable stand of the Afghan government and people in support of the national aspirations of the people of Pakhtunistan. He added: We Pakhtunistanis once again with strong will and conviction announce that we demand Pakhtunistan's independence whatever it may cost.

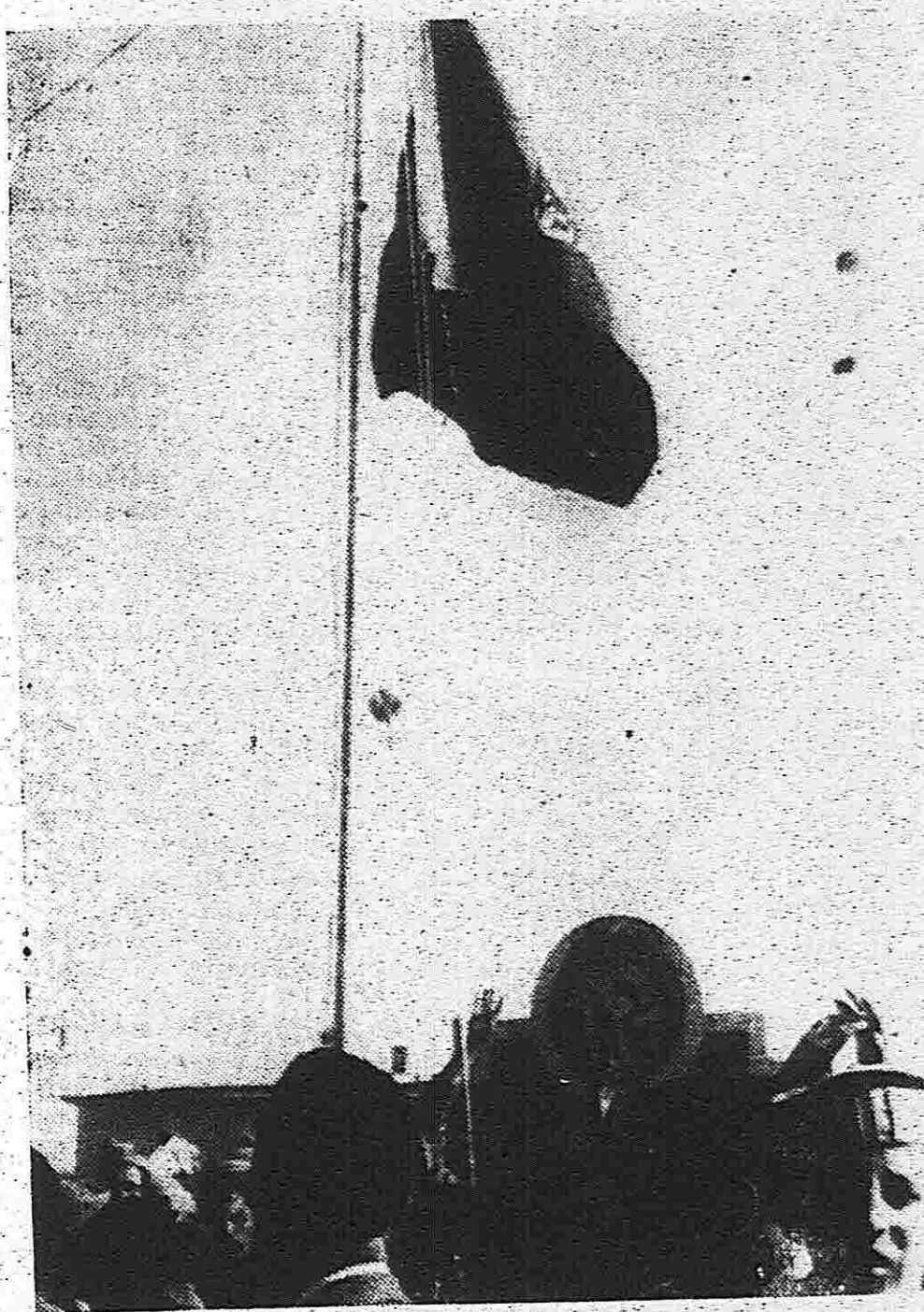
Mr. Khan Mohammad Ayub Khan welcomed the changes which are taking place in Afghanistan and hope success for the government and people of Afghanistan, in the realisation of the lofty ideals and the establishment of a democratic regime, and expressed appreciation at the moral assistance by the people and government of Afghanistan for the attainment of Pakhtunistan's independence. Khan Ayub Khan continued by saying that common religion cannot take the place of nationalities. For there are many nationalities which are having the same religion but with separate political and national identities. Khan Mohammad Ayub Khan urged the Pakhtunistanis to continue their struggle with all their power for the attainment of independence of Pakhtunistan.

Among those who attended the ceremonies at the Stadium were: Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, the Minister of Court, members of the Cabinet, high ranking officials and thousands of people.

In the afternoon, a lancing tournament was held between the teams of Pakhtia and Ghazni Provinces. The tournament ended in a draw. Among the spectators were: H.R.H. Princes Bilquis, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, certain other members of the Royal family, Cabinet members, high ranking officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul along with thousands of residents from the capital.

At the end of the tournament, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, presented the Ghazni team with a silver cup from the Afghan Olympic Federation.

The ceremonial events commemorating Pakhtunistan Day continued at 4 p.m. and were attended by the Minister of Court, members of the Cabinet, high ranking officials, the Diplomatic Corps, thousands of people and Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul. A parade by students from the different schools of the capital and the Afghan Boy Scouts Organisation was held. A football



The Pakhtunistan flag while being hoisted at Pakhtunistan Square, marking the inauguration of Pakhtunistan Day celebrations.

Atom For Peace Conference Opened In Geneva; Johnson Khrushchov Send Messages

GENEVA, September, 1. (DPA)—

SOVIET nuclear physicist Professor Vassili Semyonovich Emelyanov officially opened the third international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy here Monday, in which more than 3,000 scientists and experts from 71 countries are taking part.

Professor Emelyanov is President of the current ten-day conference the opening of which was attended by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Swiss President Ludwig Von Moos.

In his speech to the audience U Thant particularly stressed the importance of this conference for the developing countries and said it was essential for these countries to be included in the atomic utilisation developments.

Only few of these countries has yet had atom scientists of their own.

Yet "for the new nations the establishment of certain scientific institutions and the training of at least a small number of scientists in some progressive disciplines would, by no means be a luxury."

Professor Emeyanov called on all nations to promote in fruitful co-operation and with the new knowledge won with the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy the further development of civilisation.

He urged the scientists not only to try to unveil the laws of nature but also to contribute towards a consolidation of those laws which ought to rule mankind in peace and in particular ward

match took place between the Khush Hal Khan Khatak School and Naman High Schools which was won by the former by a score of six to zero.

Acrobatic acts were also performed by the artist group from the People's Republic of China on the occasion.

A special programme of poetry recitals was held over Radio Afghanistan under the auspices of the Pakhtu Academy from 7-8 p.m.

off for good the danger of a war. "We must not allow that our discoveries on nuclear power destroy what mankind has created, nor must we permit that those who helped and co-operated in utilising the mighty power of the atom be buried under the debris of a dwindling civilisation."

In an outlook on possible future uses of nuclear energy professor Emelyanov said he was absolutely convinced that "nuclear energy will find its way also into air transport. Its advantage is so great that in this field it allows nothing but optimism."

Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchov in a message to the conference called for large-scale all-nation co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy but warned that military uses of atomic energy were an obstacle to the peaceful uses of this new source of energy.

The Soviet Premier said future prospects seemed brightest in the production of electricity and the construction of ships, driven by nuclear power.

Khrushchov echoed the words of U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson (who sent a similar message Sunday and called for nuclear power to be used in the desalination of sea water.)

U.S. President Johnson has told the meeting that money spent in harnessing atomic energy for peaceful uses is an investment in the future of all mankind.

The President has made his remarks in a film sent to the gathering.

The film was made at the White House several days ago and the text released in Johnson City Sunday.

Swaran Singh Lauds His Visit's Results To Afghanistan

DELHI, Aug. 31.—Mr. Swaran Singh, the Indian Minister for External Affairs said to news reporters on his return to Delhi that he and his entourage were received warmly not only on the official level but also by the people of Kabul. He said that he was received in audience by His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, the King of Afghanistan and that he also met with Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet and exchanged views and opinions with them.

Mr. Singh said that he had conveyed to the Afghan government India's willingness to participate in the economic development plans of Afghanistan.

The Indian Minister for External Affairs pointed out that there are many fields for useful economic collaboration and technical assistance between the two countries and added that possibilities of co-operation in certain areas of agriculture, light industries and training facilities exist in which India can assist Afghanistan.

Mr. Singh said he had every hope that there will be fruitful collaboration between India and Afghanistan in many economic matters.

With reference to the efforts of the Afghan Government in modernising the country, he said that the people and government of Afghanistan are in complete co-operation with each other and that the social and economic plans of the government are being carried out to the smallest details by the people.

He added that friendly countries, including India, can assist Afghanistan considerably.

The Indian Minister for External Affairs said that he exchanged opinions with Afghan officials on important international issues, adding that the views held by the two governments on the majority of the issues are similar.

Their approach to the forthcoming Cairo conference of non-aligned countries is also common.

He said he was greatly impressed by the imaginative approach of the Afghan government towards economic development. The country has made good progress under the First Five Year economic development plan and has taken an ambitious programme under the Second Five Year Plan.

New Publication Presents Financial Statistics

KABUL, Sept. 1.—A new monthly publications—"AFS"—made its debut this week, presenting afghan financial statistics in English for the first time.

The editor is Farouk Achekzai, Director-General of the Statistics and Research Department of the Bank of Afghanistan (D'Afghanistan Bank).

"This new publication," he said, "contains the latest figures available anywhere and this is the first time an attempt has been made to publish such recent statistics."

"AFS" is available free to researchers, financial and planning experts, and central banks around the world. Although only 150 copies were printed in the inaugural 70-page issue, more copies of future issues will be printed if there is sufficient interest shown.

The publication can be made available on a regular subscription

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

"Atom For Peace"
Conference

The third world "Atom for Peace" conference opened in Geneva yesterday with some 4,000 scientists from 75 countries, including Afghanistan, taking part in it.

Although right now it seems that to make an economic use of the atomic power for peaceful purposes is a far more expensive enterprise than to use conventional sources of energy, it is the general consensus of scientists that only nuclear power could fill the immense requirements of world demands for energy in the future.

As far as it is known, only the United States recently announced that it has been able to make an economic breakthrough in the use of nuclear energy. But still since great sources of conventional energy are available and significant improvements are being made in the use of this source of energy, it will take several more years to popularize the atomic energy on a commercial basis, even though we know that right now many fruitful uses are being made of this nuclear power in several specialized fields such as medicine and agriculture.

Despite all these arguments, one fact is quite clear and that is an all-out effort should be made to make this energy available to all nations on a commercial basis. The efforts should be conducted on an international level. There are very hopeful signs that international co-operation is possible in this field. For instance, recently the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to conduct joint research in the field of desalination of sea water through the use of nuclear energy.

While such possibilities are at hand, it is unfortunate that the major portion of this source of energy is being spent on military purposes. To employ atomic power in military fields means that mankind is working for self-annihilation and to use this energy in peaceful fields means the future happiness and prosperity of human beings. The choice is very clear and needs no comment.

Jeshan Speech

Premier Explains Afghan Foreign Policy

In accordance to this, in addition to expanding and completing the Engineering College, the project for establishing one poly-technical and two technical schools are at hand and the construction work of their buildings will begin soon. The country's telephone and telegraph networks are being developed and expanded in accordance with a general and modern plan and new transmitters for radio, which in today's world is the best effective medium for enlightening public minds, are being installed.

As you know, in the financial affairs of the country a number of deeply embedded reforms are at hand, the real purpose of which is to maintain and preserve the balance of the State Budget through refraining from unnecessary expenditures and a better procurement of the State revenues. For this purpose a long and continuous fight against bribery, smuggling, and all other anti-social activities has been commenced.

The country's foreign policy, as you are aware, is the continuation of the traditional policy based on the national interest and benefit of the country. This policy has been based on neutrality, non-alignment with military pacts, adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, friendship with all nations and co-operation for world peace and international understanding.

In the framework of these limits we endeavour to develop our positive co-operation with all countries. Fortunately during the past year and a half we have achieved desired successes. The contacts and meetings which were held with leaders of the world during one year have resulted in further strengthening of friendly and fruitful co-operation between Afghanistan and these countries.

As you know, along with the other development projects which are on hand through the co-operation of our neighbour and friendly country, the Soviet Union, an agreement has been signed by the two countries for surveying

New Afghan Constitution

Basic Rights And Duties Of People

Not for the lack of special term, but for the appropriate use of a historical event on the basis of comparative approach we may call chapter III of the constitution which deals with the Basic Rights and Duties of the people, as the beginning of "Jacksonian Era" in the annals of Afghan history. This era is earmarked by the "rise of the common man" the masses of people can have no individuality unless certain rights, and in correspondence to them, some duties are granted to them. Rights, strictly speaking, cannot be classified. This is so because, the categories of time, from precedent to precedent, leave certain profound impact upon its nature and pattern. For instance, in the 16th century we could not think, or even predict trade unionism and the rights that are extracted from it. Industrial Revolution and its ramified rights, such as the right to strike, the right to work, the right to equal wages for equal hours of labour etc. serves us with another illustration.

Every classification of rights will be like a cage which would imprison peoples' integrity, the whole concept of rights revolve round man's personality, its growth and prevention of decadence.

Since an all-time formula-like classification of rights is neither possible nor feasible, therefore constitutional thinkers speak of

the Panj and Amu rivers for making common and multi-purpose use of the unprecedented and rich resources of those rivers. The continued assistance of the Soviet Union in developmental field has an important place in the implementation of our plans. The people and government of Afghanistan appreciate this assistance.

Our relations with our other neighbour, Iran are sincere and are expanding as usual. In regard to Pakistan, another Islamic country which is situated in the same region with us, we have the same desire at heart but unfortunately the position of that country in regard to the Pakhtunistan issue presents itself as an obstacle to the realisation of this desire. The opportunity availed itself recently during the brief stopover visit of His Excellency Field Marshal Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan, to explain our views once again on this, which is the only subject blocking the desirable development of relations between the two countries.

We are hopeful that with the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill and through the continuation of contacts, grounds for the solution of this issue, in accordance with the wishes of the leaders and people of Pakhtunistan, will be laid, and that this, the one and only difference which exists between the two Islamic countries, will find the means for a just solution.

Our relations with the People's Republic of China are expanding and work on the demarcation of the border which is continuing right now is an example of the selfless co-operation between the two countries.

We enjoy good relations with the great country of the United States of America and are appreciative of the assistance which it has given us in the development of our economy and education. Similarly, the Federal Republic of Germany has participated on a significant scale, in the economic

only basic rights or fundamental rights. For instance, in the constitution of Indian Articles 12-35 deal with it. Similarly in the constitution of U.S.A. the first ten amendments are on the fundamental rights.

Having realised the importance of these ethical and political values which are valid for all times and climes, the drafters of our constitution in Article 26 make an attempt to define freedom. It reads: "Freedom is the birth right of man; THIS RIGHT HAS NO LIMITS save those affecting the freedom of others and public interests as defined by the law" is the manifestation of will—the will of the members of the community at large for the preservation of social order. Thus, freedom, in a sense, is a condition of a limitation—not absolute liberty which may be found in the state of nature.

Article 25th of the constitution which reads: "All people of Afghanistan, without discrimination and preference, possess equal rights and obligations under the law" may be considered as a landmark in the constitutional development of Afghanistan. It establishes equality in all spheres of human activities between minority and majority communities. This article of the draft constitution is also broad that it establishes equality between men and women.

This is a recent development. The "rise of femininity" is another

term which ought to be coined for the present era of "Jacksonian" events. A constant, and truly, an irresponsible blunder in the history of this nation has been attempts to keep women in fanatic isolation. Constitutional interpretation is indirect method of granting lawful power to its lawful authority in a lawful manner. For instance, in the constitution of USA it is said: "Congress shall regulate commerce". The Supreme Court of USA has given different meanings from time to time to the term "commerce". Today, it includes telegraph, telephone, ships, radio, and even television.

The preceding was a brief account of the state of affairs and the policy of the government which has been offered for your information. As you notice, we are passing through an important and decisive phase of our national life. Our success in this stage, above all is dependent upon the unity and co-operation of the men and women, young and old, especially on creating the spirit of team work among the enlightened

Therefore, I invite you, once again, to co-operate in the implementation of the new constitution and to support sincerely the democratic system in Afghanistan and I am sure that due to the exigencies of time and with the discernment of the common duty we have for the coming generations you will give a positive and practical reply to this invitation. Before concluding I once again felicitate His Majesty the King on the occasion of this auspicious celebration and wish all my countrymen happy celebration days. Long live the King and Long Live the Freedom of Afghanistan!

The End

PRESS At a Glance

Sunday Anis carried an article entitled "Our New Constitution and its practical Implementation" by Engineer Amiruddin Shansab. The new constitution of Afghanistan, said the article, which has been prepared in a progressive manner under the will of our beloved Sovereign provides for separation of powers and contains all democratic principle, in social life.

It secures individual rights according to the Human Rights Declaration and guarantees to regulate a progressive and prosperous life for the people and to put curbs on tyranny. The new constitution is a valuable and valid document for our future generations. It is therefore our duty to come out for its preservation at the cost of our lives and property, said the article.

Ever since the new constitution has been published in the press we have fortunately noticed that positive reflections and support have been given by most of the learned figures and writers. The writer, says the article, is fully convinced that the new constitution which is a source of pride, dignity and prosperity for the people will be approved by the members of the Loya Jirga who have no desire but to see a happy Afghan society.

There is no doubt that this national document is no less important than any other constitutions of the world's developed countries. What seems more important is that it should be implemented properly.

Following the approval by the Loya Jirga and the Royal promulgation both houses of parliament will be dissolved and the transitional government will rule. According to article 126 of the new constitution the transitional government will take all the necessary measures to provide the ground for implementation of the constitution.

It is the duty of every person to try to see that no action is taken or no order is issued by any authority contrary to the provisions of the constitution. Otherwise the best constitution, if not put into action, will be nothing but words on paper which should serve no purpose, concluded the article.

"Export of Fruit in a Better Form" was the caption of the daily Islah published on Sunday.

One of the export items which secures foreign exchange to be used for carrying out industrial and development projects is both fresh and dried fruits. Securing suitable international markets depends on the quality of the items exported and consumers' taste.

The Afghan dry fruit which is exported to foreign markets should be sorted and standardised in order to satisfy consumer demand, urged the editorial. The Afghan Fruit Export Company whose 30 per cent capital is provided by foreign investment has purchased and imported fruit cleaning and sorting machines and exports Afghan fruit to international markets after it is sorted and standardised.

The daily Heywat in its editorial published under the title "The Pakhtunistan Problem in the Light of Reality" has said "the idea of Pakhtunistan is the demand of time. It has stemmed from a liberation movement. It is a national problem based on historical realities. History has forced the people of Pakhtunistan to move towards freedom. It is the obligation of Afghanistan to support it."

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Radio Afghanistan
Programme

TUESDAY

1. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.
2. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.
Urdu programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.
3. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.
Russian Programme:
7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
82 m band.
Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
25 m band.
French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=
19 m band.
German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.

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

Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.45 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
Karachi-Kandahar
Arrival-1200
Maimana-Mazar
Arrival-1310
Beirut-Tehran,
Kandahar,
Arrival-1315
Kunduz,
Arrival-1625
Kabul, Mazar,
Maimana,
Departures, 0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure, 1400
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure, 1500
AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0920
Kabul-Tashkent,
Moscow,
Departure, 1140

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20123
Police 20507-21122
Traffic 20169-24041
Ariana, Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Parwan 20887
Bakhtar 22319
Boo Ali 20373

Pharmacies

Abal Phone No 22743
Afghan 22919
Mortaza 20560
Inayat 23908
Aziz 24131
Carte-Char 23871
Faryabi 20887



Boris Veimarn, corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Moscow, looks

over part of the exhibit of great paintings by great Soviet artists which is now on display on the top floor of the Ministry of Press Building for the next two weeks.

Life In USSR Featured In USSR Paintings
Here For Exhibit In Ministry Of Press Building

The collection of Soviet paintings and lithographs being exhibited in Kabul gives a sweeping idea about the life in the Soviet Union and about the Soviet graphic art of today.

You will see works devoted to the great Lenin and the soldiers of the Soviet revolution, works denouncing the horrors of wars and calling upon the people to prohibit the repetition of Hiroshima. You will get acquainted with simple Soviet people who are working in plants on construction sites and in villages throughout the USSR.

Colourful and Rich
You will feel how rich and diverse are the nature, architecture and customs of our sister union republics. The bustling, colourful and multifarious Moscow is a contrast to the rather severe, northern neighbourhood of Leningrad.

You'll see Samarkand blazing in the sun or the mountainous Daghistan with its cosy limpid twilight, far away from the snow-covered areas of the Tundra, or the icy rocks Kolguev island. Life is in full swing everywhere.

Sparkling Boldness
A joyful excitement in the Baltic Seaports, a colourful grandeur of big industrial plants in Siberia, a sparkling boldness of the Kazakh's outdoor games or a special poetic fascination of the Russian circus—all this is seen by a

sharp and interested eye of a contemporary painter.

You will also see that it is with poetry and love that Soviet painters narrate their impressions of foreign countries and peoples.

At the exhibition you will see works by painters of different generations. Among the oldest ones is Vladimir A. Favorsky who brought up a galaxy of painters, engravers and book illustrators. He is a virtuoso of the chisel and founder of a harmonious system of the book illustration as a single artistic organism.

Paints in Oil
The recently departed Georgi S. Vereiski is widely known for his lithographic portraits. Nikolai M. Chernishev who mainly paints in oil, is exhibiting here his water-colour landscapes of old Samarkand, very subtle in colour.

The main participants of the exhibition, however, are the painters of the middle generation of Soviet Graphics. They are: Lydia Ilyina, Favorsky's pupil who devoted all her work to Kirghizia; Yuvnali Korovin, refined and brave colourist; Victor Tsigal, enamoured with Daghistan; Nikolai Ponomarev with his Vietnam paintings; Yuri Rainer who created exciting works about the first days of the October Revolution; Evald Okas and Boris Semenov who devote their works to the people and the developing industry of Estonia and the Urals; and Boris Ermo-layev whose lithographs seem to be inspired by traditional folk paintings.

Integral Part
A vanguard of young painters has recently entered as an integral part of the Soviet graphic art. The names of Grigori Yakutovich, Eugheni Sidorkin, Aidona Skirutite, Anatoli Borodin, Dinara Nodia, Igor Obrosof, Stepan Tukhar, Andrei Ushin, and many others have become very well known to the Soviet and foreign audience.

The genre of series of pictures created on a certain theme is a characteristic feature of the Soviet easel graphics. Depicting the old time or the present days of people, Soviet painters usually create several drawings, each one having its own subject matter and its own idea. But at the same time all these drawings make a unique and dynamically developing composition.

Striking Observations
This does not mean, however, that all the works of Soviet graphics are done in series. Look at some drawings of Georgii Nisski, Yuri Manukhin or Dmitri Shavirin. You will find in their works the charm of certain striking observations and generalisations not connected by a common conception.

The Soviet painters are impatiently awaiting the judgement of the visitors to their exhibition, and hope this showing will serve the cause of strengthen the friendship and cultural ties with the people of Afghanistan.

Soviet visitors were very enthusiastic about the exhibition of Afghanistan contemporary paintings which was held in Moscow in 1961.

Mickey Mouse



By Walt Disney

A History Of U.S.
Space Exploration

By Howard Benedict
Not so long ago U.S. rocketmen were happy if they hoisted a small ball with a geiger counter into any kind of an orbit about the earth.

Now they are launching satellites by the bundle and are shifting them all over the sky almost as easily as a telephone operator moves the plugs in a switchboard. And instead of providing a few precious bits of information about electrons and protons, today's satellites radio scientific data by the bushel, transmit pictures, observe the weather, serve as communications and navigation aids, probe the moon and planets, patrol outer space, spy on other countries and return their cargoes or men and data to earth.

Now the United States has come up with a new space idea. It is maneuvering a satellite so it will hang directly over one spot on earth.

This remarkable feat of space acrobatics is being accomplished with the Syncom 3 communications satellite launched recently from Cape Kennedy.

Syncom 3 is a far cry from Explorer 1, the first U.S. satellite launched Jan. 31, 1958. Project officials were not so much concerned what it sent back, but whether it got into orbit.

The development of larger rockets, on-board satellite motors and gas jets, improved tracking, guidance systems and precise radio links with orbiting vehicles have provided great flexibility in shooting satellites into precise orbits.

Here are some of the notable milestones in the evolution of U.S. spacecraft.

Pioneer 4, first satellite to reach earth escape velocity of 24,500 miles an hour, compared to orbital speed of 17,500. It became the first to orbit the sun, March 3, 1959.

Tiros 1, sent first weather pictures from space April 1, 1960. Transit 2-A and Greb—navigation and radio satellites—the first multiple satellite launching, June 22, 1960. Since then as many as four satellites have gone aloft on one rocket. Within two years, a single Titan 3-C rocket is to toss eight communications packages into separate orbits.

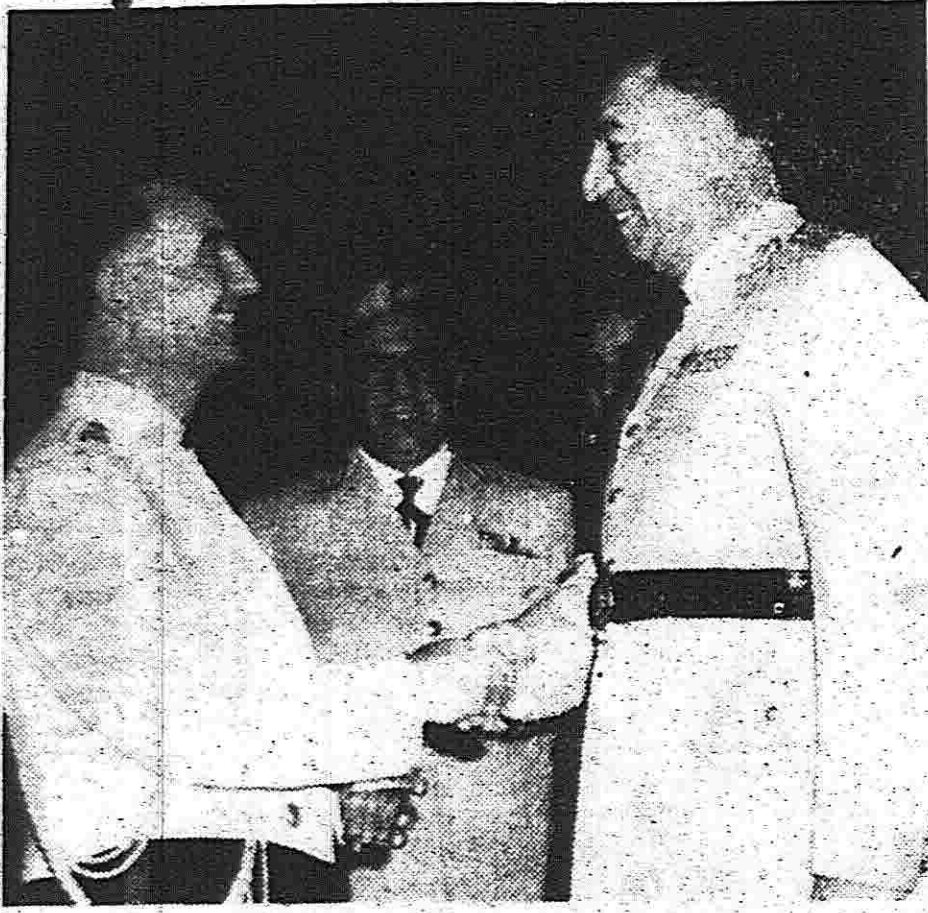
Discoverer 13, first payload recovered from orbit, Aug. 10, 1960. It paved the way for the Samos series of satellites which constantly take pictures from the earth and return the film intact to earth.

Freedom 7, first U.S. manned spacecraft, flown on a ballistic flight by Astronaut Alan B. Shepard, May 5, 1961.

Ranger 3, first spacecraft launched from another satellite in a "parking orbit" above the earth, Jan. 26, 1962. It missed the moon, but was a link in a chain of shots which led to the historic lunar picture-taking mission by Ranger-7, early last month. The Ranger series employed a midcourse motor firing technique to more precisely aim the spacecraft when they were halfway to the moon.

Friendship-7, first U.S. manned orbital flight, three orbits by John H. Glenn, Feb. 20, 1962. Three more astronauts followed his trail in mercury capsules. Within a few months, American spacemen will begin performing amazing maneuvers in the two-man Gemini programme. They will stay in orbit for two weeks, link their craft with other orbiting satellites and step into space—all to practice for landing men on the moon.

Telstar-1, opened an era of intercontinental communication (Contd. on page 4)



KABUL, September, The Military Attache of the Turkish Embassy at the Court of Kabul gave a reception on Sunday evening marking the Army Day of the Republic of Turkey.

The function was attended by General Khan Mohammad the Minister of National Defence, some cabinet members, highranking civil and military officials, and members of Diplomatic Corps in Kabul with their wives.

China Rejects USSR Call For Communist Meeting

PEKING, September 1, (Hsinhua).—

PEKING Press Monday front paged the full text of the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent Sunday in reply to the July thirtieth letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The letter says that the Com-matter what drafting committee or international meeting you convene, it will be illegal. It says: "the Central Committee of the CPC solemnly declares: We will never take part in any international meeting or any preparatory meeting for it, which you call for the purpose of splitting the international communist movement."

In unilaterally deciding to convene a drafting committee in December this year and an international meeting in the middle of next year, you must be held responsible for all the consequences of openly splitting the international communist movement. Together with all the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and all the Marxist-Leninists of the world, the Communist Party of China is determined to raise still higher the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of unity based on proletarian internationalism and the militant banner of anti-imperialism, and is determined to carry to the end the struggle against your revisionism, your splittism and your national communist movement, the note said.

The Chinese note says: today, the most urgent common task before the communist and revolutionary people of the world is to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. But you are bent on colliding with the U.S. imperialists and on seeking common ground uniting you with them. You have repeatedly indicated to U.S. imperialism that you want to disengage from all fronts of struggle against it. When U.S. imperialism recently launched its armed aggression against a fraternal socialist country, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, not only did you fail to declare explicit support for Vietnam in its struggle against U.S. aggression, but you even aided and abetted the aggressor by actively supporting the U.S. attempt to intervene in Vietnam through the United Nations. While you pursue this anti-communist, anti-popular and anti-revolutionary line, how can the Marxist-Leninists reach any agreement or take any common action with you?"

Concerning the preparation and convening of an international meeting and its composition, the note says "we have repeatedly said that it is necessary to achieve unanimity of views through consultation among all the fraternal parties including the old ones and those rebuilt or newly founded. Otherwise, no



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HomeNewsInBrief

KABUL, Sept. 1—A reception as given by the Culture Relations Department of the Ministry of Press and Information at the Press Club Monday evening in honour of the artists who had come to Kabul from friendly countries to participate in the ceremonies of the Afghan independence anniversary.

The function was attended by Mr. Rishaya, Acting Minister of Press and Information, officials of the Ministry, Chief Editors of Kabul newspapers, Ambassadors and members of the embassies of the countries whose artists have come to Kabul.

KABUL, Sept. 1.—Mr. Faqir Nabi Alefi, Director General of Liaison Department for Foreign Technical Assistance in the Ministry of Planning who had gone to the United States under Eisenhower fellowship programme returned to Kabul.

He said that those invited included representatives from 33 Asian, European, African and Latin American countries.

The programme lasted for 8 months and aimed at obtaining practical information on economic, social and cultural system of the United States.

The participants visited most of the American States, he added.

SATELLITES

(Contd. from page 3)

via satellite, July 10, 1962.

Mariner-2, skillfully executed series of space gymnastics for 31 months and then relayed first closeup information about the planet Venus, Aug. 27-Dec. 14, 1962. Two mariner spacecraft are to make similar missions to Mars late this year.

Coming up are massive rockets and more sophisticated satellite maneuvering techniques. The potential is unlimited—space stations with 24 or more men, Lunar bases, giant unmanned laboratories to explore deep into the solar system, with man to follow eventually.

Such will be the legacy of Explorer-1, a 30-pound cylinder, which, as one scientist said, "took off with a few skipped heartbeats and a prayer". (AP)

Economic Statistics

(Contd. from page 1)

basis to commercial banks or other organisations which have a definite interest in it. However, Mr. Achekzai said, "we will make no charge for this service because we feel that greater knowledge about the Afghan financial picture will encourage greater trade and investment in the country and benefit the entire nation."

In addition to the new monthly publication, the bank issues a quarterly bulletin in Farsi and an annual report, also in Farsi.

This year, for the first time, the bank's research department will also issue an annual report in English. This is expected to be off the presses in about a month Mr. Achekzai said.

"AFS" includes a wide variety of financial statistics about Afghanistan, including export and import figures on special items from asafetide to yarrow. Monthly income and expenditures are tabulated for all government branches and departments, as well as mortgages and construction.

The publication also lists government loans and payments, foreign monetary transfers, and the status of such auxiliary banks as the Agriculture and Cottage Industry Bank and the Pashtany Commercial Bank.

Figures in some cases are as late as July 1964, while others are only up through March of this year, depending on the availability of figures. In future issues, however, it is hoped that figures will be brought closer to the current month, the editor said.

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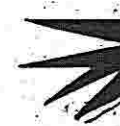
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