

10-26-1964

Kabul Times (October 26, 1964, vol. 3, no. 195)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

—Forecast by Air Authority
Max. +21°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5.15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.10 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
Yesterday's Temperatures

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. III, NO. 195

KABUL MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1964. (AQRAB, 4, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Dr. Yousuf Advises Teachers To Always Seek Knowledge; Points Out Educational Gaps

KABUL, October, 26.—

At a meeting held by Kabul University on Teacher's Day in Kabul Cinema yesterday afternoon, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, conferred promotion cards to 35 University Professors.

The Prime Minister in a speech said that the teacher should be the personification of honesty, dutifulness and selflessness. Teacher's actions reflect the country's unity and progress, he said, and his pupils watch and follow in his footsteps.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf urged the teachers not to rest contentedly on educational certificates and diplomas, but instead, they should endeavour constantly to improve their educational qualifications.

He said orders had been issued to the Ministry of Education to increase, as far as possible, the number of libraries in the country, establish a large public library in the capital, and other libraries in the provincial centres.

He said that among the development projects of the government, important centres for scientific research have been established in which hundreds of persons are currently engaged on geological, meteorological, hydrological, botanical and zoological research.

Research facilities, he stated, costing huge amounts of money, have been provided for this purpose, and it was for Kabul University to establish close liaison between these centres and the university colleges.

After describing the progress made in the field of education, the Prime Minister said that important discrepancies still existed in the educational system and, therefore, self-complacency in any form was harmful. "Let us pride ourselves upon our achievements", he stated "but we should also, with moral courage, face our defects, discover the causes and we should bear in mind the fact that diagnosis is half of the cure".

Dr. Yousuf praised the work that has been done in expanding primary education, but he warned that even now hardly one-fifth of the number of children of school-age were in schools and therefore, much more remains to be done in this regard.

He also advised that primary school programmes should be revised in such a manner that while every child receives an opportunity to read and learn, better talents should be discovered for higher training.

For this purpose, he stated, the Ministry of Education should try to revise the teaching programme and textbooks and train capable teachers.

Referring to the problem of increasing the number of teachers, the Prime Minister appealed to the women to take up jobs as primary school teachers in the capital and the provinces.

He said that education was free in Afghanistan and, therefore, in order to see that public funds are spent in the best possible manner and to the greatest possible advantage, a process of calling should be introduced so that the best talent of the country should receive higher education.

At present, he said, the doors to schools are open to all irrespective of their capabilities. He reminded the gathering that since large funds were required to train students abroad, therefore, a system of selection of the best students, by instituting competitive examinations should be introduced.

(Contd. on page 4)

Dr. Yousuf Receives Teacher Delegation In Prime Ministry

KABUL, Oct. 26.—Representatives of university professors and school teachers in the capital and provinces met Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Prime Ministry last evening. Present were also Dr. Mohammad Anas the Minister of Education, Rector of Kabul University and some officials of the Ministry of Education and Kabul University.

The Prime Minister in a speech urged them to help implement the values embodied in the new constitution as it is wished by His Majesty the King and the people. He said "It is you educationalist who can strengthen our voice and convey it to the people. The new constitution has shouldered upon you great responsibilities and we know that you have better recognised these responsibilities."

He added that the country's welfare and build-up is not the responsibility of a single group but it is the heavy duty of all.

The Prime Minister expressed his best wishes for the success of all the professors and teachers in their responsibilities.

Prior to the Prime Minister's speech Miss Kubra Nourzai, Dean of the College of Home Economics on behalf of the country's women teachers thanked His Majesty the King and the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf for the attention paid to the promotion of women education and welfare. She said it was fortunate that under the valuable leadership of His Majesty the King and the effort by the government of Dr. Moh-

(Contd. on page 4)

HM Shahinshah Of Iran's Birthday Anniversary Today



Today is the 45th birthday anniversary of His Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi the Shahinshah of Iran. A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty the Shahinshah congratulating his birthday.

During all years of his reign His Majesty the Shahinshah has devoted his time and efforts to the welfare of his nation. It is a happy fact that we see our neighbouring country Iran has taken wide steps towards a number of reforms for the purpose of raising the standards of people's living. Under the wise leadership of His Majesty the Shahinshah our Iranian brethren have constantly improved their social and economic status.

Relations between Afghanistan and Iran are based on good neighbourly friendship and mutual respect. These ties have been constantly strengthened and expanded. The visits exchanged by the leaders of the two countries have contributed much to the consolidation of these friendly relations.

On this happy occasion we congratulate the Shahinshah and our Iranian brethren on His Majesty's birthday anniversary and wish prosperity and happiness to that country.

Labour, Management Seminar Opened In Kabul Yesterday

KABUL, October, 26.—

The Seminar on labour and management was inaugurated by Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, in the Ministry this morning.

Abboud Appeals For Calms In Khartoum After Students Riot

BEIRUT, Oct. 26. (Reuter).—President Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan Sunday appealed to Sudanese to return to work and aid security forces to maintain order.

In a broadcast statement, reported by Cairo Radio, President Abboud described the troubles which began in Khartoum last Thursday as "regrettable events" resulting in the death of a student and serious injuries to policemen and other people.

He added in his statement that an inquiry would be held into the cause of the troubles and those responsible would be punished in accordance with the law.

The statement said: "groups of students, influenced by passions and ill-intentioned people to join their ranks, thus causing loss of life and damage to property".

It added: "faithful people undoubtedly denounce such acts."

"I therefore call upon everybody to help security men in putting an end to these acts...and to return to their work."

Hoover's Body Taken For Burial To Iowa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. (Reuter).—The body of the late United States President Herbert Hoover was taken on its final journey from Washington to the little Iowa community of West Branch where he was born more than 90 years ago.

Hoover, son of a blacksmith, was President from 1929 to 1933. He died at his New York home last Tuesday, and his body was brought here on Friday to lie in state for two days in the capital building.

Sunday, the flag draped coffin was carried to a hearse as a military band played "hail to the chief."

The Seminar, which will last a month, is being attended by representatives from the department of coalmining, Franklin Publications, the Ministry of Public Works, the Labour Corps, the Trade School of the Ministry of Education, the Government Printing Press, the Department of Petroleum Prospecting, the Kabul Electric Co., the Naghloo Project, the Cement Factory at Ghoury, the Gulbahar Textile Mill, the Jungalak Industrial Plant, the Bus Service Co., Ummad Textile Mill, the Spinzar Co., the Jebel-Us-Seraj Cement Factory, the Pul-i-Khumry Textile Mill, the Kandahar Woollen Mill and the Leather Factory in Kabul.

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries in his opening speech stated that the Ministry aside from the task of reviving and expanding existing and new industries and exploiting the country's mineral resources, was also bound to reorganise relations between employers and employees in accordance with the law.

This is a matter, he said, which has a direct bearing upon the country's economic structure in the fields of industry, commerce, agriculture, communications and public utilities.

Dr. Popal said that the Ministry had already done much to ameliorate the condition of workers by providing medical assistance, better conditions of work and social amenities.

Laws for this purpose, he declared, have either been formulated or they are being enacted.

He expressed satisfaction over the fact that the new Labour law harmonises fully with the new Constitution of Afghanistan. He reminded the gathering that the purpose of the seminar was to enable all shades of opinion to be expressed and the workers and employers may be enabled to exchange views on methods of improving their relations.

Others who spoke on the subject included Mr. Hafizullah, Director General of the Labour Department and Mr. Zia Nafessi a member of the same Department.

Jirga Warns Against Pakistan Intervention

KABUL, Oct. 26.—A report from Masoud, Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a large national jirga was recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Zahuruddin Ramzani at Sultana in which national divines, elders and thousands of tribesmen took part.

The meeting opened with recitations from the Holy Koran followed with speeches by divines and chieftains.

The jirga warned the government of Pakistan to abandon their interventionist policy in Central Independent Pakhtunistan and concede the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

The report adds that the jirga reaffirmed unanimously all previous resolutions.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Ramzani spoke on Pakhtunistan's freedom and the lawful rights of its people. The meeting ended with slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan".



Prime Minister listening to speech by Miss Kubra Nourzai, Dean of the College of Home Economics, when he received a teacher's delegation on the occasion of Teacher's Day.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 26, 1964

Another Free Nation

Zambia—formerly Northern Rhodesia—assumed its rightful place among the community of free nations Friday when it was declared independent after 75 years of British rule and periods of extreme hardship under the rule of a white minority government of Salisbury. Zambia was part of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was an invention of the white minority of central Africa to keep the African population in bondage.

Now that Zambia has also become free and Malawi—formerly Nyasaland—became free recently the only other component of the now defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—Southern Rhodesia—is still being ruled by a minority government clinging to its unjust position of violating all the basic rights of the African population. Ironically enough, now that the two components of the former federation have achieved their independence, the Southern Rhodesian white government also insists on freedom—but under terms that, if granted, will make a mockery of justice and all fundamental principles of human rights and privileges. It wants to have its independence without a revision of the present constitution which has denied equal rights to the African population who, under the present set-up, also cannot form a government.

Now that a new government has been formed in Britain as a result of recent general elections and the clear stand which the Labour leaders had taken in this regard, it is going to be an open show as to who is going to win. We are certain that Mr. Wilson's government will in no way recognise any unilateral declaration of independence on the part of Mr. Smith's government. On the other hand, Mr. Smith must be convinced that the British government will only want a revision of the present constitution before it may agree to talk about the independence of Southern Rhodesia.

The independence of Zambia is welcomed by all freedom-loving nations. We hope the people of that newly-born country will achieve all the

How Non-Alignment Came About?

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

In a series of articles Mr. Shafie Rahel is going to expound the philosophy of non-alignment on which he has conducted extensive research before writing these articles. We live in a period of feverish repose. To modify life tense in Charles Dickens statement it is the best of times, it is the worst of times. Man is good and bad simultaneously. He is both selfish and self-sacrificing. He is for peace and war. He makes arms to defend himself and, at the same time, to destroy others. He is brave and honourable, but he is also—disrespectful of others. He is a humanitarian and in search of finding new ways to comfort mankind's restlessness. But he is also looking for creating means to cause trouble.

On account of all these contradictory notions on the part of man, a situation is created in which no one can be sure—if the survival of the period under which we are destined to live. This is the implication of the term feverish repose.

In a bird's eye view what forms man's basic disturbing factor is the existence of ideology. In the international level, in which man is the smallest item in the community of states, this ideology has been, from time immemorial, prone to high susceptibilities and modifications. But since last century or so, the trends of thought, narrowed down to two main elements, capitalism and socialism. After the publication of Communist Manifesto in 1848 and the resultant changes in the sphere of political philosophy, many thinkers felt strain to accept the assumption that man could possibly have something more than an alternative—or in other words the

right of choice—between more than two. The succeeding years, particularly after 1917, the scene of political philosophy was indeed the "battlefield" for these two ideologies. It is this particular aspect of political philosophy which in every age, like inventions, begins as a theory and then proves itself to be an action, which is important.

The rising tide of Nazism, which was diametrically located against democracy, for a time, dominated the international field. By the end of World War Second, however, once again man's pre-occupation in the sense of "politics" was the choice of alternatives.

As the war of capitalism versus socialism was going on openly, an undercurrent and vague idea about an impartial and unattached view for the formulation and adoption of policies by various states of the world was gaining ground. These nations were contemplative enough to imagine the future of man which was nothing more than a rope in a tug-of-war, and find methods to interestedly negotiate for their safety in times of emergency.

It was under these conditions that the policy of non-alignment was given a chance to grow among the newly emergent Afro-Asian countries. Not that we are trying to boost our national moral or exonerate issues in favour of our country, but to those who know something about the history of non-alignment, it is crystal clear that Afghanistan was the first country in the world to adopt it as an instrument of foreign policy.

The reasons are several. First, the geographical situation of the country demanded such a thing.

Second, Afghanistan, soon after independence in 1919 was like a child who touches fire once and learns to be careful next time. The prolonged nationalistic wars made the Afghans to be careful of unexpected intrigues in future. Besides, traditionalism has always been a factor in neutralism. Afghans by their customs and habits have been disinterested in taking sides. Let it not be forgotten that Afghanistan was the first country in the continent of Asia that courageously fought against imperialism and was able to get its independence. Thus Afghanistan as a symbol of Afro-Asian countries was the first to get its independence and also the first country that laid down a policy which was accepted by those nations after they became independent. As a result of this we may say that our country is the nucleus of penetration in so far as the policy of non-alignment is concerned.

As is well-known, most of the Afro-Asian states gained their independence after World War II. By this time the policy of Afghanistan was actually tried, examined, experienced and eventually accepted as a standard for the policy bearers of this country. The Afro-Asian countries who like new learners, entered the football ground of international politics; and who, like Afghanistan had touched the fire once, were looking around to seek a channel for their actions and external behaviour with other states of the world, which should be best and most profitable. It is here that they, through the study of history, automatically deduced the conclusion that the policy of Afghanistan was the best.

The new constitution of Afghanistan and the keen interest taken by people in education has intensified the problem of the shortage of teachers for the Ministry of Education. The constitution states that education is the right of all people and the state is responsible to furnish the ground for free education for all the people of the country. This is why the question of training teachers has attracted the special attention of the Ministry of Education which has decided to solve this problem in the capital as well as the provinces through teacher training colleges.

The daily Anis gave full coverage of Teacher's Day with a photo of a big gathering in Kabul cinema where Dr. Anis the Minister of Education read out the message issued by His Majesty the King on the occasion of the 7th annual Teacher's Day. "The Immortal Hoarding" was the caption of Anis editorial published yesterday. Everybody, said the editorial, fears the day when he might face hardship and difficult days of poverty, unemployment and so forth and thus will try to provide material reliance for his future through either legal or illegal channels.

There are at the same time other people who seek to acquire knowledge at all times. These people are in fact saving an immortal capital which guarantees the prosperity of his own and that of his society. Happiness is relative for every individual and can be interpreted differently by different individuals.

In our opinion, said the editorial, happiness is nothing but serving the people. The greatest privilege of a teacher rests in the fact that he will never repent of what he has done while investors and other people may repent of the deeds they have performed.

In conclusion, the editorial said today when Teacher's Day is celebrated and homage is paid to the position held by teachers we extend our greeting not only to those who are busy in educating our children but to all who serve the society by enlightening the people through all possible means.

The Foreign Secretary was asked whether, while they were negotiating, he would talk about a renegotiation of the Nassau agreement, under which Britain can buy polaris missiles from the United States.

"What we will want to talk about is the alliance as a whole, in which all these things are locked up," he replied.

The Sunday Telegraph yesterday quoted the Rhodesian High Commissioner in London as saying a unilateral act of independence by Rhodesia was "now inevitable".

In a frontpage story the newspaper reported that Ewan Camp-

OCTOBER 26, 1964

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies carried the message sent by the Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on the occasion of United Nations Day in which he firmly gave the support of the government of Afghanistan to the cause of the world organisation.

They also published the speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Public Health and President of the Association of Friends of United Nations on the occasion of United Nations Day in the Kabul Nandary Theatre.

The papers carried photos of the reception given by Sixteen Heping, Resident UN Representative in Afghanistan at the Press Club.

Commenting on Teacher's Day which was marked in Afghanistan yesterday the Islah editorial said appraisal of teacher's position in reality is the reflection of our society's realistic attitude. In spite of the high position which teachers hold in our society, they do not enjoy good conditions of living. It is our desire that teachers should enjoy better accommodations and comfortable life so that they could discharge their duties desirably and have a better opportunity to conduct research work in their respective fields.

Training of teachers is one of the basic problems with which the Ministry of Education is faced today. The continuous efforts made in recent years in training teachers will make us hope that the teacher shortage problems will be eliminated in the next few years.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

I. English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
19m band.
II. English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. AST 115125 kcs=
19m band.
Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.
III. English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.
Russian Programme:
10:30-11:30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs=
62m band.
Arabic Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs=
25m band.
French Programme:
11:30-12:00 midnight 15225 kcs=
19m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs=
25m 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

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Mazar-Kabul
Arrival-1040
Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1015
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1530
Kabul, Mazar,
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure-0800

Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi.
Departure-1100
Kabul-Tehran.
Damascus-Beirut
Departure-1130
Kabul-Khost
Departure-1300

P I A

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

Important Telephones

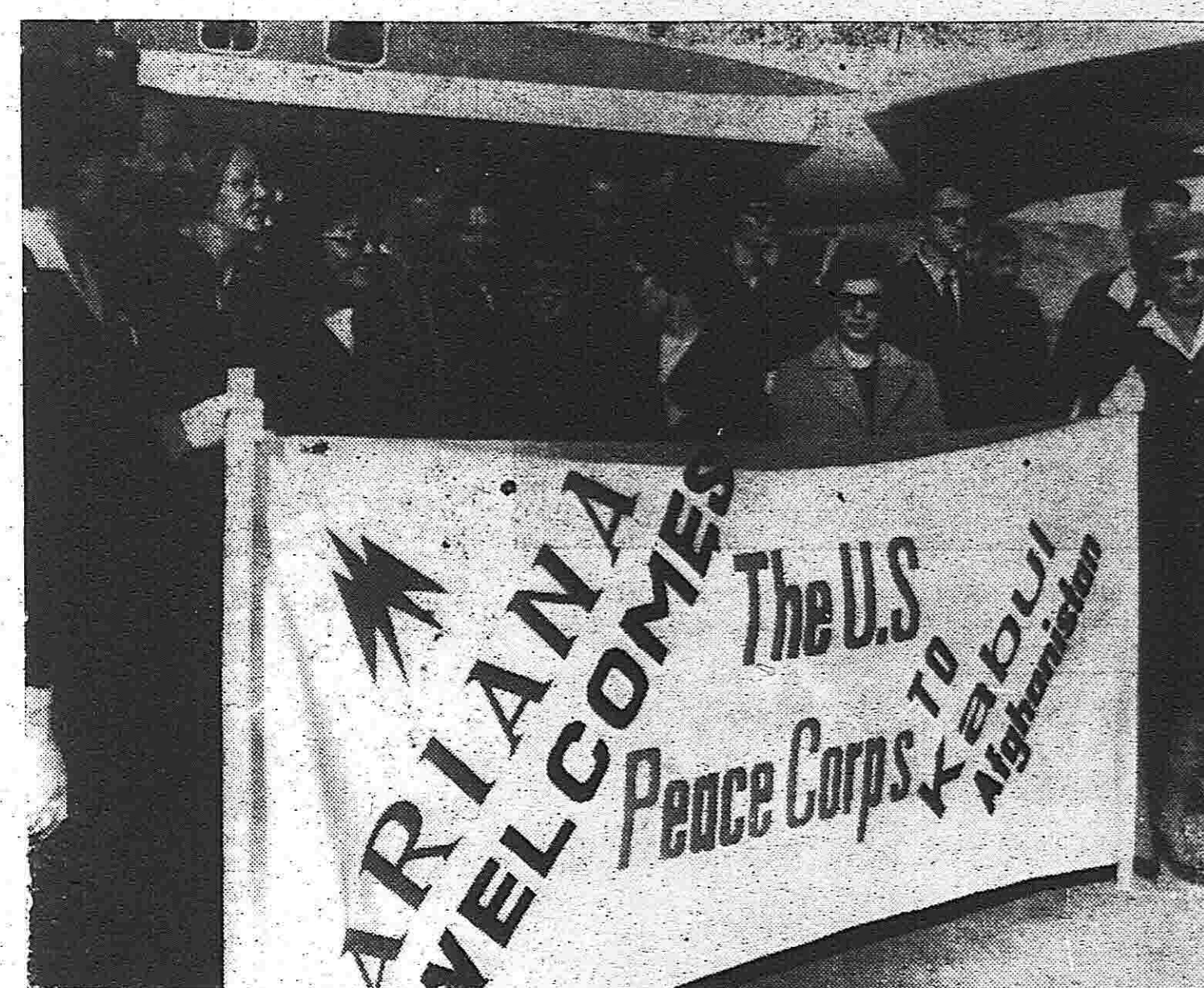
Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Vew Clinic 24772
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airports 22318
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Luqman Phone No. 24174
Shakari Phone No. 24470
Rona Phone No. 20637
Sarwary Phone No. 22871

KABUL TIMES

51 Peace Corps Volunteers Arrive In Kabul



Fifty-one Peace Corps volunteers arrived October 24th at Kabul Airport. The fourth Peace Corps group to come to Afghanistan, they will join 56 other volunteers now in the country. More

than half of them will work in the provinces as teachers, mechanics, nurses, secretaries and agricultural workers. He-dayatullah Azizi, Deputy Director-General of the Foreign

Liaison Division of the Ministry of Planning, was on hand to welcome the volunteers with the Director of the Peace Corps in Afghanistan, Robert L. Steiner.

HOW GHAZNAVID EMPIRE VANISHED?

BY PROF. MOHAMMAD ALI PART II

The new Ghaznavid Sultan was a learned man and like his father was patron of men of letters. But he was not strong enough to combat from all dangers that were threatening the Ghaznavid empire from all sides. The Seljuks, who were keenly watching the events, now made up their minds to swoop down upon Ghazni. Daoud, who had by now established his authority in Khurasan, marched on Ghazni by way of Sejestan and Bust, while he directed his son Alp Arslan, to advance via Tukharistan (modern Kataghan). Abdur Rashid hurriedly collecting a large force placed it under Tughril, one of the trusted and experienced generals of his father. Tughril, marching against Alp Arslan, routed his army at a place called Khamar. Then, speedily turning towards Bust, he defeated Daoud and made him retreat hurriedly towards Seistan. Returning triumphantly to Ghazni, he caught hold of Abdur Rashid, who had come out to receive him, and put him to death. After killing all the male members of the royal family who then happened to be at Ghazni, he ascended the throne (1050). Abdur Rashid reigned two and a half years; he was only thirty at the time of his death. Tughril, the traitor, could not keep his position for more than forty days, but during this short time he perpetrated innumerable atrocities on the people of Ghazni. A conspiracy was, therefore, formed against him, headed by Nushatagin, which killed Tughril while he was sitting on the throne. Then, placing his head on a pole, they carried it through the streets of Ghazni.

Only two princes, Ibrahim and Farukhzad, who had taken refuge in a distant fort at Birghand, escaped this wholesale slaughter. Farukhzad was proclaimed king (1051). He reigned seven years, and was succeeded by his brother, Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, son of Masoud, was a kind and just king, and like his grandfather, was a great patron of scholars and artists. He was soon

able to consolidate his position and to establish peace and order throughout the Ghaznavid dominions. The Seljuks were forced to come to terms with him. After the death of Daoud, Alp Arslan, his son, also sued for peace and confirmed the treaty signed by his father. Sultan Ibrahim reigned happily for forty two years and was succeeded by his son, Masud II in 1098 A.D.

Sultan Masud, entitled "The Generous" was indeed a virtuous prince. He abolished all the tyrannical practices and heavy taxes introduced by his predecessors and did what he could for the welfare of his people. He died in 1115, after a reign of seventeen years. He was married to Mahdi-Iraq, the sister of Sultan Sanjar, the last great king of the Seljuks.

Malik Arslan, son of Sultan Masud, who succeeded the throne, was famous for his magnanimity, courage and energy. But unfortunately he treated his stepmother, Mahdi-Iraq, with contempt, which brought the wrath of Sanjar on him. Sanjar decided to aid Bahram, uncle of Malik Arslan, to contest for power. As a result of this intervention, Arslan lost the throne and was forced to take refuge in India, where he died in 1117 A.D.

Bahram Shah was manly, just and affable, but he had to fight the surging waves of the Ghoriids. In one of the battles his son, Davlat Shah, was killed. He himself was thrice defeated by Ala-ud-din, nicknamed Jahansuz. Ghazni fell into the hands of the invading force, who set it on fire. Bahram fled to India, but shortly after, when he heard that Ala-ud-din had departed, he returned to Ghazni, only to die shortly afterwards (1157). His reign lasted forty one years.

After the death of Bahram, his son, Khusru Shah, ascended the throne. Being unable to oppose the rising power of the Ghuzz Turks, he left Ghazni and took

shelter in India, making Lahore his capital. Meanwhile, Sultan Ghiass-ud-din Sam of Ghor, led a powerful army and was successful in driving Ghuzz out of Ghazni. Thus that historical city and the capital of the Ghaznavids became a part of the Ghor Empire.

The last king of the Ghaznavids, Khusru Malik, son of Khusru Shah, ascended the throne at Lahore in 1160. Being a weakling, anarchy reigned everywhere within his dominions, and the reigns of government gradually fell into the hands of ambitious generals and selfish nobles, while the Sultan himself indulged in luxury and pleasure. The end came at the hands of Sultan Muizz-ud-din Muhammad Ghor. He took Lahore in 1187, dethroned Khusru Malik and sent him as a prisoner to Firuz Koh, the capital of the great Sultan Ghiass-ud-din. By the order of the Sultan, Khusru Malik was kept a prisoner in the fort of Balrajan in Gharijistan (modern Hazarajat), where he was put to death along with his son Bahram Shah, who was confined in the fort of Sifrud, in 1192. Thus ended the house of Nasir-ud-din Su-baktagin.

Abut Leaves For Tehran
KABUL, Oct. 26.—Mr. Nadim Abut, Under Secretary-General of the International Red Cross League, who had come to Kabul on the invitation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society a few days ago, left for Tehran yesterday on his way back to Geneva. During his stay in Kabul, Mr. Abut was received by His Majesty the King, the Patron and His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and exchanged views with the members of the Society.

He also visited Red Crescent establishment in Kabul and Jalalabad.

Mr. Abut said that the present activities and future programmes of the Society were praiseworthy and satisfactory.

New South Vietnam Chief Of State

To Takeover Today

SAIGON, Oct. 26. (Reuters).—Elder statesman Phan Khanh Sui, 61-year old Chairman of the High National Council, is expected to be sworn in as South Vietnam's new Chief of State today.

Sources close to the Council, which elected Sui Saturday night, told Reuters he would "very probably" choose Saigon Mayor Tran Van Huong as Prime Minister. Both were members of the "curriculum" group which opposed the former Ngo Dinh Diem Regime in a manifesto in April, 1960.

Major-General Nguyen Khanh, the outgoing Prime Minister met high-ranking military officers at Cap Saint Jacques, a beach resort. Informed sources said the meeting was aimed at buying the hatched between rival factions in the armed forces.

General Khanh is expected to resign after Sui's installation to concentrate as commander-in-chief on rallying and reorganising the armed forces.

A United States embassy spokesman welcomed Sui's election as "another positive step towards the objective of establishing an effective civilian government."

Ikeda Announces His Resignation

TOKYO, Oct. 26. (Reuters).—Hayato Ikeda, 65, announced his resignation as Japanese Prime Minister Sunday, and political observers tipped one of his sternest critics, 63-year-old Eisaku Sato, as most likely to succeed him.

Sato last July unsuccessfully challenged Ikeda for the presidency of the Liberal-Democratic party, and with it the premiership. Ikeda was then re-elected for his third two-year term, polling 242 votes against 160 for Sato, and 72 for another likely contender in the struggle for the party leadership, Aichi Fujiyama, 67-year-old former Foreign Minister.

Observers thought the party's choice would fall on Sato rather than Fujiyama, or Ikeda's closest political associate in recent months, 69-year-old Ichiro Kono, regarded as the Liberal-Democratic "strong man."

Both Sato and Fujiyama would be likely to pursue a more vigorous and independent foreign policy than Kono, who, political observers say, has supported Ikeda's cautious conduct of international affairs.

Ikeda is now in hospital to receive treatment for a non-malignant tumor.

Eisenhower's Condition Improving In Hospital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. (Reuters).—Former President Dwight Eisenhower, 74, was Sunday reported "doing quite well" after a comfortable night here at Walter Reed army hospital, which he entered on Thursday suffering from laryngitis.

When he was admitted doctors said he was expected to be released in seven or 10 days.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Oct. 26.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one) US Dollar
Afs. 63.00
Afs. 177.80 (per one) Pound Sterling
Afs. 176.40
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) German Mark
Afs. 1575.00
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred) Swiss Franc
Afs. 1466.82
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) French Franc
Afs. 1275.30

Zambia To Follow Non-Alignment, Say Kaunda

LUSAKA, Oct. 26. (Tass).—The government of Zambia will steadily pursue a policy of non-alignment and international cooperation, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the President of the new African Republic of Zambia, told a press conference Sunday.

Announcing Zambia's domestic and foreign policy, the President stressed that the problems confronting Zambia after it attained independence can be solved only on the basis of close unity with all sovereign African states and strengthening of cooperation with all countries of the world. In this connection Dr. Kaunda announced that the government of Zambia decided to open diplomatic representations in 15 African countries and also in USSR, the People's Republic of China, the United States, Britain and a number of other states.

The president sharply denounced the racial policy of the governments of the South African Republic and Rhodesia. Zambia President Kaunda said, will never recognise the results of a referendum in Rhodesia based on the dictate of the white minority.

Further President Kaunda stressed that the priority task of his government was to ensure rapid economic development in the conditions of independence and peace. We want he said, every resident of Zambia to eat well, have enough clothes and receive the necessary medical aid.

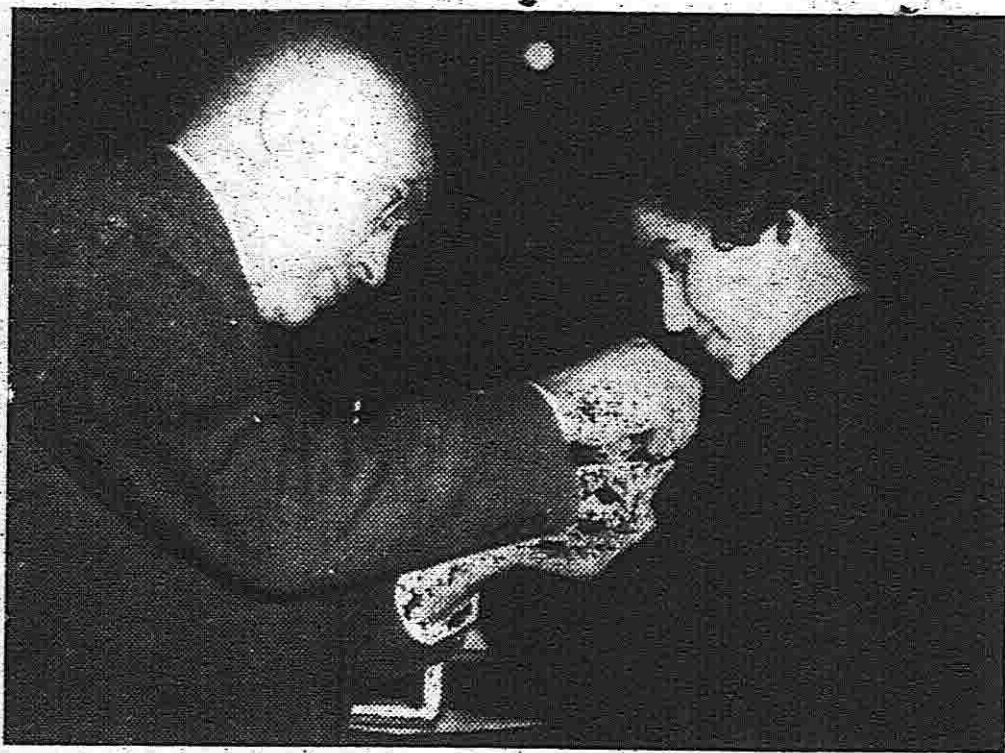
In reply to a question about the significance of the planned railway between Zambia and Tanganyika, the President said that talks on this question were successful and that direct railway service between the two countries had not only economic but also political aims.

"I am confident, Kaunda noted, that by the time the road is completed, Zambia will have as her neighbours only fraternal African countries including Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Present at the press conference were the President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Julius Nyerere and Foreign Minister Oscar Caribona with whom President Kaunda had another exchange of opinion in the morning.

Red Crescent Delegation Leaves For Tehran

KABUL, Oct. 26.—On the invitation of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, a delegation of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, headed by Professor Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary Secretary-General of the Society, left for Tehran yesterday.

The members of the delegation include Mrs. Rukia Abubakr, Chief of Publicity of the Society,



Dr. Anas, the Minister of Education, conferring a medal on Mr. Jamila Fazil, director of girls' primary schools for Kabul, yesterday.

Bottomley Cancels His Visit To Rhodesia Because He Is Not Allowed To See Africans

LUSAKA, Zambia, October 26. (Reuter).—ARTHUR Bottomley, new British Commonwealth Secretary, announced Sunday he had abandoned any plans for an immediate visit to Rhodesia, because Ian Smith's government would not agree to his meeting African nationalist leaders.

Bottomley, here for Zambia's independence celebrations, told a press conference he had particularly wanted to meet Joshua Nkomo, leader of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, now living under restriction, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union Party.

Bottomley declined to be drawn on Britain's future moves on Rhodesia but reiterated the government's view that Smith's present method of consulting African opinion on the independence issue was unacceptable.

He was asked what Britain would do if Rhodesia unilaterally declared herself independent. Bottomley replied: "Let's wait and see, we cannot anticipate that."

Asked whether he believed an acceptable solution to the Rhodesia question could still be found, he said: "I am born optimist. I am still hopeful." There was a great future for Rhodesia if we can get everyone working together. But he warned: "time is running out."

Mr. Mohammad Homayun Etemadi, Administrative Vice-President of the Society, Dr. Jamal Jilani, Chief of Health Services, Dr. Abdul Ahad, Deputy Chief of Health Services, Mrs. Habiba, Director of Zarghuna Girl's High School and Mr. Sayyed Azizulla, Editor of Red Crescent magazine,

Teacher Delegation

(Contd. from page 1) ammad Yousuf the women of the country have been able to take part side by side with their brothers in social life, implementing developmental plans, and the provisions of the new constitution.

Afterwards, Mr. Mohammad Ismail a teacher from the Kandahar province on behalf of men-teacher thanked His Majesty the King and the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf for the efforts made in promoting the various walks of the nation.

Dr. Anas the Minister of Education in a brief statement wished that the Prime Minister convey the greetings of the teachers to His Majesty the King.

KABUL, Oct. 26.—The team of four Afghan tennis players returned home yesterday after playing a series of matches at Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan SSR.

The team won one double and 3 single matches and lost in one of the doubles and two singles.

Teacher's Day

(Contd. from page 1) ed and no loopholes in this regard should be left.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education in his speech after describing the various stages of developing Kabul University said that at present it was the job of the University authorities to discover ways and means of utilising the existing facilities and resources in such a manner that the time of the students and professors may not be wasted and the best possible use may be made of the funds and facilities available.

Dr. Hamid, the Rector of Kabul University after giving a brief history of the University's development and the new campus of the University of Kabul, stated that at present 3,340 men and women students were studying in the University Colleges under the supervision of 420 Afghan and foreign professors.

Mr. Mohammad Rahim Ilham, Assistant Professor of the College of Letters delivered a speech on the changes which have been brought about in the country under His Majesty the King's guidance and pointed to the role of university in implementing the reforms.

Miss Sorayya Khadim also read an essay on "My Teacher".

Similar meetings were held yesterday at the Police Academy, the Women's Welfare Institute, the Rural Development Department, the Institute of Vocational Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture and all primary and high schools throughout Afghanistan.

The school buildings were decorated with national flags and were illuminated in the evening.

The function in Kabul cinema was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, other princes, the Minister of Court, certain Cabinet Ministers, officials of the Ministry of Education, teachers and students and their parents.

KABUL, Oct. 26.—M. Bousson, Director-General of Coal Research in France arrived in Kabul yesterday. He has been invited by the Ministry of Mines and Industries to survey and study coal deposits in Afghanistan. M. Bousson was met at the airport by Mr. Mirzad, Chief of the Department of Geological Survey of the Ministry.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film; **ONE EYED JACKS**, starring: Marlow Brando, Karl Malden and Katy Jurado.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film; **SHAH SANUM AND GHAREEB** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 7 p.m. Russian film; **TRAGIC MURDER** with translation in Persian.

ADVTs

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribe for the Soviet Union's dailies and periodicals in English, French and Russian for the year 1965. The amount of subscription is moderate or rather cheap. Subscription for the dailies and journals are paid to Trade Attache of the Embassy of the Soviet Union on Jada Darulaman; Ibne-Sena (Avicenna) Book-stall Jade-Sharwali; Javid Stationary Mart; last bus-stand for Ghazni Line. Catalogues and prices for the dailies and journals are with the above said dealers. Those interested to subscribe may do so until November 11, 1964.

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Tenders Wanted

Shourie Freres has offered a list of prices for the photographic equipment needed for the new off-set plant of Kabul Times. Any firms bidding to supply the above listed equipment may please give their tenders to the Bakhter News Agency before the end of October 1964. A list of material needed is present in Kabul Time office.

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Modern Sunshine House behind American Military Attaches Office; 4 bed rooms, telephone. Iron roof.

Cambodia Charges Bombing Of Its Village By S. Vietnam

PHOM PENH, Cambodia, October, 26, (Reuter).—

A CAMBODIAN government communique Sunday alleged that three South Vietnamese aircraft Saturday bombed Anlong-Kres village in Cambodia's Kompong Cham province for the second time in five days.

The communique said the village—bombed last Tuesday—was attacked again Saturday by three South Vietnamese planes.

The attack was directed mainly against defences installed by the Cambodian army since the last attack. One Cambodian soldier was killed, and four soldiers and a civilian wounded, the communique said.

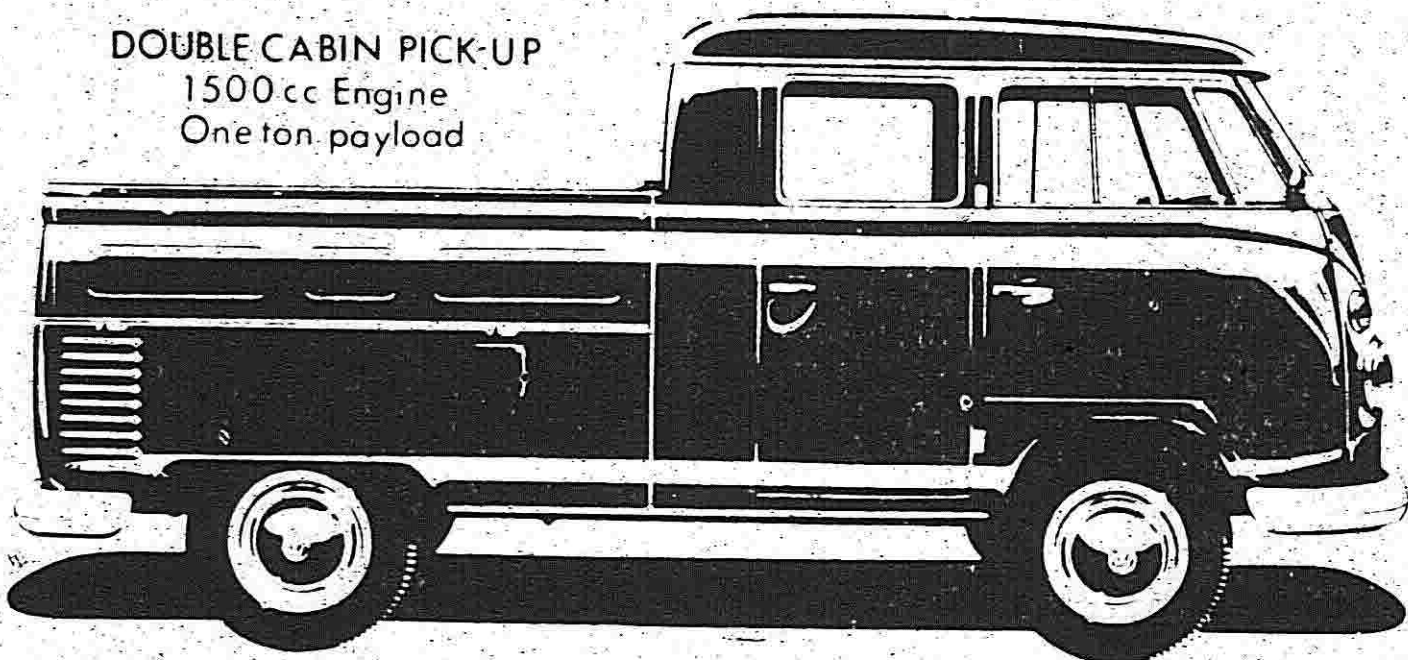
The National Khmere press agency reported here Saturday that Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian government had sent messages to the United Na-

tions and to British, Soviet and French leaders calling for a re-convening of the Geneva conference on Indo-China because of "South Vietnamese aggression."

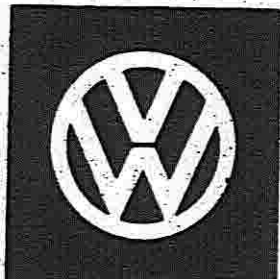
The Cambodian information and foreign ministries denied a South Vietnamese allegation that Cambodian troops captured three Vietnamese soldiers and an American officer just inside the Vietnam border last Thursday.

They claimed the accusation had been made to turn attention away from the bombing of Anlong-Kres.

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