

8-20-1963

## Kabul Times (August 20, 1963, vol. 2, no. 145)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +24°C.  
Minimum +11°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-33 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-27 a.m.  
Tomorrow's outlook.  
Slightly Cloudy.  
Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

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

VOL. II, NO. 145

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1963 (ASAD 28, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

## AMERICAN GENERAL SAYS HE WOULD HAVE VOTED AGAINST TEST BAN PACT IF IT WAS NOT SIGNED But He Urges Its Adoption

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (AP).—U.S. General Curtis Lemay testified Monday that if the limited nuclear test ban treaty were still in the proposal stage, "I think I would recommend against it."

Gen. Lemay, Air Force Chief of Staff, had joined the Heads of the Army, Navy and Marines in recommending U.S. Senate ratification of the pact but he differed with them on whether he would support the agreement if it had not already been signed by the United States, Soviet Union and Britain.

Senator Thurmond (Democrat-South Carolina), asked Gen. Lemay at Senate hearings whether if he had considered the provisions of the treaty before it was signed, he would have recommended its approval.

Gen. Lemay said he would have to qualify his answer by saying he would have to spend some time on the question before being sure, but he testified:

"I think if it were in a proposal stage—I think I would recommend against it."

Mr. Thurmond put the same question to General Earle Wheeler, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral David McDonald, Chief of Navy operations, and General David Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Each said it would have made no difference in his declaration of support.

All of the military men made clear, however, that their support for ratification of the treaty was conditioned on the safeguards that General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, had outlined in testimony last week.

Among these safeguards were continued U.S. testing of nuclear weapons underground and maintaining a position of readiness to resume testing in the atmosphere if Soviet Union abrogates the treaty.

Senator Goldwater, Republican-Arizona, a treaty critic, pressed Gen. Lemay as to whether, without atmospheric testing, the United States could ever be assured of the survival of its missile sites under attack.

Gen. Lemay said the experts were "reasonably sure" the hardened missile sites could withstand all necessary pressure but "can't be positively sure until the sites are tested under actual conditions."

Senator Goldwater asked Gen. Lemay then if he thought the terms of the treaty would stop the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Gen. Lemay reported that "I don't think it would stop the People's Republic of China," or the French from going ahead, although it might stop some countries not now experimenting in the field.

Senator Goldwater later said in a Senate speech that the treaty, by failing to provide for on-site inspections, may be setting a pattern for future international agreements without such safeguards.

Senator Goldwater is considered a leading contender for the Republican Party's Presidential nomination next year.

He said there was no protection

there in the treaty against Soviet participation in tests inside China.

"Talk of splits between the Chinese and the Soviets are no more meaningful in this respect than talk of splits between ourselves and the French," he said. "We still know whose friend is whose and what the possibilities for violation actually are."

At the hearings, Admiral McDonald at one point replied "quite likely" when asked if a large yield megaton bomb could put out the U.S. polaris communications system.

But later, under questioning from Senator Fulbright, (Democrat-Arkansas), Admiral McDonald said he had answered too quickly when he had used the phrase, "quite likely."

He told Senator Fulbright he should have said, "possibly" and have added "but not likely."

All the military men emphasized that their support for ratification of the treaty was based on continued U.S. testing underground.

## Momand Jirga Urges Release of All Political Prisoners

KABUL, Aug. 19.—A report from Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a large jirga was recently held in Maiti. The jirga, presided over by Malik Madar Khan Moosa Khail, was attended by dignitaries and a large number of Moosa Khail Momand tribesmen.

The tribal leaders delivered speeches and in addition to expressing their readiness to give every sacrifice for the safeguard of their independence, demanded from the Pakistan Government to agree to the rights of the Pakhtunistan nation.

The jirga confirmed and approved the continuation of the struggle of the people of Pakhtunistan and demanded the immediate release of the political prisoners.

The jirga criticized the policy of the Pakistan Government against the people of Pakhtunistan and expressed regret on the recent news about the ill health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his followers.



Her Majesty the Queen receiving a group of children at Kabul Airport yesterday when Their Majesties returned from abroad.

## More Warning Of Protest Suicide Voiced By South Vietnam Buddhist Groups

SAIGON, Aug. 20, (Reuter).—WARNINGS of more protest suicides and demonstrations against South Vietnam's Catholic-led government were given by Buddhist leaders at Hue yesterday.

Thirteen Buddhist students in that northern city have volunteered to commit suicide in protest against government's alleged religious discrimination.

## KENNEDY TO RECEIVE LEADERS OF CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (AP).—President Kennedy will receive Leaders of the Negro civil rights march in Washington some time during the day of Aug. 23, the day of the demonstration, the White House announced Monday.

Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said Leaders of the march formally requested an audience with President Kennedy and that the Chief Executive agreed to see them at the White House.

## Agricultural Ministry Official In Farah

FARAH, Aug. 20.—Mr. Abdul Majid, the Chief of the Department of Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture, who has gone to Farah to report on ways of improving the crop production in that area, visited the Bala Bulak area on Sunday.

Mr. Majid has gone to Farah on the basis of a request by the people to Ministry of Agriculture to seek ways to improve the quality and production of crop in that area.

Studies are already underway for analysing water and soil resources of the area.

Mr. Majid met farmers of the area.

The latest warning came in a letter to the provincial governor from Buddhist leaders demanding the return of the body of a novice priest who knifed himself to death last week.

Government troops forcibly seized the 17-year-old novice's body last Wednesday after he killed himself at a pagoda outside Hue.

Hue was reported to be quiet yesterday from an orderly gathering of students in front of the home of the new rector of the city's university, Mr. Tran Huu. Mr. Tran arrived yesterday to replace Father Cao Van Luan, believed to have been dismissed by the government last week for failing to prevent students joining Buddhist demonstrations.

President Ngo Dinh Diem was reported to have rejected resignations offered by 47 members of the Faculty at Hue university in protest against father Luan's dismissal—but it is understood they plan to disregard his decision.

## SWEDISH AMBASSADOR IN KABUL

KABUL, Aug. 20.—Mr. Hichens Bergstrom Swedish Ambassador in Kabul and Tehran has arrived in Kabul.

Mr. Bergstrom term of service has been completed and has come to Kabul for farewell meetings.

## Millions Of Francs Have Disappeared From Congo

New Brazzaville Govt. Probes Into Situation

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic, Aug. 20, (AP).—The Congo Republic's new Government began probing Monday the disappearance of millions of Francs from the nation's treasury.

Deposed President Fulbert Youlou and several of his former ministers were being questioned at the Youlou military camp in a Brazzaville suburb.

A Government spokesman said it was unknown exactly how much money was missing but sources said the sum was believed to be some 30 million Congolese francs (125,000 dollars).

The Congo Republic's annual budget expenditure is 7.23 billion Congolese francs (29.5 million dollars).

Former Industrial Production Minister Victor Stahoud returned from Europe Monday and was arrested at the airport for questioning. Proper Gandzion, Youlou's Education Minister, was arrested Sunday.

The Congo's new Finance Minister, Eduard Babacka, charged that during Youlou's three-year regime there were "constant violations of accepted financial principles."

Mr. Babacka said the new Government headed by Alphonse Massamba-Debat would adopt a policy of financial orthodoxy.

"It is obviously necessary to stop the waste of public funds," he said in a radio speech. He said the high living of Government Ministers while thousands of Congolese were unemployed and living in poverty was the root cause of the three-day uprising which toppled Youlou from power.



KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES AUGUST 20, 1963

EFFECTIVE MEANS

FIREFIGHTING

The fire which took place in a sarai the other day makes one think to what extent our fire brigade units are equipped to deal with such circumstances.

There is no doubt that the Kabul Fire Brigade has become well equipped through the years. But the fact is, that, along with modern facilities, which it has acquired, there has to be a sufficient organization, and trained personnel to operate this very vital department.

In addition, as a new master-plan is being implemented for the city, we think that considerable thought should be given to providing fire fighting facilities in each section of the city. One of the reasons the Monday morning fire lasted for three hours before it was brought under control, was the lack of water in the nearby areas.

As we know a new water system is being planned for the city, it is essential that special provisions should be made for the fire fighting units to use main waters in cases of emergencies. In any fire it is important that the fire brigade begins work as soon as it arrives on the scene.

Then, of course, we have to provide fire brigade units for other sections of Afghanistan. Only a few months ago the disastrous fire at Kaja, a mountain town about forty miles West of Jalalabad, could have been extinguished sooner if Jalalabad had had a fire brigade unit. Kabul was called for help.

It is here that we think the departments concerned should provide the blueprint for an effective system and we also think that friends of Afghanistan could assist in this matter. Fire has been an enemy of man for times immemorial, and it is likely to remain so even in the future.

PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM THE LANGUAGE AT A GLANCE

The contradiction between political freedom and economic freedom has long been recognized. In political democracy, holders of power are responsible to the people, and it is the people that hold ultimate power in their hands. Political power is a trust which should be used only for protection of people's interest and not for a person or a group. On the other hand under democracy and a system of free enterprise owners of property wield tremendous power over the lives of employees without being responsible to those whose life they can influence by their economic decisions. Unionism and collective bargaining have changed the picture from absolute to relative, however the basic problem still exists. How a compromise can be reached? What measures are to be adopted to cope with problems which originate from this difference? We look for answer both in laws and economic policies. Among economic measures planning appears to be the most important one.

Planned economies are not only expected to establish a harmony between political freedom and economic freedom but also it is expected of them to be the creator of a welfare state bestowing political liberty, economic security and rapid progress in one package and all in proper doses.

Is this the time to pay attention to problems of this nature in our society and at this stage of development? Is it necessary, when our constitution is being reshaped and individual rights among which the right of ownership is guaranteed to heed questions such as these? Should private

THE WORLD IN 20 YEARS

THREE HYPOTHESES

By HERVE BAZIN, Writer, Member Of Goncour Academy, France

The world doubtlessly cannot help changing in twenty years. If we assume the worst, the positions of strength and the absence of mutual understanding will lead to an atomic catastrophe. Only a few survivors will remain in widely separated parts of the world to re-kindle the torch of civilisation.

But I do not think this will happen. People, I hope, are not so stupid as to go to such an extreme. The coalition of progressive minds and forces is today strong enough to stop the madness of moribund imperialism.

Let us proceed from the best. One can foresee the final surrender of fools and the champions of power politics. This will lead to world peace in twenty years, a peace vigilantly guarded by real effective international organizations.

There will be no sense in war budgets, and the enormous funds will be used for the welfare and progress of all nations. Man will then be the real master of the solar system. By that time he will, perhaps, be dreaming of reaching out to other stellar worlds and finally meeting other intelligent beings, and comparing views with them.

Science will have found its real mission and concentrated on the most urgent problem. Hunger will be liquidated everywhere. In-

think that friends of Afghanistan could assist in this matter. Fire has been an enemy of man for times immemorial, and it is likely to remain so even in the future.

enterprise be regulated or a system of social insurance which will assure employment, old age benefits and care of the sick is to be instituted? Needless to say the problem is here and in many forms. The limited experience of labour industrial relations of the past few years which were left to the forces of the free market shows that the employer-employee relationships have not been on cordial basis. Unsteady supply of labour, lack of interest in job, pilfering and carelessness have been problems of industry. On the other hand, low wages despoiled the behavior of employers and the sacrifice of quality for cheaper production cost have discouraged labourers to take interest in work and bind their future to industry. Problems of unemployment have not become a living issue so far because of labourers attachment to the farm and rising demand for construction work which absorbs substantial part of the underemployed. However once industries even of the small and medium sizes are established this issue will become a living one. Are we to employ measures to guarantee livelihood to the unemployed such as social security, unemployment compensation and public treasury is to foot the bill? Or, are we expecting private resources, or free market forces to handle the situation. What is going to be our investment policy? Will private resources be allowed to invest in sectors they may choose and amounts they may like (outside those areas specified to public sector, such as power fuel and atomic energy) or our invest-

ments will be directed by central planning agency. Peoples of developing countries have long-standing beliefs regarding investment in real estate, gold and foreign exchange, how our economic policies will administer these issues and particularly once constitutional rights are assured? What would be legal provisions governing relations between right of ownership and guided economy? How the relations between large undertakings and small business will be established. Will small business and handicrafts be given similar rights and privileges as big business or the former will be supported at the cost of the latter. Free competition and private ownership calls for price competition. Can we provide the necessary conditions which would promote free play of market forces under conditions of perfect or imperfect competition, or prices have to be regulated and if so what would be the machinery? An absolute prerequisite for industrial growth, whether we choose to direct our efforts to agriculture or industry, is adoption and implementation of standards, that is standard of measure, standard of weight, standard of performance and quality control. What would be our plans and provisions in this regard? To neglect an important issue such as this would mean waste of resources and time. These are pertinent questions which probe one's mind. I considered them to be important and useful to be raised when we are so grossly involved in making laws and policies and of this dimension.

More than five years have passed since then and the Corporation has done nothing to fulfill its promise, the letter continued. It is true that the buildings in that area are costly and well designed but that is only half of being modern. Many tracts of land set aside for parks etc. are lying barren and dusty like a desert; markets and shops are non-existent, certain garages which have been turned into shops fail to observe the municipal rules and regulations concerning prices, and they get away with it. Drinking water is not available, and buses are unknown in that so-called modern residential area of Kabul. The streets of this Karte, said the letter, are inconvenient to cross in summer due to many bumps and dust, and in winter due to slippery and sticky mud. Residents have to close their living room doors and windows during the summer in order to keep dust out.

It is hoped, concluded the letter, that something will be done by the Corporation in this connexion, and if nothing else, perhaps water could be sprinkled on the roads once or twice daily to keep the dust down.

Another letter criticising the recent project of the Municipal Corporation to improve living conditions and streets in the old city, was also published in yesterday's Anis.

Forty million Afghans will be spent in the vain attempt to improve the old city, said the letter. This is like wiping the tears from the face of a child with some ailment in an attempt to console him.

The fact that the old city is not very clean, and as such is dangerous to health, is due to the layout and structure of that part of the city. Narrow and winding streets are full of refuse discarded by the houses on its two sides is not the only difficulty of old city dwellers. They are suffering from the lack of fresh air, flies, insecure walls and roofings great distances between them and say, for instance, pharmacies, lack of sunshine and plenty of dust etc.

The letter suggested that this forty million would be better spent to remedy the real causes of discomfort for the dwellers in the old city, instead of fighting against the effects of the real causes. In this case many more millions will be spent without possibly hoping for any results.

Someone might say, the letter defended its argument, that eliminating the real causes of discomfort necessitates great sums of money and time, and something has to be done in the meantime. But "I think any effort or money spent should be to reach the final goal", concluded the letter.

curable diseases will have vanished. A reasonable balance will have been achieved in the growth of the population. And, finally, all forms of knowledge will have become accessible to all. But there is a third, unquestionably also acceptable hypothesis supported by those who adhere to the "golden mean".

Though a great deal will be accomplished in twenty years, a great deal more will yet have to be done. The enormous pressure of the planned, socialist economy will bring about the fall of capitalism, but the survivals of capitalism will still harry our planet for a long time to come.

It is almost certain that we are advancing to the golden age (providing we preserve the moral qualities of man and science). This golden age will have nothing in common with the Biblical picture. Even twenty years hence it will require further improvement by daily efforts and constant struggle against evil.

Mankind's tasks will never be exhausted, and we should congratulate ourselves on this for man's mission is not to indulge in pleasures (as some Americans think), but to learn and build, to rise above the confusion and inconsistencies of nature. This constitutes another, loftier aim, and the inspiration it gives us is of quite another order than the striving to gratify our personal wants. ....

But let us not be deluded: in twenty years we shall have traversed but a single lap, though one of decisive importance for our future, which could perhaps be likened to a "mutation of the

species" (such mutation means socialism for Homo sapiens). Mankind is constantly in motion: this is its salient feature. It can stop only by ceasing to exist. And twenty years from now our sons, too, will dream of further progress, though, perhaps, with greater imagination than we.

PAKISTAN & SOMALIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

KARACHI, Aug. 20. (Reuter).—Pakistan and the Republic of Somalia signed their first trade agreement here yesterday.

An official statement said the agreement, for an unspecified value, comes into force immediately for one year, with renewal every year thereafter.

Under the trade agreement, Pakistan will export cotton textiles, cotton piecegoods, paper and newsprint. Jute manufacturers, leather goods electric fans and Somali exports will include coffee, timber, oil seeds, hides and skins, gum arabic, palm and kernel oil.

Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-30 Music 3-30-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band. News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music: 5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week 9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:

KABUL-KANDAHAR Dep. 13-40 Arr. 15-15 KABUL-KUNDUZ

Dep. 14-00 Arr. 15-00

ARRIVALS:

DELHI-KABUL Dep. 8-00. Arr. 12-40

BEIRUT-KABUL Dep. 12-30 at night Arr. 12 noon

KUNDUZ-KABUL Dep. 17-30 Arr. 16-30

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20007-31123 Traffic 20150-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Airport 22316

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Hashmi Phone No. 20580 Shafa Phone No. 22919 Afghan

San Marco Test



Italian technicians attach an instrumentation package atop a Shotput sounding rocket in preparation for launching at Wallops Island, Virginia. This is the second in a

series of developmental tests in the joint U.S.-Italian San Marco programme, expected to culminate next year in the launching of an equatorial ionosphere

drag satellite from a floating platform in the Indian Ocean. The United States is providing launch vehicles and training Italian launch crews, and Italy is developing the scientific payloads.

THIS IS AFGHANISTAN TIPS FOR TOURISTS

(Adopted from Afghanistan News)

True and Untrue

Afghanistan is no more a remote part of the world—thanks to modern means of transport. It is true that few people know enough about Afghanistan. It is also true that still fewer have visited the country; but it is entirely untrue that your trip would not be worthwhile from various points of view.

Geology

With its unique location in the heart of Asia, Afghanistan is straddled by one of the highest mountain ranges in the world—the Hindukush. This range actually cuts the country in half, is a great impediment for communications between various places and interferes with the climate. Yet it is majestic, memorable and glorious. And it is nature's great water supply.

History

Historically, the country is one of the richest in the world. You can see the ruins of ancient Bactria near Mazar, statues of Buddha and thousands of painted caves in Bamyan, and remains of the Kushanid civilization in Bag-

ram

Exotic fruits, among them sixty kinds of grapes grown in Herat, are another main attraction. Afghan melons, especially those grown in the north, are the best in the world.

Handicrafts

Products of Afghan handicrafts are cheap to buy and last for ages. They range from beautiful red carpets, silk fabrics, knives and sheepskin coats to karakul pelts. A gift of one of these would make your family or friends happy for ever!

People

Most important of all are the people. You can see in the streets of Kabul tall, sturdy Pakhtuns walking proudly about in their costumes. The clever Tajiks, the small, hard-working Hazaras, the Uzbeks and the Turkomans are familiar sights moving around in their various pursuits. They have become mixed a great deal through inter-marriages, but some of these ethnic groups have still preserved their characteristic features.

All these people with their different features, costumes, dialects and sometimes languages are Afghans. Their attachment to Islam and their love for freedom have cemented their unity in such a way that the odd mixture works quite smoothly.

An honourable Afghan is a hospitable person. Therefore it is the easiest thing in the world to go to an Afghan home, have a cup of tea, enjoy the Afghan meals and make friends. Almost all Afghans believe that money is a means and not an end in itself. So they do not save enough and do not worry about their rainy days. Cripples and homeless people are looked after by the local municipalities. The aged are cared for by their sons or daughters. Further, life is so peaceful and carefree to think of it.

How to Get There

The best way to travel to Afghanistan is by car. Roads are increasingly improved and a network of all-weather highways connecting various towns is partly completed—tarred, etc. Travellers

(Contd. on page 4)

Radio And TV As Means Of Education

The advancement of the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America makes it necessary for the whole population to take part in solving the big development problems confronting these countries. In consequence, in countries where the greater part of the population is still illiterate, radio and television have a very important role to play as mass media of communication, education and information.

The radio and television broadcasting stations of Latin America, for example, situated as they are in the big cities, reach mainly the urban population for whom education is not a pressing problem, being mostly literate. How different, by contrast, is the situation in the rural areas of the Latin American sub-continent the greatest part of which has not yet been opened up by any transport system, the press, or radio and television.

That is why the next International Seminar of the German Foundation for the Developing Countries, the eleventh this year, is dealing with the subject of radio and television in Latin America; international and German experience will be brought to bear on the problem to what extent these two media could contribute to education in Latin America. The discussion is to centre on problems connected with radio and television programmes as means of education and information in Latin America.

The German Foundation for the Developing Countries will open this seminar on Monday, 19 August 1963, on the peninsula of Rehderwerder, Berlin-Tegel. The seminar will be run in conjunction with the Working Association of Federal German Broadcasting Corporations (ARD). It will be attended by about 30 delegates nominated by the governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela. They are programme directors of radio and television stations and leading government officials from the ministries of information.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

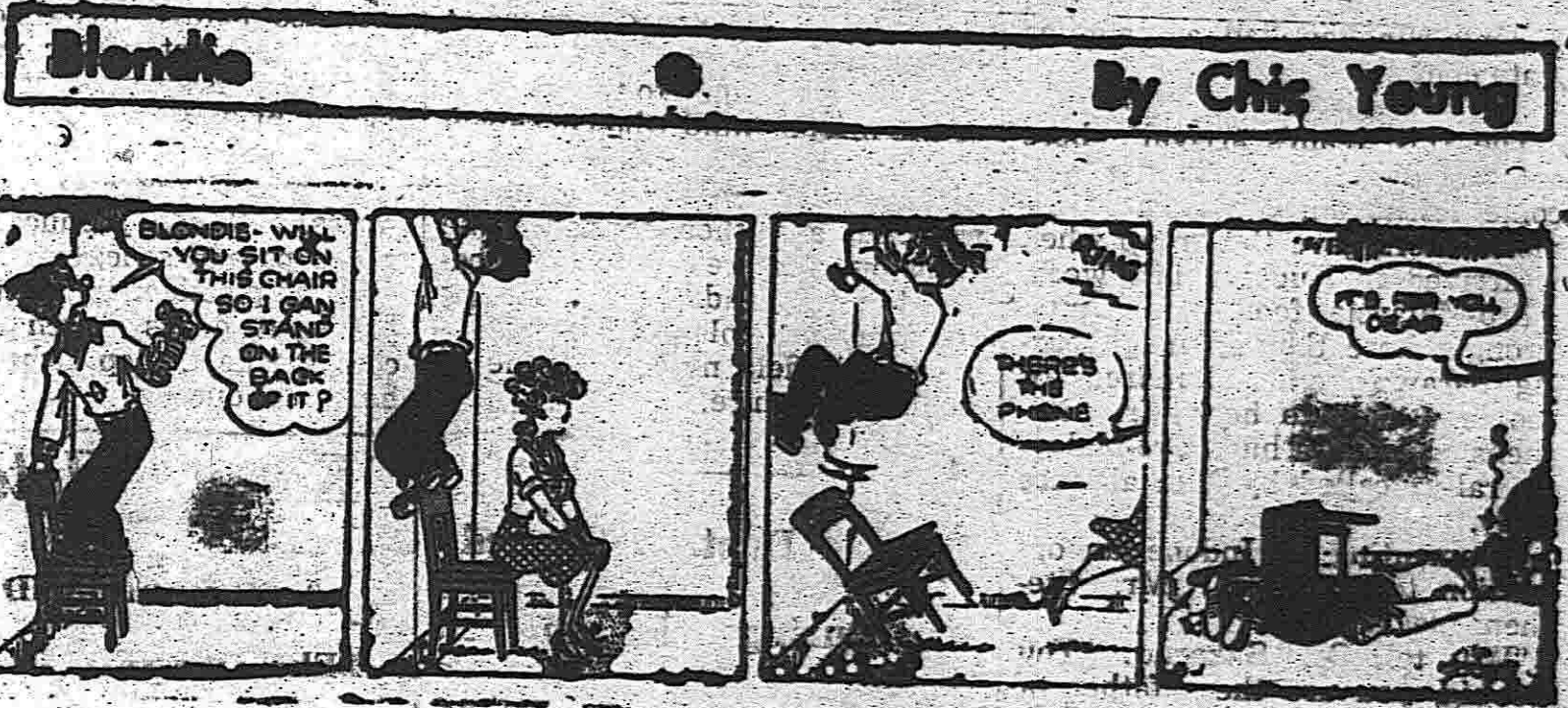
KABUL, Aug. 20.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank: Buying Rates in Afghani Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 140 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark. Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc. Af. 10.4214 per French Franc. Af. 7.60 per Indian Rupee. (cheque)

Af. 7.30 per Indian Rupee. (cash) Af. 6.75 per Pakistani Rupee. (cheque) Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee. (cash)

Selling Rates in Afghani Per unit of foreign currency. Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar. Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling. Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark. Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc. Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc. (cheque)

Af. 7.70 per Indian Rupee. (cheque) Af. 6.85 per Pakistani Rupee. (cash) Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee. (cheque)

Af. 6.65 per Pakistani Rupee. (cash)





## This Is Afghanistan

(Contd. from page 3)

can also fly to Kabul, the capital, from Teheran, Delhi and Moscow. The Ariana Afghan Airlines have regular services between Kabul and other main towns at very reasonable rates. A seat in an Afghan bus is also easily obtainable; and being a stranger you would be treated like a guest of honour by all passengers.

### Preparations

One of the most typical trips to Afghanistan is to start from the Persian border and finish at the Khyber Pass.

Supposing that you have obtained your tourist visa from any Afghan Consulate in Europe or en route, your international health certificate indicates that you have been inoculated against typhoid, cholera and smallpox and you have enough money to last you till the end of your journey, you then cross the border from Yusufabad to Islam Kala. Afghan customs officials are not difficult. In fact every foreigner is treated with due courtesy by all officials or otherwise.

### Radio And TV As Means Of Education

(Contd. from page 3)

The International Seminar on Radio and Television as Means of Education and Information in Latin America will be conducted at Reiherwerder, Berlin-Tegel between 19 and 31 August 1963. The first week will conclude with a visit to the German Broadcasting Exhibition, which will open on 30 August in West Berlin.

A study trip between 31 August and 12 September will take the Latin American guests to Hamburg, Cologne, Freiburg in Breisgau, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart and Munich. This part of the seminar will consist mainly of inspections and meetings; it will give the delegates practical insight into radio and television broadcasting in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Following this the Seminar will return to Berlin to continue its work here. It will end on 17 September. (DSE)



Valentina Tereshkova, world's first space woman is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. The President of Czechoslovakia presented her the Czechoslovak Socialist Labour Hero Gold Star.

## ABANDONED TRAILER MAY PROVIDE CLUE FOR \$7 MILLION THEFT IN U.K.

### Trailer Reported To Have Been Temporary Headquarters For Historic Train Robbery

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, (AP).—

SCOTLAND Yard's flying squad converged on an abandoned trailer in Dorking Forest Monday on information it had served as a temporary headquarters for the gang of 15 men who pulled off the 2,500,000 pound (7,000,000 dollars) train robbery.

The trailer, or caravan, was located near the spot where the robbers had dumped 100,000 pounds (280,000 dollars) of the cash loot last Saturday.

The tip was one of hundreds flooding from widely scattered areas of England since the commando-style robbery of the Glasgow-London express carrying the huge bank funds in used currency

Aug. 8.

The Yard regarded it so highly that Senior Officers withheld all details of the origin the precise location of the trailer and all other details.

Another group of officers, meanwhile, concluded their minute search of the Leatherslade farmhouse where the gang went first and where the money probably was divided.

The owner, Bernard Rixon, regained the farm from a man who paid a deposit to buy it and changed his mind after the notoriety.

Mr. Rixon said he would open it up to sightseers at two shillings sixpence (35 cents) each.

In London the vast police hunt stretched into dozens of precincts. Officers said they were after four known criminals missing since the robbery.

They were equipped with fingerprints of 15 different persons found at the farmhouse robbers' roost. Some policemen hinted that perhaps as many as a dozen could be identified from the Rogues' Gallery.

Senior inspectors conceded however that they still do not have a genuine clue to the identity of the master mind who conceived the biggest cash haul in modern history, executed it like an army exercise, and then fanned the gang out. There's still some belief the top leaders of the gang got away in a plane, using a discarded air field near the scene in Buckinghamshire.

Visa Dept. Opened During Jeshan

The Visa department will be open during Jeshan days between 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

## CLASHES BETWEEN U.K. AND ARMED GROUPS REPORTED IN SARAWAK

JESSELTON, North Borneo, Aug. 20, (AP).—

Reports of another bloody clash on the Sarawak-Indonesian border between a British guard patrol and armed groups have reached here.

A British army spokesman in Sarawak said two people belonging to armed groups were killed in the latest incident and a number were wounded. No Gurkha casualties were reported.

The clash was the second within 48 hours between the group and Gurkha units spreading along rough swampy and hilly terrain in an effort to run the terrorists down. Authorities claim the terrorists are based in Indonesian Borneo with which both Sarawak and North Borneo share a jungle border.

Report of the border clash came as a U.N. fact-finding team, sent to the Borneo territories continued preparations for its survey.

The U.N. team is to examine whether the people of North Borneo and Sarawak have been given the right in choosing to join Malaysia together with Malaya and Singapore.

Part of the U.N. team arrived here from Sarawak Monday and was welcomed by North Borneo's Chief Minister designate Donald Stephens who told a huge rally that there was no need for any U.N. investigation in this territory.

Mr. Stephens said: "We want Malaysia and it is only Indonesia and the Philippine who for their selfish reasons will not see that what we wish is Malaysia and

our independence".

Mr. Stephens charged that what Indonesia and the Philippine desire to see North Borneo moving away from British colonialism "into Indonesian or Philippine serfdom".

Earlier in the day in Kuching, Sarawak Chief Minister Stephen Kalong Ningkan had a similar statement.

The U.N. team's arrival here contrasted sharply with the welcome leftist anti-Malaysia demonstrators gave the group when it arrived in Kuching last week.

Pro-Malaysia feeling is much stronger here than in neighbouring Sarawak, and hundreds of people flocked to hear Mr. Stephens speak in a huge Pro-Malaysia rally called by his alliance party.

Commenting on Indonesian opposition to Malaysia, Mr. Stephens declared:

"We tell Dr. Sukarno: 'You are big, you are the father of Indonesian independence. Do not soil it by acting the bully, by sending your soldiers to our border towns...'"

## House Debates On U.S. Foreign Aid

Today

### Stiff Opposition Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, (DPA).

U.S. President John Kennedy's proposed foreign aid appropriation is expected to encounter stiff opposition later today in a debate in the House of Representatives.

Heading the opposition is the perennial enemy of all U.S. foreign aid programmes, Representative Otto Passman from Louisiana, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who wishes to see a further cut of a thousand million dollars from the proposed sum of 4,100 million dollars.

An especially hard fight seems to be shaping up on the issues of foreign aid to Indonesia and the United Arab Republic, as well as a proposed loan to India for controversial Bokharo steel works project.

Originally President Kennedy had requested nearly five thousand million dollars in foreign aid appropriations, before charging his special advisor, General Lucius Clay, with the task of going over the foreign aid programme.

To the Administration's surprise Gen. Clay recommended cuts amounting to about 420 million dollars.

The President then submitted a revised version of his suggested foreign aid appropriations to the House, which were pared down another 438 million dollars during committee sessions, arriving at a final recommendation of exactly 4,087,750,000 dollars.

The sum approved by the House of Representatives will go to the Senate, which is traditionally liberally minded in its attitude towards the Administration's foreign aid policy, for final approval.

## Training Centre To Be Run By Afghans In 3 Years Time

KABUL, Aug. 20.—The Training Centre for Small Scale Industries, opened at Puli Charkhi last week, will be run by Afghans in three years time.

The Centre which occupies an area of 31,000 square metres is built through close co-operation of the Japanese Government.

While its main purpose is to train personnel to run small scale industries, the centre also has gone into the field of limited production. It produces bicycles, glass-ware and plastic goods.

The project is sponsored by the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Afghans are being trained by Japanese workers.

The bicycle assembly section also contains a department for repairs. Three transformers, each with a capacity of 75 Kilowatts, are also being installed in the centre to meet power needs.

In its glass-ware section, the centre primarily makes use of broken glasses. Forty per cent of its material comes from broken glasses. It can produce bottles and cups and saucers.

In the plastic manufacturing department goods such as pipes, combs, rulers, soap dishes etc. are being produced.

## Kabul Hotels New Restaurant

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## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA**  
At 5-30 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **KILLERS OF KILIMANJARO**, starring: Robert Taylor.

**KABUL CINEMA:**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SINFUL GIRL** with translation in Persian.

**ZAINAB CINEMA**  
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **WOLVES AND SHEEP** with translation in Persian.

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

**North Korea Charges U.N. With Sending Booby-Trapped Toys**

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 20, (AP).—North Korea charged Tuesday that the U.N. Command is sending booby-trapped toys into North Korean waters to kill children and is raiding fishing boats.

Maj. Gen. Chung-Hwan, Chief North Korean delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, said the U.N. Command sends exploding in one ocean tides and distributes ballpoint pens and toothpaste tubes constructed "to kill the innocent."

**CHINESE ARTISTES ENSEMBLE OPENS SHOW IN U.S.S.R.**

MOSCOW, Aug. 20, (Reuter).—A Chinese song and dance ensemble yesterday opened a six-week tour of the Soviet Union with a concert in the Mossoviet (Moscow Soviet) theatre, Tass, the Soviet News Agency said.

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