

8-10-1964

Kabul Times (August 10, 1964, vol. 3, no. 135)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +34°C. Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 6:45 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:14 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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Khyber Restaurant; Splazar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

KABUL, MONDAY, August 10, 1964. (ASAD 19, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

VOL. III, NO. 135.

U.N. Security Council Asks Immediate Ceasefire By All Parties Concerned In Cyprus

NEW YORK August 10, (AP).—

THE U.N. Security Council Sunday approved unanimously a U.S.-British resolution asking all concerned to observe an immediate cease-fire in the explosive situation on Cyprus. The vote was 9-0 with two abstentions—the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The vote at an urgent session of the council followed an appeal from U.S. Ambassador Stevenson that "we act swiftly and not quibble while Cyprus burns." Despite the appeal the Council was subjected to lengthy delays before it came to a vote while the head of the Cyprus delegation conferred by telephone with Nicosia.

At one point Stevenson declared the delay was holding up the Council to ridicule.

As approved the resolution reaffirmed an earlier appeal by Council President Sivert A. Nielson of Norway to Turkey to cease bombardment of Cyprus and to the government of Cyprus to order its armed forces to cease firing at once.

A high U.N. source said that a favourable reaction had been received from Makarios to the President's appeal, and that by Sunday afternoon all fighting on the island had stopped.

In addition to calling for an immediate cease-fire by all concerned, the resolution asked all sides to the dispute to co-operate fully with the U.N. Commander in Cyprus in the restoration of peace and security.

It asked also that all states "refrain any action that might exacerbate the situation or contribute to the broadening of hostilities."

Some last minute changes were made in the resolution. The Soviet Union asked for incorporation of the Council President's appeal in the resolution, and Bolivia sought mention of a report on the situation being prepared for the Council by Secretary-General U Thant. Both were incorporated. Zenon K. Rossides, the Cyprus Ambassador, asked for a delay in the vote while he consulted by telephone with Nicosia. Without such consultations, he said he could not associate his government with the resolution. The Soviet Union supported the request.

Orhan Eralp, the Turkish delegate, accused Cyprus of dilatory tactics and declared "that in the interest of peace we would like to see the resolution go through as quickly as possible".

The Greek delegate, Dimitri Betsios, said he wanted a vote as soon as possible.

The Council suspended its deliberation for a time after Rossides said he received a telephone call that might contain instructions from Nicosia.

Upon his return to the Council chamber Rossides said his government wanted to mention in the resolution of the resolution approved last March 4 setting up the U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus.

This contains a reference to the provision in the U.N. Charter asking all members to refrain from using force or the threat of force against the political independence of another state.

The resolution as approved contained a reference to all previous resolutions on Cyprus.

As the Council was debating

Tshombe Does Not Need Foreign Troops To Crush Rebellion

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 10, (Reuter).—Moise Tshombe the Congolese Premier, said here Sunday that the Congo did not need foreign troops to crush the rebellion in the country.

"I don't need foreign intervention to re-establish order," he told a press conference. "I can announce that within a few days we will have the situation fully in hand."

What the Congo needed was more materials, Tshombe said. Men from the old Katanga gendarmerie were now reintegrated into the national army and he had 15,000 men loyal to Tshombe.

In spite of the Premier's rejection of foreign intervention, observers here said government circles had discussed the possibility of requesting foreign troops during the last few days after the fall of Stanleyville.

Tshombe denied reports by radio Brazzaville Saturday night that there was fighting in the streets of Luluabourg, in the central Congo, and reliable sources here backed his denial. They said the situation in Luluabourg was normal.

In Bukavu, the capital of the central Kivu province, the situation was still reported calm, although rebel forces are believed to be away 25 miles of the city.

Polish Embassy Holds Condolence Meeting To Mourn President's Death



KABUL, August 10.—A condolence meeting was held at the Embassy of Poland yesterday morning to mourn the death of President Aleksander Zawadski. Those who visited the Embassy to sign the special book and offer their sympathies to the Polish Charge d'Affaires included His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud, His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Naim, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials and the Diplomatic Corps. President Zawadski died at the age of 65 in Warsaw on Friday after a long illness. Picture shows Mr. Ali Mohammad signing the book.

Assembly Approves 1343 Budget

KABUL, Aug. 10.—The Afghan National Assembly yesterday morning approved the Af. 4,294,850,000 state budget for 1343.

The House added a 10-point memorandum to the resolution embodying its views and suggestions on ways of compensating for expenditures in case estimated incomes remain unrealised and also regarding recovery of cattle-tax.

The total revenues for 1343, including new sources of income local and foreign loans amount to Af. 4,294,850,000. Operative budget during the year amount to Af. 2,380,524,000 and the development budget to Af. 1,914,326,000. These expenditures are lower by Af. 631,368,400 than those given in the Budget for 1342.

Pakistan Political Agent

Attacked By Nationalists

KABUL, Aug. 10.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that the Pakistani Political Agent of Miramshah accompanied by a number of officials and two truck-loads of armed guards were recently proceeding to the military cantonment at Razmak when they were ambushed by a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists.

The report adds that the Political Agent and his companions succeeded in escaping from the place.

Another report said that Mr. Jagi Khan, a resident of independent territory, was recently arrested and imprisoned in Razmak area. Mr. Jagi Khan is a Pakhtunistani nationalist.

USSR Tells Security Council OAS Report To UN On Cuba Violates Charter Principles

MOSCOW August 10, (Tass).—

IN connection with the adoption by the Ninth Consultative Conference of the Foreign Ministers of members of the Organisation of American States (OAS) on July 25, 1964, of a resolution and statements concerning Cuba, the Soviet government has in a statement told the U.N. Security Council:

The decision of the OAS conference, enforced by the United States with the help of the reactionary majority of the Organisation of American States in connection with the "complaint" of Venezuela, charge the Republic of Cuba arbitrarily and without any proof of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of another state, and new hostile steps against this country are

being envisaged. The Soviet statement has said: The Soviet government deems it necessary to stress that all responsibility for the adoption by the OAS of an unlawful resolution, directed against a United Nations member—the republic of Cuba—and fraught with a threat to universal peace and security, rests fully with the United States and the governments of the OAS nations which have voted for this resolution.

"The decisions of the Ninth Consultative Conference of OAS foreign ministers lead to the aggravation of the situation in the Caribbean sea area which cannot but affect the international situation as a whole.

"The reactionary quarters, which have aggressive designs against the republic of Cuba, must remember that she enjoys the sympathy and support of the socialist community, of all the peace-loving states, of the peoples of all the world."

The statement also says: The Soviet government declares that the resolution of the Ninth Consultative Conference of OAS Foreign Ministers, referred to the Security Council on August 1st of this year violates the basic principles of the United Nations Charter, is therefore invalid.

The note says that the OAS has unlawfully usurped the powers and responsibility of the Security Council, and has also overstepped the powers granted to it by the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Union has never put up or will put up with violations of the United Nations Charter.

The statement has also said, the decisions of the OAS conference cannot be justified by any references to the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty on mutual defence or other similar agreements, inasmuch as the United Nations Charter stipulates directly that in the case when the commitments of members of the organisation under this charter contradict their commitments under any other international agreements, the obligations under the present charter have prevalent force (article 103).

"Notable is the fact that a special OAS committee has investigated this case for a long time on the spot and could not collect and adduce proofs confirming the version about so-called "Cuban arms" discovered in Venezuelan territory. The United States and the leading organs of the OAS hesitated for eight months not daring to submit the Venezuelan slander for the consideration of the consultative conference," the Soviet government said.

Chinese Are Ready To Volunteer Aid To North Vietnam

PEKING, Aug. 10, (Reuter).—A top member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee said Sunday the Chinese were "determined by practical deeds to volunteer aid to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against US aggression."

The official, Liao Cheng-Smith, who was addressing a giant protest rally of well over 100,000 people in the Peking sports stadium, did not elaborate on what he meant by "practical deeds".

NORTH VIETNAMESE CHARGE INTRUSION OF THEIR AIRSPACE

LONDON, Aug. 10, (Reuter).—The North Vietnamese news agency in Hanoi said that new US violations of North Vietnamese air space occurred Sunday.

It said that "from 0470 to 0940 hours two US reconnaissance planes coming an altitude of about 10 kilometres flew over a number of provinces south-east of Hanoi and south and north-west of Hanoi.

Then both planes headed south." The liaison mission of the Vietnam People's Army High Command Sunday sent a message to the International Control Commission protesting against the new violations, the agency said.

The message said that since August US aircraft had intruded into North Vietnamese air space daily and in some instances twice daily.

This shows that the US government has not yet given up its plot for provocation and sabotage against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," it said, adding that the US government "must bear full responsibility for all eventual consequences."

Draft of New Afghan Constitution Page 2

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

Today's Installment:

Amendment Transitional Period

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 10, 1964

Anxiety Over Cyprus

While an urgent debate went on in the United Nations Security Council over new outbreak of violence in Cyprus, the world has watched with anxiety to see to what extent the parties concerned exercise goodwill and a desire to see that the problems of that island are solved peacefully.

The new outbreak of war between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots and the Turkish strafing of several Cypriot villages are unprecedented since the country achieved its independence in 1960. The fighting has been intensified at a time when the United Nations forces are stationed at several points in Cyprus to stop the feuding groups from killing each other. Actually the United Nations has received no co-operation from either side to accomplish its mission entrusted upon it by the Security Council.

The result of any action in Cyprus other than peaceful negotiations will be to complicate the problem further and bring the issue to a stage, where a world conflict may very well flare-up. It is our earnest hope that all hostilities will stop immediately. The two sides should trust the United Nations in seeking to solve their complaints. To do so, they have to know that hostilities and fighting must stop. Then the next step would be to see what political solutions should be found on conflicting stands adopted by Greek and Turkish Cypriots in regard to the future status of each community in Cyprus.

As the United Nations Security Council urged yesterday a permanent cease-fire, we hope that all parties concerned will stop their hostilities. Archbishop Makarios urges that the freedom and territorial integrity of Cyprus should be respected. This is a stand endorsed by the United Nations Charter. But at the same time, while all justice loving peoples of the world want that the people of Cyprus should be able to de-

Amendment, Transitional Period

Draft Of The Constitution Of Afghanistan

(Prepared by the Constitution Committee) to be presented to the Loya Jirga

CHAPTER X AMENDMENT

Article-120: The principle pertaining to adherence to the tenets of Islam, the basis of Constitutional Monarchy in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and the values embodied in Article-8 cannot be amended.

Amendments to other contents of the Constitution can be made on the proposal of the Council of Ministers or 1/3rd members of the People's Council or the Council of Elders in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

Article-121:

The proposal for amendment will be studied by the Loya Jirga and if the majority of its members approve the need for such amendment, it will appoint from among its members a committee to draw up the required amendment. This committee will draft the amendment with the advice of the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court and it will then be placed before the Loya Jirga.

If the Loya Jirga approves, with a majority vote, the draft amendment, it will be submitted to the King. The King will dissolve the Parliament and inform the Public about the draft amendment and will announce the date for new elections.

New elections are held within a period of four months after the dissolution of the Parliament.

Article-122:

The King convenes the Loya Jirga following the opening of

World Economy

Disarmament And The Problem Of Economic Development Of The World: Case Study

According to official United Nations estimates, published early in 1962, about 120,000 million dollars is spent annually on the production of arms and maintenance of armed forces in the world. Since then, the sum has certainly grown, because the expenses of up-to-date weapons grow very quickly. But even the level of 120,000 million dollars is enough to comprehend the economic essence of the problem of disarmament. This sum is tantamount to the total national income of half of the mankind, or rather of underdeveloped countries which have per capita income below 100 dollars a year on an average. Compared to a world national income (owing to the large share of industrial countries) these military expenses are just below 10 per cent of the world gross product, i.e., all produced goods and services. The United States accounts for just above one third of these expenses, the Soviet Union for just under one third, and the rest of the world for the remaining one third. The number of countries with very high military expenses is restricted—seven countries account for 85 per cent of the world's military expenses. These are, besides the United States and the Soviet Union, also China, France, Great Britain, the German Federal Republic and Canada.

MODERN THINKING

A growing number of people ride upon their national destiny on the basis of principle of self-determination, it is hoped that all injustices will stop immediately against the Turkish Cypriots. Life for them has become miserable as day passes

the Parliament and the formation of the Government. The Loya Jirga will approve or reject the text of the draft amendment after studying it. The decision of the Loya Jirga in this regard will be taken by a 2/3rd majority vote and it is enforced after endorsement by the King.

CHAPTER XI Transitional Provisions

Article-123: The provisions of this Constitution will be enforced in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and after its endorsement and proclamation by the King.

Article-124:

After the King proclaims this Constitution, the People's Council and the Council of Elders will be considered as being dissolved.

Article-125:

The new Parliament will be inaugurated on Mezzan 22, 1344 S.H. The period between the proclamation of this Constitution and the inauguration of the new Parliament will constitute the transitional period.

During the transitional period the powers of the Parliament will be conferred upon the Government.

Statutory decrees issued during the transitional period in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and after its endorsement and proclamation by the King will be considered as being dissolved.

The King convenes the Loya Jirga following the opening of

presence of the Loya Jirga, in that case the dissolved houses of Parliament—the People's Council and the Council of Elders—will be reassembled and the Loya Jirga will be convened in accordance with the Article-78.

In case any of the above mentioned situations arise and yet the Provincial Councils are not organized, the Loya Jirga could be convened without the Chairmen of the Provincial Councils.

The following will be among the duties of the Government during the transitional period.

1—It will prepare statutory decrees relating to elections, basic organizations, the Press and the organization and powers of the judiciary, and will submit them to the King for approval.

2—It shall prepare the draft of the laws concerning the political parties and the provincial council and submit the same to the Parliament which will convene after the transitional period.

3—It shall adopt necessary measures to pave the way for the implementation of the provisions of this Constitution.

Article-127: The Supreme Court will be assembled on Mezzan 22, 1346 S.H. If, during the transitional period, it is found necessary to apply the provisions contained in Articles 15, 17, 19, 21, 22 and 115 of this Constitution, the provisions of the Articles in question will be implemented without recourse to the Supreme Court or the Chief Judge.

Article-128: Laws which have been enacted prior to the promulgation of this Constitution will be considered valid provided they are not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and if they have not been abolished by new laws.

Laws which have been enacted prior to the promulgation of this Constitution will be considered valid provided they are not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and if they have not been abolished by new laws.

PRESS At a Glance

All the dailies published in Kabul carried the messages sent by His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to Mr. Kulezynski Vice-President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland and Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz the Prime Minister of Poland respectively, condoling the death of President Zawadzki of Poland.

The daily Anis published the story of the two brothers who were drowned in the Kargha dam on Friday. The victims are Mohammad Latif the chief motor technician in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Mohammad Rahim the younger brother.

An article by Mr. Kadir Taraki on the draft Constitution of Afghanistan in Anis yesterday commented on the separation of three powers. Our draft constitution said the article has provided for the separation of the three powers. The separation of power has its roots in the ancient civilization of Greeks and the thoughts of Plato the great thinker of the ancient world. But the main discussion of the subject appeared in the work of French thinker Montesquieu in the 18th century. Since the 18th century the question of separation of powers has been discussed in detail in most books written on political science and taught at universities.

Montesquieu, said the article, was the most famous scholar who clearly expounded the theory of separation of powers in his classic work 'L'esprit des Loix'. He believes that man by nature tends to abuse his power. Freedom can exist in those societies where power is not abused. Power and authority should be curbed from being abused. There is no other way, said Montesquieu, except to establish a system of check and balance between the three powers of the state. The three powers should not be vested in one person and instead should be given to three separate persons. Each should work within his own jurisdiction. If the executive and legislative powers are united in the same person or governing body, there can be no freedom; for you may fear that the same person or authority might make tyrannical laws. Similarly if the executive and judicial powers are conjoined the two powers might again play with the destiny of the people.

Montesquieu holds that the merit of the political stabilisation of Britain lies in the fact that there the principle of separation of powers rules over the machinery of the government. After explaining the constitutional systems of Britain, the United States, Belgium, Turkey and other countries which have adopted the principle of separation of powers, the article hailed the fact that in the draft Constitution of Afghanistan provisions have been made for separation of powers.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial commenting on the tense situation of the Congo. The 30th of June was considered as a day of fear and anxiety in the history of Congo because it was on this day that the United Nations peace-keeping force left the country for the last time. Events which followed the withdrawal of the United Nations force intensified the concern and anxiety of the Congolese. Waves of terror started to flare-up again and rebel activities causing a number of casualties threatened peace and security in the turbulent-torn Congo.

The appointment of Tshombe, the former leader of Katanga, as the new Prime Minister of the Congo was received with strong opposition by the people of the world. In fact it is difficult for a person like Tshombe with unfair past record and background to bring peace to the Congo and unite its people.

The daily Anis commented in its editorial on the situation in Gulf of Tonkin.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

- 1. English Programme: 8:00-8:30 p.m. AST 15225 kc, = 19 m band. 11. English Programme: 3:30-4:00 p.m. AST 16125 kc = 19 m band. Urdu programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band. 13. English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band. Russian Programme: 9:30-11:30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 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.

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. Departure-1130 Damascus- Beirut Departure-1130 Kabul-Khost Departure-1300 Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105 Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145

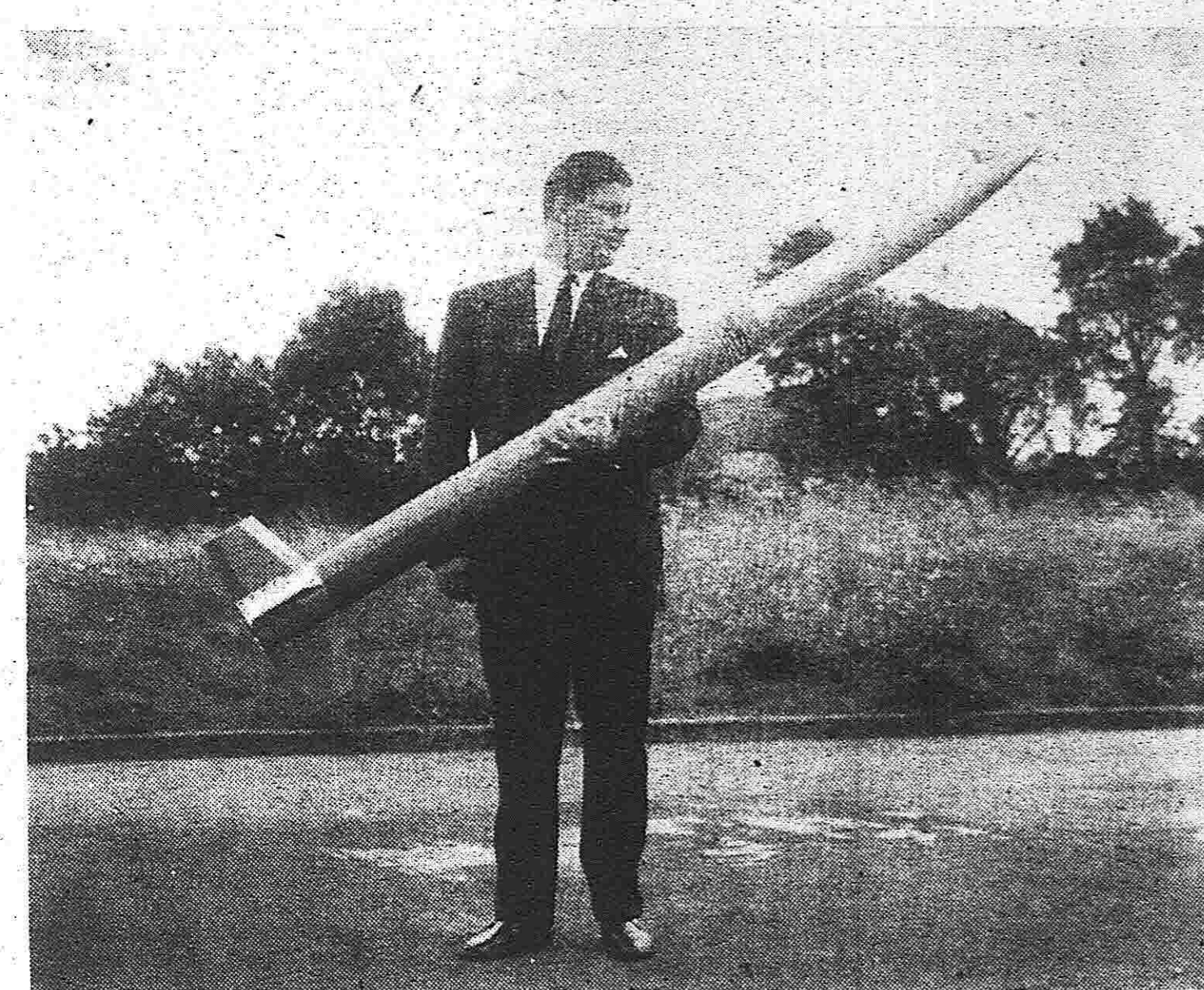
Important Telephones

- Fire Brigade 20121-20122 Police 20607-21122 Traffic 20182-24041 Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732 Radio Afghanistan New Clinic 20452 24272 D'Afghanistan Bank 20045 Bakhtar News Agency 20413 Afghan National Bank Airport 22226 Parwan Phone No. 20887 Bakhtar Phone No. 22619 Boo Ali Phone No. 23573

Pharmacies

- Aqbal Phone No. 22743 Afghan Phone No. 22919 Inayat Phone No. 23908 Karti-Char Phone No. 23829 Faryabi Phone No. 20887 Pakhtunistan Phone No. 20528

New British Rocket For Year Of The "Quiet Sun"



A new rocket designed to improve knowledge of world meteorology, and to assist long range weather forecasts, can carry instruments up to a total of 18 pounds in weight to a height of 46 miles.

The design of the rocket motor is based on the British plastic propellant which is cheap to manufacture and easy to handle. The rocket case is made by an unique method of helically welded strip steel.

Amir Kror: Famous Pakhtu Soldier-Poet

Like several Pakhtu poets Amir Kror was also a soldier-statesman-poet. In a series of two articles adopted from the magazine of "Historical Society" Afghanistan, we introduce the background and literary work of Amir Kror.

The origin of Suris can be traced back to the pre-Islam era. At one time they ruled over Ghor and Khurasan and later added Ghazni, Bamian, Tukharistan and Zabulistan to their domain. The Suris were known to be belonging to the Shinas family, because one of their forefathers bore that name (in Pakhtu Shin Aspa). The name of the Shinasp who existed at the time when Islam had taken advent was Kharang. His son Amire Polad won great renown as with his courage and bravery he illuminated the name of his predecessors. When Abu Muslim Marwazi ousted the Bani Omia chieftains from Khurasan and stood to the support of Bani Abbas Amir, Polad sent the Ghor troops to the help of Abu Muslim and played a significant role in the strengthening of the kingdom of Al-i-Abas. In Ghor the seat of power of Amir Polad was Mandesh and he ruled over the whole of Ghor.

Unfortunately the history does not contain any detailed account of Amir Polad's successors till Amir Banji Maharani. Minhaj Seraj, the historian at the Suris Court, has only this much to say that Amire Polad was the contemporary of Abu Muslim (139 Hiri). Then in that dynasty there was another famous king known as Amir Suri who was the contemporary of Al-i-Safar (254-296 Hiri). From this it is clear that the Suri dynasty held the kingdom since the beginning of Islam upto the times of Sultan Mahmud and Masood but as the history is silent on any detailed information about the succeeding kings we have to be content with a few names only.

The author of "Putta Khazana" Mohammed Hotak quoting Katta Matizai (who compiled a valuable book on the ancient Afghans called "Larghooni Pakhtana") says that Amir Polad, the strongest man in the world was the son of Amir Polad and was a staunch supporter of Abu Muslim Khurasani. Although other historians have not recorded the name of Amir Kror and Manhaj Seraj, the author of Tabqat-i-Nasri, has asserted himself only with the assertion that Amir Polad was succeeded in his kingdom of Ghor by his son. The Author of Tarikh-e-Suri (The history of the Suris) Mohammad, bin Ali, Alabasi has adored in his work the Wrestler of the World, Amir Kror and has quoted from the latter's poetry from this account it appears that Amir Kror wielded the pen and sword with the same skill and dexterity.

The above valuable information obtained about Amir Kror's family and his kingdom from the History of the Suris seems to be authentic. Though other historians are reticent on these facts, yet no one has contradicted these. The family history of Amir Polad and the contemporariness and alliance between the Suris and Abu Muslim goes to prove that the former had a great influence over Ghor and all the historians have undivided opinion on this. Quoting from "Larghooni Pakhtana" on the basis of the History of the Suris, the author of "Putta Khazana" avers that at that time the language of the Suris was Pakhtu. At present in Badkhis some of the Suris speak Pakhtu but it cannot be said that Pakhtu was the language of their forefathers. The literary exploits of Amir Kror have become legendary.

Amir Kror, the son of Amir Polad ascended the chieftancy of Ghor in Mandesh in 139 H and was known as the Wrestler of the World. It is said that from Ghor he subjected Balishtan Khisar, Tamran, and Barkushk and rendered all help to the dynasty of the prophet, Amir Kror was of very strong build and he did not hesitate from embroiling himself in a tussle with a hundred warriors. The literal meaning of Kror is strong and stout. In the summer season Amir Kror used to stay in Zamindawar, where he owned a place exactly like the one in Mandesh and there he indulged in diversions including hunting. History says that Amir Kror was from the family of Sur who in turn was the progeny of Sahak. Sheikh Katta (the author of Larghooni Pakhtana) learns from the "History of the Suris" that Amir Kror was a just and disciplined person and was a man of sweet utterance. He very often compiled poetry. His end came in 139

Examining Early Invalidity: Expert Body Set-Up In FRG

Medical researchers want to clarify the causes of early invalidity: The Senate of the Deutsche Forschungs-Gemeinschaft, the German Research Society at its recent meeting in Berlin has set up a commission of leading scientists for that purpose.

Previous investigations of institutes of industrial medicine had established no final results. According to modern clinical and statistical methods, a large number of cases of early invalidity must be examined and evaluated before any significant conclusions can be drawn.

Scientists assume that it is not only circulation and skeleton defects, but also psychic reasons that cause early invalidity, and compel men to end their earning lives prematurely. Definite knowledge on the subject would open new possibilities to medicine to combat early invalidity efficiently. A second new commission of the Research Society will study another question: Whether substances of pharmaceutical products, cosmetics and additives in foods will not only cause acute damage to health, but also influence the structure of the human genetic substances.

In examining preservation substances for foods, chemical problems will be examined. New methods have been developed in the United States for the preservation of food by radiation. According to the views of the Research Society investigations of the effects of the use of such radiation methods must now be undertaken also in West Germany.

The Research Society also wants to render its contribution in the struggle against air pollution. In numerous new monitoring centres the degree of air pollution will be continuously ascertained. These measuring results will serve to support investigation on the impact of air pollution on human health.

To intensify its relations with international scientific organisations, the Deutsche Forschungs-Gemeinschaft, German Research Society, at the annual meeting set up a committee for international relations. It will be headed by Vice-President Professor Walcher (Marburg). This committee will endeavour to arrange for the participation of German scientists in international research projects. At the very same time, it will investigate possibilities to create a working basis for German research groups abroad, if no facilities for similar work exist in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Disarmament

(Contd. from page 2)

lars—2,400 million dollars more than in 1960; in 1970, it should amount to 7,500 million dollars.

GENERAL PROBLEM

The same problem, in different forms, arises for other industrially developed Eastern and Western countries, which at the same time are strong military powers. Efforts of the Soviet Union to bring about complete disarmament must have major effects in the economic spheres. But experience has shown that this important question cannot be settled within the frameworks of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee. Disarmament, above all, is a world problem, which calls for the widest possible approach to its solution. The forthcoming conference of non-aligned countries in Cairo next October is likely to make an important step forward in this respect.

Mr. Farooq accused Sheikh Abdullah of having deceived Kashmiris in 1947 and duping them into provisionally acceding to India, which had now forgotten its pledges through armed strength. Farooq called for withdrawal of accusations Sheikh Abdullah had made against him (of being an agent of former Prime Minister Bakshi Gulam Mohammed).

(TANJUG FEATURES)

Security Council

(Contd. from page 1)

the situation in Cyprus a Nicosia dispatch said Turkish air force jets launched their heaviest raids yet on embattled northwestern Cyprus Sunday and the Greek Royal Air Force made a warning sweep over the island in support of the Greek Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriot government reported whole villages wiped out in flames and casualties in the hundreds.

United Nations and American diplomatic sources in Nicosia reported an angry ultimatum from President Makarios's Greek Cypriot government to Turkey: "Stop Turkish air attacks or we will attack every Turkish Cypriot village in Cyprus."

This ultimatum was handed to American Ambassador Taylor Belcher for delivery to Turkey. Originally it demanded the attacks stop by 1530 local time (1530 GMT), later it was extended to 1800 local time.

A spokesman at Makarios' headquarters later confirmed the ultimatum was given to Belcher for relay to the Turks.

A Greek Cypriot minister said it already appeared to have served its purpose, claiming the Turkish air attacks had in fact ceased.

The Greek Cypriot minister said in explanation: "We realise this may have sounded savage but it has already had its effect."

He said it was made in the same spirit with which Churchill warned Hitler in wartime that ten British bombs would be dropped on Germany for every German bomb on Britain.

The Greek Cypriot government said a Turkish navy destroyer appeared off the northwestern coastal village of Mansoura Sunday, dropped anchor four miles from the shore and began bombarding land positions.

The U.N. here said it could not confirm the report and newsmen were kept from the area by Greek Cypriot police and irregulars.

A spokesman for President Makarios said by rough estimates there were 300 casualties from Sunday's air attacks.

Among dead, he said, were eight nurses and doctors in a hospital which was strafed by Turkish planes.

In Nicosia late Sunday afternoon two Greek Cypriots were reported killed in exchanges of gunfire. One was a national guardman shot while standing in the courtyard at the Ledra Palace Hotel.

Police headquarters reported that in the northwest Cyprus township of Polis the 2,000 population was evacuated completely Sunday afternoon after it was attacked for three straight days by Turkish planes.

The Turkish pilot whose plane was shot down Saturday by Greek Cypriots in a raid on the northwestern Cyprus coast died late Sunday in Nicosia General Hospital.

A United Nations spokesman said he had been informed that the Turkish pilot ejected after his Sabrejet fighter bomber appeared to explode during the raid. He landed in Greek Cypriot held territory and was taken to Nicosia hospital.

A Turkish cabinet Minister Sunday denied Cyprus government claims that Turkey was landing troops and military material on Cyprus.

The denial came from Deputy Prime Minister Kemal Satir "Cyprus government claims are without any foundation," he said.

Satir commented on a statement from the Cypriot government in Nicosia Sunday night alleging that Turkey was landing troops and supplies in Monsura bay northwest Cyprus.

In Athens Greek Foreign Minister Stavros Costopoulos said Sunday that Greece had appealed to the United States to intervene

Johnson, Khrushchov Urge Peace Restoration In Cyprus; Khrushchov Blames Turkey

MOSCOW, August, 10, (Reuter).—

PRIME Minister Khrushchov has urged an immediate end to Turkish attacks on Cyprus. He has asked Turkey to have the Turkish and Greek Cypriots alone to solve their problems.

Khrushchov had also sent messages to President Makarios of Cyprus and U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General.

In his message to the Turkish Prime Minister, Khrushchov said:

The Soviet government has learnt of the military operations undertaken by the Government of the Turkish Republic against the Republic of Cyprus.

"As has become known, the Turkish air force has subjected to machine-gun and bombing the territory of Cyprus, while Turkish warships have approached the coast of Cyprus.

"The Soviet government calls on the government of the Turkish Republic to stop military operations against the Republic of Cyprus.

The use of arms is not suitable for settling complex questions of relations between nationalities," Khrushchov said.

Attempts to impose by force of arms a decision which does not meet the interests of the people can only exacerbate the situation even more, "extend the conflict and intensify the threat of war, to which the Soviet government has already drawn the attention of the Turkish government.

"The population of Cyprus, both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, should be given the possibility of themselves settling all the questions concerning their country, without foreign interferences," Khrushchov said.

In Johnson City, Texas, according to AP, President Johnson took a personal hand Sunday in an effort to avert serious hostilities in the Cyprus crisis.

Press Secretary George E. Reedy confirmed Washington reports that Johnson had sent messages to the Greek, Turkish and Cypriot government heads.

Reedy declined to characterize the messages, but high sources in Washington described them as urgent.

Johnson kept in close touch with the situation on Cyprus.

He talked by telephone with secretary of State Dean Rusk, Undersecretary George W. Ball and secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara

Later Ball said in Washington progress has been made toward avoiding a "disastrous" conflict in the Cyprus situation.

Sources refused to disclose what the Presidential appeals said pending their delivery to the government chiefs. But it was indicated that Johnson strongly urged the keeping of the peace.

The messages were sent before word came from Nicosia that President Makarios of Cyprus had issued an ultimatum to Turkey to halt the plane attacks or his government's military forces would launch a general attack on Turkish villages on the island.

Shortly before the U.N. Security Council met in emergency

in the Cyprus crisis "because our patience is wearing thin".

Costopoulos said he made the appeal to American Charge d'Affaires N. Anshuetz after a 96-minute emergency meeting of government leaders and military chiefs presided over by Premier George Papandreu.

The Foreign Minister told newsmen that Anshuetz was informed that "if America does not do something about the worsening Cyprus situation, Greece would be forced to interfere".

It was the second time in the day that Anshuetz was summoned to the Premier's office.

session, Johnson cabled messages to Makarios and to Greek Premier George Papandreu and to Turkish Premier Ismet Inonu.

It is understood that Johnson urgently asked for an exercise of responsible leadership and restraint to prevent the crisis from flaring into disaster.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Under-Secretary George W. Ball and other high American foreign affairs officials went to their desks Sunday morning as the reports from the eastern Mediterranean grew more ominous.

Ball and some other senior diplomats had worked through the night trying to avert an explosion.

Efforts are underway to bring NATO, as well as the U.N. Security Council, into the peacemaking picture.

He voiced hope of a far-reaching "permanent solution rather quickly."

Ball, a key U.S. official in the intensive diplomatic negotiations to stave off war over Cyprus, spoke in an interview after the U.N. Security Council had unanimously called for a cease-fire.

He said that because of the U.N. action, the diplomatic efforts which included an urgent appeal by U.S. President Lyndon Johnson to Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, and other peace efforts during the crisis-packed hours over the weekend:

"We should avoid a conflict which would be disastrous for all concerned. And I believe we have made progress toward this tonight.

"I am hopeful that we will bring this problem toward a permanent solution rather quickly."

Ball confirmed earlier reports that the Greek Cyprus government had informed the United States that it was "asking the Soviet government to intervene militarily" in the Cyprus trouble.

But he said he did not know that Cyprus had actually gone ahead with this request to Moscow and added that he has "seen no evidence of any response" by the USSR to an intervention plea.

"I am certain," he added, that Soviet Union would recognise the seriousness of any involvement on its part, and it recognises this (U.N.) resolution which certainly excludes such type of intervention."

The Under-Secretary of State reported that a cease-fire has already been reached in Cyprus "on a de facto basis" with the cessation of Greek Cypriot attacks on Turkish Cypriots positions and Turkish plane attacks stopping before nightfall.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Abdul Majid, Chief of the Department of Planning in the Ministry of Communications explained the Ministry's development plans at yesterday's meeting of the provincial directors of communications; he also described plans for setting up a training centre for telecommunications personnel.

Discussions at the meeting yesterday took place on the importance of statistics and the promotion of philately.

At the afternoon session, the provincial directors described ways and means of improving postal and telecommunications services in the provinces. The Director-General of Administration of the Ministry also gave a facts and figures about the Ministry's budget and sources of income.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Eible Zednek, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Afghanistan returned to Kabul from Prague yesterday; he had gone to Czechoslovakia on leave some time ago.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Rahmatullaiev, Director of Theatrical Art and Lahoti Academy arrived in Kabul yesterday; he was received at the airport by representatives of Pohany Theatre. Mr. Rahmatullaiev has come to Afghanistan under the terms of the Afghan-Soviet cultural exchange programme to help Pohany Theatre.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Mohammad Akbar, Director-General of Workshops in the Government Printing Press returned to Kabul yesterday after a 3-month tour of study of factories producing Press machinery and materials in the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—The ordinary general meeting of D'Afghanistan Bank was held at the Bank headquarters in Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Habibullah Mali Achakzal, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank read the report of the Board of Directors.

The meeting discussed subjects included in the agenda and voted its approval of the work done and measures adopted by the board and the officials of the Bank in preparing the balance sheet for last year. The meeting also voted 1% of the nett profits to the Afghan Red Crescent Society and an additional 1% to other philanthropic Societies.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—At yesterday's session of the Seminar of Provincial Revenue Commissioners, the subjects discussed included ways and means of preventing attempts to evade payment of dues and taxes and improvement of the system of accounting at the centre and in the provinces.

KABUL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Sundaram, Chief of the Technical Assistance Programme of the International Telecommunications Union, who had arrived in Kabul three days ago for talks on the subject of training telecommunication personnel, returned by air to Delhi on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Sundaram held a meeting with Dr. Mohammad Haidar, the Minister of Communications on Saturday morning.

Sir Alec Suggests Talks With Smith Early In September

LONDON, Aug. 10, (Reuter).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in his latest exchanges with Ian Smith, Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, has suggested it would be helpful if they could meet in London for talks early in September, authoritative sources said here Sunday.

Some time ago the British Prime Minister invited Smith to come to London—either before or after last month's Commonwealth prime ministers' conference—for personal discussions on Southern Rhodesia's constitutional future.

Smith in reply asked if the invitation could be held in abeyance for the time being.

On July 29 he told the Southern Rhodesian parliament he was in communication with the British government and expected to "receive a reply to my most recent letter shortly."

"I hope this reply will cover a considerable amount of the groundwork necessary for a visit to London, and that really such a visit will be worthwhile."

The sources said that Smith in a letter to Sir Alec on June 25



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE LAST SUNSET**, starring: Rock Hudson, Kirk Douglas and Dorothy Malone.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **LALACH**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; with translation in Persian; **MURABI SIMAN**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7 p.m. Russian film; **WAY TO STAGE** with translation in Persian.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

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

FRENCH CLUB

A dance party will be held at the French Club on Thursday August 13th, 1964, starting 8.30 p.m.

Please reserve your tables in advance at the French Club on Wednesday 12th August from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m.



Feel the difference... it's a Sheaffer

Feel the difference in the extraordinary Sheaffer ballpoint—the difference made by over fifty years of Sheaffer craftsmanship. First, touch the point to paper—feel the gliding ease, the way it writes effortlessly without smudging. Ordinary ballpoints don't write like this! Now press the exclusive "Safeguard" clip—the point retracts. There's no more ink staining, because you can't clip this Sheaffer ballpoint to your pocket unless the point is retracted. See the ballpoint with a difference. See Sheaffer.



Hamidzadah Zargona-Maldan
Mattin-Jada Wilayat

raised a number of points, some of which had not yet been fully dealt with by the British prime minister. But some of the points made by the Southern Rhodesian statesman had in fact been met by telegrams.

The sources said the latest telegram from Sir Alec to Smith was to the effect that he felt the correspondence and exchange had reached a stage and covered so many points that it was becoming increasingly difficult to deal with them by letter and telegrams. He therefore hoped Smith would feel it possible to come to London.

The sources said that the exchange had not yet reached the point of any decision or agreement on dates, but that Sir Alec was continuing to work on the ideas of an early meeting.