

8-12-1964

Kabul Times (August 12, 1964, vol. 3, no. 137)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (August 12, 1964, vol. 3, no. 137)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 689.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/689>

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THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +34°C. Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 6:44 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:15 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1964, (ASAD 21, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

U Thant Will Do His Best To Peacefully Settle Cyprus Issue: Answer To Khrushchov

NEW YORK, August 12, (Reuter):—

THE United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, has cabled Mr. Khrushchov pledging to do "his best" to promote a peaceful settlement to the Cyprus problem.

The Secretary-General's message, sent Tuesday night, replied to a cable from Mr. Khrushchov urging the U.N. chief to take "all possible" steps to implement the Security Council's resolutions, and to end bloodshed on the island.

U Thant said that he was "grateful" for the Soviet Premier's message and pointed out that the Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios, and the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Ismet Inonu, had accepted the Security Council's call for a cease-fire.

Inonu, in a message published Tuesday has urged the Greeks to join in seeking an agreement "within a month" to solve the Cyprus problem.

He told the Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreu, that the Cyprus government was playing "an irresponsible manner with the destiny of the Turkish and Greek nations."

In a message to the U.N., Inonu said his government had decided to stop immediately the action of Turkish aircraft over the Kokkina region of northwest Cyprus, but would take action if the Greeks resumed firing there.

Turkish jets continued reconnaissance flights over the island Tuesday and the Cyprus government promptly protested to the United Nations.

Reuter correspondents gave this picture of the day development: Ankara—the Turkish Prime Minister, Ismet Inonu, in a message to the Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreu, declared: "It will be possible to reach an agreement within a month and thus find a solution to the Cyprus question if the Greek government joins the effort which the Turkish government has never spared so far in this matter."

In a reply to Sivert Nielsen, President of the UN Security Council, Inonu said his government had decided "to stop immediately the action of the Turkish aircraft over the Kokkina region."

But if firing continued in the area "there would be no other course for the lives of innocent Turks" trapped in a very narrow region and mercilessly attacked by thousands of the Greek Cypriot forces.

Inonu said the U.N. Cyprus force had become totally incapable of performing its duties, and until it could effectively control a ceasefire the Turkish government would maintain constant vigilance.

Feridun Cemal Erkin, the Turkish Foreign Minister, said in a statement Tuesday that Cyprus was quiet, but "the situation is being watched with great vigilance."

"If the Greek Cypriots start attacks again against Turkish Cypriots in violation of the promise they made to the President of the Security Council, our government will take action without delay to protect the lives of our innocent kinsmen."

A Turkish government spokesman was asked why Inonu, in his reply to Nielsen, did not make it a condition that Greek Cypriot forces should withdraw to their positions of August 5, the day when Greek Cypriots attacked three villages.

The spokesman said the wording was slightly less strong than the actual decision taken by the government, and the reply used the word "vigilance" to cover Turkey's attitude.

"Everything depends on the evolution of the situation. The firmness and determination of the Turkish government is a reality," the spokesman said.

Turkish jets Tuesday flew further reconnaissance missions over Kokkina, following reports of limited shooting there, a Turkish government spokesman said earlier, but they did not fire.

General Irfan Tansel, Commander of the Turkish Air Force, said in an interview with the independent Turkish news agency, Haber Ajansi: "Only military targets in Cyprus were attacked. The aim of our actions was to stop unjustified massacre and use our right of intervention." Aerial photographs of Kokkina taken showed no trace of destruction, he said.

The Turkish Air Force was supreme in the region, General Tansel claimed, and "whenever we want we can leave Cyprus without supplies and without ports, hungry and waterless." The air force could sink any ship which approached.

The general said 34 jets had participated in the first Turkish action, and 34 on the second day (Sunday,) while 30 jets had made

President Johnson's Anti-Poverty Bill Passed By Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—The US Congress finally approved Tuesday the \$947.5 million Anti-Poverty Bill and thus gave President Johnson his greatest personal legislative victory so far.

All the other major measures approved by Congress in this session were part of the programme originally recommended by the late President Kennedy.

But the Anti-Poverty Bill, destined to help unemployed youths find work and help low-income families to get off public relief rolls, was President Johnson's own measure and he battled hard for its passage.

Its passage through Congress was seen as a major victory for President Johnson. Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee, opposed the bill.

The Senate agreed to the bill by voice vote after its sponsors had accepted amendments inserted by the House of Representatives to force recipients of aid under various programmes to take loyalty oaths and also to give state governors certain veto powers.

Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps, who is expected to be selected administrator of the overall programme, has said that 600,000 people should benefit directly and seven million of families indirectly in the first year of operations.

But Congress must pass a supplementary appropriations bill before the big project can get under way.

Rishtya Lays Cornerstone For Film Laboratory

KABUL, Aug. 12.—The Acting Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Rishtya, laid the cornerstone of the first film laboratory on Ansary Avenue, next to the building of the Afghan Air Authority, yesterday morning. The building, which will cover a floor-area of 58x88 metres, is built by the Afghan Construction Co. at a cost of Af. 11,000,000.

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) will provide the dollar-portion of the expenditures amounting to \$415,000.

Mr. Asefi, the Director-General of Photography of the Ministry of Press and Information said that machinery, photographic equipment and foreign-made building materials together with laboratory apparatus for the studio, provided as aid by the United States Government, have already reached Kabul.

The studio, he said, will make it possible for the Ministry to prepare speedily documentaries and newsreels within Afghanistan for exhibition in movie-houses.

Arrangements have been made to train technical personnel for the studio; these include a number of persons who are already receiving training abroad.

The formation of an Advisory Committee to consider the rough copy of the constitution which

Mr. Rishtya in a brief statement said that with the establishment of this laboratory an important step will be taken towards the development of movie production and photo-journalism in Afghanistan. He thanked the American aid given to equip the laboratory.

members, high ranking civil and military officials, and members of diplomatic corps together with their wives.

The meeting was opened with a brief speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Kayyum Rasool, Secretary-General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and Deputy-Minister of

Public Health.

A concert was given by the artists of Radio Afghanistan. About 100 lottery prizes were distributed among the audience at the meeting.

Picture shows Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah and Khatol purchasing the lottery tickets.

Interior Ministry Issues Six-Point Procedure For Electing Loya Jirga Members

KABUL, August 12.—The Ministry of Interior, in a proclamation yesterday issued a six point procedure for electing members of the Loya Jirga to be held in Kabul September 9, to debate the new Constitution. The text of ministry's proclamation is as follows:

"In accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King regarding the meeting of the Loya Jirga in Kabul on Sumbola 18 (September 9) to study the draft Constitution, the public is hereby notified that:

1—Election of members of the Loya Jirga in the Constituencies will take place according to the same procedures which have been followed with regard to previously held Loya Jirgas and similar to the elections of the Afghan National Assembly.

2—Elections will begin on Asad 25th. (16th August).

3—In the city of Kabul and other provincial Centres, which possess municipalities, members of the Loya Jirga will be elected by the Municipal Assemblies as was done in the Loya Jirga of 1334. (1955). The date of such elections will be announced by the municipalities concerned in due course.

4—Candidates can publish their names in newspapers as and from Asad 21. (August 12).

5—After elections are finalised, the provinces concerned will take steps to send the elected members to Kabul.

6—Members to the Loya Jirga must reach Kabul by Sumbola 15th. (September 6).

Pakistan Enforces Penal Code In Merdan And Kohat

KABUL, Aug. 12.—A report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that the government of Pakistan has again enforced the provisions of Section 144 of the Pakistan Penal Code in Merdan and Kohat Districts.

The report says that this measure, which imposes severe restrictions, was violently opposed by the public at several public-meetings held soon after its promulgation.

At a large public-meeting, held in Rustum area under Mr. Mirza Khan Advocate, Mr. Sayyed Ghous Pacha, Mr. Mujahid Khan, Mr. Sayyed Ayyoub Khan, Mr. Sharif Khan, Haji Ghulam Mohammad Khan and Mr. Sayyed Shahzadeh Gul reportedly demanded from the government of Pakistan to remove all restrictions imposed upon the people of Pakhtunistan and concede their legitimate rights.

The meeting also demanded the release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners. The meeting was attended by crowds of people including members of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. (AP). The United States and Belgium have agreed on further steps to help strengthen the Congo central government, the State Department said Tuesday.



KABUL TIMES

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21494 (Ext. 03)
22851 (4, 6 and 8)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Af. 280
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 16
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 4
Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate
Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 12, 1964

Tshombe's Position

With the rise of Moise Tshombe to power as the head of the central Congolese government events in that troubled central African republic have taken a turn for the worse. Rebellion against the Leopoldville government is in full swing in several areas of that country. On his own part, the former secessionist leader has flatly rejected any foreign assistance to crush the rebellion. It was reported earlier in the week that the United States and Belgian governments have drafted a joint plan to give military assistance to the Congolese central government.

Whether Mr. Tshombe will be able to quell the rebellion alone is to be seen. Despite the fact that he made trips to rebel stricken areas, it seems that he is counting on his own former Kotangese gendarmes to help correct the situation. He said arrangements have been made to integrate these men under central Congolese army command.

Despite these developments and the fact that President Kasavubu supports Mr. Tshombe, his position seems to be very shaky both from within and from without. The fact that the recently concluded African summit of Cairo refused to accept Tshombe as head of the Congolese government was a great rebuff to him. Similarly his unsuccessful overture to pacify the rebelling population of the Congo has raised questions in most parts of the world whether he will be able to continue his tenure of office successfully.

The rebellion in several parts of the Congo is more serious than one may think. Tshombe became the head of government just after the United Nations forces originally called to oppose the policies of the new premier himself pulled out from the Congo.

It would have been quite difficult to have seen the U.N. forces fighting the rebels while Mr. Tshombe was in office. But at any rate, now that the United Nations forces are out of the Congo, and the new premier is faced

CYPRUS SITUATION VERY

The situation in Cyprus is becoming explosive as days pass. The importance of the issue lies in the geographical location of this island and the interest shown by Greece and Turkey, both members of NATO, to what is going on in the island. Several defects in the domestic affairs of the country accentuate the controversy between these two nations. Apart from the fact that the population of Cyprus consists of almost 60% Greeks and 40% Turks, its constitution which was framed by the British and accepted by these two countries along with Cyprus allows the interference of these two nations and Britain in the internal affairs of the country, under some circumstances.

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, who belongs to the Greek settlers, seems to be siding with his own majority. This is why lately he allowed from Athens the return of the leader of that political party whose platform is the union of Cyprus with Greece. He personally received the leader at the airport and publicly bear-hugged him.

MAD RACE

A mad race to smuggle arms to the island is going on between the two sections of the population. Kyrenia, which is situated at the beach, is a site to be seen at night. Large quantities of ammunition, guns, machine-guns, light tanks, etc., reach Cyprus by

UNCTAD Proposed As Gen. Assembly Organ

Recognising that these and other related problems of trade and development require sustained efforts on the part of the international community, the Conference recommended the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly to be convened at intervals of not more than three years.

The machinery to keep world trade problems under constant review would also include the establishment of a 55-member Trade and Development Board with a permanent secretariat.

Arriving at a consensus on certain major issues, the Conference based its decisions on a series of compromise proposals put forward during the closing days by the President of the Conference, Dr. Abdel Moneim El-Kaissouni. They reflect agreement reached in the process of negotiation and conciliation among representative groups of nations, with the collaboration of the President and the Conference Secretary-General, Dr. Paul Prebisch.

Many of the recommendations are accompanied by reservations and observations which are reproduced in the Final Act.

Included among the observations is a Joint Declaration by 77 Developing Countries.

In a special report to U.N. Secretary General U Thant on the significance of UNCTAD, Dr. Prebisch begins by stating:

"A world economic conference such as that just held at Geneva cannot be judged solely by the immediate, concrete measures that emerged therefrom. It has a

with hostile fellow African governments and a strong opposition inside the country, it will be interesting to watch how long he is going to cling to powers. His move in freeing several hundred political prisoners including pro-Lumumbaist Gizenga gave the impression that he has strengthened his position internally. But now that he has been in office for more than a month, his position has indeed become shaky.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

various routes. Sometimes arms and ammunition are air dropped. The latest developments in Cyprus are most alarming. After an onslaught of Greek settlers against the Turkish community, about 30 Turkish jet fighters made rocket and machine-gun raids on seven Greek Cypriot towns and villages killing 24 Greek Cypriots and wounding 200. The following day 64 more Turkish planes attacked several Greek Cypriot villages.

In Nicosia, unfortunately, the spirit of revenge dominates. Every time a Turkish Cypriot is killed, a case of murder on a Greek Cypriot should follow. And vice versa. Athen and Ankara throw accusations and counter-accusations against each other.

NAKED TRUTH

The naked truth is that a nation divided into a large minority and a bare majority can have no real peace unless and until both the sections show great deal of tolerance and mutual co-operation. How true Laski was when he said that every plea for tolerance is a plea for freedom.

After recent raids, Ankara says her actions will continue till Greek Cypriot authorities show "humanity and legality". As cease-fire conditions, Turkey, in the first place, demands the execution of influence by Athens government on Cypriot President Makarios to end the arbitrary

measures. In the second place, it demands a return to a status quo "before the Cypriot Greek attack on Mansoura began". Finally, it wants to see the end of the liquidation measures adopted by Greek Cypriot forces against the Turkish community of the island.

A debate on the situation in Cyprus began on Sunday in the Security Council. It is but natural that some discussions on the possibility of augmenting the UN peace keeping forces already in the island will start. In contrast to Congo, the UN forces, have not played any striking role in this island country. And that is because little or no co-operation has been rendered to world organisation forces by the feuding parties.

The importance of the situation is further highlighted by the concern shown by President Johnson. Any major war will certainly jeopardise the interests of NATO. This is why President Johnson, in his press conference on this issue, has said that his government would strongly support the efforts of the United Nations force to restore order in Cyprus.

NATO INTERESTS

In this crucial hour, in order to avoid a major conflagration, which is indeed possible, it is hoped that nations that are concerned, instead of taking rash decisions, should seek compromise and conciliation.

Confidential basis, sometimes outside the conference building. It was therefore not easy for certain observers and information media to realise that this process, was taking place; and this explains why in some cases they were left only with the impression of the vote taken in the committees, without realising what great efforts at negotiations and conciliation were made by the participating delegations during the Conference.

As can be seen, the Conference deliberations ranged over a wide area of international trade and development problems, resulting in the adoption of some 60 individual recommendations, among them:

Fifteen "General Principles" and 13 "Special Principles" to govern "international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development"; and eight principles relating to transit trade of land-locked States.

Recommendations relating to commodities; manufactured goods financing for an expansion of trade; improvement of "invisible trade" (factors such as interest and dividend payment, insurance, shipping costs and receipts from tourism); special problems; and a programme of work in the field of trade and development.

USSR Urges Communist Parties Conference Even With No Chinese Presence

MOSCOW, Aug. 11, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union publicly committed itself to a conference of the world communist parties, even if China would not take part.

EXPLOSIVE

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USSR Urges Communist Parties Conference Even With No Chinese Presence

MOSCOW, Aug. 11, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union publicly committed itself to a conference of the world communist parties, even if China would not take part.

Pravda, the Soviet party daily, said Moscow had recently proposed a meeting of 26 parties to begin in Moscow on December 15, which would prepare the ground for a full-scale conference in mid-1965.

But if any party did not wish to take part in either of the meetings, the remainder should go ahead.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an article by Dr. Mohammad Yunus Babury entitled "The State and Taxpayer".

Men are social creatures, said the article, and in order to fulfill their needs, they have to enter a society and make use of social co-operation. States all over the world have come into existence as a result of this tendency.

It is therefore the duty of the state to meet the need of its members. But the state cannot fulfill its obligation unless there are sources to finance the government activities launched for the welfare of the people, said the article. It is natural as the living standard and the level of understanding of people rise, the volume of public service is expanded and government expenditures grow concurrently.

As far as the history of Afghanistan shows, people in different periods of history have shared the government expenditures and welcomed government activities launched for their economic and social development with the object of meeting their social wants.

Today we notice the public service rendered by the government is growing rapidly to cope with changing needs of time. Big projects of Nangarhar Canal, Salang Highway, and other development projects undertaken by the government are in fact initiated to fulfill the rising needs of the nation. Together with these projects the government expenditures have progressively been boosted up.

The article in conclusion, urged the people to be aware of financial problems of the government and make every possible effort to co-operate with the government and pay all dues and taxes imposed upon us in an attempt to make headway towards economic welfare.

"The Advisory Institute of Engineering and Planning" was the title of an editorial published in yesterday's *Isiah*. There is no doubt that with the implementation, said the editorial, of the first and second economic development plans, new establishments to cope with social and economic developing needs of the country have grown rapidly.

Millions of afghanis have been spent on these new buildings from the state budget. The growing demand of the people, as well as the public authorities for erecting new buildings resulted in the fact that the preparation of constructional designs took long time.

Moreover constructional materials were used not according to advice of an authoritative engineering institution. This, of course resulted in erecting buildings with many defects. The new advisory institute of engineering and planning will answer these problems positively. It will have experts and laboratories for analysing the constructional material.

Yesterday's *Isiah* had an article on the campaign against bribery. In the first place in order to eradicate bribery it is necessary to find out what factors are contributing to the rise of this illegitimate act. In our opinion, said the article, it is better that new regulations should be drawn up to close ways open to employees for corruption. These regulations should be practical.

To prove bribery, marking of banknotes is not sufficient. It is highly possible that employees might take bribe at their houses where they can easily conceal the bank notes given to them.

Moreover bribery may be in the form of goods, not cash. The best way to halt this act is to create a new post in the government machinery responsible for receiving complaints.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

1. English Programme:
4:00-6:30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
2. English Programme:
8:30-10:00 p.m. AST 16125 kc = 19 m band.
Urdu programme:
6:40-8:00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
3. English Programme:
8:40-10:00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
4. Urdu programme:
9:20-11:30 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.

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

Western Music

Sunday, 9:00-9:55 p.m. classical and light programme. Friday 1:00-1:45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 8:00-8:30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5:00-5:30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

NEW DELHI-LAHORE
Arr. Kabul 11:00
KARACHI-RANDAHAR
Arr. Kabul 19:45
HERAT-KANDAHAR
Arr. Kabul 16:40
KABUL-HERAT
Dep. 7:30.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN
Arr. Kabul 12:00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN
Dep. Kabul 13:40

PIA

Peshawar-Kabul
Arr. 11:00
Kabul-Peshawar
Dep. 11:45

T.M.A.

Arr. Kabul, 11:00

Important Telephones

5th Brigade 20121-20125
Police 20127-21129
Traffic 20120-20241
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20463
New Clinic 24372
24373
24375
20048
20410
21771

D'Afghanistan Bank 20048
Bakhtar News Agency 20410
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 20048
Parwan 20007
Bakhtar 20010
See Ali 20078

Pharmacies

Kash-Chair Phone No. 20020
Kash-Chair Phone No. 24378
Naway Phone No. 21028
Naway Phone No. 20087

Folk Singing Concert Draws Enthusiastic Audience



More than 300 persons, mostly Afghan students, crowded into the U.S. Cultural Centre Auditorium last night to listen and participate in a Peace Corps "Hootenanny".

This was the second night of the "Hoot", which is a

get-together by folk singers and musicians. But in this case, the audience joined in with the singing which was conducted in Farsi and English.

Shown above, part of the large audience enjoys a laugh

as a Peace Corps ventriloquist and his bi-lingual dummy "Frankie" go through a comic routine. The dummy later led the audience in singing "Good Night Irene."

Japanese Team Describes Route Of Chinese Traveller In Afghanistan In 7th Century

A Japanese team headed by Professor S. Mizuno arrived in Kunduz Monday to excavate two mounds near that city. The team has travelled to Afghanistan four times. The team has published a pictorial book on their findings in Haibak caves and also on its survey in northern Afghanistan. Of the team findings in Haibak caves, Professor Mizuno describes the route followed by Chinese monk-traveller Hsuan-Tsang (AD 602-684) who during his journey in Afghanistan, according to Japanese team, has given a detailed account of the Buddhist culture of 7th century Afghanistan. Travelling southwards from the court of the Turkish located on the side of the Chu river Hsuan-Tsang arrived at Termez, a crossing point of the river Oxus (A.D. 630). However, he gave up the idea of crossing the river and turned in an easterly direction, passed through several countries situated on the north bank and at last reached Huo-kuo which can be identified as the ruin, Bala-Kissar, to the northeast of Kunduz. From there, ascending the Kunduz river he visited Baghlan and Ghori, which he records as Po-chialand and Ho-lu-hsi-min-chien. From here, Hsuan-Tsang crossed over a kotal or pass, journeyed through the Khulm valley, and at last arrived in Khulm. The site of Khulm, as described by Major E. Yates, is described by Major E. Yates as the north of the town of Tash-Kurgan and is about 600m by 3-400m large and about 10m in height. The circuit of the ruin fits Hsuan-Tsang's description well but it seems somewhat too modern while Shul-Tepa, a little north of this ruin, is more likely to be

the site of the old Khulm of the 7th century. The record states that there were ten old temples and some 500 monks in the place. Hsuan-Tsang proceeded from there to Balkh or ancient Bactria. He then entered the Hindu-Kush mountains, undergoing the hardships of precipitous paths and in fear of robbers. He ascended the Aq-Kupruk valley and, probably passing by the Lake Band-i-Amir, he at last arrived in Bamian, where he found several dozen temples and several thousands of monks in addition to two colossal Buddha statues.

Haibak is an oasis town in the Khulm valley surrounded by barren hills. Even though Buddhism was at its height, nothing existed there to induce this Chinese monk to mention this site. However, the distance from Pulikhumri to Tash-Kurgan amounts to roughly 145 km, requiring about a ten day journey. He may have slept one night Haibak. If so, he might well have preferred the temple of Takht-i-Rustam as a resting place to the caravan-serai in Haibak.

Describing present Haibak, Professor Mizuno writes, at present, the traveller must drive three days by car from Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif, staying one night in Doab and one in Haibak. Although Haibak is situated in the centre of dry area, the town itself is well planted and surrounded by green orchards being well irrigated by a tributary of the Khulm river. Situated around the meidan or central area, are the government house, post-office, telegraph office, primary school and rest house while to the north and

south are bazars... Haibak is less than 1,000 metres above sea level but it is cool even in summer, from which comes the popular phrase "Samangan night", which means a fine night. Samangan is the old name of Haibak, and the rest house is now called "Hotel Samangan".

The cave-temple of Takht-i-Rustam, the subject of this report to be published in *Kabul Times* tomorrow is situated in the southwest corner of the town, less than 2 km from the meidan. From here low hills begin to rise to the west. Although unfortunately Hsuan-Tsang did not record them, a group of caves are here dug into the limestone mountain. They still retain traces of antiquity, though the severe destruction by conquerors and the complete clearance effected by re-users have resulted in the disappearance of all the images and stucco decoration. "Takht-i-Rustam" means the Throne of Rustam, who is hero among the Persian speaking people.

The site was first reported in 1886 and 1888 by Captain M.G. Taibot and Major C.E. Yates, who then were in the British Boundary Commission. It was further explored in 1923 by A. Foucher, who published a preliminary report with sketches of the caves.

In August 1959, travelling from Herat to Kabul through Maimana and Balkh, we visited the site of Haibak and realised that the caves are rare examples of excavations into limestone rock instead of into conglomerate, in having a large lotus flower carved on the ceiling of Cave 1 and in having a large stupa hewn from the natural rock in Cave 6. Subsequently in September 1960, we proceeded directly from Kabul to Haibak and spent about one month surveying the caves.



USA Planning

To Launch New Syncom Satellite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The United States Plans to launch a new Syncom communications satellite into stationery orbit high over the Pacific Ocean on August 18.

If successful, it will be used to relay live telecasts of the Tokyo relay live Games to the United States and Canada. The telecasts would be seen in Western Europe the same day via videotapes recorded in Montreal, Canada, and flown to Europe. The olympic games begin October 10.

The satellite, designated Syncom C, is to be fired into an orbit 700 kilometres above earth. At that height the satellite's speed matches that of the earth's rotation, so that it would remain fixed in space.

Two earlier Syncom satellites went into synchronous, 700 kilometres circular orbits but were not stationary.

To overcome this inclination and to achieve history's first stationery orbit, a more powerful Delta rocket will be employed. Three solid-fueled rockets strapped to the first stage will nearly double its thrust from 172,000 to 333,500 pounds.

Following launch from Cape Kennedy, Florida, the spacecraft will be travelling at an angle of 28 degrees to the Equator.

Second and third stage firing will alter the direction of flight, reducing the angle to zero.

Syncom will make two looping, egg-shaped orbits around earth before a small onboard rocket maneuvers it into a true circular orbit on its third apogee (high point) over Sumatra, in Indonesia. Syncom C will then be moved during the next 10 days by small control jets to its final station above the Equator 180 degrees national date line (180 degrees longitude).

Though Syncom is to be used for Olympic television coverage, its prime purpose is to demonstrate the feasibility of achieving a stationery orbit.

This technology is of vital importance to the US Communications Satellite Corporation, which has still to decide between a low-altitude satellite system and a high-altitude system such as Syncom.

National Assembly Considers Afghan Czech Agreement

KABUL, Aug. 12.—The Foreign Commission of the Afghan National Assembly took under consideration the long-term agreement on exchange of payments and goods between the governments of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, the Minister of Commerce and Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, Chief of the Trade Department appeared before the Commission in the morning to explain several points. The law Commission discussed proposals submitted by some Deputies regarding the new administrative sub-divisions in the country.

Free Exchange Rates At

D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug. 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:
BUYING
60.00 U.S. Dollar 60.75
100.00 Pound Sterling 170.10
100.00 German Mark 18.1875
13.9697 Swiss Franc 14.1444
12.1457 French Franc 12.2078
7.50 Indian Rupee Cash 8.85
8.20 Indian Rupee Draft 8.35

U Thant Answers

(Contd. from page 1)

reconnaissance flights up to now. The pilots were chosen by lot. Athens: Mr Spyros Kyprianou, Cyprus Foreign Minister, flew to Athens with a personal message from President Makarios to the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. George Papandreu.

He told reporters Turkish flights over Cyprus continued Tuesday and said "we are going to denounce this immediately to the U.N. Security Council because these flights constitute a violation of the cease-fire resolutions." A Cypriot High Commission spokesman in London said the plane flew over Pachyammos village in the Northwest, and Rizokarpas in the extreme east and his government had protested to the U.N.

New York: the U.N. Security Council met Tuesday for its third consecutive day of debate on the Cyprus crisis.

Zenon Rossides, Chief Cyprus delegate who asked for the meeting, accused Turkey of "complete disregard" of the cease-fire agreement and asked for a resolution deploring Turkey's conduct. He said that shortly before last night's session was convened Turkish aircraft had flown over Nicosia and a number of villages. Turkey and all other interested parties should be called upon to respect the Council cease-fire resolution, he said.

Nicosia: President Makarios and Cypriots last night that he had asked for help from other countries and we have reasons to hope we shall get the help we need for."

He declared in a radio message: "We shall not give in. We shall not be broken. We shall not surrender. We are determined to struggle either by ourselves or with others."

During the height of the recent conflict with Turkey, the Cyprus government asked for military help from the Soviet Union, and general help from UAR and Syria.

Recent Turkish attacks could not achieve their objective, Makarios said, adding the Greeks die, but do not surrender.

London: The Cypriot government requests for USSR arms aid and other aspects of the Cyprus problem were discussed at a meeting between the Cypriot and Soviet Union envoys in London Tuesday.

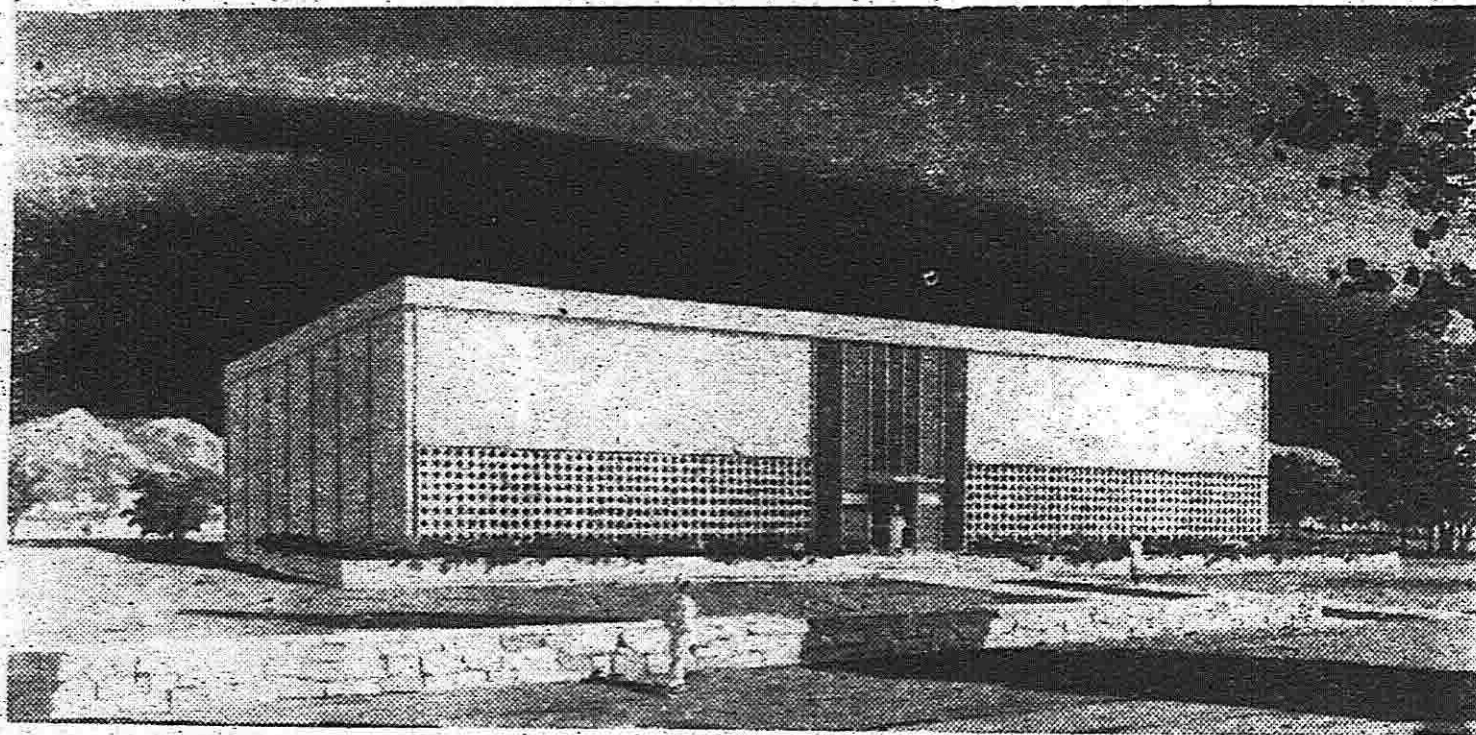
Ants Soteriades, the Cypriot High Commissioner, told reporters after a 45-minute meeting with A.A. Soldatov at the Soviet Embassy: "My visit was in connection with the situation in Cyprus. He added in response to a question:

"We have discussed the business armaments."

"I was very happy to have these talks with the Ambassador who was kind enough to explain to me the policy of the Russian government and the Russian Premier. And I am very satisfied."

Asked if the Soviets were sympathetic to the Cypriot cause he replied "very sympathetic indeed." But he said he could not disclose at this stage in what manner the Soviets could be prepared to express their sympathy.

Moscow: According to Tass medicines and surgical supplies have been sent to the medical institutions of the republic of Cyprus by the Central Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR to aid the civilian victims of Turkish air raids on Cyprus.



A picture showing the design of the film-laboratory, the corner stone for which was laid down by Mr. Rishtya, the Acting Minister of Press and Information on Ansary Watt yesterday.

U.S. Charges China Brings In Jet Fighters In N. Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, (AP).—

THE Pentagon said Tuesday "a number" of Chinese communist jet fighters have been sent to Vietnamese bases.

Arthur Sylvester, Defence Chief, recalled that last week Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara had said he expected the People's Republic of China to introduce planes into North Vietnam. "We have no indications" Sylvester said, "that a number of Chinese communist Mig 15s and mig 17s have been introduced into North Vietnam."

"This has been expected for some time because of airfields in the Hanoi area."

Sylvester was asked if Chinese were flying the planes.

He replied that the pilots could be North Vietnamese, trained in China, or "they could very well be Chinese."

Sylvester said that he did not know whether these Chinese planes are intended for air defence of other action.

In reply to another question, Sylvester said there was no evidence that these planes have been flown over south Vietnamese territory.

He was asked if US navy planes had been "scrambled" to meet Chinese planes at any time.

He said that it has been known for a long time that China had planes based on the island of Hainan on the eastern side of the Gulf of Tonkin.

He said he did not know immediately whether the US navy planes have been sent up to look over any flights by the Chinese planes.

Sylvester was asked if any additional US planes have been deployed in view of the arrival of Chinese planes in North Vietnam.

He said no, this was unnecessary because this contingency had been considered in plans made some time ago.

Ian Smith To Visit London In September

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 12, (AP).—Southern Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith will fly to London about Sept. 1 for talks with British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home concerning this territories independence.

Smith made this announcement in the Southern Rhodesian parliament Tuesday.

"Sir Alec, in his recent letter, has indicated to me that if we wish to make headway it is in his view that we should now proceed by discussions and avoid misunderstandings which can arise from correspondence."

He said he would be glad to participate in personal and informal discussions but "it is my view that we must proceed to firm conclusions."

On the way to London Smith is expected to confer in Portugal with Premier Salazar.

1/2 Million People Line To Watch Polish President's Funeral Porocession.

WARSAW, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—More than half a million Poles silently lined the avenues of central Warsaw Tuesday for the funeral procession of Poland's President Aleksander Zawadzki who died last Friday.

Wladyslaw Gomułka, Polish Communist leader, Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, and Soviet Union President Anastas Mikoyan headed Polish and foreign mourners who walked beyond the coffin over four-mile funeral route to Powonski Cemetery, where President Zawadzki was buried with full military honours.

Wednesday, the Polish Sejm (parliament) was to hold an extraordinary session which is expected to begin proceeding for electing a new head of state.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 12.—Mr. Hao-Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China gave a dinner in honour of the 3-man delegation from the Ministry of Education at the Chinese Embassy on Monday evening. The guests included Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Minister of Education, officials of the Ministry of Education and Chief Editors of local papers. The delegation is visiting Peking to attend the Science Symposium.

KABUL, Aug. 12.—The Senate yesterday approved the Official Gazette Bill. The Official Gazette Bill, which deals with the publication of an Official Gazette by the Ministry of Justice, has already been approved by the Afghan National Assembly. The agreement on cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was also read in the Senate on Sunday. It was decided to summon Dr. Abdul Ghafar Kakar, Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission at the next session of the House to provide clarifications.

U.S. Senate Rejects Amendment Increasing Interest Rates On Loans To Foreign Nations

WASHINGTON, August, 12, (AP).—

THE Senate narrowly rejected Tuesday an amendment to boost interest rates for development loans abroad as it pushed toward possible passage Wednesday of President Johnson's 3,466,700,000 dollars foreign aid bill.

The vote was 48 to 44 after two more than grants and many of the loans will never be repaid. He estimated the foreign aid administrators lent 1,057,925,000 dollars in fiscal 1963, but said when interest rates were considered the cost to this government over a long period would amount to almost that much again.

Morse declared the American taxpayers will be holding Senators to accounting for supporting "this beautiful and extravagant" programme.

Gruening said many governments borrow from the U.S. at three-fourths of one per cent and relend the same money at home at rates of 6 per cent or higher.

An amendment by Senator Al J. Ellender, Democrat-Louisiana, knocking out of the bill a provision to permit the government to guarantee payments for credit sales of military assistance programme won voice-vote approval.

Senator John Sparkman, Democrat-Alabama, one of the chief pilots of the bill, agreed to accept the amendment, but he said he did so merely to permit a Senate-House conference committee to work out some compromise.

Ellender predicted that agents for the arms-manufacturing company would actively use the pro-



PARK CINEMA:

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

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: THIS CAMP.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: SAHIB BIBI OR GHULAM.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7 p.m. American film: TIGER IN JUNGLE.

Britain Accuses USSR Of Onesided Approach To Disarm

GENEVA, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—Britain Tuesday accused the Soviet Union of a "one-sided approach" to the question of setting up a special group to study the limitation of nuclear missiles.

The British delegate to the 17-nation disarmament conference, John Tahourdin, told yesterday's session that the group must be open to discuss all proposals, and not just the Soviet plan as the Russians insisted.

It is already clear that most of the representatives here, including our non-aligned colleagues, have rejected the essentially one-sided Soviet approach," Tahourdin said.

The British delegate said it was hard to understand how the Russians justified their proposal to eliminate almost all nuclear missiles at the outset of disarmament as a compromise.

It was, he said, a step backwards as they had first said they were prepared to discuss other proposals but now insisted that their plan be the only one before the special group.

CORRECTION

In the unofficial translation of the draft of the new Afghan Constitution, published in a series in Kabul Times, Article 24 (August 3) should read as follows:

The Royal Family is composed of the son, daughter, brother and sister of the King, their husbands, wives, and daughters and sons and the uncle and the sons of the uncle of the King. In the official protocol of the state the Royal Family comes after the King and Queen.

The expenditure of the Royal Family is fixed in the budget of the Royal expenses.

Titles are limited to the Royal Family and shall be assigned according to the provisions of the law.

Members of the Royal Family cannot become:

- 1—Prime Minister and Ministers
- 2—Members of the People's Council,
- 3—Members of the Supreme Court.

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.

gramme to promote business. "I can foresee a lot of military equipment being sold to Israel and to the Arab countries and we would be called in later to a war," Ellender said.