

8-18-1964

Kabul Times (August 18, 1964, vol. 3, no. 142)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (August 18, 1964, vol. 3, no. 142)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 684.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/684>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +32°C. Minimum +15 C.
Sun sets today at 6.39 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.20 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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

VOL. NO. 142.

KABUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1964. (ASAD, 27 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Afghan Financial Reforms Beneficial To Foreign Trade

KABUL, August, 18.—

THE currency reform which was instituted in Afghanistan last year has proved beneficial for the country's foreign trade.

Ghulam Farouk Achakzai, director-general of research of D'Afghanistan Bank, said in an interview yesterday that although the period of one year and a few months was not enough for analysing the results of the currency reform because Afghanistan, with its agricultural economy, needed more time for the assessment of these results, yet the facts and figures compiled up to date could give an indication of the economic trends in the country.

Citing an example, Achakzai said that karakul exports in 1963 exceeded that of 1962 and if prices of karakul skins had not slumped at the end of 1963, the position would have been improved even further. Cotton exports also increased to an appreciable extent, but export of fruit suffered a setback mainly due to the failure of the fruit crop; export of wool, he said, also decreased thus affecting the country's foreign currency reserves.

Even then, he said, the foreign currency reserves of the country in the free zone, which at the end of 1962 stood at 7.4 million dollars, increased to 9 million dollars in 1963, i.e. during the first year of the monetary reform.

Similarly, payments to the barter area, which amounted to 7.8 million dollars at the end of 1962 decreased only 3 million dollars in the following year.

Achakzai, replying to a question, said that the consultation mission from the International Monetary Fund visit member-states from time to time. Such a visit was paid by an IMF team to Afghanistan recently, but the noteworthy aspect of this visit was that the team, after exchanging views with the Afghan authorities, offered certain suggestions to the government of Afghanistan regarding improvement of the situation and an IMF credit tranche was successfully obtained. He pointed out that credit granted by the IMF was for those countries which faced difficulties in balance of payments and the credit of 5.6 million dollars granted to Afghanistan was meant to correct the imbalance in Afghanistan's balance of payments; this, he stated, is now being rectified by D'Afghanistan Bank.

Mr. Achakzai in reply to another question said that D'Afghanistan Bank was ready to provide 100 per cent letters of credit to those merchants who are importing those goods to Afghanistan which are not among the non-essential import items.

44 Receive Certificates From Worker's Course

KABUL, Aug. 18.—Forty-four graduates of the Village Worker's Course at Gulzar Rural Development Centre received their certificates on Saturday.

Before making the awards, Mr. Zair, director of operations of the Rural Development Department, stressed the duties of the graduates and their role in improving social and economic conditions in the rural areas. The 15-month training course was attended by workers from Urgan, Khugiani and Wardak areas.

Khanh Begins Work On Formation Of His War Cabinet

SAIGON, Aug. 18. (Reuter).—General Nguyen Khanh, new President of South Vietnam, flew Monday to D'Alat Northeast of Saigon, to begin work on formation of a war cabinet expected to take two or three days. The members of the cabinet resigned Sunday but were asked to stay on a caretaker government in the interim.

Public reaction to General Khanh's election as President by the military junta appears to be generally unfavourable. Students in both Saigon and the northern city of Hue are reported planning big-scale demonstrations against this and other recent measures, including the 10-day-old state of emergency.

There is still strong support for "big Minh," Major-General Duong Van Minh, leader of last year's coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem, who has been taken head of state but now has virtually no position.

He is considered unlikely to work actively again but might become a rallying-point for discontent.

Pakhtunistani Leader Dies After Chronic Illness

KABUL, Aug. 18.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Taj Baba, an energetic and old member of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party and veteran fighter for the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan, died of chronic illness.

The report adds that the coffin bearing the body was wrapped in red cloth, the official colour of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party.

The funeral procession was attended by a large number of members of the Party. He was buried in his ancestral cemetery.

Afzal Bangush, Akbarji Arbab, Saifurrahman, Arbab Jehangir, Hussain Bakhsh, Kowsar and other leaders of the party delivered speeches about the character, services and accomplishments of the late Taj Baba and prayed for peace to his soul.

Rioting In Chicago Injures 50 Persons

DIXMOOR, Illinois, Aug. 18. (AP).—Liquor sales were voluntarily restricted Monday at the scene of Sunday night's rioting in Dixmoor and clergymen asked citizens to observe a curfew.

The moves were urged by Dixmoor and Cook County officials as a means of keeping order in the middle class suburb where a rock-throwing mob of negroes left an estimate 50 persons injured and caused heavy property damage.

Dixmoor is a predominately Negro suburb of 5,000 near Chicago.

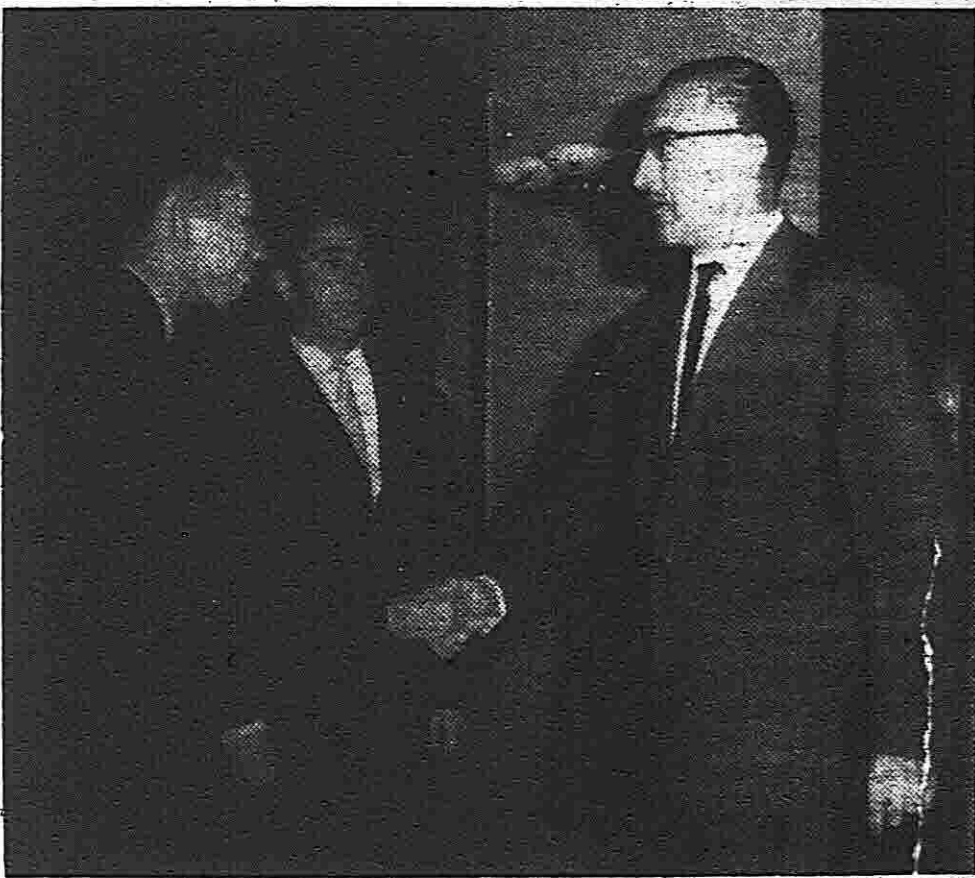
It was peaceful during the day as clergymen, civic officials and Illinois Human Relations Commission members worked feverishly to prevent more rioting.

Robert King, commissioner of public health and safety in nearby Harvey, asked and got a voluntary ban on liquor sales from stores in the riot-torn area.

The police chief asked ministers of Dixmoor's four Negro churches to help organise a house-to-house canvass of workers urging that residents of the community of 3,000 stay indoors after 10-30 p.m.

Meanwhile, the co-operative plan was worked out by the police chief with police departments of southern Cook County towns within a 30-mile radius to bring quick reinforcements for his 40-man part-time force if need be.

ROME, Aug. 17. (Reuter).—President Antonio Segni of Italy, who suffered a brain stroke nine days ago, was last night in "stationary condition," a medical bulletin said.



KABUL, August 18.—The Charge d'Affaires of the Indonesian Embassy at the Court of Kabul held a reception last evening marking the 19th anniversary of the Indonesian independence. The function was attended by President of the Senate, some Cabinet members, high ranking civil and military officials and members of diplomatic corps in Kabul. Picture shows Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Finance, congratulating Indonesian Charge d'Affaires on Indonesian independence day.

Greece To Withdraw Some Units From The NATO To Back Cyprus Independence

ATHENS, August, 18. (AP).—

GREECE informed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Monday night that it was withdrawing the "necessary army, naval and air force units from the alliance to defend Cyprus' independence and to ward off the constant Turkish threat."

The Greek government also announced its decision to transfer the headquarters of its NATO detachments from Turkey, to Salonica, northern Greece.

Greek Foreign Minister Stavros Costopolos told newsmen his government had advised NATO Secretary-General and Allied Supreme Commander General Lyman Lemnitzer of the decision by cable.

A statement from the Greek Foreign Ministry noted that Turkey on August 9, the day after the first Turkish air force attacks on Greek Cypriot positions, "officially informed the NATO Secretary-General that it was withdrawing its air force units attached to NATO, giving 'present circumstances' as the reason.

"This action of the Turkish government is subject to the judgment of the Supreme Allied headquarters which is responsible for the fulfilment of obligations toward the alliance in peace as in war time."

The statement further said: "The Greek government in noting the dangers ensuing from the disengagement of the armed units of its neighbour to the unity of the alliance, and to the cause of safeguarding peace in a most vulnerable area, has made appropriate protests that the supreme commander insist that Turkey return these units to the NATO military framework."

"Subsequently, the Turkish Chief of Staff, General Cevdet Sunay was summoned to Paris for talks with the competent military authorities. It was there that he boasted that the Turkish action had gained the fullest approval of the supreme commander and consequently the Turkish government will retain its forces under its own national control."

The Greek Foreign Ministry statement added: "Following this, Greece decided to withdraw the necessary army, naval and air force units assigned to the alliance."

"The decision was taken after weighing all aspects, so as to be able to fulfill Greek obligations to defend the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and in particular to ward off the constant Turkish threat."

"The Greek government (also) has accordingly informed both General Lemnitzer, and the Secretary-General of NATO of its decision to transfer the headquarters of its NATO detachment from Izmir to Salonica."

The United States Ambassador in Cyprus, T aylor Belcher Monday delivered a message from U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson to Greek Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios.

Johnson's letter was in reply to an appeal Makarios made to all world leaders asking for aid.

Belcher would disclose no details of Johnson's message, which he said, will be made public Tuesday, presumably in Washington and Nicosia.

At about the same time the United States note was being de-

livered to Greek Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou was returning from week-long negotiations in Athens.

Responding to a question as to why the Greek government hesitated to make an immediate response to the last attacks, Kyprianou replied: "the reason Greece did not respond immediately was because they wanted to exhaust, as they did all possibilities for peace."

But he added that in case of renewed Turkish attacks Greece's response would be immediate: "there will be no more ultimatums."

He denied that there had ever been any misunderstandings between the Athens government and Makarios—as has been given by many Western sources as the reason Greece did not immediately send jets into the air to reply to Turkish planes. These sources said the Greek response had been conditioned on prior co-ordination of military policies—which was not done when the Greek Cypriots launched attacks on Turkish enclave that resulted in the Turkish air force intervention.

An uneasy calm has rested on the island since the United Nations imposed cease-fire brought the shooting to a stop a week ago.

Since then diplomats have been working to extend the cease-fire into something more permanent—which is now made more difficult by the sudden illness in Geneva of United Nations mediator Sakkaris Tuomioja, who had been scheduled to arrive here Tuesday.

Makarios Monday, in addition to meetings with the United States Ambassador, the British High Commissioner and Greek Ambassador, also talked with United Nations Commander General K.S. Thimayya and with Thant's special political representative, Galo Plaza.

Galo Plaza had his first meeting since his return to United Nations headquarters. Tuesday he will drive across the barricaded line dividing the capital to confer in the Turkish Cypriot section with Dr. Fazil Kuchuk, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

A Turkish spokesman said Kuchuk would strongly complain to Galo Plaza that the United Nations is permitting Greek Cypriots to practice "a campaign of starvation" against the Turks enclaves and villages.

The Turkish spokesman said the United Nations should strive to see that food supplies and vital kerosene for cooking be permitted into the Turkish areas.

The condition of U.N. Cyprus Mediator Sakkaris S. Tuomioja was reported unchanged Monday night following an emergency operation.

U.S. sources said suspected blood clot had caused partial paralysis of the breathing mechanism, requiring a tracheotomy.

Informed sources said the Finnish diplomat was fully conscious and able to talk to his wife, who remained at his bedside. Some of his aides also were permitted to visit him.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
HAKHTAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief:
Ghahabuddin Kurbanli
Editor:
Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer-3
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telephone:
21494 (Ext. 113)
22851 (4, 5 and 6)

Subscription Rates
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Af 250
Half yearly Af 150
Quarterly Af 90

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 15
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

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 18, 1964

City-Planning

The Ministry of Public Works has recently been conducting a series of studies in regard to future city planning in various parts of the country and at the same time a contract has been signed with Bulgaria on the basis of which an institute for architecture, engineering and planning will be launched. The institute will plan and execute building projects of official and non-official customers in accordance with the rules and schedule states of the Ministry of Public Works.

There is no doubt that in view of the increasing volume of construction projects both by private and public sectors, the establishment of such an institution is a wise step and it is our earnest hope that the Ministry of Public Works with the co-operation of municipal corporations throughout the country will be able to see that the buildings are constructed to serve several generations to come and cities are planned on such basis to provide all the facilities for the public.

As far as the city of Kabul is concerned, we know that a 25-year plan is on hand which is envisaged to be implemented gradually. But it is hoped that in planning the new cities in provinces, as we read about the activities of the Ministry of Public Works in this connection, more attention will be paid on the future needs of a city. Devising a public sewerage system, which unfortunately is so far non-existent in Afghanistan, and meeting the needs of electricity and communication of a city, we think are among the basic factors which should be tackled by city planners.

On the basis of administrative reforms launched in the country, according to which the country has been broken down to smaller administrative units, surely we need to build new cities first of all several provincial centres. It is our understanding that plans concerning the construction of cities in these centres are to be implemented soon. We hope that our planners will not forget the very important and basic principles involved in city planning—principles which have not

Imperialism Receives Setback Continuously, Khrushchov Says In Speech At Kirghizia

KIRGHIZIA, Aug. 18. (Tass)—Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchov said Monday that the international position of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist commonwealth was good and solid. The economy of the USSR is making good progress and other socialist countries are also successfully solving the problems of socialist construction, economic development and raising of their people's welfare.

The Soviet leader made the speech on the occasion of the presentation of Lenin to Kirghizia Republic. Khrushchov pointed out that as long as imperialism exists it can always demonstrate its aggressiveness in an unexpected form and in an unexpected place.

Khrushchov said that the whole system of imperialism was suffering one setback after another. "Peoples are becoming increasingly aware of their rights, of their strength. They come out and will come out for national revival, against foreign domination, for the eradication of age-old backwardness and poverty."

The peoples of the young sovereign states, as Khrushchov stressed, declare louder and louder that it is only on the socialist and not on the capitalist path that they will be able quickly to liquidate the consequences of colonial slavery. "The imperialists, of course, cannot and will never agree to reconcile to this, he said. Therefore under various pretexts they will offer resistance to this course of events, without hesitating to resort to an armed attack."

The head of the Soviet government stated that the correctness of the assessment of the role of American imperialism as an international gendarme, given in the documents of the meetings of

Bundy Clarifies U.S. Position In Vietnam During Special 'Press Conference U.S.A.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—William P. Bundy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, told a worldwide audience over the Voice of America Saturday that the only solution to the fighting in South Vietnam "would be one in which North Vietnam ceased its subversive and aggressive activities in the south. Basically it is a return to those Geneva accords (of 1954) that we seek and an end to the North Vietnamese effort."

Discussing the Southeast Asian situation with a newsman panel in VOA's "Press Conference U.S.A." programme, Bundy continued, "It is very hard to see how any political discussions in the nature of a conference could serve a useful purpose at the present time."

There must be a very strong measure of progress toward the control of the insurgency, which is supported in key respects from the north, or the North Vietnamese have to be agreeing to call it off before we could see much prospect of political solutions. "And as to suggestion of the complete withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam, that would quite simply mean that the country would be turned over to communist control," Bundy said, adding, "I think our advisory assistance and the equipment we have provided at the request of the South Vietnamese government are vital to their standing up and maintaining their independence."

been applied in our cities so far and has resulted in a great deal of headache for the public and the authorities as well.

the Communist and workers parties is graphically confirmed by the developments in Southeast Asia and in the Gulf of Tonkin in particular.

Acting openly as a gendarme, he said, the imperialist forces of the United States attacked the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. They are waging an undeclared war against the people of South Vietnam, are suppressing these people. American imperialism is interfering in the internal affairs of Laos by siding with the reactionary circles against the democratic forces of the Laotian people.

Khrushchov pointed out that Turkey attacked the territory of the Republic of Cyprus under the influence of the imperialist forces. And, of course, every sober minded person understands that Turkey would not have embarked on this dangerous military gamble without a blessing.

Khrushchov said that Turkey was a NATO member and was actually under complete influence of the forces which shape the policy of this aggressive bloc and declared: "therefore everything goes to show that the secret threats of the imperialist complicit against Cyprus of the attack on Cyprus lead to Washington and London."

Explaining the obtaining situation, Khrushchov said: "The imperialists by fanning up nationalist contradictions between the Greek and Turkish communities are now trying to impose a new occupation on Cyprus and it is with these imperialist ends in view that they are encouraging Turkey."

The Soviet people would like peace to reign on Cyprus again, Khrushchov said. He pointed out that the way to peace on the island was simple and clear: it is

necessary to discontinue interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus, to stop the intestine war. Britain must withdraw her troops from the island and Turkey must respect the sovereignty of Cyprus and the rights of the Cypriots. Then the Greeks and Turks who live on Cyprus will settle all the questions of their relations in an amicable and fraternal way. Khrushchov stressed that workers and peasants, no matter if they are Turks or Greeks, absolutely do not need any conflicts or armed clashes.

"We are neighbours with Turkey and we have done and are doing much to establish good relations with it," Khrushchov said. The Soviet Union wants peace and tranquillity to reign in this region. "The Soviet Union cannot and will not remain indifferent to the threat of an armed conflict which may flare up close to our southern borders and affect the security of our country and likewise the security of the states which are our friends and allies. We would like to warn the Turkish government that their bombers cannot drop bombs on Cyprus, destroy the population of Cyprus including old people, women and children with impunity."

"When doing harm to somebody," Khrushchov said, "it is advisable to remember that the damage which you wanted to inflict on somebody may act as a boomerang."

The head of the Soviet government again emphasised that no efforts should be spared in the struggle for peace, for preventing war. "Durable peace, disarmament, peaceful co-existence—such are the lofty aims towards which all the efforts of the Soviet foreign policy are directed."

In conclusion the editorial encouraged the idea that all projects in which big investments are involved should be extensively surveyed and studied.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Mr. Mohammad Kadir Taraki entitled "Immunity of resources unless an expert draft Constitution". Parliaments are the centres of political activity and efforts by the deputies to safeguard the rights of the people.

In the parliamentary system the principle of immunity of the members of parliament is the only means with which the deputies can secure their freedom and have the opportunity to discharge their legislative responsibilities without being afraid of any authority.

The constitutions of various countries have provided for immunity of the members of parliament. Deputies are immune from arrest, prosecution and imprisonment during their terms of office. The main purpose behind the immunity of parliamentary members is that no deputy should be deprived of his parliamentary activities by any opposition party in pretext of committing crimes, said the article.

All premier dailies published the message sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Sukarno congratulating him on the national day of Indonesia. Today is the independence day of Indonesia, said Anis, a day when the Indonesians launched their fight for independence against foreign rule. President Sukarno and other leaders of Indonesia struggled bitterly in attaining the independence of the country. Indonesia is endowed with rich natural resources. Indonesia is following the policy of neutrality in dealing with international affairs.

The article congratulated the Indonesians on their national day.

FAIZABAD, Aug. 18.—Engineer Mohammad Hussain Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries, together with the members of his entourage returned to Faizabad on Saturday after inspecting the lapis-lazuli mines at Kiran and Manjan. Mr. Masa told a Bakhtar correspondent that extraction of lapis-lazuli from the mines was proceeding according to plan. After visiting boys and girls schools in Faizabad, the Minister of Mines and Industries and his companions left for Takhar Province on Sunday.

PRESS At a Glance

"Avoiding Unnecessary Expenditures" was the title of the Islah editorial published yesterday. In yesterday's Islah, said the editorial, we carried a brief account of the activities of the Department of Land and Water Resources. We have notice that the department has launched a number of survey projects for assessing land and water resources with the technical assistance of United Nations and a number of friendly countries. At present the department is engaged in surveying land and water resources in Kabul, Harirud, Fararoud, Ghazni, Aderskin and northern part of Afghanistan. Undoubtedly, Afghanistan is an agricultural country with 85 per cent of her population engaged in farming. Also, no one denies that the natural structure and conditions of the country are favourable for utilising vast arable lands, and abundant water resources flowing everywhere in the country.

In spite of all these facts no useful and effective measures will be taken to develop natural resources unless an expert survey is conducted for water resources and soil is tested in the laboratory, the editorial pointed out.

It is gratifying that the Department of Land and Water Resources has launched expert surveys for water and land resources. The findings of this department will help the authorities to make intelligent and wise decisions with regard to drawing up projects needed for the development of natural resources.

In conclusion the editorial encouraged the idea that all projects in which big investments are involved should be extensively surveyed and studied.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Mr. Mohammad Kadir Taraki entitled "Immunity of resources unless an expert draft Constitution". Parliaments are the centres of political activity and efforts by the deputies to safeguard the rights of the people.

In the parliamentary system the principle of immunity of the members of parliament is the only means with which the deputies can secure their freedom and have the opportunity to discharge their legislative responsibilities without being afraid of any authority.

The constitutions of various countries have provided for immunity of the members of parliament. Deputies are immune from arrest, prosecution and imprisonment during their terms of office. The main purpose behind the immunity of parliamentary members is that no deputy should be deprived of his parliamentary activities by any opposition party in pretext of committing crimes, said the article.

All premier dailies published the message sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Sukarno congratulating him on the national day of Indonesia.

Today is the independence day of Indonesia, said Anis, a day when the Indonesians launched their fight for independence against foreign rule. President Sukarno and other leaders of Indonesia struggled bitterly in attaining the independence of the country. Indonesia is endowed with rich natural resources. Indonesia is following the policy of neutrality in dealing with international affairs.

The article congratulated the Indonesians on their national day.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

TUESDAY

English Programme:
100-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 19 m band.
11. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kcs = 19 m band.
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 62m band.
11. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 62m band.
Russian Programme:
7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 1775 kcs = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs = 25 m band.
French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs = 19 m band.
German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 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 programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Karachi-Kandahar
Arrival-1200
Maimana-Mazar
Arrival-1310
Beirut-Tehran.
Kandahar
Arrival-1315
Kunduz
Arrival-1625
Kabul, Mazar, Maimana.
Departures. 0730
Kabul-Kunduz
Departure. 1400
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure. 1500

AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0920

Kabul-Tashkent,
Moscow.
Departure-1140

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573

Pharmacies

Yousufi Phone No. 21584
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Feroz Phone No. 24273
Mirwais Phone No. 20583
Feroz Phone
Feroz Phone No. 24306
Zaman Phone No. 20531

Motor-Car For Rail And Road



Not only the passenger but the whole vehicle can change from road to rail thanks to a very simple invention. Ordinary rubber tired motor-cars, provided the gauge is the same as that of the railway can be changed in a few minutes into a vehicle running on rails, still being able to travel with a speed of 110 km per hour. The West German

machine factory putting this device on the market has secured world patents already due to the world-wide interest shown in the invention. The invention consists of a device keeping the wheels on the track, just like the range of a railway wheel. It can easily be fixed without an alterations. The steering is blocked so that the front

wheels cannot leave the rails. The German Federal Railways intend using this invention on their net. This double purpose vehicle is especially suited for cars on tracks which cannot be reached by road and does not block the line for a long time as repair trains would do. In addition it is well suited for accidents.

Kariz System Aids Afghan Irrigation

By Najiba Rashid

Kariz is a system of irrigation, used in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a dry and mountainous country, with high mountains, some of them always covered with snow. Farmers utilise many systems of irrigation, and one of these systems is Kariz.

A Kariz is an underground tunnel carrying water. When mountain snow melts, part of the water is absorbed by the earth, seeping down to the level of a hard and impenetrable stratum where it gathers underground. Where water is scarce and rivers are rare, where rain is insufficient, farmers make use of this underground water, constructing underground tunnels leading to their farms. This kind of tunnel is called Kariz.

A Kariz is dug on the side of a hill, or mountain, since it cannot be brought to the surface where there is no slope. The tunnel is begun at the field and extends upward. The floor of the Kariz must have some slope in order to bring water down from the hill side to the field.

While people dig the tunnel they must also bring the mud out from the excavation. When the tunnel has been dug to a length of 5 metres, it is difficult to remove the mud, so a well is put down from the surface of the

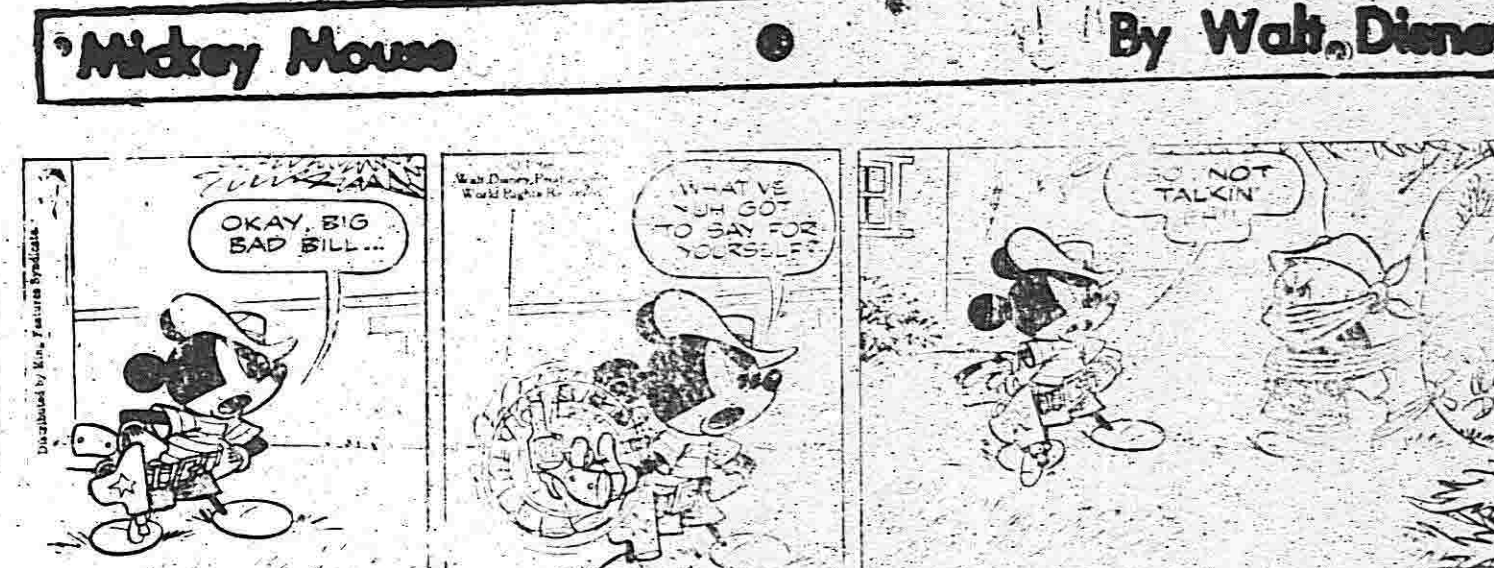
ground to the level of the tunnel, and while the tunnel is being extended mud is carried to the bottom of the well and then hauled up the well to the surface.

The tunnel is dug with axes, spades and shovels. Bags are made from ox skin for carrying the mud and hauling it up to the surface. The Ox's leather is used because it lasts longer and is softer than metals. Ropes used to haul up the mud are also made of that leather. When the tunnel has been dug twenty metres beyond the well, it is very difficult to bring mud out to the well, so a second well is dug from the surface to the level of the tunnel. A pulley is then fixed to the second well and mud is dragged up to the surface. The pulley used is a very simple one, which gives no mechanical advantage but changes the direction of the force. When a large Kariz is being constructed, a different kind of pulley is used, giving considerable mechanical advantage. Twenty metres beyond the second well a third is bored, and so on, until the tunnel is long enough to collect sufficient water, which descends the length of the tunnel to the fields at the bottom end of the Kariz.

The width of the tunnel depends on the nature of the ground and its structure. In normal situations it is almost one metre wide and two metres high. It begins at the edge of a field and for the first few metres resembles a deep ditch, because there is no height to make a tunnel. When the slope is high enough a tunnel is begun.

The length of the Kariz and the amount of water required and the amount of money and labour available in the community. The Kariz is usually shared by the farmers of a community, or owned by a landlord. The length of the Kariz may be anything between 200 metres and more than two kilometres. The depth of the final well of a Kariz depends on length and slope of the area where the Kariz is dug. It may be from five to fifty metres in depth, and the greater the depth the more people are employed in construction.

Sometimes it is necessary to take water some distance from the exit of the Kariz. In this case, if the water is not sufficient to run smoothly and rapidly over the required distance, a dam or pool may be built close to the exit of the Kariz, where water is stored for use in distant fields, being released in a large quantity so that it is propelled to the destination. (From Afghan Students News USA)



Ape-Man's Fossil Found In China

SIAM, Hsinhua, Aug. 18.—A fossil tooth of an ape-man and many mammalian fossils have been excavated in Lantien country, fifty kilometres from Sian, in northeast China.

They were found in the lower part of reddish sandy clay, at Kungwanling, of Lantien country. In June this year, a survey team led by Chia Lin-po, research fellow of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeontology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In this country in Shensi province, the best preserved fossil lower jaw bone (mandible) of an ape-man so far found in China was unearthed last year. Scientists believe that the ape-man is at least as ancient and probably earlier than the Peking man (sinanthropus) found in Choukoutien near Peking which is now generally estimated to be four hundred thousand years old.

The present fossil tooth was unearthed at Kungwanling, south of the Ba river, about thirty kilometres from Chenchiao village north of the Ba river where the lower jaw was found last year.

The discovery of the ape-man fossil tooth opened the possibility for the discovery of other ape-man fossils not only at Kungwanling but in corresponding layers in other parts of Lantien country.

The fossil tooth is a first or second upper left molar. It is worn considerably down. The crown of the tooth is short and broad. The tooth surface used for grinding is worn-out smoothly, but also shows some faint indications of wrinkles.

The tooth is longer and considerably broader than the same type of tooth of the ape-man found at Choukoutien. It has the same size as the teeth of the ape-man found at Chenchiao village of Lantien country last year. Specialists believe the tooth belonged to the same type of ape-man (sinanthropus lantienensis).

James Hoffa Sentenced To 20 Year Imprisonment

CHICAGO, Aug. 18. (AP)—The Teamsters union President James R. Hoffa was sentenced Monday to 20 years in prison for fraud in obtaining huge loans from his union's multimillion-dollar pension fund.

He also was fined 10,000 dollars. The Teamsters Union is the largest in the United States with more than a million members. The 20 year sentence was into five years on each of the four counts on which he was convicted.

Before Judge Richard B. Austin sentenced Hoffa he asked: "Has the defendant anything to say?"

Hoffa, standing next to his attorney, Maurice Walsh, replied: "Not at all, your honour. The record speaks for itself."

Walsh then asked the judge to consider Hoffa's service to labour, to communities and the citizenry and that he was under sentence in Chattanooga. In another case brought by the federal government, He asked that "if any sentence is meted out here" it be concurrent with the Chattanooga sentencing.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Aug. 18.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

BUYING	SELLING
60.00 U.S. Dollar	60.75
168.00 Pound Sterling	170.10
15.00 German Mark	15.1875
13.9697 Swiss Franc	14.1444
12.1457 French Franc	12.2976
7.50 Indian Rupee: Cash	8.35
8.20 Indian Rupee: Draft	8.35

Congo Govt. Asks 5 African Nations To Furnish Troops To Fight Rebels In Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, August 18. (AP).—

THE Congolese government is asking five African nations to supply troops to help quell a rebellion sweeping across the eastern Congo.

This was stated Monday by authoritative sources. The Congolese decision to ask Senegal, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Madagascar to send soldiers here came after talks between Congo Prime Minister Moise Tshombe and United States Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams.

The United States had been known to have been advocating "Africanising" the Congo's deepening military crisis but Tshombe, being rebuffed by African heads of state at their recent summit, was cool to the idea.

It was understood that letters to the five nations had already been drafted. It was believed one of them, Nigeria, would probably turn down the Congolese appeal to spare Nigeria's friendship for the Congo.

Nigeria is facing general elections this year and there was considerable opposition to a previous appeal made by former Premier Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

On the other hand, Madagascar President Philibert Tsiranana has already stated his country's willingness to send troops to the Congo if asked.

The United States is already sending the Congo with planes and trucks to increase the Congolese army's mobility.

Last week, four giant C-130 Hercules transport planes landed at Leopoldville, bringing 40 combat-ready paratroopers to guard the planes against possible sabotage.

The United States has also agreed to supply the Congo with several B-26 long-range spotter planes. They will be flown by contract pilots, an American government spokesman said.

The spokesman underlined that the pilots would not be American citizens.

The United States and several other countries friendly to the Congo had for long made no secret of their view that men and war material were needed to bring down the rebellion which has cut off controls about one-quarter of the Congo.

The Congolese army had provided itself a broken instrument. Government soldiers fled, often leaving a rebel telephone.

The soldiers were convinced they had no magic like that used by the rebels.

The rebel warriors are often badly armed with spears, bows and arrows and home-made muskets.

There had also been attempts by the United States to put pressure on Belgium, the Congo's main colonial ruler, to send soldiers to the Congo or to allow about 200 Belgian soldiers and planes to be used in combat.

Belgium refused and said the Belgian officers and non-commissioned officers are to be used solely to help train the Congolese army.

There had also been speculation that some of Tshombe's old mercenaries who fought the United Nations during Katanga's secession might be rehired. A group of mercenaries, including army specialists, had been in Leopoldville for three weeks in the group, which came here reported to be the vanguard of a force of at least 200 mercenaries.

It was believed the United States had crossed for a Congolese appeal to African states to avoid the stigma of having to use white soldiers.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 18.—Abdullah Malikyar, His Majesty's Ambassador to the United Kingdom, left Kabul for London early yesterday morning.

KABUL, Aug. 18.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday resumed discussion of the Protocol on Exchange of Goods between Afghanistan and Poland. A number of notes were taken by members of the Commission and it was decided to invite a representative of the Ministry of Commerce for further clarifications in certain respects.

The Public Works, Agriculture and Mines and Industries Commission took under consideration the Bill on Right of Way prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and approved by the Cabinet Council. The Finance and Budget Commission of the House resumed scrutiny of the report submitted by two deputies who are members of the D'Afghanistan Bank Committee for supervising banknote reserves. The deputies concerned were also present to provide required explanations.

Chinese Medical Mission Departs For Peking

KABUL, Aug. 18.—The Chinese Medical Mission, which visited Kabul on the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health two weeks ago, left for the People's Republic of China yesterday.

The leader of the Mission, Dr. Hunag-Ho, vice-president of the Medical Academy, before his departure from Kabul expressed his gratitude and that of the members of the mission for the warm reception which was accorded to them in Afghanistan. He said that the observations made by his Mission to medical institutions and the exchange of views with the Afghan medical authorities were useful.

The mission was seen off at the airport by the Director of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Public Health and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, together with members of the Chinese Embassy.

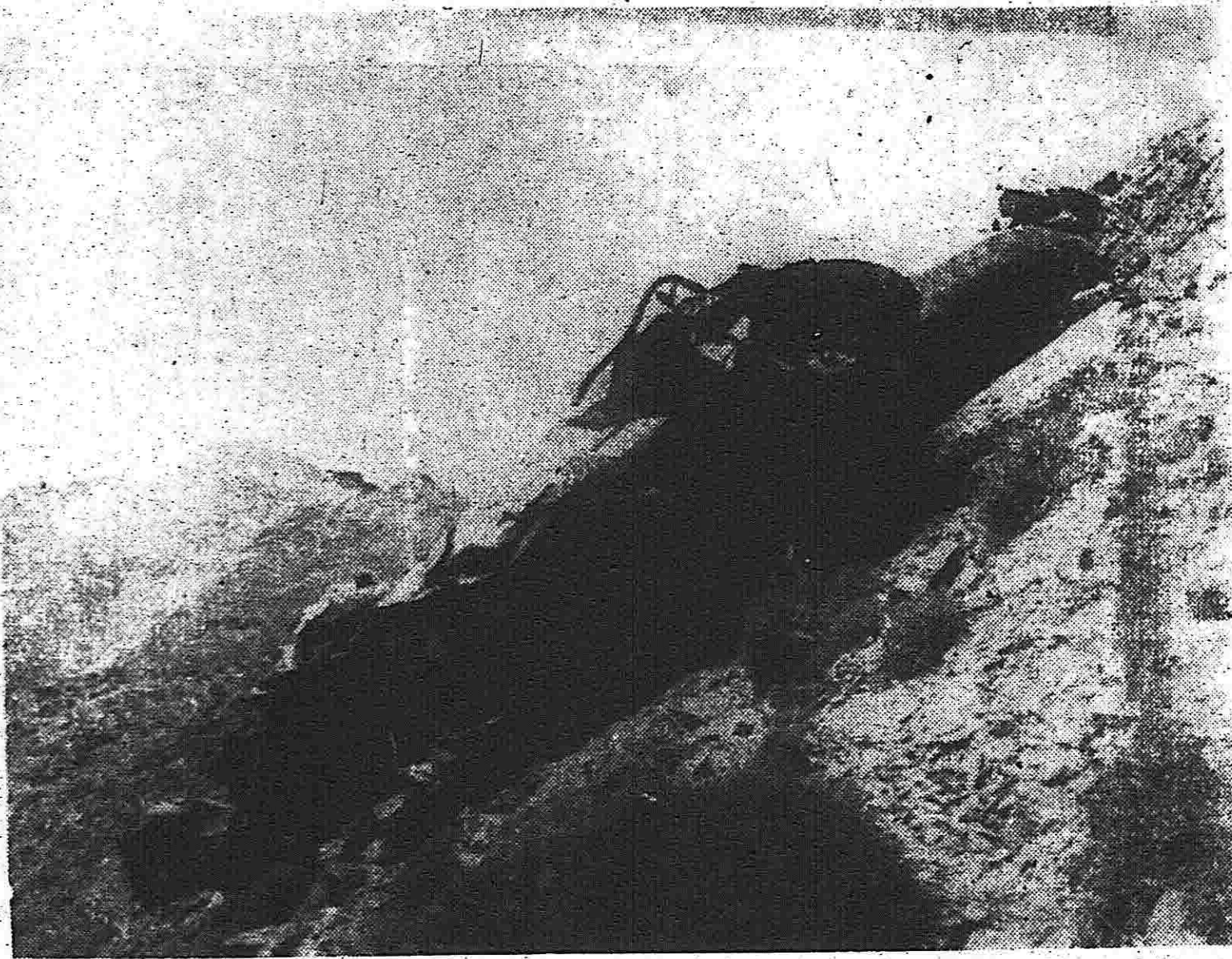
Malinovsky Greets Soviet Airmen On Air Fleet Day

MOSCOW, Aug. 18. (Tass).—USSR Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky congratulated Soviet airmen on the nationwide holiday air fleet.

The Minister's order of the day on the occasion of the holiday says that the CPSU and the Soviet government "are conducting a persistent struggle for preventing a nuclear missile war". But in as much as the war danger coming from the imperialist camp still remained, the CPSU and the Soviet government "show constant care for strengthening the Defence potential of the Soviet State. Possessing the most up-to-date means of Defence, the Soviet armed forces, together with the armies of other socialist states are capable of reliably ensuring the security of countries of the socialist community".

The personnel of the military aviation, as the personnel of other services "is continually ready to strike a crushing blow at the aggressor should he dare to attack our Soviet homeland".

He appealed to African states to avoid the stigma of having to use white soldiers.



A close-up picture of the remnants of the TMA cargo plane which crashed in central Afghanistan more than 8 months ago and was discovered last week.

Sukarno Says U.K. Property Will Be Confiscated If Malaysian Issue Not Solved

JAKARTA, August 18. (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Sukarno Monday offered Britain choice—settle the Malaysia issue or lose her claims for compensation for property confiscated by the Indonesian government.

Observers here drew this interpretation from a passage of President Sukarno's independence day speech in which he stated the procedure of takeover of British-financed enterprises in Indonesia would vary. He said they could be nationalised with compensation or confiscated without compensation.

"The method to be followed will depend on the British standpoint vis-a-vis the liquidation of Malaysia," he said.

Earlier in his speech, which marked the 19th anniversary of Indonesia's independence, the President appeared to be making an offer to Britain to mediate the Malaysian issue. Then he suggested the government to reopen talks with Azahari, leader of the "unity state of North Kalimantan (Borneo)".

But Britain has said before that these matters concern the government of Malaysia and not the British government.

Observers said the President's speech was more moderate than expected, although the tens of thousands of Indonesians packed into Merdeka (freedom) Square roared as he urged them to keep "pounding away" in order to continue to "crush Malaysia".

According to AP, the Malaysian Defence Ministry said, Indonesia Monday launched a predawn, borne invasion of the Malaysian Mainland.

The Ministry statement said Indonesians were firing some mortar shell in the southern coastal Malayan region of Pontian where the landing took place. It said there were no casualties.

The statements said weapons seized from Indonesians included one two inch mortar, a light machinegun, nine handgrenades and more than 1,700 rounds of assorted ammunition.

Sources close to the police said it was possible as many as 100 to 150 Indonesians may have landed. However, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Tun Abdul Razak told a news conference the number was about 30 or 40.

Reports from Singapore, about 35 air miles South of the landing area, said at least two gunfights between Indonesians and Malaysians were broken out during the day.

Razak said some of the captured were identified as members of the regular Indonesian navy.

In London according to AP, British authorities Monday received official reports of a landing on Malaysian territory by armed raiders described as Indonesians. But the British shrugged off the incident as an independence day propaganda junket.

The Malaysian government formally notified the British of the attack on the west coast of Johore state, the Commonwealth Relations Office said.

"But no British military help has been asked for or offered," the spokesman added.

If such a request for British aid were to be made Britain would be treaty-bound to provide it and Defence military officials said. British air, land and sea forces in the area are on standby for use in an emergency.

In general the British appeared to take a philosophic view of the development.

One official commented: "We are satisfied from our own information that the raid did in fact take place."

"We are not unduly worried by it however. The Indonesians today are celebrating their independence day. In recent years this invariably has been an occasion for displays of national virility and fervor and we're inclined to think it is the real meaning of the incident."

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

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

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **SAZISH**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **TIGER HUNTING IN JUNGLE**.

Women's Institute Opens Branch In Herat

HERAT, Aug. 18.—Mr. Hakeemy, governor of Herat, opened the local branch of the Women's Institute on Sunday. Gov. Hakeemy in his inaugural address spoke about the great social movements set afoot in the country under the guidance of His Majesty the King and described the values embodied in the new Draft Constitution for women and their place in society.

He said that the Women's Institute in Herat would prove a blessing to the local women and thanked all those who had taken part in its establishment. A number of other speakers also delivered speeches on the subject of women's position in society and their rights. Ladies in Herat subscribed a sum of Af. 10,000 to the Institute.

The meeting was attended, among others, by Lt. General Abdul Razak, the garrison commander; Mr. Malik deputy governor; the sessions judge, departmental chiefs and the mayor of Herat together with their wives.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

VOLKSWAGEN 1961 KOMBI CAMPER

Af. 110,000 or make offer. Customs not paid. Phone Otwell, USIS, 20470, Ext. 52. Can be seen and driven at American Embassy.

FORE SALE, in lots by auction.

Miscellaneous domestic furniture, some office equipment and some old clothes. Articles will be open to view on the day of sale commencing Friday, August 21, at the British Embassy at 10.00 a.m. Items purchased must be paid for and removed by purchasers the same day.