

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from
the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection

Afghanistan: The Arthur Paul Afghanistan
Collection at the University of Nebraska-Omaha

7-7-2009

Kabul Times (Apr - Jul, 1962)

Afghanistan

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/afghanenglish>



Part of the [Asian Studies Commons](#)

Afghanistan, "Kabul Times (Apr - Jul, 1962)" (2009). *Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection*. 161.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/afghanenglish/161>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Afghanistan: The Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection at the University of Nebraska-Omaha at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Digitized Afghanistan Materials in English from the Arthur Paul Afghanistan Collection by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

START

APRIL

NO ANTI-NEPAL AGITATION FROM INDIA

Instant Contact For Heads Of State

U.S.A. PROPOSES 'HOT' PHONE TO REDUCE WAR RISK

CONDITIONS IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES

U.N. Body Invited To Guinea

Nehru's Assurance To King Mahendra

NEW DELHI, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—King Mahendra of Nepal said here yesterday that in his talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, he had been assured that India would not allow any violent agitation against Nepal to be conducted from Indian soil.

King Mahendra was addressing a Press conference after several hours of talks with Mr. Nehru during a five-day visit which ends today.

He repeated his charge that a handful of Nepalese political exiles in India were responsible for guerrilla raids in Nepal, and said that after the talks, Mr. Nehru was "more convinced" of this.

Asked whether he had demanded the expulsion of the Nepalese exiles from India, King Mahendra said it was a matter for India to decide and added: "I feel that the Prime Minister of India will do whatever is necessary, according to the laws of the land, to maintain and improve relations between our two countries."

He said the proposed Kathmandu-Lhasa road to be built with the help of the People's Republic of China was a purely economic project and had nothing to do with Nepal's defence. The question of consulting India before signing the agreement with China therefore did not arise.

Afghan Delegation

To Tokyo

Conference Returns

KABUL, Apr. 23.—The Afghan delegation after taking part in the Asian Education Ministers' Conference in Tokyo returned to Kabul yesterday.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education and a member of the Afghan delegation, said on arrival that the delegation submitted a report to the conference on the role of education in the Afghan development plans.

Dr. Anas was elected Vice-President of the First Commission of the Conference.

The Afghan delegation was headed by Dr. Abdul Majid, the Afghan Ambassador in Tokyo, who once served as the Minister of Education.

SUMMER COURSES

FOR TEACHERS

KABUL, Apr. 23.—The fourth term of summer courses for men and women teachers was inaugurated here yesterday by Mr. Mujadidi, the President of the Institute of Education.

Mr. Mujadidi in a short speech spoke about the endeavours by the Ministry of Education in raising the educational level of teachers.

The courses are divided into nine branches in which social and natural science, home economics, language and professional subjects are taught. They are held four times a week for three hours in the afternoons. The courses are taught by specialists of the Institute of Education.

GENEVA, Apr. 23, (UPI).—The Americans propose to add another to the list of 'hot' telephones that all chiefs of State in this nuclear age keep on their desks for instant contact with their military commanders.

This additional 'hot' phone would make it possible, for instance, for President Kennedy to telephone the Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, at a moment's notice.

The idea of a top priority telephone line linking the White House in Washington to the Kremlin in Moscow is contained in the detailed U.S. disarmament plan presented to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on April 18.

American leaders have been concerned for some time that too little is being done to prevent the risk of war by accident, miscalculation, surprise or a breakdown in communications.

President Kennedy touched on the problem when he addressed the United Nations last year, and the Secretary of State Mr. Rusk, mentioned it in more detail when the Disarmament Conference opened here on March 14.

The American plan now tabled in detail calls for reduction of the risk of war by advance notification of military movements and the establishment of observation posts at major ports, railway centres and motor highways, river crossings and air bases to report on massing and movement of military forces, and the exchange of military missions between States or groups of States.

None of this, however, solve such problems as the possible shortfalls or overshoots of missiles or space rockets or the possibility of the malfunction of some other weapon which might trigger a war by accident.

That is where the new 'hot' phone comes into play. Specified parties to the treaty, the Americans propose, "would agree to the establishment of rapid and reliable communications among their Heads of Government and with the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

With such rapid communications between the White House and the Kremlin, for example, Mr. Kennedy could quickly determine whether a Soviet missile that landed on Hawaii, for instance, was one that went away or was done on purpose. He could make one last check with Mr. Khrushchev on the 'hot' phone before releasing the U.S.'s own batteries of nuclear-tipped rockets in retaliation.

The system would, of course, also work in the reverse direction.

U.A.R.-LEBANON TV. AGREEMENT
CAIRO, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—A five-year television co-operation agreement was signed here yesterday between the United Arab Republic and the Lebanon. The agreement provides for an exchange of experts, newsreels and educational programmes.

It also provides for the U.A.R. to supply Lebanese television with musical and entertainment programmes, and the Lebanese Television Company will strengthen its receiving stations to pick up U.A.R. programmes.

Mr. Mujadidi in a short speech spoke about the endeavours by the Ministry of Education in raising the educational level of teachers.

The courses are divided into nine branches in which social and natural science, home economics, language and professional subjects are taught. They are held four times a week for three hours in the afternoons. The courses are taught by specialists of the Institute of Education.

Mr. Mujadidi in a short speech spoke about the endeavours by the Ministry of Education in raising the educational level of teachers.

The courses are divided into nine branches in which social and natural science, home economics, language and professional subjects are taught. They are held four times a week for three hours in the afternoons. The courses are taught by specialists of the Institute of Education.

Mr. Mujadidi in a short speech spoke about the endeavours by the Ministry of Education in raising the educational level of teachers.

HOLLYWOOD WELCOME FOR VAN JOHNSON

HOLLYWOOD, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—Actor Van Johnson, who recently completed a year's run in London in the hit musical "The Music Man," was given a welcome-home party by the film colony here on Saturday.

The occasion was the opening at the Coconut Grove Night Club of "The Music Man"—the first time in the Club's 41-year history that a full-length musical play had been presented on its stage.

TOE-PRINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—Toe-prints may become as important for criminal identification as finger-prints, according to research results published in the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Nyheter.

Experts from the State Institute of Forensic Medicine have been studying prints from the hallux zone, just behind the big toe. The maternity clinic of a hospital at Lund, South Sweden, is taking toe-prints of new-born babies for identification as finger-prints are not clear.

Appeal For Tents For Algerian Refugees
NEW YORK, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, M. Feleix Schnyder (Switzerland), has appealed to the 25 Governments represented on his Executive Committee for 15,000 tents urgently needed as provisional shelter for refugees in Morocco and Tunisia who are to be repatriated to Algeria in May and June.

A statement from the High Commissioner's office in Geneva published here yesterday, said that some 85,000 refugees were expected to move from Morocco and 175,000 from Tunisia by the end of June, when the repatriation movements were due to be concluded.

It added that many of the refugees—more than half of them children—would be returning to the Badkhan military for a number of years, and that for them in a Pakistani soldier near their villages so that they could till their land while rebuilding.

BAN-THE-BOMB MARCH TO LONDON
ALDERMASTON, (England), Apr. 23, (Reuter).—Thousands of singing and joking nuclear disarmers left the Atomic Weapons Research establishment here on Friday on the first leg of their annual Easter march to London.

They gathered in pouring rain in a muddy field opposite the research centre early in the morning, and most were drenched before the march started.

By evening they reached the city of Reading, nine miles away, the end of the first lap of the 50-mile trek to London. They were fed hot soup boiled in 10 iron boilers.

Estimates of the number of Marchers ranged from 8,000 to 15,000, mostly young men and women in their late teens and early twenties.

Last year 30,000 supporters attended the final meeting. An even greater number is expected this year. Two of the speakers on Monday will be survivors of the Hiroshima atom bomb.

The march is highly-organized by the Malaysia Plan.

SINGAPORE PREMIER IN DELHI
NEW DELHI, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, arrived here last night on a three-day official visit.

Mr. Lee, who was accompanied by his wife and a party of six, will leave for Cairo on Wednesday.

He told reporters at the airport that he was not on any 'particular mission'. He hoped to talk Mr. Nehru about some of the problems in South-East Asia and also about the Malaysia Plan.

Government Printing House.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8, and 10-00 p.m. Russian film **CLEAR SKY**.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: **IOVE**

IN SIMLA Starring Jewo Mukar Je, and Sadhna. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE PIGEONS OF FED. RODS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **BEDEED ZAMANA KIA JANE**, Starring Jabeen, Sodosh, Nirupa Roy and Ashok Kumar.

ZAINAB THEATRE:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE LIVELY CHAMPION**.

Warsaw Treaty Nations' Joint Exercises End
MOSCOW, Apr. 23.—Soviet, Rumanian and Hungarian troops have ended joint exercises in Hungary which "confirmed their high combat power and combat readiness, according to a Tass News agency report.

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, and Marshal Andrei Grechko, Commander-in-Chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Powers were present at the exercises, Tass said.

The Tass report said: "It has been learnt in Moscow that troops and staff exercises of the joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty countries have ended on the territory of Hungarian People's Republic."

Taking part in the exercises, which were conducted in accordance with a plan of the staff of the joint Armed Forces, were Hungarian, Rumanian and Soviet troops and staffs. The exercises confirmed the high combat power and combat preparedness of all troops and war material which took part in them.

"The exercises took place in the presence of the Defence Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, General Lajos Csege, the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, the Minister of the Armed Forces of the Rumanian People's Republic, General Leontin Salajan, the Commander-in-Chief of the joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty countries, Marshal Andrei Grechko, and a number of top officers of the joint Armed Forces."

The Tass statement added that the manoeuvres were also watched by Mr. Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Gyorgy Marosian, Minister of State and Mr. Bela Biskzu and Mr. Jenoe Fock, both Deputy Prime Ministers.

Classified Advt.
WANTED TRANSLATOR
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

Wanted Translator
Needed by American Embassy: Expert translator capable of translating from Persian and Pushto into English. Phone 20470 and ask for personnel or apply in person to the personnel office at the Embassy.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum ... +25° C.
Minimum ... +14° C.
Sun sets today at 6-32 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-17 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.
VOL. 1 NO. 46

KABUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1962

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul: Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



The Afghan delegation at the UNESCO Conference of Asian Ministers of Education held in Tokyo recently. Left to right (front row) Dr. Abdul Majid (leader), Dr. Mohammad Anas and Dr. A.H. Ziyae, members of the delegation.

BIG FARAH WELCOME FOR HIS MAJESTY

FARAH, Apr. 24.—His Majesty the King, now on a tour of western and northern parts of Afghanistan, arrived last evening in the provincial capital of Farah.

A large gathering, including students and Government officials, cheered His Majesty as he walked from the city to "Bagh-i-Pul", where he resides during his stay there.

His Majesty, who arrived at 6-15 p.m., was given a gun salute. Two school girls read welcome speeches on behalf of the fellow students and the Mayor of Farah read a welcome address on behalf of the people.

His Majesty the King in a short speech thanked the people for their warm sentiments and expressed good wishes for further prosperity and progress of Afghanistan.

Before his departure from Lashkargah where he spent two days, His Majesty attended a function at which the foundation of the Lashkargah Bridge over the Helmand river was laid.

At 1 p.m. when His Majesty arrived in Delaram Hotel on his way to Farah he was greeted by the Chief Commissioner and representatives of the peoples of Farah.

SUKARNO'S VISIT TO BRITAIN
JAKARTA, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, yesterday refused to comment on reports that President Sukarno will postpone his State visit to Britain, fixed for next month.

"There will be an announcement on the President's plan to visit Britain," Dr. Subandrio said. The reports said Dr. Sukarno would put off his visit because of the worsening situation in the dispute with Holland over west Irian.

The gold-and Chrome-plated spacecraft was launched at 3-50 p.m. (2050 GMT) and sent hurtling away from earth at a speed of seven miles per second. This was enough to get it free of earth's gravitational pull, and scientists said, Ranger-4 "should come pretty close to the moon, and may actually hit it, on Thursday morning."

About four hours after blast-off computer data showed Ranger-4 was on a course that should enable it to hit the moon head-on.

VON BRENTANO HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT

BONN, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—Dr. Heinrich Von Brentano, former West German Foreign Minister, has postponed until Sunday (April 29) a planned departure for America because of injuries received in a car crash on Sunday, it was announced yesterday.

He was to have left on Wednesday. A spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party (C.D.U.) said to some educational officials of Dr. Von Brentano, C.D.U. Parliamentary leader, still intends to meet President Kennedy next Monday despite his four-day departure delay.

His Majesty the King in a short speech thanked the people for their warm sentiments and expressed good wishes for further prosperity and progress of Afghanistan.

Before his departure from Lashkargah where he spent two days, His Majesty attended a function at which the foundation of the Lashkargah Bridge over the Helmand river was laid.

At 1 p.m. when His Majesty arrived in Delaram Hotel on his way to Farah he was greeted by the Chief Commissioner and representatives of the peoples of Farah.

SUKARNO'S VISIT TO BRITAIN
JAKARTA, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, yesterday refused to comment on reports that President Sukarno will postpone his State visit to Britain, fixed for next month.

"There will be an announcement on the President's plan to visit Britain," Dr. Subandrio said. The reports said Dr. Sukarno would put off his visit because of the worsening situation in the dispute with Holland over west Irian.

The gold-and Chrome-plated spacecraft was launched at 3-50 p.m. (2050 GMT) and sent hurtling away from earth at a speed of seven miles per second. This was enough to get it free of earth's gravitational pull, and scientists said, Ranger-4 "should come pretty close to the moon, and may actually hit it, on Thursday morning."

About four hours after blast-off computer data showed Ranger-4 was on a course that should enable it to hit the moon head-on.

WATER PIPES TO BE LAID IN KABUL

Contract Signed With Japanese Company

KABUL, Apr. 24.—All citizens of Kabul can soon expect to have good drinking water in their houses.

The city will be supplied water through pipes if the new project which is being undertaken in collaboration with a Japanese company comes into operation.

A contract was signed yesterday between the Mayor of Kabul, Mr. Mohammad Siddik and 'Gosho', a Japanese company in this connexion. The representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Deputy Mayor and departmental chiefs of Kabul Municipality and the First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Kabul were present at the signing ceremony.

The project, which is estimated to cost roughly Af. 31 million (\$752,000 plus Af. 412,420), is expected to be completed in 15 months. The contract is for laying the pipelines throughout the city to enable water to reach every house.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

There are also plans for one construction of a new reservoir to augment the present water supply.

It may be mentioned that at present all parts of the city do not receive good drinking water supply. The city gets its water from the deepwells of Allaudin and the Kargha Lake.

Congo Advisory Group Meets Today

NEW YORK, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—U Thant, the acting Secretary-General, yesterday summoned his Congo Advisory Committee into secret session to hear a first-hand report on the situation in the troubled African land from his personal representative, Mr. Robert K. Gardiner.

It will be only the second meeting of the group this year. Mr. Gardiner, a Ghanaian official, returned to New York at the week-end for consultations following the suspension of reconciliation talks between the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and the secessionist Katanga leader, Mr. Tshombe.

U Thant asked the advisory group together today to hear Mr. Gardiner's report and to discuss the military situation with Lt. Gen. K. Gebre, the new Commander of the U.N. Force. Gen. Gebre is expected to go to Leopoldville within the next few days.

Mr. Gardiner also is expected to return to the Congolese capital shortly.

Members of the Congo Advisory Group here are delegates of Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

The Committee's last met on January 8.

Officials here declined comment yesterday on a report that Mr. Tshombe had informed Mr. Gardiner of his readiness to return to Leopoldville to resume the talks with Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Tshombe was able to leave Leopoldville last week only after U.N. intervention. The Congolese authorities had set up obstacles at the airport to prevent his plane from taking off for the Katangese provincial capital of Elisabethville.

Officials here declined comment yesterday on a report that Mr. Tshombe had informed Mr. Gardiner of his readiness to return to Leopoldville to resume the talks with Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Tshombe was able to leave Leopoldville last week only after U.N. intervention. The Congolese authorities had set up obstacles at the airport to prevent his plane from taking off for the Katangese provincial capital of Elisabethville.

Officials here declined comment yesterday on a report that Mr. Tshombe had informed Mr. Gardiner of his readiness to return to Leopoldville to resume the talks with Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Tshombe was able to leave Leopoldville last week only after U.N. intervention. The Congolese authorities had set up obstacles at the airport to prevent his plane from taking off for the Katangese provincial capital of Elisabethville.

Officials here declined comment yesterday on a report that Mr. Tshombe had informed Mr. Gardiner of his readiness to return to Leopoldville to resume the talks with Mr. Adoula.

Mr. Tshombe was able to leave Leopoldville last week only after U.N. intervention. The Congolese authorities had set up obstacles at the airport to prevent his plane from taking off for the Katangese provincial capital of Elisabethville.

Officials here declined comment yesterday on a report that Mr. Tshombe had informed Mr. Gardiner of his readiness to return to Leopoldville to resume the talks with Mr. Adoula.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 24, 1962

HIS MAJESTY'S TOUR

His Majesty the King is now on a tour of Western and Northern Afghanistan where important agricultural, constructional and industrial projects of the country are nearing completion.

His Majesty has already visited the eastern province of Nangarhar and the north-eastern province of Kataghan. During his current tour His Majesty is visiting places where a large amount of capital is being invested to promote the economy of the regions and the country as a whole. The Helmand Valley, for example, which His Majesty has already visited, has been under construction for the past 17 years. Apart from agricultural projects, there are plans for industrial development and social rehabilitation. The Torghundai Highway in Herat when completed will become one of the most important links in our surface transportation system.

Prospecting and exploitation of oil resources in the northern parts of the country have given rise to hopes that in the not too distant a future the petroleum industry will become one of the biggest sources of revenue to support our economy.

The tour undertaken by His Majesty, in addition to signifying his keen interest in the development of Afghanistan, serves as a source of encouragement to those who are assigned the task of completing these vital national projects.

Rehabilitation Of The Helmand Valley

By M. FARHANG

The new factories opened by His Majesty the King in Kandahar and Lashkargah are part of the general development programme now being implemented in the Helmand Valley and Arghandab.

The programme which is based primarily on the development of agriculture and irrigation, includes also such branches of economy as power generation, manufacturing, communication, education, public health etc. and constitutes an integrated plan of the General development of the area along the lines of regional development programmes carried out in some other countries.

Historical Background
The River of Helmand which together with its tributaries, Arghandab and Tarnak, forms the most important river system between the Indus on the East and the River Tigris on the West is considered to be one of the cradles of civilisation. Archaeological work carried out in Sistian and north of Kandahar has established the existence of a prehistoric civilisation in the area. In the Islamic period the valley gave to Afghanistan its first national Islamic dynasty the Saffarids and was flourishing under the Samanides and the Ghazna-

vides. As witnessed by reliable historical documents, such as the history of Sistian, the waters of Helmand were, at that time, extensively used for irrigation through a well-designed system of diversion dams and canals. Large cities with hundreds and thousands of population prospered on its banks and served as an important commercial link between East and the West. However after the 13th century A.D. a number of successive invasions from the north undermined the prosperity of the valley. Chingiz Khan, who came first, depopulated the area through mass slaughter and banishment. Later on, Timurlane, who followed in the foot steps of Chingiz Khan, not only burned the cities but also destroyed the very dams and canals on which the economy of the area was based.

Rehabilitation of Kandahar
As a result of these calamities, when in the 18th Century the new national Government of Afghanistan was established in Kandahar, the whole prosperous valley of Helmand had already gone back to the desert and practically no agricultural or urban establishments were left in the region. His Majesty Ahmad Shah re-

built the City of Kandahar and made it the capital of an empire. Important irrigation works were carried out in the valley of Arghandab which was rehabilitated to its former prosperity and became the most important agricultural centre in Southern Afghanistan. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the valley of Helmand. Although this area was potentially more important than the smaller valley of Arghandab, its rehabilitation was greatly hampered by the scarcity of man power and lack of material facilities.

Helmand Valley Project
It was in this context that the work for the rehabilitation of the Helmand Valley was undertaken some seventeen years ago at the end of the Second World War. It started at the beginning as a limited irrigation project on the Western Bank of the Helmand River. But as the work progressed, it extended both in area and scope of activity until it became an integrated regional programme covering the greater part of Helmand and Arghandab valleys. In a subsequent article, I will try to give a brief account of the projects completed and those under construction in the area and some of the prospects and problems raised by them.

One of the encouraging results of the Five Year Plan of Afghanistan in the field of communication is the fact that not only the capital but also the provinces have been linked by radio telephony to the outside world. This was Islam's editorial comment on the news published after the Ministry of Communications officially announced the inauguration of a new radio-telephone circuit between a number of Afghanistan's provinces and European countries and the United States. The provinces are linked to the main transmitting centre in the capital by carrier telephony.

Anis:

Devoted a full page to women. A housewife should be wise, patient and managing, says an article.

Answering a correspondent on what should be the average standard of education of a young girl who wants to become a successful housewife, the paper says, "To be a successful housewife does not necessarily mean giving up studies. There cannot be hard and fast rules, because the circumstances vary from person to person. A basic education is essential for everybody. Every woman, like every man, has responsibility not only to her home and children but also for his country and people.

On another page the paper publishes details of the case of an opium smuggler, who was recently arrested by the police at Khak-entrance of Salang Pass he hurriedly started building a strong of the police by wearing perfume near and the freezing chill of on the inside of his long shirt Hindu Kush impossible, the dripping over baggy trousers and Greek soldiers assisted by the clad in a big shawl. He was carried vigorously for three months waste coat pockets.

Heyward: The Government of Pakistan must realise the fact that their baseless propaganda, pleading to have all the sympathy and support of the people of Pakhtunistan, can deceive no one but themselves. The very fact that various Greek soldiers in the Parwan clans of the Afridi tribe are considered Alexander's people of stantly holding jirgas in which Kapissa and Kabul launch a revolt.

No trace of the structure of Alexander's fort in Parwan has remained but in view of large amounts of coin unearthed during the 19th century and even today it is reasonable to conclude that Parwan was once an important community centre.

Radio
The great economic resources of Pakhtunistan are its national entity. The Pakistani propaganda sources are trying to hide this fact from the eyes of the world and present the case that the economic progress of that land is not possible except under the shadow of economic progress of Pakistan.

The truth is that the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of Pakhtunistan are being exploited for the benefit of non-Pakhtuns. Similarly Pakistan is misusing the available man power in Pakhtunistan. The economic pressure brought against the country compels them to find employment with non-Pakhtun authorities. All this provides the cause for the continuation of Pakhtun economic exploitation.

The importance of Pakhtunistan's economic wealth is worth mentioning. The mineral resources of Pakhtunistan are not only adequate for the progress of (Contd. on Page 4)

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

TUESDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-33 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on Pakhtunistan 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY...

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:—
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut—Kabul:—
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi—Kabul:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:—
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul—Mazar:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

T. M. A.

From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

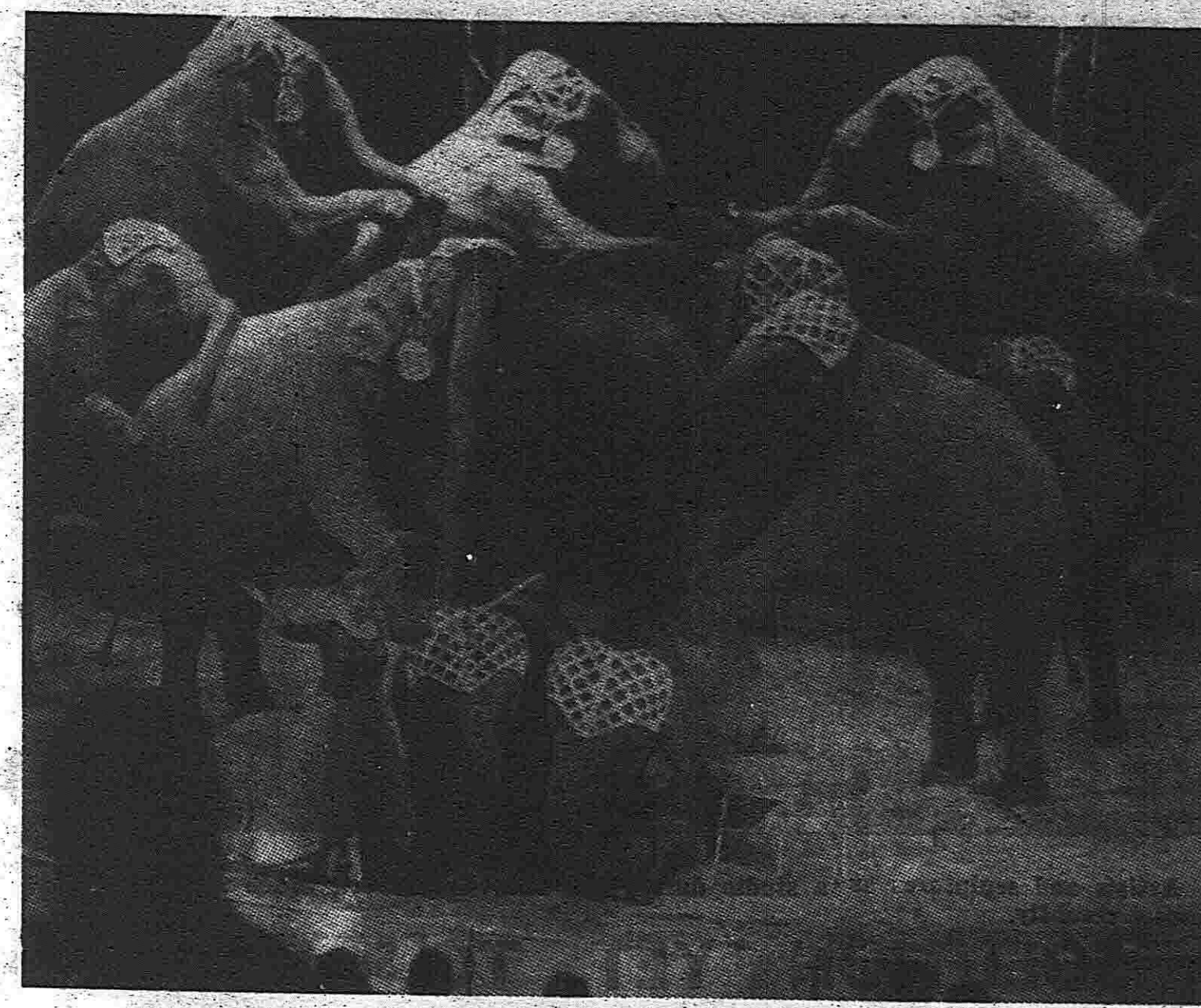


Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20697-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24941
Airport ... 22338
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



WEDNESDAY

Hashami: Phone No. 20589
Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575
Shafa: Phone No. 20536
Latif: Phone No. 23972
Storay: Phone No. 20496
Zenat: Phone No. 34544



Miss Frida Zambath Karone training elephants for a circus show in the Federal Republic of Germany.

RESULTS OF FIRST PLAN: GOALS OF THE SECOND Sardar Daoud's Analysis

PART VII

Out of a total of 10.9 billion afghanis, which is allocated for general investment, 102 billion afghanis or 94% of the total has been earmarked for the development of heavy industries. This shows an important quantitative preference in the industrial development and demonstrates that careful attention has been paid to this important sector of Afghanistan's economy and that definite measures have been envisaged for its development.

1. In the field of petroleum and gas, the extension of geological survey work and reconnaissance activities are under consideration to be carried out in the northern parts of Afghanistan. The execution of this work will make it possible to get considerable returns from industrial resources during the Second Five Year Plan. Vast measures are under consideration for exploiting the country's petroleum and gas resources. It is expected that about 500 million cubic metres of gas and about 130,000 tons of petroleum per year should be exploited at the end of the plan. These figures are, of course, not comparable with those obtaining in other advanced countries, but for Afghanistan this amount would certainly affect later economic development and improve the balance in fuel consumption. It must be stated that taking into consideration the present conditions that, as regards the volume of exploited gas and petroleum, more than 20% increase will be noticed in the fuel sources at the end of this Plan. The exploitation of gas will open vast opportunities for the development of oil refinery, chemical industries, metallurgy, construction material and power. It will be possible to make use of gas for public welfare on a large scale.

Transmission lines will be extended between the thermal power plant and the petroleum exploitation sites and areas in the Oxus Valley (Shiberghan and Andkhor) where irrigation is proposed to be carried out by pumping machines. Construction of the first petroleum refinery station with a capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons per year has also been anticipated during the Second Plan.

2. In the field of developing chemical industries, apart from the construction of a factory for manufacturing chemical fertilizers, mentioned earlier, the construction of a second factory of this nature has also been considered in the Helmand Valley to be operated by electricity from the Kajakai Power Station. The promotion of chemical industries during the second Plan is an important step in raising agricultural production, specially in the field of cotton.

Oil Exploitation
Since the necessary geological survey work has not been completed as yet, no definite date can be set for the beginning of cotton.

Power Plants
An extensive development of power plants has been envisaged during the second Plan. Apart from the thermo-electric plant, which should be built in the northern parts of the country, a hydro-electric station will be built with a capacity of 60,000 k.w. at Naghlu, of 40,000 k.w. at Mahiper, of 120,000 k.w. at Kajakai and of 14,000 k.w. at Arghandab. Similarly, another hydro-electric station will be built with a capacity of 11,000 k.w. at Daronta. In this way, apart from smaller power plants which will be installed in conjunction with the various projects, the capacity of larger electric plants will be increased seven times that of the first Plan. The development of the proposed electric plants during the second Plan will provide a firm basis for the advancement of all other sectors of industry and agriculture.

3. The expansion of the Ghory Cement Factory is also planned and it is expected that the total capacity of the factory will go up by 120,000 tons per year. With the operation of this factory the total cement production in the country will reach 150,000 tons per year or nearly five times the figure reached during the First Five Year Plan. Side by side with the development of the cement industry, other industries, of construction material, such as glass manufacturing, brick making and house-building will also develop.

Coal-Mining
Improvement of coal-mining in Karkar and Ishpushta mines. The construction of Dara-e-Soo Mine and also the launching of a moulding factory near Puli Khumri have been planned. The general volume of coal mining by the end of the second Plan will show a three-fold increase as compared with the present production.

6. Important targets have been set for the exploitation of other minerals. A comprehensive programme of geological survey and reconnaissance activities and the completion of a geological map for the entire country are on hand. During the second Five Year Plan, extensive work will be done to find out the sources of raw material for metallurgical industries and this will make it possible to launch an engineering project for the construction of an iron smelting plant by the end of the second Plan.

7. A number of light industries too will be built and the necessary plants will go into operation (Contd. on Page 4)

Behzad And His Method Of Painting

Painting during the Timuride period in Afghanistan is in fact, the continuation of art developed during the reign of Moghal Kings. It must be stated, however, that certain restrictions came about during this period, in as much as the artists lost their freedom of style, but gained a more significant freedom: That of choosing their own topics.

Master Behzad of Herat began to gain popularity as the "genius" of his time, because he introduced new ideas and delicate thoughts in his paintings. The good choice and tasteful blending of colours were his specialties.

Many of the beautiful portraits by him are pleasantly enhanced by a well placed "mole". In painting scenery he has made use of a special green shade, which makes his works different than those of his contemporaries. The special features in paintings by Behzad could be summed up as follows:

(1) exactness and diligence.
(2) realistic presentation of complexion and features by expert blending of colours.
(3) expression.
(4) delicate taste in painting trees, flowers and landscapes in most of his paintings a special kind of shrub can be seen, not found in any other work.

Although Behzad is very famous yet there aren't many of his works in existence. The reason for this is that his paintings were considered precious and therefore kept out of everyone's reach. Most of his paintings, therefore, might have been buried like hidden treasures.

The most important collection of his works comprising of forty oil paintings lately came into the hands of the French Archaeologist, Monsieur Pasche.

The book "Zafar Nama" of Temur written in 1453, carries a number of paintings by Behzad. Other works of the artist are to be found in the book "Khamsa", by Amir Khaisrow Dehlawi, in the British Museum of London, in Tri Yalchaz Museum of Turkey, Boston Museum of the United States, the Cairo and Petersburg Museums.

The French writer Rhene Gurse in his book "Oriental Civilisations" says: Different aspects of Amir Temur's life are demonstrated in the paintings by Behzad—now treasured in the Boston Museum. In another place the same writer says that a copy of "Boastan-e-Saadi", written in 1487 and now kept in Cairo Museum contains many lively scenes of the Timuride period. The masterpiece of Behzad's works is a portrait of the famous Sultan Hussein Bai-kara, which once formed part of the collections of Martin, one of the well-known Western orientalists.

Petersburg Museum contains many miniature scenes from the story "Laila Majnoon", in oil painting by Master Behzad.

ramme of geological survey and reconnaissance activities and the completion of a geological map for the entire country are on hand. During the second Five Year Plan, extensive work will be done to find out the sources of raw material for metallurgical industries and this will make it possible to launch an engineering project for the construction of an iron smelting plant by the end of the second Plan.

7. A number of light industries too will be built and the necessary plants will go into operation (Contd. on Page 4)

NEW TAXES IN INDIA

Move To Wipe Out Budget Deficit

NEW DELHI, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—India's Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, yesterday announced the imposition of a series of new taxes to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 71.7 crores during the coming year.

The Minister said new taxes would wipe out a deficit of Rs. 60.78 crores in the final estimates of his Budget presented to Parliament yesterday.

Of the total anticipated additional revenue from new taxation proposals Rs. 445 crores will be from indirect taxes such as excise and customs duties, while Rs. 272 crores will come from direct taxes such as an increase in the rate of income-tax as well as revised rates of tax on companies.

In a bid to promote exports the Minister announced excise and export duty reliefs for tea while a proposed new tax on jute manufactures aimed at curbing internal consumption with a view to promoting exports, he said.

The Minister said expenditure on defence in the coming year would be Rs. 343.3 crore nearly 25 per cent of the total Budget expenditure.

MAHENDRA-NEHRU TALKS COMMUNIQUE

NEW DELHI, Apr. 24, (Tass).—A joint communique on the talks between King Mahendra of Nepal and Mr. Nehru was made public here yesterday.

The communique says that the King of Nepal discussed with the Indian Prime Minister a wide range of questions pertaining to the relations between the two countries. The frank exchange of opinions between them, the communique points out, will serve the cause of further consideration of relations between the Governments and peoples of the two countries.

U.S. MOON SHOT

(Contd. from page 1)

solar panels which in turn would give it electrical power. They also planned to execute a mid-course guidance manoeuvre that would correct any minor deviation in its course toward the moon.

Without power from the solar cells, scientists said, the spacecraft's power supply—and its ability to transmit information back to earth—will be dead long before it reaches the moon.

Without power, Ranger-4 will be unable to perform two of its most important jobs—take and relay close-up pictures of the moon, and slow a capsule full of instruments for a safe landing on the lunar surface.

Dr. Pickering said there wasn't enough power in the spacecraft for it to trigger a reverse rocket to slow down the capsule, it would crash to the moon at a speed of about 6,000 miles per hour.

"It won't built to survive that kind of landing," he said.

The scientist said the only most hope left was that Ranger-4 could correct its own problems. "The chances of this were 'very, very small,'" he said.

"But strange things have happened in rocket launchings," he added.

Artists and sculptures at a studio during the Fine Arts Week which was observed in Moscow recently.

NO SOLUTION YET TO EAST-WEST DEADLOCK ON TEST BAN TREATY

GENEVA, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—The Disarmament Conference re-starts here today after a three day Easter holiday and following a Soviet warning that if the United States resumes tests, the Soviet Union may walk out of the nuclear ban treaty negotiations.

Though the deadline for the resumption of American atmospheric tests in the Central Pacific is only a few days ahead, there is no sign that the protracted East-West deadlock on a test ban treaty will be broken.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate hinted at a Press conference on Friday afternoon when the conference adjourned for its Easter recess that if the Americans resumed the tests, the Soviet Union might walk out of the conference on nuclear test ban negotiations. Western observers have said that unless the Soviet Union accepted the principles of international verification, there was not the slightest chance that the Americans would call off their tests.

MACMILLAN'S U.S. VISIT

WASHINGTON, Apr. 24 (Reuter).—Mr. Harold MacMillan of Britain and President Kennedy will have at least five hours for formal talks at the White House next Saturday as well as opportunities to exchange views on world problems at luncheon and dinner meetings.

The State Department yesterday released the itinerary of the British Prime Minister's week-end visit which will allow a two-day stay in New York.

Mr. MacMillan and President Kennedy are expected to devote achieving a Berlin settlement, the resumption of American atmospheric nuclear tests and the hopes of achieving a test ban agreement and questions concerned Britain's entry into the European Common Market.

Supreme Soviet To Hear Report On Geneva Talks

MOSCOW, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. yesterday decided to hear a report on the Geneva talks on disarmament and nuclear testing probably today.

It is not yet known who will give the report but observers here believe it will be given by Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, who attended the opening sessions in Geneva last month.

The report is expected to be dominated by the nuclear test ban issue, with reference to the planned series of United States atmospheric tests over the Central Pacific.

It is also expected to stress the merits of Soviet plans for an immediate end to tests based on existing national methods of detection.

The Geneva report is one of the items on an eight-point agenda for the Supreme Soviet's session, which is expected to last three or four days.

SOVIET-U.S. TALKS ON BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Apr. 24, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Antony Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador here, discussed the Berlin problem again yesterday in what was described as a "good" atmosphere.

Mr. Dobrynin said after the 55-minute meeting that he thought Mr. Rusk and he would meet again. But it had not yet been decided whether further talks on Berlin would be held here or in Moscow.

Asked if the question of a 13-member international authority to control access to West Berlin, as proposed by the U.S.A. had been discussed, the Ambassador replied: "We discussed everything dealing with the problems of a German peace settlement."

(Contd. from Page 3)

during the second Plan. These include silk spinning, shoe-making and cigarette manufacturing industries. We hope that we will be able to further develop these industries in the future.

Industries for export Commodities

The maintenance of the country's trade balance during the development period which necessitates an ever-increasing foreign currency expenditures for the import of machinery and industrial implements is an important and not worthy task. The best way to attain this goal is to increase the country's exports "as far as possible, and to find new sources of earning foreign currency. In this respect the establishment of a number of small industries to process the country's raw materials for export has been anticipated. These include machinery for washing and cleaning carpets, cleaning and processing casings and tanning factories etc.

Education And The Training Of Personnel

We talked about the important problems of the plan which are financial and production sources. An effective use of these sources, however, depends on manpower and specially on experts, technicians and skilled workers. On the basis of preliminary calculations, which have been carried out in this respect, it is noticed that all in all the implementation of the Plan requires more than 3,000 experts having higher education, 5,000 technicians with secondary education standard and 25,000 to 30,000 skilled workers. In regard to experts needed for the Plan, the maximum use will be made of locally available personnel and the rest of the needs will be met through technical assistance from friendly countries.

Since the continuation of this state of affairs, will lay a heavy burden on Afghanistan's budget on the one hand and will limit the possibilities of work and the application of initiative as also the technical and educational progress of local personnel on the other, efforts have been made to take fundamental steps during the second Plan to train local personnel as far as possible. The major part of this training will be carried out in the Ministry of Education and its related organizations. In cases where the emergency training of personnel is felt necessary, the Ministries as well as the constructional and industrial organizations will take part in carrying out this work.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

local economy but can also provide the source of income if they find an opportunity for export. Great possibilities exist for hydro-electric projects. About Pakhtunistan's man-power let us mention that a great number of young and able people are ready to serve their country for the promotion of its economic development.

No country can claim in our times to build an economic wall around itself. Pakhtunistan's economy will be promoted through international cooperation. Pakhtunistan's social needs are indeed very important. These needs may be met through the equitable utilisation of the country's national wealth. So long as this national wealth lies in the hands of the Pakistani colonialists, Pakhtunistan's economic difficulties will continue to exist. While the Pakistani Government intends nothing but to perpetuate these difficulties, the people of Pakhtunistan are sure that their national wealth is adequate for their economic and social development and determined to decide their political and economic fate by themselves.

M. F. SERAJ IN JAKARTA

JAKARTA, Apr. 24.—Mr. Mohammad Farouq Seraj, the President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, arrived in Jakarta on April 18. Mr. Seraj will take part in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Fourth Asian Olympic Games.

On arrival, Mr. Seraj was welcomed at the airport by the Indonesian Minister for sports, the President of the Olympic Games, and the Afghan Ambassador in Jakarta.

Afghanistan is also sending Athletes to the Asian Games, which are to be held in Jakarta in August.

BEN KHEDDA LIKELY TO VISIT GHANA

TUNIS, Apr. 24 (Reuter).—Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, will visit for the first time African countries south of the Sahara, an Algerian spokesman said last night. The spokesman said that the Prime Minister had received invitations from many African countries and that the visit by the Prime Minister was being discussed in current Cabinet meeting here.

The spokesman said Mr. Ben Khedda was likely to visit Ghana and Mali at the end of this month or the beginning of May, but a final date for the visits not had been decided.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER MAP SERVICE

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +21°C
Minimum +9°C
Sun sets today at 6:33 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:18 a.m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL I NO. 47

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1962

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul: Kabul Hotel, Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw, Khyber Restaurant, International Club, Pamir Cinema, Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



His Majesty the King cutting the tape to open the marble factory at Lashkargah on Saturday.

Khrushchev Calls For TSHOMBE READY TO RESUME RIGOROUS INSPECTION TO TO POLICE DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

NEW YORK, Apr. 25, (UPI).—Mr. Khrushchev yesterday called for "rigorous inspection and control" to police world disarmament.

Renewed Wave Of Violence In Algeria

ALGIERS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Gunmen of the Secret Army Organisation (OAS), yesterday killed 13 Moslems and wounded seven others in a three-hour wave of violence.

As the killings were taking place the first element of the Moslem "local force" moved into the city—about 300 men in dark blue uniforms. This force of about 40,000 will have the task of keeping order until the self-determination referendum in Algeria several months from now.

The first detachment took up positions on the fringes of the Arab quarters of Algiers.

A report from Tunis States that Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, Deputy Premier in the Algerian Provisional Government, yesterday warned that continued terrorism by the Secret Army Organisation in Algeria might gravely compromise the spirit of the Evian agreements with France.

In a statement released by the Algerian news agency APS, Mr. Ben Bella said guarantees for the holding of some inspection and checks unwittingly expose themselves.

Mr. Khrushchev said that while

ELISABETHVILLE, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga said yesterday he had decided to return to Leopoldville "as soon as possible without much enthusiasm" to continue his talks with Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the central Congolese Prime Minister.

The talks, on the reintegration of Katanga with the rest of the Congo, were broken off last Wednesday.

Mr. Tshombe told a Press conference he was suffering from "certain malaises" and needed medical attention, but as soon as he was better he would return to Leopoldville.

He accused Mr. Adoula and the Central Interior Minister, Mr. Cleophas Kamtiatu, of not having understood that negotiations "do not involve capitulation pure and simple."

Mr. Khrushchev said: "We consider that if agreement on disarmament is reached, all countries will have to be subjected to the most rigorous inspection and control."

"You know," the Soviet Premier said, "that earthquakes and various volcanic shocks of various degrees and force occur on earth all the time."

Scientists have proved that nuclear shots anywhere in the world can be pinpointed by the instruments we already have. This is why those who insist vociferously in face of this, on the holding of some inspection and checks unwittingly expose themselves.

Mr. Khrushchev said that while

KENNEDY ORDERS RESUMPTION OF TESTS IN THE AIR

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—President Kennedy has authorized a series of nuclear atmospheric tests to begin in the Pacific "as soon as is operationally feasible," it was officially announced yesterday.

The Atomic Energy Commission issued the following statement:

"The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that President Kennedy has authorized the Commission and the Department of Defence to proceed with a series of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere over the Pacific."

"The tests, to be conducted by the joint task force 8 under the command of Maj. Gen. A. D. Starbird, will begin as soon as is operationally feasible."

The announcement did not give any definite date for the resumption of testing.

But an A.E.C. spokesman said the tests might begin in a few days, depending on weather conditions over the Christmas Island and Johnston Island test sites in the Pacific.

Authoritative diplomatic sources said earlier yesterday that the tests were planned definitely to start this week.

Last night's announcement could mean that the first explosion will have taken place by the time Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, arrives in Washington on Friday for important week-end talks with President Kennedy.

What President Kennedy has described as "the first and the most important" of the new tests are those to determine the effect a nuclear explosion might have on America's early warning radar system.

Secondly, he said tests would be held in the atmosphere of more advanced and efficient weapons deemed essential to United States Security. Among these were expected to be tests, using nuclear warheads for the first time, of marine beneath the sea and the Polaris missiles fired from a submarine ballistic missiles, the Minuteman and Titan.

Should it not impact, he said, trackers would be able to pick it up again when it emerged from behind the moon. In that event, it would go into an elliptical orbit round both the earth and moon.

The U.S. test series is expected to last from two to three months.

Exactly how much is likely to be said about the various experiments (Contd. on page 4).

Disarmament Under Effective International Control USSR TO STUDY U S PROPOSAL

GENEVA, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Mr. Valerian Zorin, the chief Soviet delegate at the Geneva talks, said yesterday he doubted whether a new American plan presented to the 17-nation conference last week could result in general and complete disarmament.

He was speaking at the plenary session on the American proposals, described by Mr. Arthur Dean when he presented them on Wednesday as realizing the "oldest dream of man—the end of warfare."

The plan provides for general

U.S. Space Shot May Hit Dark Side Of Moon

CAPE CANAVERAL, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—The Ranger-4 spacecraft heading for the moon has lost all internal power, leaving the tiny radio transmitter aboard the lunar capsule inside the vehicle as the only means of tracking the spacecraft, control centre officials announced here yesterday.

"The lunar capsule, weighing 89.3 lb., was designed to be ejected from the main spacecraft and make a "soft" landing on the moon with the aid of retro rockets, officials of the national aeronautics and space administration said the Ranger-4 at 1700 GMT was 123,593 miles out in space and travelling at a speed of 3,389 miles an hour.

They forecast that it would fall on the dark side of the moon at 1350 GMT on Thursday if it continued on its present course.

However, in Pasadena, California, scientists tracking the Ranger-4 said there was a possibility it would not impact on the lunar surface.

A spokesman for the Jet Propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, which manufactured the spacecraft, said their calculations showed that it would skim by the moon's leading edge at a height of 900 miles, and then head in for a landing on the other side.

Should it not impact, he said, trackers would be able to pick it up again when it emerged from behind the moon. In that event, it would go into an elliptical orbit round both the earth and moon.

WASHINGTON TALKS ON WEST IRIAN

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (DPA).—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, discussed the Indonesia-Netherlands dispute over West Irian on Tuesday with the Netherlands Ambassador, Dr. J. H. Van Roijen. They conferred for about 45 minutes.

Following the meeting the Ambassador told reporters he could not comment on prospects for the resumption of informal talks here between the two nations under United Nations auspices.

The Indonesian representative at these talks, Mr. Adam Malik, has returned to Jakarta and there has been no indication when the talks will be resumed.

Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former United States Ambassador to India, had also sat in on the talks at the request of U Thant, acting Secretary-General of the United Nations.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY,
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

RESULTS OF FIRST PLAN: THE PRESS AND GOALS OF THE SECOND

Sardar Daoud's Analysis

PART VIII

Newspapers

21494 1. A systematic increase in the educational establishments within the country. During the first Five Year Plan, our attention was diverted to all levels of education. During the second Plan, however, further emphasis has been laid on the training of technical personnel in view of the development projects. In this connexion, it is expected that vocational training at the middle and secondary levels will be intensified. At the same time, the technical standard of these people will be raised by giving them on-the-job training.

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 25, 1962

DRINKABLE WATER FOR ALL

Kabul Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the step it has taken to lay pipelines throughout the city for the supply of water. The scheme, which is being undertaken in collaboration with the Japanese company, "Gosho" when completed, as is expected, within 15 months, will fulfill one of the long-felt needs of the citizens of Kabul.

At present there is an uneven distribution of the available water. While certain parts of the city get an abundant supply the rest of the city has to depend on 'sakaus' for drinkable water.

Kabul is growing fast and further expansion of the city is being planned. Recently an agreement was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union under which the latter will help in making a general plan for the city and outlining comprehensive projects for the construction of prefabricated houses.

As more and more houses are constructed to meet the growing demand the civic authorities should consider measures to deal with the problems that arise out of the rise in the city's population.

Good water supply, drainage, roads and power are the basic amenities which every citizen expects the civic administration to provide.

Until a few months ago Kabul was being supplied with Paghman water but as the water pipes got rusted, the supply was stopped and now the supply comes from the deep wells of Allaaddin and the new springs near the Kargha Dam.

Water is a disease carrier and to safeguard the public health it is essential that people are provided with a good water supply. After laying pipelines throughout the city so as to enable every house to get good water the civic authorities should consider as the next step the installation of water works to pump filtered water to the people as is done in all modern towns and cities in other countries.

Along with providing a

21494 1. A systematic increase in the educational establishments within the country. During the first Five Year Plan, our attention was diverted to all levels of education. During the second Plan, however, further emphasis has been laid on the training of technical personnel in view of the development projects. In this connexion, it is expected that vocational training at the middle and secondary levels will be intensified. At the same time, the technical standard of these people will be raised by giving them on-the-job training.

The second Five Year Plan of Afghanistan envisages the establishment of 15 new vocational schools and it is expected that in the last year of the Plan the number of students enrolled in these schools will be three and a half times that of the last year of the first Plan. The need for experts having higher education too forms one of the important problems of the development plan. This Plan, therefore, pays special attention towards the expansion of higher training in the academic and technical fields.

Apart from strengthening Kabul University, both from the qualitative as well as the quantitative points of view, it is proposed to establish a new polytechnic institute to train people in various fields of engineering. It is expected that by carrying out these operations the number of graduates in the country will go up by two and a half times. The above mentioned steps will take place to meet the needs of the second Five Year Plan and the Plans that will be launched after that. Although it must be stated that this Plan need more personnel with secondary and higher education, yet it should be admitted that primary and secondary education are the real foundation which guarantees the systematic development of education and knowledge in a country on a large scale. It is expected that 650 primary and village schools and 250 courses for new courses. But in order to meet

adult training will be established during the second Plan. In this pering the implementation of the way, the number of primary school students will be increased by 35%. As regards secondary education, 17 new schools will be established and the present schools completed. The number of secondary schools will increase three times. One of the main projects of Kandahar and Kabul problems confronting us in the implementation of the educational and power plants show that Afghans are the procurement of enough teachers of required level. Since the procurement of facilities for modern education including special buildings for schools is not possible in a short time, it is planned that a number of new schools will be opened and temporarily housed in the available buildings on a rental basis.

We are sure the people in the country would continue their co-operation with the Ministry of Education during this Plan as they did during the first Plan.

2. Establishment of accelerated Courses:

Since we cannot train the necessary technical personnel in regular schools in a short time, it is proposed that the number of special schools and training courses should be opened in various Ministries and organizations which are entrusted with the task of implementing the Plan. Some of the departments and organizations are even now conducting such courses and useful results have been obtained. This activity will be continued and extended during the second Plan. The establishment of a number of technicians, such as the technician for petroleum and gas for the Jangalak Factory, and numerous courses for public works, medical aids, aviation, accounting, book-keeping and communications are envisaged.

3. On-the-job training:

As mentioned earlier, skilled labour is our greatest need of the second Plan. A number of such personnel will be trained in the present technical schools, technicians and present number. It must be men-

this pressing need without hampering the implementation of the second Plan. It is proposed that a large number of personnel will be given training in various fields by foreign experts, who will come to Afghanistan to help the constructional and production projects of Kandahar and Kabul. Past experience in the Airports, Jalalabad Canal, roads and power plants show that Afghans are fully capable of acquiring various skills on the job.

4. Training of students abroad:

Afghan students have been studying in foreign countries for many years. Good results have been obtained and it is envisaged that during the second Plan the despatch of Afghan youth to foreign countries for further studies would be continued and expanded.

Health Affairs

Strong and healthy people, well protected against the peril of disease, are the most important prerequisite of a society's progress and development. To achieve this aim, establishments for the promotion of preventive as well as curative medicines are needed. The following steps will be taken during the second Plan, for the attainment of this goal.

1) The completion and further expansion of the present health institutes:

On the basis of the ever-increasing needs and the attention paid by people to modern medicine, the former medical establishments will be expanded and will be equipped with modern facilities.

2) The construction of new health institutes:

In order to provide health facilities for a larger number of people, it is anticipated that at the end of the Plan, the number of polyclinics will be increased by one and a half times. The number of mobile medical units to look after the health of people living in far off areas will be increased to almost double the present number. It must be men-

(Contd. on Page 3)

West European Integration And Underdeveloped Countries

The recent economic activities within the frame work of the West European Economic Community has again raised the question of whether it foreshadows the further grouping of developed Western countries and what would be its possible effects in the development of world economy, and particularly in the economies of underdeveloped countries. The gradual abolition of tariff barriers inside the European Economic Community and the raising of a common tariff wall have already caused anxiety in the countries affected, especially those underdeveloped. The current rapprochement between various Powers in the West European group has strengthened the belief that under the existing conditions, association between these highly developed industrial countries would contribute to decreasing trade between the developed and underdeveloped countries and steady supply of water to all parts of the city we hope the administration will take suitable steps to provide a proper drainage system too to make Kabul a model city in Afghanistan.

in addition to this, the underdeveloped countries are suffering considerable losses on the price difference whereby they in fact finance the economic development of developed countries. Since 1951, for instance, the prices of industrial commodities indispensable for the development of underdeveloped countries have risen by 7 per cent, whereas the prices of raw materials dropped by 21 per cent in the period. In 1960, the total balance of trade deficit of underdeveloped countries was 2.2 billion dollars. They were annually receiving just over this sum in the period 1956-59 on account of credits and investment but at the same time were paying over 3 billion dollars a year as interest, profit or annuities to foreign banks and businessmen. Another fact is that former colonial Powers try to "integrate" their former possessions and thus turn them into the raw-material bases of industrially developed countries. This would in fact reinstate the old relations between the metropolis and the colony in a new form.

After giving some background information on the developments of the present Geneva conference on disarmament, the editor says it is encouraging to note that at least both sides have agreed in principle that general and complete disarmament is the only sure road to a lasting peace. The editor goes on: "It is also encouraging to note that both sides are anxious to avoid war by mis-calculation or an accident. Only the other day we heard about the news that efforts are being made to establish direct telephone link between the White House and the Kremlin so that the two number one leaders of the world may be able to confirm and verify any incident, before taking action."

In conclusion the editor expresses the hope that the big powers may realise that disarmament and nuclear test ban proposals are world problems and effect all peoples and nations. Therefore, they should refrain from adopting rigid stands in this regard.

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

WEDNESDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-11 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air Service

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
(T.M.A.)
From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

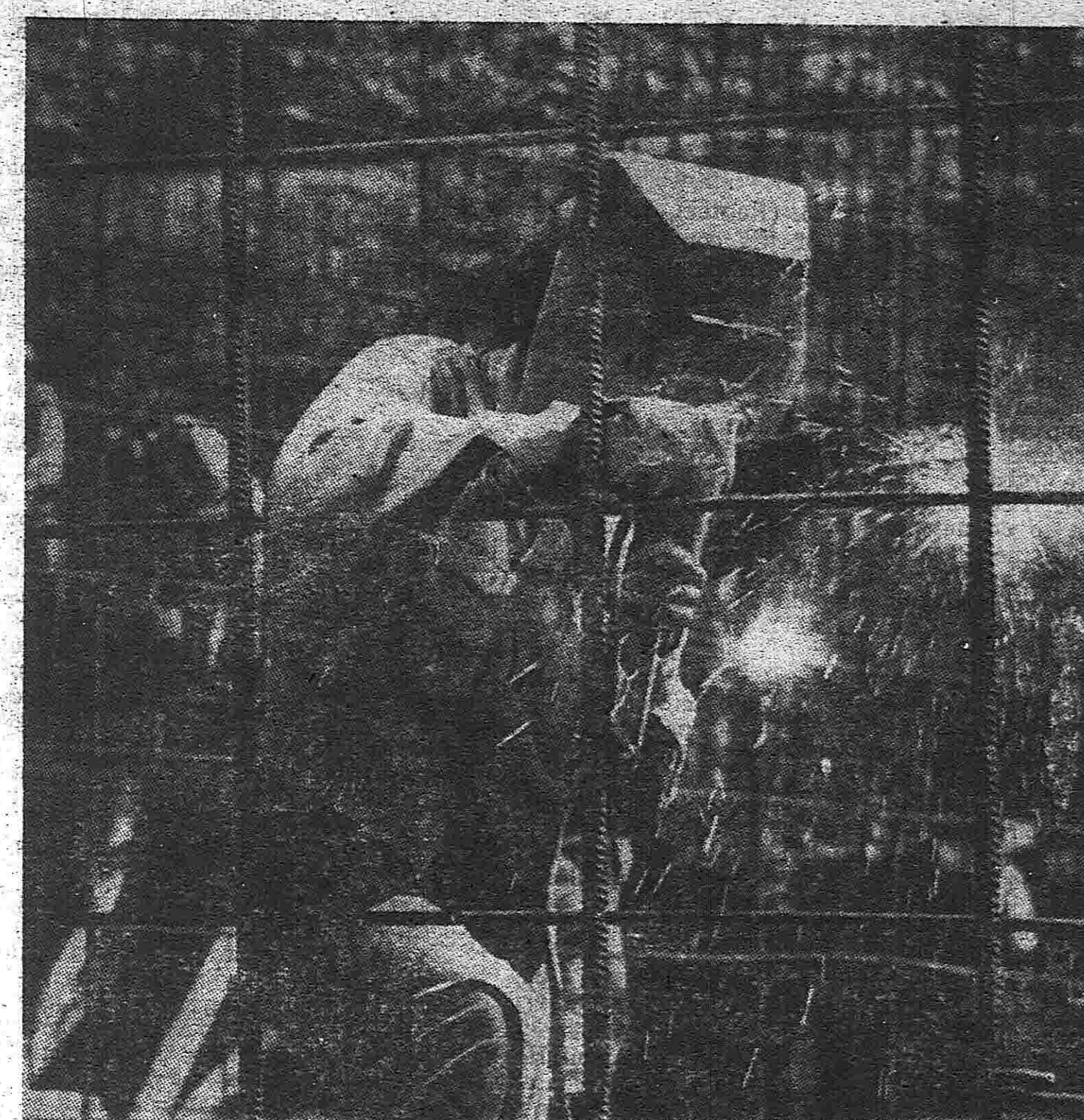
ARRIVALS:
(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
Tehran-Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

PARADE

Iqbal: Phone No. 22743
Afghan: Phone No. 22919
Murtaza: Phone No. 20560
Inayet: Phone No. 23908
Nizami: Phone No. 22593
Ansari: Phone No. 20520



An Afghan mechanic performing a welding operation in the Ghory Cement Factory. Jabulsaraj Cement Factory's Increases Production

Surveys aimed at finding a most suitable location for building a cement factory finally led to selecting Jabulsaraj for its construction site.

Production Capacity

The qualifications that made Jabulsaraj an ideal location were by its engineers is capable of producing one hundred and ten tons to the capital of the country daily. However, in the beginning due to certain reasons the daily production was started with 50 tons. Since the factory's raw material resources had greater potentiality its production was stepped up to 110 tons each day.

The Cement has been used in almost all kinds of construction projects with satisfaction. Laboratory analyses made on samples from this cement, both here and in a rather short time it was completed and its machinery installed have ascertained its good quality. In view of this fact the cement is increasingly gaining customers. For this reason and others the

developing the transport and communication system it is possible to make better use of natural resources especially of agriculture, mines and industries inside the country and the extension of local markets as also its connection with foreign markets. The main targets set before us in this field during the second Plan include the completion of unfinished works during the second Plan and providing the means of operation and maintenance. With the completion of these works, the minimum requirements of the country will be met and the difficulties will be lifted.

About 2,066 kilometres of the main road will be completed during the second Plan. This programme includes the completion of Kabul-Torkham, Kabul-Kizil (including Salang), Torkham-Kandahar and Kandahar-Spinboldak roads. In addition, this is true in case of all countries and specially so in Afghanistan where transport facilities are not fully developed along built at Kama, Asmar and Behsud the modern lines. As a result of in Nangarhar Province.

total output in 1961 exceeded that of the preceding year by 3,000 tons.

Due to lack of properly trained personnel the Factory, in the beginning, had to employ fourteen Czechoslovak Engineers to operate and maintain the machinery and at the same time train local personnel. In addition, however, four Afghan technicians were sent to Czechoslovakia and two more to the U.S.S.R. for higher training. Moreover, a number of technicians are being trained for the Ghory Cement Factory whose operation is planned to start shortly.

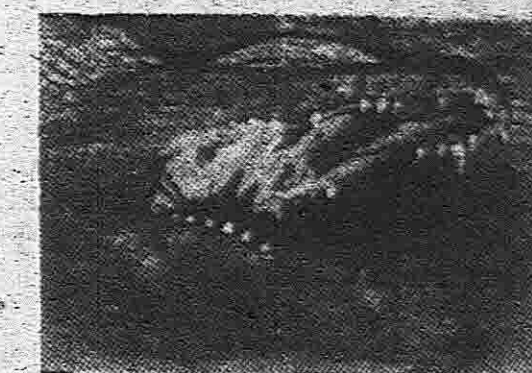
The increased number of qualified local technicians in the factory now has resulted in reducing the number of foreign engineers to seven. The total number of technical personnel is 160.



Snippets From The East And The West

Steady As She Goes

It may have nothing to do with its legendary ornerness, but a Nile crocodile carries up to 104 pounds of stones in its stomach. In the Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, Cambridge's Dr. Hugh B. Cott now offers evidence explaining this puzzle: Crocodiles are "tail-heavy and top-heavy," and rock in the water like empty cargo ships. So the reptiles swallow stones for ballast.



A Trained Hawk A Useful Companion For Hunting

Falconry has been a popular pastime through the centuries and aid to hunting. With trained falcons as hunting companions, falconry enthusiasts rove through the fields and meadows in the Federal Republic of Germany. Suddenly, the hunter throws his winged partner into the air. The hawk or falcon flies round in a few wide circles and then pounces like lightning on his prey. This somewhat romantic type of hunting has many enthusiastic adherents even at a time when the weapons used in hunting have increasingly become marvels of precision and range and give the game hardly a chance.

The German Falconry Association consists of about 400 falconers. In a fortnight, a falcon or hawk that has been caught can be so tamed that he flies onto his master's fist to feed. While the falcon swoops down on his prey in a furious dive, the hawk likes surprise attacks around a wood. A wild pigeon speeds along at 1,000 yards per minute. A peregrine falcon can fly three to four times as fast and catch up without difficulty. With falcons, which can attain a weight of over 2½ pounds, a much heavier bird, the heron, was hunted in the Middle Ages. There were often exciting aerial fights between these flying acrobats, with their long dagger-like beaks, and the attacking peregrine falcon. The female hawk attains nearly three pounds in

(Contd. on page 4)

Zorin's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)

champion of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States. We are against any attempt to settle disputes by force. But peaceful settlement of disputes means negotiations without concessions, search for mutually acceptable decisions without detriment to the sovereign rights of each State.

Mr. Zorin said nevertheless the Soviet Union would carefully study the U.S. proposals.

"It is our hope that in the course of this work on the treaty, we shall find out what common position we have, and settle the differences in order to ensure an early accomplishment of the main task set before us the working out of a treaty on general and complete disarmament."

Mr. Arthur Dean of the United States, speaking after Mr. Zorin, said his country believed "the most expeditious way of resolving our differences on verification would be to seek agreement on certain measures of disarmament and to examine verification requirements specifically in relation to such measures."

He said the United States programme for balanced arms reduction was in line with the agreed United States-Soviet statement of principles made last September.

Mr. Dean said the Soviet proposal to eliminate nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage obliged the Soviet Union to show the conference how this could be achieved in a way consistent with balanced reduction and within the Soviet time limit of 15 months.

Mr. Arthur Lall of India said he hoped the conference would get down to more specific discussions.

DPA adds: The Big-Three Committee to draft a nuclear weapons test ban treaty yesterday discussed an American proposal that neutral countries' delegates should join the committee's work.

A final decision on the suggestion submitted by the U.S. delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, is expected to be taken by today's plenary session of the 17-nation disarmament conference attended by eight neutral countries.

The Soviet delegate declared that his Government regarded the memorandum submitted by the neutrals last week as a genuine compromise between the diametrically opposed viewpoints of the United States and the Soviet Union on the subject.

SNIPPETS

(Contd. from Page 3)

weight and can strike a rabbit or even a hare, whose average weight amounts to three and eight pounds respectively.

Not a Hobby of the Affluent

Falconry is by no means an exclusive hobby in the Federal Republic of Germany. Some 50 per cent of the German falconers come from not very affluent classes of the community. They have to make sacrifices to maintain a "flying hunting companion". But anyone who has hunted with a trained hawk or falcon in open country will never give it up again. In the age of the electronic brain it is a sheer delight to have falcons as companions for hunting.

London Not Committed To Any Solution In Central African Federation

NEW YORK, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—Britain yesterday declared that any solution of the constitutional problems of the Central African Federation "should be one that can obtain general acceptance" of all the peoples concerned.

Sir Patrick Dean, the British delegate, said London was not committed to "any particular solution" in the federation, which comprises Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He urged the General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism not to do anything that would make the "heavy task" of the British and Northern Rhodesian Governments "even more difficult in these crucial months which lie ahead."

Sir Patrick was replying to a debate in the 17-nation Committee which heard Northern Rhodesian witnesses demand both dissolution of the Federation and a more broadly based Constitution for the protectorate.

The British representative said that the Northern Rhodesian Constitution was "a reasonable compromise between the very divergent views of the political parties had agreed, with reservations, to participate in the forthcoming Northern Rhodesian elections was 'sufficient confirmation,' he said.

Strengthening Of European Economic Ties Urged

GENEVA, Apr. 25 (DPA).—A rapid strengthening of economic relations between the European countries was demanded here yesterday by Mr. Vladimir Velebit, the Yugoslav Secretary-General of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Speaking at the opening of an ECE meeting he recalled that exchange of goods between West and Eastern Europe grew only by 3.7 per cent last year compared to a 12 per cent increase in the exchange of goods among the West European countries.

Europe's per capita income had during the past ten years grown more rapidly than that of the United States and was now ranking second behind the USA.

The fast improvement of their economic situation compelled the European industrialized countries to increase their aid to developing nations including the less developed European countries, Mr. Velebit said.

The ECE meeting expected to last until May 10 is presided over by the ECE President, Mr. George Radulescu, of Rumania.

Restoration Of Press Freedom In Syria

DAMASCUS, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—The Syrian Prime Minister, Dr. Bashir el-Azmah, said here yesterday the freedom of the Press would be restored in Syria within next few days as a prelude to the restoration of press freedoms.

The Prime Minister also told a Press conference that the exiled Syrian leader, Mr. Khalid Bakdash, was refused entry to Syria for "security reasons" when he landed at Damascus airport yesterday on board a Czech aircraft.

Answering a question Dr. Azmah said not more than 10 Syrian politicians were at present detained.

Those indicated would be tried before a civil-military court, also under a civilian judge.

KHRUSHCHEV'S INTERVIEW

(Contd. from page 1)

the question of disarmament and the question of a Berlin settlement were not related, the both must be solved "in order to improve the international atmosphere, to create normal conditions for normal coexistence."

The Soviet leader said these must be solved because of the tensions they create. Referring specifically to Berlin, he said, "This question is for us touchstone on which we check the razor blade. Why? because it is the source that raises all the worst tensions, that gives the main impulse."

LAW COMMISSION SESSION

GENEVA, Apr. 25.—The International Law Commission began its session here yesterday.

Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Afghan representative at the United Nations, is also taking part in the session. Matters on outer space, international rivers, and laws concerning international organizations are being discussed.

Mr. Pal of India was elected Chairman of the Commission for the next year, Professor Gros (France) and Ambassador Amado (Brazil) were elected Vice-Chairmen and Professor Lachs (Poland) was elected Rapporteur. The Commission will be in session until the end of June.

Pathet Lao Troops Take

Government Posts

VIENTIANE, Apr. 25, (Reuter).—In fierce fighting over the past 48 hours Pathet Lao forces have captured Right-wing Government positions south-east of Nam Tha, according to a Government communication issued yesterday.

The communication also said that a Viet Minh battalion had attacked an outpost in the Nam Pick area, south-east of the Nam Tha. Informed sources confirmed reports of increased military pressure at Nam Tha, and said there was an increase in air drops made by the Pathet Lao.

KENNEDY'S ANSWER TO UNEMPLOYMENT

PALM BEACH, Florida, Apr. 23, (Reuter).—President Kennedy does not think women should be deprived of jobs simply because there are large numbers of unemployed men.

He made this point to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in an interview taped yesterday for showing on the National Educational television network next June.

The President said the way to solve the problem of unemployment is not to deprive women of the chance but to try to expand the opportunities.

MAZAR, Apr. 25.—The Minister of Mines, Dr. Mohammed Yousuf, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalt, arrived in Mazar-e-Sharif on Monday, to inspect the activities of their Ministries respectively in Mazar-e-Sharif and Shiberghan. They were met at the airport by Mr. Paramach, the Governor, and the other departmental chiefs of the province.

(Contd. from page 2)

form, the form of neocolonialism which would practically render the emancipation of underdeveloped countries impossible. This trend has found expression particularly in Africa, in actions of Western countries through the so-called French Community and the British Commonwealth. For instance, France insists on the member-countries of the Community until recently her colonies joining the European Economic Community. Similar efforts are also attributed to Britain, provided her current negotiations on joining this West-European economic bloc end successfully. This association between the rich and poor countries, however, would only result in strengthening the privileged position of the highly developed economies. Such an integration, in the words of Algeria's El Moudjahid, would be like association between the horse and the rider.

Economic Blocs

It is therefore natural that the current closing of industrial countries into economic blocs should cause reaction, particularly in underdeveloped countries. It is pointed out in this connection that integration is an objective process, inaugurated by the promotion of production as a result of technological and scientific achievements for which national boundaries are too narrow. However, political relations among countries are still lagging considerably behind this process.

It is an irrefutable fact that integration of this kind strengthens the "cold war". It is evident, then, that to regulate the international relations, it is indispensable to clear the objective process of integration from all bloc deformities and to turn it back into its own course.

Objective Process

The submission of the objective process of integration to political objectives based on cold war and bloc interests cannot only cause unfavourable economic efforts but also fresh hotbeds for greater tension in the world. It is, therefore, natural, that actions should be made to apply the principle of active co-existence also in economic co-operation among all the countries, regardless of their social systems, where it will yield most fruitful concrete results in mutual helping to speed up economic development.

It is apparent that even the industrially developed countries cannot live isolated from the other world, concretely speaking, without raw materials, and that a joint action of underdeveloped countries would constitute the most powerful weapon for the realization of their justified demands and for the creation of relations on equal footing between the developed and the underdeveloped countries.

Tanjung Feature

KABUL, Apr. 25.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziaiee, the Deputy Minister of Finance, was summoned to the National Assembly yesterday at the request of the Assembly's Law Commission to furnish explanations about the regulation as regards the promotion and retirement of Government officials.

The Agricultural and Public Works Commission of the Assembly yesterday discussed matters related to the Kajakai and Arghandab Dams.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8 and 10, p.m. American film: **STRANGER ON HORSEBACK**. Starring Joel McCrea, Miroslava and Kevin McCarthy.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 Indian film, **BOY FRIEND**, Starring Madhu Bala; Shammi Kapoor and Menakshi. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film, **DRESU UZALA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film, **FIRST LOVE** Starring Mahmood and Shahnaz. At 7-30 p.m. **THE PIG-IONS OF PEDRO**.

U.S. TEST SERIES TO

LAST 3 MONTHS

(Contd. from page 1)

ments is uncertain at the moment. It is probable that each shot will be announced as it is fired, with only the most meagre information as to yield being given.

It is expected that the first tests will be conducted from Christmas Island, which is British-owned and is staffed by British personnel.

Reports by workers returning to Honolulu recently from the Christmas and Johnston Island areas said that planes were arriving at the site in increasing numbers with service personnel and that heavier equipment was being brought in constantly by ships.

A total of approximately 11,800 U.S. Servicemen will make up the Task Force 8. Reports in Honolulu also mentioned the presence at Christmas Island of about 400 British military personnel.

More than 50 ships are in the Task Force, the majority of them transport and supply vessels. Scores of aircraft will also be used.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

COMPETITION

A 'Hole-in-One' competition was held at the Kabul Golf Club on Friday.

The following are the results: (1) A. Tarzi, (2) C. Garber and (3) R. Ferrel.

Driving contests: (1) C. Brown, (2) J. Hampton and (3) N. Farris. Over 20 people participated in the games.

Kabul Golf Club

The '72-Holes Anderson Trophies Tournament' will start on April 27, 1962. Competitors should sign up on the list on the Notice Board or inform any of the following members of the Tournament Committee:—

1. Mr. Oscar af. Strom, I.C.A.O.;
 2. Mr. Ferrel, P.A.S., and
 3. Mr. C. Hinstin, Air France.
- Information regarding the 1962 tournaments has been published on the Club's Notice Board. It will also appear in the 'Kabul Times' every Wednesday.

—ADVT.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C
Minimum +12°C
Sun sets today at 6-34 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-15 a.m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 1 NO. 48

KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

U.S.A. EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEW TEST SERIES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday exploded the first nuclear device in its new series of atmospheric tests near Britain's Christmas Island in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced here.

The device was dropped from a plane and was in the intermediate range—a force equal to between 20,000 and 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

Government sources said the test was a success.

The A.E.C. announcement said the explosion took place at about 10-45 a.m. Eastern Standard time (1545 GMT).

In a separate announcement the A.E.C. said fall-out in the present series would be reduced to a minimum.

Earlier, Mr. Lincoln White, the State Department spokesman, told a Press conference that the U.S.A. had made the decision to test reluctantly and it shared the regret of many Governments and peoples about the resumption of testing.

But these Governments and peoples should never lose sight of the fact that the United States had repeatedly offered not to test if the Soviet Government would agree to conclude an effective treaty.

"Nevertheless the United States will continue to exert its best efforts at Geneva to find agreement on a workable, effective Test Ban treaty."

'The Start Of New Round In Arms Race'

MOSCOW, Apr. 26 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said last night that yesterday nuclear test in the Pacific sounded the bell for a new round in the nuclear arms race.

A later despatch from Geneva said Mr. Arthur Lall last night New York, deeply regretted the news of the first American nuclear test.

He said: "Coming as this does after the appeal made by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, and repeated by the Indian delegation at yesterday's conference session here, we deeply regret this news."

At the United Nations the United States Ambassador, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson urged the United Nations members yesterday to help bring about Soviet's agreement to a footproof accord to permit the ending of nuclear tests.

In a statement Mr. Stevenson defended the news series of US nuclear tests.

He said "The implications of an intensified competition in nuclear weapons are obvious and grim. But the record demonstrates that this contest was initiated by the Russians and that they will not consider any safeguard agreements to halt it."

BUENO AIRES, Apr. 26 (UPI).—Argentina will hold elections for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency on October 28, 1963, it was announced last night.

The announcement from the Presidential Palace added that all results of the recent congressional elections had been annulled.

Enthusiastic Welcome For His Majesty In Herat

HERAT, Apr. 26.—His Majesty the King was received with great enthusiasm and military honour when he arrived in Herat on Tuesday after inspecting the constructional and development projects in Helmand Valley, Kandahar, and Farah. A large number of people of Herat, Government officials, including the provincial Governor, and high ranking military officers welcomed His Majesty on the border between Herat and Farah.

Flowers were showered upon His Majesty by students and people. At 6-00 p.m. His Majesty arrived in Shindand a sub-district of Herat, where another large crowd was awaiting his arrival. His Majesty spent the night at the Royal Residence in Shindand.

An earlier report says that on Monday night, His Majesty granted audience to a number of dignitaries of Farah. After learning about the agricultural and living conditions of the people, His Majesty explained to them the Antarctic station, said Valentin Driatsky, the head of the sixth Soviet Antarctic expedition.

Speaking yesterday at a meeting of the inter-departmental Committee for the exploration of the Antarctic, he said that following air soundings new minimum temperatures were recorded in that part of the world.

On the basis of the information obtained, scientists arrived at the conclusion that the Pole of Cold lies 500-700 kilometres south-west of the Vostok station at a site where air temperature often attains 90 degrees Centigrade below zero.

Sukarno Still Prefers Peaceful Settlement Of W. Irian

JAKARTA Apr. 26, (Reuter).—President Sukarno told a mass rally at Medan, north Sumatra, today "we still prefer to get West Irian the peaceful way."

"But if the Dutch are stubborn it we shall take West Irian by force," he declared.

The Indonesian President's speech was broadcast throughout the country and monitored here. He asked foreign diplomats who had flown with him to Medan this morning to "note down" his remarks that Indonesia preferred a peaceful settlement of the issue.

"What I want to say now is the voice of the people, the voice of the 96-million Indonesian people," he said.

"On December 19 last year I issued the three commands that we will have to liberate West Irian this year."

"I issued those commands on that day in Jogjakarta because it is the town of the revolution.... many ways in which this can be



His Majesty acknowledging the greetings of cheering crowds on his arrival at Lashkargah during his tour of western Afghanistan.

Earth's Pole Of Cold MORE GUARANTEES FOR SOVIET PEOPLE'S RIGHTS New Constitution Proposed For U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Apr. 26.—Mr. Khrushchev was yesterday appointed head of a 97-man Commission to draft a new Soviet Constitution.

The new Constitution will replace the Constitution of 1936.

The Supreme Soviet (Parliament) concluded its first post-election meeting after approving the new Soviet Government and its foreign policy.

There are few changes in the Government and all the principal Ministers were confirmed in their posts. One new appointment is Mr. Mikhail Lesechko as head of a Cabinet commission for foreign economic relations.

The 1,443 deputies after discussion unanimously endorsed the foreign policy set out by Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister, in his report on Tuesday.

They also confirmed Mr. Alexander Ryklovich Gorkin as Chairman of the Supreme Court—a post he has held since 1957. The Drafting Commission for the new Constitution includes representatives from many walks of life.

Mr. Khrushchev, speaking on this, the final item on the parliamentary agenda, said: "The internal and the international position of the Soviet Union had changed. The previous constitutions of 1918, 1924, and 1936 fixed the achievements of Soviet society at those times. The new one should 'raise democracy higher and give more guarantees to the rights of the Soviet people, and strengthen socialist legality'."

Questions of peaceful co-existence between States with different social systems and of the struggle for peace had taken enormous significance, Mr. Khrushchev said.

Among those accompanying President Sukarno, and the first to alight from the aircraft after the Indonesian leader, was the United States Ambassador, Mr. Howard Jones. Other Ambassadors in the party included those representing the Soviet Union, Japan, Cuba, Pakistan, Czechoslovakia, Burma and India.

(Contd. on page 4)

(Compact Feature)

India Has No Desire To Make Nuclear Arms

NEW DELHI, Apr. 26 (Reuter).—The Indian Government has told the United Nations Secretary-General it has no intention of manufacturing or acquiring nuclear weapons.

The text of the Indian letter, dated March 25 released in Parliament here yesterday, said that with the advance of technology and the participation of countries in military pacts, the greater would be the number of countries capable of possessing or manufacturing nuclear weapons.

The letter suggested a three-point plan to eliminate expansion of membership of the nuclear club.

First, all States not yet manufacturing nuclear weapons should undertake not to do so.

Secondly, nuclear weapons already in existence should be confined to the territory of the manufacturing States, and

Thirdly, nuclear weapons should bind themselves by a treaty banning nuclear tests, and pending such a treaty should refrain from such tests.

The letter added that a programme to dismantle or convert to peaceful use, all nuclear weapons in existence should be undertaken. The letter was in reply to an earlier one from the United Nations Secretary-General, seeking the views of member States on the Swedish resolution for halting the manufacture, acquisition or receiving of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Powers Asked To Halt Tests

GENEVA, Apr. 26 (DPA).—A dramatic appeal to the nuclear Powers to abstain from further nuclear tests or at least to postpone such tests for several weeks until it has become clear whether a nuclear test ban agreement can be achieved was delivered at yesterday's session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference by the Indian delegate, the Ambassador, Mr. S. Lal.

The appeal at once was reproved by the US delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean who said that the USA, having the greatest respect for the motives of the Indian appeal and to its deepest regret, had to launch the planned tests series and could not once more agree to an uncontrolled test moratorium.

Mr. Dean assured the Indian Delegate that the USA will spare no efforts to reach a nuclear test ban agreement as soon as possible.

CLOTHES DISTRIBUTED TO FLOOD VICTIMS

BAGHLAN, Apr. 26.—Mr. Saddiqi, Governor of Kataghan Province, on Tuesday distributed cash and clothes to the victims of recent floods in the Chardarah area.

Accompanied by the Provincial Director of Public Works, Mr. Siddiqi also inspected the construction affairs of Kizil Kala Port and expressed satisfaction on the achievements so far. Afterwards Mr. Siddiqi visited Kunduz and inspected the construction work at Kunduz Airport. It is learnt that 80 per cent of the work on the runway and 85 per cent on the parking apron and 80 per cent on the fire buildings and 20 per cent on the terminal buildings of the Kunduz airport have been completed. Mr. Siddiqi also inspected educational and road building activities in Kunduz and the adjoining areas.



Lenin Prize winners: 1. Dr. Revaz Gamkrelidze, 2. Dr. Evgheny Mishchenko, 3. Dr. Lev Pontryagin, 4. Vladimir Boltynsky, 5. Dr. Lev Landau, and 6. Dr. Evgheny Lifshitz.

Kenya Africans Asked To Look To Nkrumah For Help

NAIROBI, Apr. 26, (Reuter).—A Ghanaian diplomat told Kenya tribesmen yesterday that when their struggle for independence became serious "Kwame Nkrumah will help you."

Mr. J. A. Afari, first Secretary of Ghana's High Commission in London, told several thousand Kikuyu at a Kenya African National Union (KANU) rally that President Nkrumah had given him this message for them: "When your struggle becomes serious and there is no help, look across to the west coast and Kwame Nkrumah will help you."

Mr. Afari said he was on an official visit to Kenya. He told the rally at Fort Hall, 50 miles from here, that the atmosphere in Kenya was the same as in Ghana in the years before independence. The name of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta—the KANU leader—was a household word in Ghana, he added.

Mr. Kenyatta told the rally the party had agreed to take part in Kenya's Coalition Government only because a limit had been set to its duration. He said voting arrangements should be completed by July, so that there could be a general election in October.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR U.S.S.R.

(Contd. from page 1)
forms of State and social structure" he added.

Another speaker, Mr. Alexander Korneichuk, Vice-Chairman of the council of Nationalities, said: "We honestly want friendship with the peoples of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and other countries. We do not play politics, but sincerely aim at peaceful co-existence with all countries."

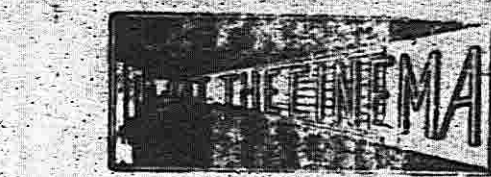
The visit follows the one made here by Lt-Col. John Glenn and six other United States astronauts.

Major Titov is going on to Washington at the head of the Soviet delegation to the Committee on Outer Space Research.

U Thant said that he was taking advantage of the fact that the Soviet cosmonaut would be passing through New York to invite him to the U.N.

"An informal reception will be given by the Secretary-General for major Titov to enable him to meet, particularly, the members of the U.N. Committee on the peaceful Uses of Outer Space," the announcement said.

Government Printing House.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **COMANCHE**; Starring: Dana Andrews, Kent Smith and Linda Cristal.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **NIKAB**; Starring: Madhu Bala and Shammi Kapoor.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **THE OLD RIDER**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **BOY FRIEND**; Starring: Madhu Bala, Shammi Kapoor and Menakshi.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **VEER DURGADAS**; Starring: Jairaj and Nirupa Roy.

More Killed In O.A.S. Attacks

In Algiers

PARIS, Apr. 26 (DPA).—Two Algerians were killed and about 20 others injured in Algiers yesterday when the O.A.S. blasted a dynamite-loaded parked car in a busy city street.

Earlier yesterday at least seven people were killed and three others wounded in a number of smaller attacks in Algiers.

The Algiers Prefect of Police also announced that French Security forces had arrested 107 suspected O.A.S. followers in two police raids in the city on Tuesday.

In the west Algerian city of Oran the police stepped up its large-scale campaign to break the power of the O.A.S. security forces and established more observation posts.

Oran was also the main subject of the French Ministerial Council deliberations on Algeria yesterday.

Following this Paris meeting a Government spokesman, stressing the Cabinet's view, said: "Oran will not be left in the hands of the O.A.S."

The Ministerial Council decided to appoint an Algerian "Special Mission Inspector-General" for Oran as part of the new administrative measures for Algeria.

But this decision found a quick reaction in Oran where the O.A.S. immediately called a protest strike.

The 8,000 workers and employees with jobs in the Oran industrial district decided to down tools for an indefinite period with immediate effect.

Kabul News In Brief

Mr. Syed Kasim Ryshtia, His Majesty's ambassador in Cairo, arrived in Kabul yesterday from Prague. Before his appointment in Cairo as His Majesty's Ambassador in the United Arab Republic, Mr. Ryshtia was Afghanistan's Ambassador in Prague.

Mr. Mohammad Murid, Minister of the Communications and Secretary of Cabinet meeting, was summoned to the National Assembly at 10-30 a.m. yesterday by the Commission on Financial matters and Budget. He explained the regulations relating to the collection of revenue arrears.

Similarly the Law Amendment Commission concluded its consideration of article 20 of the Traffic Regulations. The decision has been submitted to the Secretariat of the National Assembly for consideration at the Plenary Session.



means DEPENDABILITY and PERFECTION

PRECISA calculators are an example of fine workmanship of the famous Swiss Precision Industry



ASTCO LTD.
Afghan Swiss Trading Company

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +25°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6-34 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-13 a.m.

VOL 1 NO: 49

Dutch Ready To Sign Military Standstill Pact With Indonesia MOVE TO RESUME TALK ON WEST IRIAN

NEW YORK, Apr. 26, (UPI).—The Netherlands yesterday informed U Thant, acting Secretary-General, that "she is willing to conclude a military standstill agreement with Indonesia so that negotiations on West New Guinea may be resumed."

East Pakistan Governor Asked To Resign

KABUL, Apr. 26.—A report from southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has asked the East Pakistan Governor, General Azam Khan, to resign.

The demand by Field Marshal Ayub Khan was made after strong disagreement between the two over the handling of affairs in East Pakistan and Occupied Pakhtunistan by the Pakistani Government.

Pakistani Press reporting, the news has quoted General Azam as telling President Ayub that he is not going to resign.

The report adds that the issue is discussed as an important subject of the day in various meetings in Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Pakhtunistanis Attack Military Posts

KABUL, Apr. 26.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalists recently, attacked the military post of Marosoom in the Parachinar area with hand grenades, says a report from Pari Chamkani, northern independent Pakhtunistani.

Another group of nationalists subjected the same military post to heavy firing.

A report from Kuram states that on April 20 a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists threw hand grenades on the administrator's office-building at Sada, Kurram Valley.

NEW YORK BANK

OFFICIAL

MEETS GHARWAL

KABUL, Apr. 26.—Mr. Ian Mechie, Vice-President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, who arrived in Kabul a few days ago met Mr. Gharwal, President of the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank on Thursday and discussed with him banking problems.

Mr. Gharwal gave a reception in the Khyber Restaurant in honour of Mr. Mechie, Mr. Roashan, Vice-President of the Press Department, Mr. Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department, heads of banking organizations and members of the Ministry of Commerce attended.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Paktin Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1962



The people of Shandand giving an enthusiastic welcome to His Majesty, the King on his arrival in the town on Tuesday.

HEAVY FLOOD HIS MAJESTY'S BUSY PROGRAMME IN HERAT

DAMAGE IN FAIZABAD

FAIZABAD, Apr. 26.—Heavy floods have been reported in Jawzoon village following heavy rain recently in Faizabad, in northern Afghanistan. A number of trees were washed away and there was heavy loss of life and property. A number of bridges were also damaged.

U.S.A. Sets Off Two More Nuclear Devices

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26, (UPI).—The United States yesterday fired off two nuclear devices, one in the atmosphere and the other underground in Nevada.

Yesterday afternoon, the Atomic Energy Commission announced that a low-yield shot was set off underground at Nevada.

Low-yield means an explosive force of less than 20 kilotons.

The test was the 30th publicly announced since the United States resumed the underground explosions last September. They are all weapons tests.

The atmospheric test conducted today if they do not turn over the near Christmas Island was the second in the last few days.

U.S.A. Plans To Launch 'Moonlet'

WASHINGTON, Apr. 26, (UPI).—The United States plans to launch an international flashing-light satellite shortly at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and will invite all nations to make use of the moonlet in determining geographic positions, it was learned yesterday.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Defence Secretary, Mr. Robert S. McNamara had issued an order declassifying the project so that all nations with ordinary astronomical telescopes could take readings from the satellite, to be known as "Anna."

Some military leaders had objected to the declassification, contending that international use of the satellite would increase accuracy in aiming long-range missiles.

According to scientists on the project, triangulations made from telescopic readings on the satellite's position may reduce from several hundred to about 50 feet the margin of probable error with which points on the earth can be located.

Defence sources said it should satellite measurements.

HERAT, Apr. 26.—His Majesty on Wednesday attended a reception given in his honour by the Governor of Herat province in Park Hotel, Herat.

The reception was attended by the dignitaries of Herat province, and civil and military officials. The guests expressed their sincere feelings to His Majesty.

Miss Atifa, a poetess, expressed the feelings of the women of Herat in a poem which she recited before His Majesty.

On Thursday His Majesty visited the Herat Congregational Mosque and its adjuncts and His Majesty inspected Herat airport, on Friday and visited the tombs of Khawaja Abdullah Ansari and Amir Dost Mohd. Khan at Gazargah, and offered prayers for their souls.

His Majesty, on Wednesday, inspected the construction work of Shandand airport which lasted two hours. He expressed satisfaction at the progress of work.

His Majesty on his way to Herat city also inspected the construction work of Pul-e-Khawajah Orya. People greeted their monarch all along the way and showered flowers on him.

His Majesty on arrival at Meer Daoud was greeted by gun fire. A military guard of honour was given. Students and representative of the city of Herat lined both sides of the road.

Earlier His Majesty opened the possibility to get the moonlet into orbit well before the end of May.

The satellite's flashing light will appear to the naked eye as a very faint twinkling star in the sky. A telescope with a lens no more than three to six inches in diameter could bring it out clearly, defence sources said.

Mr. McNamara's decision to declassify the project was said to be based on a belief that the kind of information it would provide inevitably would become available anyway through other satellite measurements.

Thousands of people from Injeel to Royal Park cheered His Majesty and showered him with flowers.

His Majesty later inspected the Government Offices and opened the Zalmat Kote, electric Plant. He also inspected the Western Highway workshops.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF GHAZNI DEAD

KABUL, Apr. 26.—The body of the late Mr. Sayed Abbas, the Chief Commissioner of Ghazni Province, was buried in Baraki Rajan, Logar, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Abbas, 66, died in Ghazni three days ago.

During his life time he had served in various official capacities and was awarded the service medal, "Store" and the gold medal Rishteen.

The funeral ceremony was attended by the Revenue Commissioner and other officials of Ghazni and a large number of his relatives.



KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 28, 1962

PAKISTAN MILITARY
REGIME IN THROES

The Pakistani Government of President Ayub Khan is having trouble in carrying out its policy of crushing the rights of its people under its military foot.

The fact that President Ayub Khan has asked the East Pakistan Governor, General Azam Khan, to resign is yet another indication of the failure of the Martial Law regime. The East Pakistan Governor has, from the very beginning, opposed the way in which the Central Government handled the Province's affairs. President Ayub Khan's policy resulted in students and others staging demonstrations against the Government and the Government making mass arrests of the leaders of the movement.

General Azam Khan, according to Pakistani Press, has also opposed the Government's handling of the situation in Occupied Pakhtunistan. It is possible that General Azam Khan, who has refused to heed the President's request to resign, might be forced to do so just as Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, the Law Minister of East Pakistan, was recently forced to resign.

It is evident that there are dissensions among the Pakistani military leaders who are trying to decide the destiny of the people despite the fact that the latter do not toe their line. It also shows how the Pakistani Government is trying to rally the support of these people in an unnatural way.

Now that General Azam Khan has found himself in disagreement with the Pakistani President in his policy of handling the affairs of East Pakistan, it is likely that a new person might be appointed as the Governor in order to carry out ruthlessly the Government designs to put down the freedom rights of the people. But just as it is meeting with strong opposition in Pakhtunistan, where the voices longing for freedom and justice are still alive, despite the mass arrest of their leaders the people of East Bengal by their continued protests and demonstrations will, we are sure, carry on their struggle for their natural right—freedom.

RESULTS OF FIRST PLAN: THE PRESS AND GOALS OF THE SECOND Sardar Daoud's Analysis

PART X

Rural Development: Since a large part of our country's population are agriculturalists and live in villages, the Government wants to acquaint the villagers with modern methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, education and sanitation, not only through extended agricultural programmes but also through special rural development programmes. The aim of this project was to help the villagers to help themselves by mutual co-operation and to improve their various aspects of life. The basis of this programme emanates from the fact that progress should start from the lower level and gradually envelop the whole society. On the other hand the programme incorporates the point that real development should involve the development of all phases of life such as agriculture, industry, education and public health.

On this basis, the rural development projects in the Second Plan will be raised from eight to 25, the number of villages under the projects from 1,037 to more than 2,000 and the population which will be covered by these projects will be increased from the present 450,000 to more than one million. These programmes, apart from rendering appreciable services to the rural population, will also prove useful for the collection of agricultural statistics, census and the social conditions of the people needed for drawing up future plans. We are sure that this project will be a success with the co-operation and keen interest of the people and will play an important role in the improvement of the social conditions of their country's agrarian class.

Press

The basic duty of the Press

during the second Five Year Plan foundation for the implementation of future plans. When we people for accepting the conditions of a new life and to understand the means for solving social problems through its useful and positive publications. In order to achieve this goal which is considered a basic condition for the success of the Plan it is planned to expand radio, programmes and to install a 200 kilowatt short-wave transmitter and a 100 kilowatt medium wave transmitter. The film industry, specially the production of documentary films, will be expanded. The central and provincial printing houses will be expanded considerably. Tourism will develop. All these means will be exploited to enlighten the people of the country on one hand and to introduce Afghan culture to the outside world, on the other. These are some of the most outstanding traumas of the second social and economic development Plan. The text of the Plan has already been submitted to the Assembly and has been studied by the related Commission and the General Assembly. It is hoped that the esteemed representatives may approve the text.

New Phase

With the approval of the Second Plan a new phase in the development of vital affairs in Afghanistan will start. We are sure that the esteemed representatives will co-operate in the implementation of the Second Plan as they did during the First Plan.

We are convinced that this Plan is necessary for the social and economic development of Afghanistan. While it serves in raising the living standards of the people it also lays a suitable

Our present generation not only have to struggle for the improvement of their own conditions but also should lay the foundation of a prosperous and happy life for generations to come. The experiences of the first Plan and the fact that our people co-operated in its successful implementation gives us the opportunity to rest assured of this continued co-operation during the second Plan. It can be seen that our people today are interested directly for the improvement of their living conditions and are determined to practically co-operate with all plans intended to achieve this goal. The nation's co-operation with the Government's plans is a great hidden asset which cannot be represented by statistics and figures. But in any case, it is the best guarantee for the progress of society.

On the basis of this fact we begin the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan and we are sure that God will be with us, all along. May God Almighty favour the entire people in this country with His blessings to co-operate sincerely in the implementation of the Second Plan of Afghanistan which is in full conformity with the aspirations and ideals of His Majesty the King.

Commenting on the opening of a new marble factory in Lashkargah the Daily Islah of Thursday explained the quality and quantity of the stone available in that part of Afghanistan and expressed the hope that marble might form one of the exportable goods in the near future.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science on how radio-isotopes might be utilized to cure cancer. The article discussed various types of cancer and the chances of radio-isotopes as an effective remedy.

On another page the paper carried the translation of an article by the Soviet cosmonaut, Gherman Titov, in which he gives details of his space flight.

In an article entitled 'You are stronger than you think you are', the Daily Anis of yesterday advises its readers not to give up easily when faced with difficulties in life, for nature has bestowed upon every man the necessary energy to fight these difficulties. Those who find themselves helpless against these difficulties, says the article, have failed to realize this fact.

On another page the paper gives 10 ways suggested by 10 famous international personalities of how to deal with garrulous people. * Yesterday's Anis devoted four pages to children, containing articles of topical interest, crossword puzzles, cartoons, questions and answers.

Radio

Last night Radio Kabul discussed the development programmes proposed to be carried out during the Second Five Year Plan. In one of its previous commentaries the radio had described agricultural development as one of great importance especially for countries such as Afghanistan where more than 80 per cent of the population are dependent for their livelihood on cultivation of land.

That is why during the first Five Year Plan agriculture was given top priority and a number of useful steps had been taken. During the second Five Year Plan (March 21, 1962—March 20, 1967), more will be done in this connection.

The main purpose of the Plan in the field of agriculture to increase production in order to provide more food to the people on the one hand and to increase the export of agricultural raw materials.

In the field of raising agricultural products for export it may be pointed out that reclamation of land for the cultivation of cotton has been envisaged. More land will be irrigated with the completion of the present irrigation projects and the waters of the river Shiberghan and Andkhoy in northern Afghanistan.

In order to acquaint the people with the use of modern agricultural tools and implements, agricultural machinery will be placed at the disposal of the people during the second Five Year Plan and a number of mechanized farms will be established on State property. Similarly the use of chemical fertilizers will be encouraged.

(Contd. on Page 3)

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

SATURDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.45 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

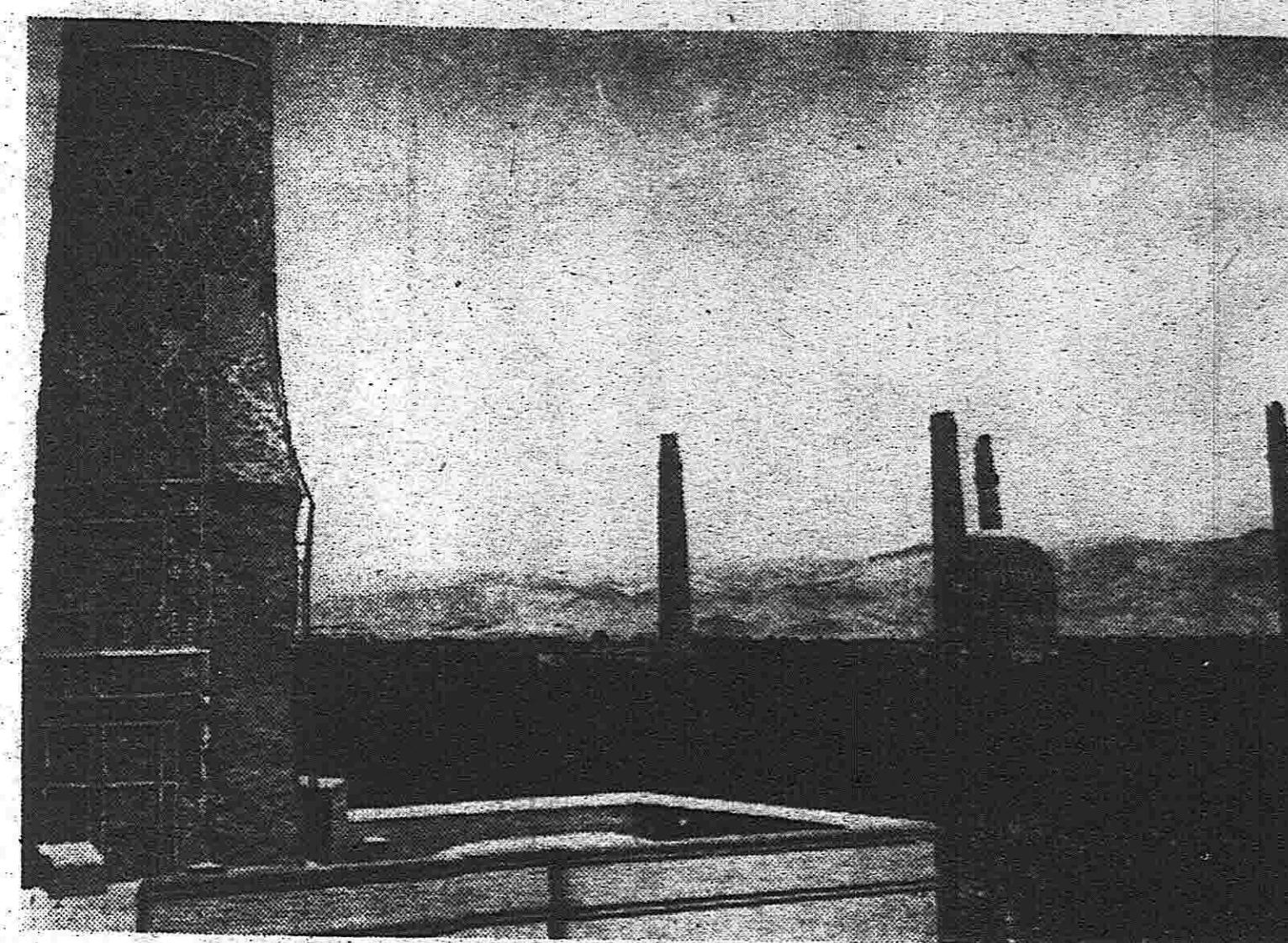
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:45; Music 6:45-6:48; article on "Afghan culture" 6:48-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



Minarets of Herat in Western Afghanistan built during the reign of Shahrukh Mirza in 1418 A.D.

The Greeko-Bakhtarian School Of Art Followed By The Method Greeko-Koshans

Before the Second World War, Madame Triver, one of the leading Soviet Women published a book entitled "Greeko-Bakhtarian Reality", which, on the basis

of a number of documents obtained mainly from various parts of Central Asia, proved for the first time the existence of a school of art known as "Greeko-Bakhtarian". But the Western Scientists didn't pay any attention to this idea of Madame Triver and nothing came of it.

Since the existence of such a school is to be considered of utmost importance to the history of Afghan Fine Arts, therefore, a special place has been reserved for it in the appropriate chapters of the history of Afghanistan, when discussing "Greeko-Bhudic" arts.

The excavations carried out in Surkh Kotal, which have in many cases brought about fresh and original ideas, also reveal many facts of the origin, method and the outstanding feature of art in Afghanistan and its neighbour territories; among them the "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art, is the most outstanding.

The ancient land of Bakhtar and the basin through which the Oxus River passes, had absorbed the main features of Hakkamite art and architecture in its pre-historic and ancient civilizations.

Greek ideas began to find

their way from the shores of the Mediterranean in to the heart of the East with the Onslaught of Alexander.

During the four years of the Greek rule and the mixing of Greeks with the local Bakhtarian and Aryan elements a mixed art known as "Greeko-Bakhtarian", began to appear in the area north of the Hindu Kush. The fine Greek silver coins are the best representation of this art.

The Koshanis, who succeeded the Greeks in Afghanistan, used the Greek Alphabet in the Bakhtarian language but undertook construction of temples, and followed various Greek Institutions, such as believing in a multitude of local gods, the sanctity of the ruling family, the worship of fire, sculpture painting and architecture, all of which we have to call as "Greeko-Koshan" or "Koshano-Bakhtarian" or simply "Koshani" arts.

The "Greeko-Koshan" art began to spread over a vast area, stretching all the way from the River Oxus to the River Indus and the Ganges Basin.

It is worth noting that only a few years ago a status of Kanishka the Great, the Emperor of Koshan Dynasty, together with a number of other statues were discovered at a place called Mathura and also in a village

known as 'Mat'. Both these places lie in the Ganges Basin in India. These statues were of a special nature. Western Orientalists did not know what to make of these statues, which were so different from the "Greeko-Bhudic" art but were suddenly found in the Ganges Basin.

The discovery of similar statues at Surkh Kotal removed all doubts about the similarity of the pattern of art which had been developed during the Koshani period at two points remote from each other, one on the shores of the River Oxus and the other in the Ganges basin.

This pattern of art is the "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art" which came into existence during the Koshan period, specially during the reign of Emperor Kanishka.

Western Orientalists and Archaeologists, who used to believe the "Greeko-Bhudic" School of Art to have originated either in Greece or Rome, are now beginning to realise that the roots of this school of art have to be found in Afghanistan's "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art".

In reality, "Greeko-Bhudic" Art is an extension of the "Greeko-Bakhtarian" School of Art, which has manifested itself in the service of the Budhic faith and the role played by the Koshans of Afghanistan is therefore of fundamental importance.

They first task being to set up trade union organizations in major cities. The first groups of refugees will be set out from Tunisia and Morocco back to their homeland by mid-April. Their return has been agreed to be carried out as soon as the preparations of the Algerians which are in full swing now.

The results of the Referendum in France gave fresh impulse to the preparations of the Algerians which are in full swing now. Some parts of editorial offices in commenting on the Referendum have expressed conviction, that the new of the Algerian News Agency, the A.P.S., and of the paper "El Moudjahid", which has so far now created for an even more energetic action of the French Army against the OAS in order to help Algerians rapidly take field of developing agriculture during the second Plan in the

These in brief are the important targets of the second Plan in the field of developing agriculture with a view to raising the living standards of the people.

ABDULLAH KHAN

ACHAKZAI

The contemporary history of Afghanistan under the title of "Valiant Struggles Against Colonialism" records the name of many a less-known warrior in addition to those who have played the role of heroes in the dramas played in the beautiful valleys of Hindukush.

Abdullah Khan Achakzai is one of them. He was considered to be a great warrior in the nationalist movement of the 19th century. He was a national figure who on many occasions was able to bring together all the scattered elements to form a coherent national entity.

Abdullah Khan, led his countrymen in battles and skirmishes with the wisdom of a military genius. He was known for his determination, timely action and warm conversation.

When Kabul was being attacked by foreign aggressors, Abdullah Khan had turned his home as the secret meeting place for national leaders. The nucleus of the great uprising in 1841 was formed in his house. The leaders of the Afghan nationalists who eventually burned down the home of the British envoy, known as 'Burns', held their first meetings in the abode of Abdullah Khan Achakzai.

It is a well-known fact that after November, 1841, the nationalist forces in Afghanistan came into open conflict with "Shah Shuja Troops", supported by the British. It was under the leadership of Abdullah Khan that volunteer fighters from Kabul and its adjoining areas valiantly attacked the strongholds of Sherpur.

There was no Central Government at that time in Afghanistan. Sardar Mohammad Zaman Khan, who was nominated as 'King' by the nationalists to lead the Afghan forces against Shah Shuja, was neither a good administrator, nor had the necessary money. It is easy, therefore to guess how difficult it was to organize an effective national force against the invaders. The National movement in Afghanistan then began to gain impetus as the days went by and with it the responsibilities of Abdullah Khan as Chief of the Afghan Forces began to increase. He always fought on the front lines against the enemy and during a clash between the British forces and the Afghan nationalists, on November 11, 1841 he was wounded, still he wouldn't give up fighting. At last he lost so much blood on the battleground that he died. His loss would have definitely made itself felt in the form of real calamity affecting the Afghan strategy against the enemy had it not been for the timely arrival of Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Ghazi from Bukhara, who immediately took command of the fighting Afghan army and defeated the enemy.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

In this connexion the establishment of two factories for manufacturing chemical fertilisers is under consideration. Campaigns against agricultural pests and plant diseases constitute another phase of activity in the field of developing agriculture during the second Plan.

These in brief are the important targets of the second Plan in the field of developing agriculture with a view to raising the living standards of the people.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY,
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
'TIMES, KABUL'.
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 28, 1962

PAKISTAN MILITARY
REGIME IN TROUBLE

The Pakistani Government of President Ayub Khan is having trouble in carrying out its policy of crushing the rights of its people under its military foot.

The fact that President Ayub Khan has asked the East Pakistan Governor, General Azam Khan, to resign is yet another indication of the failure of the Martial Law regime. The East Pakistan Governor has, from the very beginning, opposed the way in which the Central Government handled the Province's affairs. President Ayub Khan's policy resulted in students and others staging demonstrations against the Government and the Government making mass arrests of the leaders of the movement.

General Azam Khan, according to Pakistani Press, has also opposed the Government's handling of the situation in Occupied Pakhtunistan. It is possible that General Azam Khan, who has refused to heed the President's request to resign, might be forced to do so just as Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, the Law Minister of East Pakistan, was recently forced to resign.

It is evident that there are dissensions among the Pakistani military leaders who are trying to decide the destiny of the people despite the fact that the latter do not toe their line. It also shows how the Pakistani Government is trying to rally the support of these people in an unnatural way.

Now that General Azam Khan has found himself in disagreement with the Pakistani President in his policy of handling the affairs of East Pakistan, it is likely that a new person might be appointed as the Governor in order to carry out ruthlessly the Government designs to put down the freedom rights of the people. But just as it is meeting with strong opposition in Pakhtunistan, where the voices longing for freedom and justice are still alive, despite the mass arrest of their leaders the people of East Bengal by their continued protests and demonstrations will, we are sure, carry on their struggle for their natural right—freedom.

RESULTS OF FIRST PLAN: THE PRESS AND GOALS OF THE SECOND Sardar Daoud's Analysis

PART I

Rural Development: Since a large part of our country's population are agriculturalists and live in villages, the Government wants to acquaint the villagers with modern methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, education and sanitation, not only through extended agricultural programmes but also through special rural development programmes. The aim of this project is to help the villagers to help themselves by mutual co-operation and to improve their various aspects of life. The basis of this programme emanates from the fact that progress should start from the lower level and gradually envelop the whole society. On the other hand the programme incorporates the point that real development should involve the development of all phases of life such as agriculture, industry, education and public health.

On this basis, the rural development projects in the Second Plan will be raised from eight to 25, the number of villages under the projects from 1,037 to more than 2,000 and the population which will be covered by these projects will be increased from the present 450,000 to more than one million. These programmes, apart from rendering appreciable services to the rural population, will also prove useful for the collection of agricultural statistics, census and the social conditions of the people needed for drawing up future plans. We are sure that this project will be a success with the co-operation and keen interest of the people and will play an important role in the improvement of the social conditions of their country's agrarian class.

Press
The basic duty of the Press

during the second Five Year Plan foundation for the implementation of future plans. When we people for accepting the conditions of a new life and to understand the means for solving social problems through its useful and positive publications. In when compared with the limited means at our disposal. We cannot deny the fact that our country's needs are numerous and the passage of time compels us to meet these needs in the shortest possible time.

Our present generation not only have to struggle for the improvement of their own conditions but also should lay the foundation of a prosperous and happy life for generations to come. The experiences of the first Plan and the fact that our people co-operated in its successful implementation gives us the opportunity to rest assured of this continued co-operation during the second Plan. It can be seen that our people today are interested directly for the improvement of their living conditions and are determined to practically co-operate with all plans intended to achieve this goal. The nation's co-operation with the Government's plans is a great hidden asset which cannot be represented by statistics and figures. But in any case, it is the best guarantee for the progress of society.

New Phase
With the approval of the Second Plan a new phase in the development of vital affairs in Afghanistan will start. We are sure that the esteemed representatives will co-operate in the implementation of the Second Plan as they did during the First Plan.

We are convinced that this Plan is necessary for the social and economic development of Afghanistan. While it serves in raising the living standards of the people it also lays a suitable

Commenting on the opening of a new marble factory in Lashkargah the Daily Ishaq of Thursday explained the quality and quantity of the stone available in that part of Afghanistan and expressed the hope that marble might form one of the exportable goods in the near future.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Dr. Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science on how radio-isotopes might be utilized to cure cancer. The article discussed various types of cancer and the chances of radio-isotopes as an effective remedy. On another page the paper carried the translation of an article by the Soviet cosmonaut, Gherman Titov, in which he gives details of his space flight.

In an article entitled 'You are stronger than you think you are', the Daily Anis of yesterday advises its readers not to give up easily when faced with difficulties in life, for nature has bestowed upon every man the necessary energy to fight these difficulties. Those who find themselves helpless against these difficulties, says the article, have failed to realize this fact.

On another page the paper gives 10 ways suggested by 10 famous international personalities of how to deal with garrulous people.

Yesterday's Anis devoted four pages to children, containing articles of topical interest, crossword puzzles, cartoons, questions and answers.

Radio

Last night Radio Kabul discussed the development programmes proposed to be carried out during the Second Five Year Plan. In one of its previous commentaries the radio had described agricultural development as one of great importance especially for countries such as Afghanistan where more than 80 per cent of the population are dependent for their livelihood on cultivation of land.

That is why during the first Five Year Plan agriculture was given top priority and a number of useful steps had been taken. During the second Five Year Plan (March 21, 1962—March 20, 1967), more will be done in this connection.

The main purpose of the Plan in the field of agriculture to increase production in order to provide more food to the people on the one hand and to increase the export of agricultural raw materials.

In the field of raising agricultural products for export it may be pointed out that reclamation of land for the cultivation of cotton has been envisaged. More land will be irrigated with the completion of the present irrigation projects and the waters of the river Shibergh and Andkhy in northern Afghanistan.

In order to acquaint the people with the use of modern agricultural tools and implements, agricultural machinery will be placed at the disposal of the people during the second Five Year Plan and a number of mechanized farms will be established on State property. Similarly the use of chemical fertilizers will be encouraged.

(Contd. on Page 3)

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

SATURDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:15;
Music 3:15-3:30; Commentary 3:30-3:45;
Music 3:45-3:55; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3:55-4:05;
Music 4:05-4:15.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghan culture" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



ARIANA SUNDAY AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

T.M.A.

DEPARTURES:
From Kabul to Beirut and Europe Via Tehran at 12-0.

INDIAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:
KABUL—Delhi:
Dep. 9-45 Arr. 16-55.

AEROFLOT

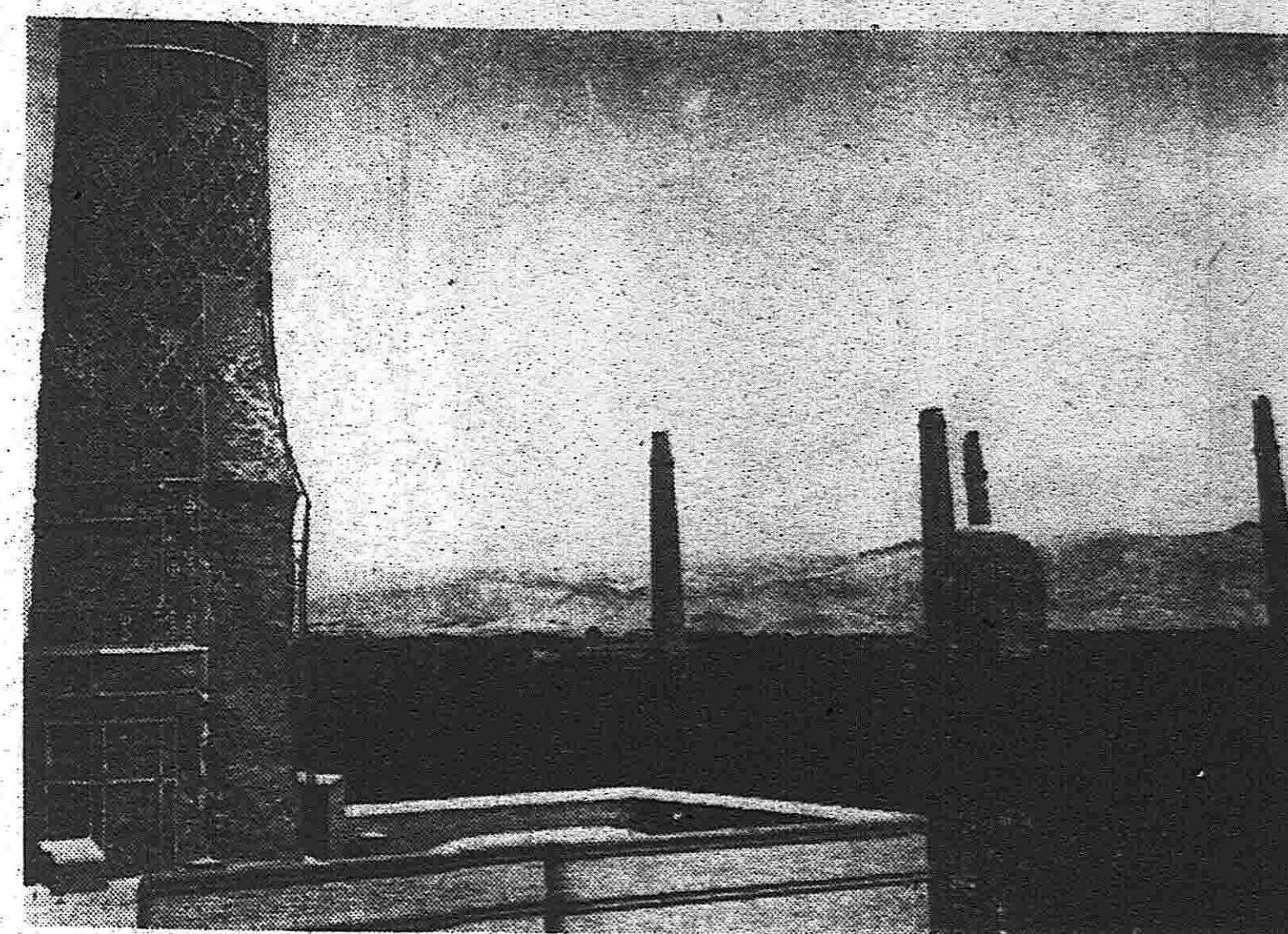
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



(SATURDAY)
Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Posarai: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Pakhtunistan: Phone No. 20528



Minarets of Herat in Western Afghanistan built during the reign of Shahrukh Mirza in 1418 A.D.

The Greeko-Bakhtarian School Of Art Method Followed By The Greeko-Koshans

Before the Second World War, Madame Triver, one of the leading Soviet Women published a book entitled "Greeko-Bakhtarian Reality", which, on the basis of a number of documents obtained mainly from various parts of Central Asia, proved for the first time the existence of a school of art known as "Greeko-Bakhtarian". But the Western Scientists didn't pay any attention to this idea of Madame Triver and nothing came of it.

Since the existence of such a school is to be considered of utmost importance to the history of Afghan Fine Arts, therefore, a special place has been reserved for it in the appropriate chapters of the history of Afghanistan, when discussing "Greeko-Bhudic" arts.

The excavations carried out in Surkh Kotal, which have in many cases brought about fresh and original ideas, also reveal many facts of the origin, method and the outstanding feature of art in Afghanistan and its neighbouring territories; among them the "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art" is the most outstanding.

The ancient land of Bakhtar and the basin through which the Oxus River passes, had absorbed the main features of Hakkamite art and architecture in its pre-historic and ancient civilizations. Greek ideas began to find

their way from the shores of the Mediterranean in to the heart of the East with the Onslaught of Alexander.

During the four years of the Greek rule and the mixing of Greeks with the local Bakhtarian and Aryan elements a mixed art known as "Greeko-Bakhtarian", began to appear in the area north of the Hindu Kush. The fine Greek silver coins are the best representation of this art.

The Koshanis, who succeeded the Greeks in Afghanistan, used the Greek Alphabet in the Bakhtarian language but undertook construction of temples, and followed various Greek Institutions. Such as believing in a multitude of local gods, the sanctity of the ruling family, the worship of fire, sculpture painting and architecture, all of which we have to call as "Greeko-Koshan" or "Koshano-Bakhtarian" or simply "Koshani" arts.

The "Greeko-Koshan" art began to spread over a vast area, stretching all the way from the River Oxus to the River Indus and the Ganges Basin.

It is worth noting that only a few years ago a statue of Kanishka the Great, the Emperor of Koshan Dynasty, together with a number of other statues were discovered at a place called Mathura and also in a village

known as 'Mat'. Both these places lie in the Ganges Basin in India. These statues were of a special nature. Western Orientalists did not know what to make of these statues, which were so different from the "Greeko-Bhudic" art but were suddenly found in the Ganges Basin.

The discovery of similar statues at Surkh Kotal removed all doubts about the similarity of the pattern of art which had been developed during the Koshani period at two points remote from each other, one on the shores of the River Oxus and the other in the Ganges basin.

This pattern of art is the "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art" which came into existence during the Koshani period, specially during the reign of Emperor Kanishka.

Western Orientalists and Archaeologists, who used to believe the "Greeko-Bhudic" School of Art to have originated either in Greece or Rome, are now beginning to realise that the roots of this school of art have to be found in Afghanistan's "Greeko-Bakhtarian School of Art".

In reality, "Greeko-Bhudic" Art is an extension of the "Greeko-Bakhtarian" School of Art, which has manifested itself in the service of the Budhic faith and the role played by the Koshans of Afghanistan is therefore of fundamental importance.

days, their first task being to set up trade union organizations in major cities.

The first groups of refugees will be set out from Tunisia and Morocco back to their homeland by mid-April. Their return has been agreed to be carried out as soon as the preparations of the Algerians are in full swing now.

Some parts of editorial offices of the Algerian News Agency, the A.P.S., and of the paper "El Moudjahid", which has so far now created for an even more energetic action of the French Army against the OAS in order to help Algerians rapidly take over the power in their own country. "El Moudjahid" try

ABDULLAH KHAN

ACHAKZAI

The contemporary history of Afghanistan under the title of "Valiant Struggles Against Colonialism" records the name of many a less-known warrior in addition to those who have played the role of heroes in the dramas played in the beautiful valleys of Hindukush.

Abdullah Khan Achakzai is one of them. He was considered to be a great warrior in the nationalist movement of the 19th century. He was a national figure who on many occasions was able to bring together all the scattered elements to form a coherent national entity.

Abdullah Khan, led his countrymen in battles and skirmishes with the wisdom of a military genius. He was known for his determination, timely action and warm conversation.

When Kabul was being attacked by foreign aggressors, Abdullah Khan had turned his home as the secret meeting place for national leaders. The nucleus of the great uprising in 1841 was formed in his house. The leaders of the Afghan nationalists who eventually burned down the home of the British envoy, known as 'Burns', held their first meetings in the abode of Abdullah Khan Achakzai.

It is a well-known fact that after November, 1841, the nationalist forces in Afghanistan came into open conflict with "Shah Shuja Troops", supported by the British. It was under the leadership of Abdullah Khan that volunteer fighters from Kabul and its adjoining areas valiantly attacked the strongholds of Sherpur.

There was no Central Government at that time in Afghanistan. Sardar Mohammad Zaman Khan, who was nominated as 'King' by the nationalists to lead the Afghan forces against Shah Shuja, was neither a good administrator, nor had the necessary money. It is easy, therefore to guess how difficult it was to organize an effective national force against the invaders. The National movement in Afghanistan then began to gain impetus as the days went by and with it the responsibilities of Abdullah Khan as Chief of the Afghan Forces began to increase. He always fought on the front lines against the enemy and during a clash between the British forces and the Afghan nationalists, on November 11, 1841 he was wounded, still he wouldn't give up fighting. At last he lost so much blood on the battleground that he died. His loss would have definitely made itself felt in the form of real calamity affecting the Afghan strategy against the enemy had it not been for the timely arrival of Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan Ghazi from Bukhara, who immediately took command of the fighting Afghan army and defeated the enemy.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

In this connexion the establishment of two factories for manufacturing chemical fertilisers is under consideration. Campaigns against agricultural pests and plant diseases constitute another phase of activity in the field of developing agriculture during the second Plan.

These in brief are the important targets of the second Plan in the field of developing agriculture with a view to raising the living standards of the people.

Walk-Away Win For Welensky

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Apr. 28, (UPI).—The South Rhodesian ruling United Federal Party (UFP) lost the first seat counted in yesterday's Rhodesian federal election, in which less than 50 per cent of 28,000 eligible voters cast their ballots.

An independent candidate Mr. Robin Williamson defeated the UFP candidate Mr. D. M. Batty, by 227 votes in Southern Rhodesia's Midland constituency.

Despite the early setback, the election was a walk-away victory for the Premier, Sir Roy Welensky. With 59 seats in the Federal House, Sir Roy UFP candidates were returned unopposed in 40.

But Sir Roy—who called the election in the face of mounting criticism over the secondary status of Africans in the Federation—appeared worried last night by the low turnout.

"I admit that the most important thing now is the percentage vote. Quite frankly I am a little worried about the result," he said.

U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON PICKETED

LONDON, Apr. 28, (UPI).—Britain's ban-the-bomb committee announced tonight they will picket the US Embassy here until America ends nuclear tests in the Pacific.

About two dozen pickets with placards were walking peacefully last night around Grosvenor Square, site of the Embassy.

Early yesterday the first of 192 demonstrators arrested during a sit-down protest at the Embassy began court appearances.

In Copenhagen, police guarded the US Embassy after a group of demonstrators tried to force their way into the building. Ten were arrested as the police prevented the attempt.

Flying Fireman Drops Plan To Put Out Gas Well Fire

GASSI TOUL, Sahara, Apr. 28, (Reuters).—Red adair, Texas flying fireman, yesterday abandoned plans to blow out by dynamite the world's biggest blaze—a 600ft. flame which has been roaring out of a natural gas well for nearly half a year.

New fires have started flickering out of the sand for several yards around, which may mean the metal tube bringing the gas to the surface has cracked under the pressure. This would make it useless to put a metal cap over the well as planned.

There is thought to be enough gas below the surface to keep the fire going for a century. Mr. Adair's aides report that he is "very pessimistic" and has suggested giving up the attempt altogether.

Adverse weather has already twice held up efforts to quench the blazing well, known as G.T. 2.

RUSK-DOBRYNIN TALKS ON BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28 (UPI).—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk met the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, yesterday for another conference on Berlin.

It was the third such conference in the last two weeks and will be the last until mid-May. Mr. Rusk leaves on Saturday on a 10-day trip to allied conferences in London, Athens and Canberra and wanted a final word on the Soviet position before leaving.

The U.S. State Department Press Officer, Mr. Francis W. Tully, said the meeting had been held in a "friendly and relaxed" atmosphere. He described the tone of the session as "correct."



Mr. Abdul Wahab Malik yar, President of the Rural Development Department, explaining some of the community development projects to Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director of Human Rights Division of the U.N. Secretariat, on Thursday.

KENNEDY-MACMILLAN TALKS BEGIN TODAY

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28, (UPI).—President Kennedy greeted the British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan, on his arrival in the capital yesterday by declaring that the Atlantic Ocean unites rather than separates their two countries.

Mr. Macmillan, who arrived from New York for cold war talks, replied by saying that he and the President always found it useful to "talk over problems face to face in an informal manner."

The President met Mr. Macmillan at Andrews Air Force base outside Washington shortly after the chief executive returned by jet from Palm Beach, Florida, where he had spent the past 10 days with his family. His plane landed just a few minutes before Mr. Macmillan's.

After brief welcoming ceremonies, the President and the Prime Minister travelled by helicopter to the White House. After a brief chat on the White House lawn, Mr. Macmillan went to the British Embassy.

Later the President and the Prime Minister were guests of honour at the White House correspondents and photographers' dinner. The two leaders will meet today and perhaps tomorrow to discuss such issues as the Berlin situation and a nuclear test ban.

Mr. Macmillan, in his airport remarks, appeared to lay unusual stress on the value of summit meetings.

He said that however, admirable the ambassadors of the United States and Britain might be, it was something entirely different for him and the President to discuss problems themselves. He also called the face-to-face sessions "a unique and valuable" tool for furthering relations between the two countries.

SALAN REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

PARIS, Apr. 28, (Reuters).—Ex-General Raoul Salan, former leader of the Secret Army Organisation (OAS), yesterday refused to answer questions for the second day running at an interrogation by an examining magistrate.

His lawyers said the questioning lasted four hours but Salan did not reply.

At the first interrogation on Thursday the ex-General demanded that witnesses, including President de Gaulle, the former Prime Minister, M. Michel Debre, several deputies and army officers, be summoned.

When the magistrate, M. Kudge Guy Courcol, rejected the demand the ex-General said: "I am morally absent and present only by force."

Sukarno Repeats Warning

(Contd. from page 1)

territory to Indonesia "before the sun rises in 1963."

He urged the Dutch to realize, before it was too late that "West Irian must return to the republic" within this year by "what ever means."

He said Indonesia was willing to negotiate—but only on the basis of turning over the administration to Indonesia and never while the Dutch were sending military reinforcements to the area.

"We will not enter into any negotiations, even preliminary talks, if the Dutch continue sending troop reinforcements to West Irian," he said.

"If the Dutch remain stubborn and want to maintain their colonial rule in West Irian they are fools," he added.

"For people who do not understand the march of history are like Satan and opposed to justice."

"Our Government agrees to negotiate but only on the basis of transfer of West Irian administration to Indonesia."

"It's a lie when they said the United States did not agree to the principle of transferring West Irian administration to Indonesia," he shouted to a mass rally.

Since the mediation proposals were formulated by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, who is an American, Dr. Sukarno added, the United States agreed to these principles.

He said he was convinced the territory would be turned over to Indonesia "before the sun rises in 1963 because Indonesia's claim is supported by the world."

He shouted to the thousands gathered for the mass rally: "From now on sharpen your teeth, we are in the ultimate phase of the West Irian liberation campaign."

MOSCOW, Apr. 28 (UPI).—The first Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, and other high-ranking Soviet officials yesterday attended a reception given by Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hisanari Yamada, in honour of the Japanese Emperor's birthday, "Tass" reported.

Tension Mounts Again In Sidi bel Abbes

PARIS, Apr. 28, (DPA).—The Algerian city of Sidi bel Abbes, south of Oran, has become a new centre of tension and bloody clashes between Europeans and Algerians.

The city, chief garrison of the French Foreign Legion, lost 14 dead in the past two days, all of them Algerians.

The number of wounded has not yet been established. The situation in Sidi bel Abbes deteriorated when early this week three Europeans in a car accidentally killed an Algerian woman and were subsequently lynched by an excited Algerian crowd.

Two of the Europeans were killed, the third seriously injured.

General tension increased when a patrol of the Foreign Legion was attacked by a commando of the Algerian Liberation Front (FLN). For the second time within a few days, the French High Commissioner, M. Christian Fouchet, will go to Paris at the week-end where he will attend the Inter-Ministerial Algeria Committee meeting to be presided over by President de Gaulle.

Chief topics to be discussed will be the fight against the O.A.S., the date of the referendum on Algerian self-determination, and the increasing number of cases of friction between French troops and units of the Algerian National Liberation Army outside the big cities.

Switching into Arabic, he told Moslems that the discipline of war must be transformed into the discipline of peace now that the objectives of the revolution—the integrity of the territory and the unity of the people—had been achieved.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00, 10-00 p.m. American film, **COMANCHE**, starring Dana Andrews, Kent Smith and Linda Crital.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film, **BOY FRIEND**, starring Madhu Bala, Shammi Kapoor and Menakshi. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film, **THE OLD RIDER**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film, **NIKAB** starring Madhu Bala and Shammi Kapoor.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film, **DERSE UZALA**. At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film, **AMAR DEEP**, starring Param Devanand and Wajanti Mala.

KEEP-TRAINS-CLEAN

DRIVE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Apr. 28, (Reuters).—Travelers on the New York underground are being asked to keep their trains clean—in 21 languages.

The nearest to English on a new poster is described in an explanatory text as "upside down." If a passenger stood on his head he would be able to read: "This is your train, take care of it."

Among the other versions are "beatnik"—"hey cats, this is your swinging-wheels, so dig it and keep it bossz"—"This is your carriage, use it well."

The 21 languages are listed as: "upside down," Urdu, Esperanto, Swahili, Iroquois, Maori, Greek, Castilian, Chinese, Latin Pidgin English, Arabic, Gaelic, Hebrew, Old French, Japanese, Russian, Chaucerian, Beatnik, Hindi, and Pig Latin.

U.N. OFFICIAL VISITS GIRLS SCHOOL

KABUL, Apr. 28.—Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director of Human Rights Division of the U.N. Secretariat, now in Kabul, visited various classes in the Malaia Girls School on Thursday.

Later, Mr. Humphrey, accompanied by Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department, Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director of the United Nations Affairs in the Foreign Ministry and two Vice-Presidents of the Rural Development Department, inspected the Health Centre, the women's welfare Branch and the training centre at Gulzar belonging to the Shaiwaki Rural Development Project. Yesterday, Mr. Humphrey, paid a visit to the Gulbahar Textile Factory.

KABUL, Apr. 28.—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the President of the Vocational Education Department in the Ministry of Education, has been appointed as the Chief of the Afghan Cultural Bureau in Munich while Mr. Ghulam Ali Karimi, the Director of Education in Kabul University has been appointed to a similar post in Beirut.

Dr. A. A. Popal, the Minister of Education while giving the two their appointment letters at a special ceremony, mentioned their services for the Ministry and wished their success in their new assignments.

Switching into Arabic, he told Moslems that the discipline of war must be transformed into the discipline of peace now that the objectives of the revolution—the integrity of the territory and the unity of the people—had been achieved.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +24°C.
Minimum +9°C.
Sun sets today at 6-37 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-12 a.m.

VOL 1 NO. 50



Mr. Abdur Rahman Fares, head of the Algerian Provisional Executive Committee, giving his first speech in Algiers. M. Christian Fouchet, the French High Commissioner, is on the left.

DUTCH TERMS FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS ON W. IRIAN

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 29, (Reuters).—Holland is willing to negotiate with Indonesia on the future of West Irian on the basis of proposals made by the former U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the newspaper Trouw reported here yesterday.

Its parliamentary correspondent quoted observers in The Hague as saying the Dutch Government was understood to be informing the U.N. Secretary-General, U. Thant, of this.

But Holland would be willing to negotiate only if the proposed referendum among the Papuans on their political future were held under U.N. auspices, the correspondent added.

TRANSIT PACT WITH IRAN ASSEMBLY BODY'S DECISIONS

KABUL, Apr. 29.—The Afghan National Assembly's Commission on Foreign Affairs announced its decisions on the transit agreement between Afghanistan and Iran signed recently.

The agreement has now been referred to the Financial and Trade Commission of the Assembly. Similarly, the Finance and Budget Commission of the National Assembly, at its yesterday's session, studied the income and expenditure budget for the later part of 1960.

PAKHTUNISTANI JAILED

KABUL, Apr. 29.—The Government of Pakistan has arrested recently, Khair Mohammad Achakzai, a resident of Toba in South-eastern Pakistan, on charges of taking part in the freedom movement. He has been imprisoned in the Chaman Jail.

U.N. OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR DELHI

KABUL, Apr. 29.—The Government of Pakistan has arrested recently, Khair Mohammad Achakzai, a resident of Toba in South-eastern Pakistan, on charges of taking part in the freedom movement. He has been imprisoned in the Chaman Jail.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1962

USA & UK FAVOUR SUMMIT BUT NOT AT PRESENT KENNEDY-MACMILLAN TALKS CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29, (Reuters).—President Kennedy and Mr. Harold Macmillan agreed in their White House talks yesterday that they would be willing to take part in East-West summit meetings if such meetings offered the prospect of a useful result, official sources said.

ICE AND SNOW

ON MARS

Soviet Scientist's Claim

MOSCOW, Apr. 29 (Reuters).—A Soviet scientist says he has proved the existence of water on Mars in the form of ice and snow.

Dr. Nikolai Kozyrev, of Pulicov Observatory near Leningrad, said he had completed an analysis of scores of spectrograms obtained at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory by a 50-inch reflector in 1954, 1956 and 1961 when the planet was closest to earth.

His conclusion was that the dispersion of light in the planet's atmosphere was caused by particles which increased near the planet's poles or in low temperatures.

It seems that a mantle hiding the surface of the planet continually hangs over the poles. It is natural to suppose that these particles are snow," he said.

The discussion on summitry took place at yesterday morning's meeting. The spokesmen said that the afternoon's meeting was mainly devoted to the Common Market, with Mr. Macmillan describing British action in connexion with its application for membership.

The spokesmen said that both leaders felt it extremely important that a continuing effort be made at Geneva in the serious

NEW HEALTH CENTRE OPENED IN LANDAISIN

KABUL, Apr. 29.—A new health centre has been opened in Landaisin of Nooristan in the eastern province of Nangarhar by the presented sets of gramophone records of light music to Mr. Bena-Rural Development Department. The President of Radio Kabul This is the third centre being opened in that part of the country.

YOU MAY SEE MOON MATTER HERE BEFORE YOU SEE MEN ON THE MOON

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29.—A NASA surveyor spacecraft will land more elaborate instruments gently on the moon, for the first time, in 1964.

The official Dr. Homer Newell, said the attempt to scoop up and bring back a sample of moonstuff may be made by a robot spacecraft in 1966. U.S. manned landings on the moon are not expected before 1968.

Dr. Newell is Director of the Office of Space Sciences and Space Administration. He said that the Venus-Mars probes will continue at least through 1968. After that, Dr. Newell said, it is future functions of the Congress to plan the exploration of the planet Mars. The Venus-Mars probes will also probably outline the conditions under which the exploration of the planet Mars can be carried out. The probes will also probably outline the conditions under which the exploration of the planet Mars can be carried out.

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul, Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

HIS MAJESTY ARRIVES AT OWBI

HERAT, Apr. 29.—His Majesty the King arrived yesterday afternoon at Owbi, near Herat, after spending two days in the provincial capital.

Before his departure from Herat, His Majesty attended a reception given in his honour by the Military Commander of Herat at Zalmai Kote. The Governor of the province, high-ranking officials and prominent personalities attended the function. There was a variety programme including national dances and folk songs.

Two girls thanked His Majesty for his visit to Herat.

On Friday His Majesty inspected the construction work on various roads, bridges and the new Herat airport.

He also inspected the work on the western highway from Herat to Torghondai. The highway which is being modernized in parts is to be concreted. His Majesty expressed satisfaction about the speed of work.

The same day he visited various historic places in the city of Herat.

HIS MAJESTY GREET'S EMPEROR HIROHITO

KABUL, Apr. 29.—His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, in a telegram to Emperor Hirohito of Japan has congratulated him on



his birth anniversary which is being celebrated throughout Japan today.

Emperor Hirohito was born in 1901 and acceded to the throne in 1926.

U.A.R. National Congress Meeting Postponed

CAIRO, Apr. 29, (Reuters).—A Presidential decree was issued last night postponing the inaugural meeting of the United Arab Republic National Congress from May 5 to May 21.

No reason was given for the postponement of the meeting at which President Nasser is due to present a new national charter.

The charter is expected to contain the broad outline of Egypt's foreign and domestic policy. It will also probably outline the future functions of the Congress and the conditions under which the exploration of the planet Mars can be carried out.

Accord On Disarm Treaty Preamble More Schools To Be Opened In Afghanistan Coups Attempt In Ceylon

A STEP FORWARD, SAYS ZORIN

GENEVA, Apr. 29 (DPA).—The Soviet representative at the 17 Power Geneva Disarmament Conference, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said yesterday the meeting had taken "a first step forward" by having reached agreement on the preamble of a disarmament treaty.

In an interview with the East German news agency "ADN", Mr. Zorin accused the Western Powers of trying to divert the 17-Nations committee's attention from the chief issue.

Such manoeuvres could only be regarded as attempts at preventing an agreement.

Turning to the suggestions that a de-nuclearized zone be created in central Europe, Mr. Zorin said such suggestions were of special importance for world peace.

Once transportation and production of nuclear weapons and rockets were banned in West Germany, East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, he said, an area reduced tension would come into existence between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

BIG-TWO TALKS IN WASHINGTON

(Contd. from page 1)
hope of achieving some agreement in the fields of a nuclear test ban and disarmament.

The President and the Prime Minister also discussed the situation in Laos with both continuing to hope that a government could be formed there devoted to maintaining independence and neutrality.

There was general agreement on all subjects discussed, the spokesmen said.

On the Common Market
Mr. Macmillan was said to have drawn attention to the many difficulties that still remained and would have to be overcome before Britain could join.

British sources said he made it quite clear that Britain is trying to obtain membership and wants to achieve it but that it should not be thought that Britain was ready to sign on the dotted line.

The British sources said that Britain could not join the Common Market if it meant doing serious damage to the Commonwealth.

Steady Progress
On Berlin, the official spokesmen declined to say what kind of a report Mr. Kennedy had submitted to Mr. Macmillan regarding the latest United States-Soviet exchanges. They declined to comment on a published report that the exploratory discussions were making slow but steady progress.

In connection with the Common Market discussion, President Kennedy was said to have pointed out the problems which might face Latin America if they were shut out of the Common Market completely.

He was said to have pointed out that a number of Latin American countries relied heavily on their trade with Europe and a diminution in this trade because of Common Market policies could be harmful to Latin American economies.

The President and the Prime Minister will continue their talks today at the White House.

They will then take up the remainder of the items on their agenda and the spokesmen said a communique might be issued later today.

KABUL, Apr. 29.—The opening of 30 schools for fundamental education, 100 village schools and 50 literacy courses have been envisaged for the first year of the Second Five Year Development Plan.

Brentano To Meet Kennedy

DISCUSSION ON BERLIN

BONN, Apr. 29, (DPA).—The former West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Heinrich von Brentano, now the very active floor leader of the Christian Democrats, the leading Bonn Government Party, intends to have an open and frank talk with President Kennedy next Monday.

On the eve of his departure for the United States, Mr. Brentano told DPA in an interview: Co-operation with the United States is and remains an essential requirement of our policy.

But when I am speaking of co-operation I want to make it clear that it presupposes an open and frank discussion.

Mr. Brentano said it was "silly and absurd" to say that he distrusted American policies, and noted that he was no longer being blamed for the pre-Eastern Bonn "leaks" of the U.S. Berlin proposals for which he has denied responsibility.

At the same time Dr. Brentano made a number of emphatic points in connexion with some of these proposals:

1. No political decision must be taken on the Berlin question which upgrades East Germany and tends to meet the Soviet theory of "the existence of two German States."

2. West Berlin must remain under Western military protection and linked with the West German Federal Republic by economic and political ties.

3. The question of setting up East-West German technical commissions had "little to do" with the Berlin question.

Dr. Brentano said it was erroneous to claim that the West had already accepted these commissions at the 1959 Geneva conference. At that time they had been clearly tied up with German reunification, Dr. Brentano said.

4. The question of atomic armaments for NATO troops also had "nothing to do" with a Berlin settlement. This question and the one of a European security system could only be tackled in connexion with a reunification settlement.

5. Any recognition of the demarcation lines between East and West in Europe would be "superfluous." The West German Government, Dr. Brentano said, had clearly and repeatedly declared that it would never resort to force to bring about reunification.

Dr. Brentano also indicated that the American plans regarding Berlin and Germany might soon have to go through a thorough parliamentary debate in Bonn.

In West Berlin, the city's Social Democrat governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt yesterday reiterated that he was not surprised about the subjects now under discussion between the United States and the Soviet Union.

KABUL, Apr. 29.—Mr. J. N. Dhamja, the Indian Ambassador in the Court of Kabul yesterday met Dr. A. A. Popal, the Minister of Education, and presented a number of scientific books to the Ministry Libraries.

In order to further his studies in the field of surgery, Dr. Mohammad Ayub Akbar, a teacher in the Faculty of Medicine of Kabul University left Kabul on Saturday for the Federal Republic of Germany on a grant offered to him by the latter.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEW

LONDON, Apr. 29, (Reuter).—The Ceylon High Commissioner here, Mr. R.S.S. Gunewardene, yesterday issued the text of his Government's views on the attempted coup d'etat in Ceylon on January 27.

The Statement said that the conduct of the conspirators senior officers of the Army and the police, was nothing short of treason.

It denied that new legislation passed by the Ceylon Government prescribing the death penalty for attempting to overthrow the Government was "retroactive legislation."

"The new legislation has only put beyond the pale of legal argument that an attempt to wage war against the Queen or an attempt to overthrow the Queen's Government mean one and the same thing," it said.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29, (DPA).—A group of Soviet scientists led by Academician, Mr. A. A. Blagomarov, arrived in Washington yesterday for the regular session of the International Space Research Committee, which is to open on May 1, "Tass" reported.

164 Killed In Algeria In First Half Of April

PARIS, Apr. 29, (DPA).—Terror acts in the Algerian capital have cost the lives of 164 people in the first half of April, while 269 rpt 269 were wounded, it was stated here yesterday.

Among the dead were 134 Algerians and 41 Europeans.

The Provisional Algerian executive in Rocher Noir decided yesterday to put at the disposal of the police chief a number of units of the mobile security forces.

The number of policemen in Algiers and Oran is to be considerably increased.

The Provisional Executive urgently appealed to the French High Commissioner to do everything in his power to get troop reinforcements necessary for the maintenance of law and order in Algeria.

Security forces succeeded yesterday in preventing an O.A.S. planned mortar attack on the Algerian quarters of Oran.

O.A.S. commandos tried several times to move into position on the terraces of the houses bordering the Algerian quarter.

They were chased away by security forces sten-gun fire.

In Algiers, O.A.S. terrorists yesterday murdered a French reserve officer. They stole his briefcase which is said to have contained very important documents.

Two French soldiers who for 14 months were kept prisoners of the F.L.N. in Algeria, arrived in Paris by air yesterday.

They were released on the basis of the Franco-Algerian Evian Treaty.

They said upon arrival at Orly airport that they had been treated correctly, but were not allowed to contact their families.

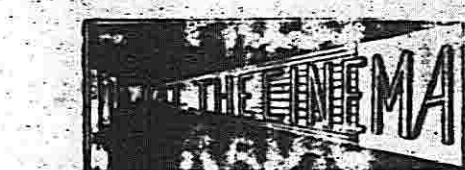
Scotland Church Asks U.K. To Abandon Nuclear Deterrent

EDINBURGH, Apr. 29, (Reuter).—A report of Scotland's Presbyterian State Church yesterday called on Britain to abandon its nuclear deterrent.

The report, requested by the Church of Scotland's general assembly last year, also said the danger of nuclear war was a threat to the world.

The report, requested by the Church of Scotland's general assembly last year, also said the danger of nuclear war was a threat to the world.

The report, requested by the Church of Scotland's general assembly last year, also said the danger of nuclear war was a threat to the world.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8, and 10, p.m. American film; **COMANCHE**: Starring, Dana Andrews, Kent Smith and Linda Cristal.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **GIPSY GIRL** Starring Amar Noth, Nani and Anaraw.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **AMAR DEEP** Starring Paron: Devanand and Wajanti Mala.

Nobel Prize Winner Pickets White House

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29 (UPI).—The atomic scientists, Mr. Linus Pauling, who will be President Kennedy's guest today at a dinner for Nobel Prize winners, picketed the White House yesterday.

Dr. Pauling and his wife joined in a massive demonstration, called by the "women—strike for peace" movement, to protest against the resumption of U.S. atmospheric nuclear tests.

He said he was a "volunteer" in the picket line, which was forced to march about a block away from the White House, across Lafayette Park, because the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, was a guest at the mansion yesterday.

A law bars picketing of foreign embassies and the White House and Blair House within 500 ft. when the President has foreign visitors.

Asked if he would be attending President and Mrs. Kennedy's White House dinner this evening for 49 Nobel Prize winners Dr. Pauling said "Yes, Surely."

The tall, white-haired scientist, who has long opposed nuclear testing, added with a smile, "I couldn't turn that down."

He said he did not expect to debate his views on testing with his host, President Kennedy today.

"It is a social event," he explained. "I don't think it will come up."

AFGHAN FOLKLORE

(Contd. from Page 3)

my life and even accompanied me for some distance. The robber was awaiting my arrival, and when I returned to him, he also did not do any harm to me.

"Now gentlemen, tell me, which one of the three, that is the gardener, the lion and the robber, is to be praised more for his behaviour towards me?"

One of the guests shouted: "Definitely, the Gardener, because it takes a great man not to fall for such a beautiful woman like you."

Another said, "The lion is to be praised more, because after all he is an animal showed the quality of mercy which is rare even among men."

And the third said, "The thief is a great man, for it is not an easy thing to resist the jewellery of a woman on her wedding night."

"This is the thief," she said, "who has stolen the lady. After a few minutes, he confessed to stealing the lady."

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +24°C.
Minimum: +9°C.
Sun sets today at 6-38 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-11 a.m.

VOL 1 NO: 51

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near, Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

SUMMIT ONLY IF IT SERVES CAUSE OF PEACE

Kennedy-Macmillan Talks Communique

WASHINGTON, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan yesterday reaffirmed their willingness to meet Mr. Khrushchev if it would serve the cause of peace and understanding.

SHARP SOVIET REACTION UNLIKELY

MOSCOW, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and the West were yesterday clearly agreed on the principle that any summit conference should be properly prepared in advance.

According to observers here the Western position expressed in the communique after the Washington talks between President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan is unlikely to produce any sharp reaction from Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Khrushchev told the American publisher, Mr. G. Cowles, that although his Vienna meeting with President Kennedy had a "favourable impression on me" any top-level meeting should be a "pinacle" after agreement had been reached beforehand on vital questions.

There was no immediate official comment on the Washington communique here.

TRAINING FOR TEACHERS Workshop Opened

GRISHK, Apr. 30.—A workshop for the training of teachers of the primary schools in the Helmand Valley and Grishk Province was opened on April 28, by Dr. Abdul Kayum, the Provincial Commissioner and Vice-President of the Helmand Valley Authority.

The workshop will be administered by Mr. Amanuddin Ansari, the Administrative Vice-President of H.V.A.

Dr. Abdul Kayum, while opening the workshop spoke about the importance of such institutions for the teachers of primary schools and described it as a step to further the practical knowledge of teachers.

The workshop opened by the Ministry of Education is to help teachers in various scientific fields.

AMMAN, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—King Saud has appointed Sheikh Ibrahim al Sawayel, a former Foreign Minister, as his private adviser and head of the Saudi Arabian court's political section.

radio said yesterday.

A communique at the close of their week-end talks said they agree on the importance of maintaining "contacts" between East and West.

Neither Mr. Kennedy nor Mr. Macmillan see the way clear to a formal "summit" in the immediate future, officials said, but an authoritative source said there was a possibility of another meeting between the President and Mr. Khrushchev.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed the hope in the communique that Britain's negotiations for Common Market membership would succeed.

Mr. Macmillan was said to have come away with the feeling that Mr. Kennedy fully understood the difficulties facing British membership of the European Common Market.

As he left the White House, Mr. Macmillan told the President that their talks reflected an Anglo-American partnership of great value for the future of the world.

Mr. Kennedy told reporters his visit had been "most useful and productive."

RUSK IN LONDON FOR TALKS WITH HOME

LONDON, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, arrived at London airport from Washington yesterday afternoon for talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home.

Mr. Rusk, who will attend the C.E.N.T.O. Ministerial Council meeting in London today, was asked if the West German Government must prepare to go along with the latest American proposals on Berlin.

I think you can assume that when we have discussions with the Soviet Union on these matters we do so on the basis of allied agreement," he told reporters at the airport.

MACMILLAN IN OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Apr. 30 (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan arrived here by air last night from Washington for talks with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker.

Mr. Diefenbaker was at Up lands airport to welcome him when he arrived in a Canadian Government Viscount.



His Majesty the King speaking to children at a reception given in his honour by the Military Commandant of Herat at Zalmai Khote on Friday.

Central African Federation's Future REPORTED IN Hangs In Balance N. AFGHANISTAN FLOODS

SALISBURY, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—The future of the Rhodesian Federation today hangs in the balance just before Sir Roy Welensky won a virtually uncontested general election last Friday.

The Prime Minister can claim that by winning 54 out of a possible 55 seats he has received an overwhelming vote of confidence from the predominantly white electorate.

But the election has not solved any of the problems that bedevil the Federation—problems that Mr. R. A. Butler, the Minister for Central African Affairs, will examine when he arrives there.

The opposition—European and African—asserts that the election was a farce and observers say their boycott certainly robbed the occasion of most of its significance.

Sir Roy will announce his policies from a virtually one-party chamber, where a lone independent will perform the function of an opposition.

The only party that did fight Sir Roy, the Rhodesia Republic Party of Northern Rhodesia, is throughout the country to conduct its business. Distribution of money to livestock owners still its defeat surprised nobody but continues, he said.

(Contd. on page 4)

OIL DEPOT OPENED IN JALALABAD

JALALABAD, Apr. 30.—An Oil and Gas Depot was opened in Jalalabad by Maj.-Gen. Khan Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of Afghanistan's eastern Province of Nangarhar on Saturday.

The construction of the depot was started three years ago by the Department of Government Monopoly.

The depot lies in the eastern sector of the city. It is built on a 16,000 sq. metre area. It is equipped with an automatic scale a complete workshop and

KABUL, Apr. 30.—A heavy loss of life and property has been reported following floods in the northern parts of Afghanistan in the past three days.

Floods in Talukan of Kataghan province have washed away five bridges. One woman and 400 heads of cattle are reported to have been killed.

Considerable damage has been caused to agricultural land. Heavy damage has been reported in Jabal-e-Seraj. A part of Jabal-e-Seraj Hydro-electric dam, which was damaged, was repaired soon. Seven houses have been washed away but no loss of life has been reported.

LOANS TO LIVESTOCK OWNERS

KABUL, Apr. 30.—The Afghan Wool Export Company has distributed Af. 52,400,000 as advance to livestock owners during the first two months of the year.

Mr. Afifi, the Vice-President of the Company, said yesterday the Company had exported 3,000 tons of wool in the first two months of the year.

It has seven agencies throughout the country to conduct its business. Distribution of money to livestock owners still continues, he said.

(Contd. on page 4)

Salazar Attacks U.S. African Policy

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, yesterday said that U.S. African policy was "naive" and could lead to "multiplying Congos."

In an interview published in Life magazine Dr. Salazar criticized the United States for backing what he termed "precipitate independences." He said that as a result new nations were being born which were already showing themselves "incapable of solving real problems."

Dr. Salazar spoke bitterly about the American position on the Angola question, accusing the U.S.A. of having abandoned its allies in its African policy.

The Portuguese Prime Minister insisted he was not opposed to independence for Angola, but emphasized that "no one can or ought to set a time limit for it."

TITOV ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Apr. 30 (UPI).—The Soviet cosmonaut, Major Gherman Titov, flew to New York yesterday en route to a symposium on space science in Washington where he will exchange views with the U.S. astronaut, John Glenn.

Accompanied by his wife, Tamara, 24, he was received at the Idlewild International Airport by members of the Soviet U.N. Mission and Embassy.

KABUL TIMES Laos Seen From Bangkok THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 30, 1962

PREPARATION FOR SUMMIT

That President Kennedy and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, have expressed their willingness to take part in an East-West summit meeting provided that such a meeting offered prospects of a useful result is encouraging news.

Mr. Khrushchev too is reported to have said that adequate preparation should be made before a summit conference is held. It is the desire of all those wanting peace to see the day when all tensions causing anxiety over the outbreak of a war will end.

It cannot be denied that meetings between the leaders of Big Powers, can serve as a means for the creation of mutual understanding. It is for the leaders of the Big Powers to provide conditions under which such meetings should take place.

A conference on disarmament is now in progress at Geneva, and although this conference has had some setbacks, it has taken the first step forward by having reached agreement on the preamble of a disarmament treaty. This, to many observers, is the most significant development in the history of disarmament talks.

Similarly, the prospects of a settlement on the Berlin problem are favourable as a result of the exploratory talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

At the same time, it would be unrealistic to ignore the many sore spots which unfortunately exist in East-West relations. It is for the leaders of the major world Powers, more than anybody else, to eliminate these sore spots and thus create "proper conditions" for meetings at higher levels.

By M. MANSOOR

There were indications in Bangkok that Thailand may attempt to convince the right-wing Laotian Administration agrees now that faction "to take the advice of the United States" and form a Coalition Government.

This was said by the diplomatic leader of the Pathet Lao forces observers in Thai Capital while a top level Laotian rightists "mission, led by their leader Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi Nosavan were on a short visit to Bangkok and were holding discussions with the officials of their neighbouring country, including the Prime Minister, Marshal Sarit Thanarat.

The point of view of the Thai Government was still different sometimes ago; it was opposing the formation of a coalition Government in Laos on the ground that "it could easily fall under leftist domination". South East Asia, much more than Berlin and Congo, is a testing ground of the developing war without war. The left wing forces are trying civil war. The West tries to "contain" the movement hoping to "buy time for progress and political stability".

A Mistake In Laos the West was finally forced to agree for the recreation of a neutralist Government headed by Souvanna Phouma whom the West in 1960, arranged to oust of the right-wing regime of Laos.

Mythology Of Ancient Nuristan: Their Gods

BY A. A. KOHZAD

The Hindu Kush range running through the centre of Afghanistan from north east to south-west not only forms the backbone of the country but it also has retained in its turns and valleys the most authentic and pure features of the country's old culture.

On the south eastern slopes of the lofty Hindu Kush and almost north of Nangarhar Province lies a mountainous, forested region known as Nooristan. This area 85 years ago used to be called "Kafarestan." The former designation is confirmed by evidence dating from four to five centuries ago.

Having a mountainous and not easily accessible situation Nooristan has remained isolated for long periods of history. Also because of their remoteness from high communication links, the people of Nooristan have retained the originality of their old customs, traditions, beliefs, culture etc. without intermingling them with those of others.

The Nooristanis of today and the old Kafirs of Hindu Kush are the Aryans who like many other tribes refused to migrate to a different land. The ancient Nooristanis had a set of beliefs and mythologies that in the origin had some relationship with those of the Indo-European and India-Aryan masses.

Like the Aryans of Vedic era they too had mythologies in which natural elements had an important feature. However, later on, their beliefs were influenced by the spirituality of the supreme being as a result of changes brought on by Zoroastrianism. It is worth mentioning that investigations carried through a century now provide the indication that the ancient Kafirs of Hindu Kush while having a collection of gods also had the belief in the Almighty whom they called Imra.

Anfenson who contacted with Afghanistan during the reign of Shah Shuja Saduzaee came to believe that although the faith of the Kafirs had no similarity to any other belief they nevertheless confirmed the book on Nooristan written by Mohammed Safar (an Afghan) affords much reliable information.

They became even more anxious when Laotian, pro-westerners proved unable to cope with the left wing forces and the United States instead of calling for intervention by the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) or sending its own troops, welcomed the convocation of the Geneva Conference. These right-wing leaders of South East Asia, appeared unimpressed with Kennedy administration arguments that "if the Geneva Conference brings about the unification of Laos and avoids a renewal of warfare, it will at least have the merit of having prevented warfare throughout the area". The right wing leaders, worshipping Mr. Dulles' memory, are believing that a neutralist regime in Laos "will only permit a greater communist build-up toward the ultimate objective of control of all the South East Asia."

In this context, it is interesting to see the Thailand Government supporting the idea of the necessity of a neutralist regime in Laos instead of continuing to follow stubbornly the line by Boun Oum and Chiang Kai Shek. The Manila and the Saigon Governments would have great advantage to join their efforts with those of the Bangkok Government for the early implementation of the Geneva agreements.

Local "Leaders" Disagree As far as the pro-western leaders of such countries as Thailand, South-Vietnam, Philippines and of the Taiwan regime are concerned, the only thing that can emerge from any arrangement where "the non-communist world negotiates from weakness, is further concessions to communist bloc". These leaders, who are all, to a greater or lesser extent, dependent upon United States assistance, had indicated unhappiness over what they regarded as "insufficient and ineffective United States support" for the early implementation of the Geneva agreements.

So far these two questions have remained unsolved and no development which could be considered favourable to both sides has taken place. But for a few months a series of talks has taken place between the American Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Thompson and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko. Some political observers think that the extension of Mr. Thompson's services in Moscow was connected with the continuation of these talks.

The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Dobrynin, has had a number of meetings recently with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk. After the first two meetings, continues the editor, both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made and felt that it was necessary to continue such contacts in the larger interests of peace and the lessening of international tension.

U.S.A. Fires First International Satellite

WASHINGTON, Apr. 29.—The launching of a British Scientific Satellite by an American rocket marks the start of a new era in international co-operation in space.

This first "International Satellite", named Ariel by the British scientists who built it, will be followed by others. Late this year the United States is to launch a Canadian-built satellite and next year plans to loft satellites devised by other nations.

Hopeful that joint satellite programmes can be worked out with the Soviet Union, Americans will resume talks in May with U.S.S.R. scientists on "fields of co-operation" proposed by President Kennedy and endorsed by the Chairman, Mr. Khrushchev, in a recent exchange of letters.

The 132-lb. (59-kilogram) British sphere was fired into an eccentric orbit about 200 to 600 miles (320 to 960 kilometres) above the earth by a Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

At those heights, Ariel moves through much of the ionosphere, the electrically-charged layers of the atmosphere. Information from the satellite could lead to better long distance communications on earth, for the ionosphere bounces radio signals back to earth.

Chief Target Though the ionosphere is the chief target for the satellite, it carries three other experiments on "booms" or arms to sample ultra-violet radiation from the sun and cosmic rays from galactic space.

Ariel was the 71st satellite put (Contd. on page 3).

Newspapers

The daily Anis of yesterday carries an editorial entitled 'Washington Talks: Will Continue'. After the second World War and the demarcation of occupation territories for the victorious countries in Germany and Berlin, says the editor, the German problem as a whole and that of Berlin in particular have been considered as some of the most important political issues to be settled between the East and the West.

So far these two questions have remained unsolved and no development which could be considered favourable to both sides has taken place.

But for a few months a series of talks has taken place between the American Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Thompson and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko. Some political observers think that the extension of Mr. Thompson's services in Moscow was connected with the continuation of these talks.

The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Dobrynin, has had a number of meetings recently with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk. After the first two meetings, continues the editor, both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made and felt that it was necessary to continue such contacts in the larger interests of peace and the lessening of international tension.

Thus it can be seen that at least both sides are genuinely interested in solving the German and Berlin problems. Since the text of these talks, concludes the editor, has not been published yet no comments can be made upon them but this much can be said: with certainty that the progress of these talks will have a great effect on the "practical relations" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Radio

The advanced countries of the world have been launching artificial satellites with a view to find out more about the effects and characteristics of cosmic radiation and the prevailing atmospheric conditions in the outer space.

Human desire to find out more about the outer space is one that dates back to almost the beginning of history. It must be confessed that scientists have achieved commendable success in this field and now they want to find out more about travelling conditions there so that the intercontinental flights at high speeds may become a safe and everyday affair. The aim of the countries possessing satellites is to carry out research on the conditions existing in the outer space and other planets and this in fact is a step for further progress and prosperity of mankind. Therefore it is hoped that both sides may cooperate in this purely scientific and beneficial field. If this is materialized then it can be hoped that it will lead to co-operation in the fields of culture and improvement of relations as also in the lessening of international tensions.

It was on this basis that at the

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

MONDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:45 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:27;
Music 3:27-3:30; Commentary 3:30-3:33; Music 3:33-3:36; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:36-3:40; Music 3:40-3:43.

Second English Programme:
3:40-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music; commentary in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:40.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 16:30.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:0.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.
AEROFLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20097-21122
Traffic ... 20354-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



MONDAY
Kabul: Phone No. 20563
Jahid: Phone No. 20534
Faryabi: Phone No. 20887
Zaman: Phone No. 20681
Mahmood: Phone No. 21483



Girl students after spending a tiresome day at the classes feel happy to leave for their homes.

Organized Development Of Education In Afghanistan

In the past 50 years, education in Afghanistan has progressed at a steady and organized pace. The quality of teaching and instruction material have also improved with the modern system of education. This has created such an interest among the population that everywhere more and more children seek admission to the schools, so much so that in the majority of cases the number of schools and teachers seem insufficient.

The educational development plan has been implemented in its entirety in the past five years and instead of the specified sum of 541 million Afghani 560 million Afghani has been spent. The number of primary school children has gone up by 179% while the number of Secondary and university students increased by 220% each. This increase although not enough is a cause for hope, specially when all the Afghan students are engrossed in the acquisition of knowledge and are eagerly awaiting the day when they can participate in the development projects of the country.

Scholarships The educational authorities are incessantly trying to raise the standard of education. To this end, a large number of students and teachers have been sent to foreign countries through Government scholarships. Some more have been encouraged to go abroad at their own expense. Teachers and others engaged in the field of education have proceeded on scholarships and fellowships offered by friendly countries and international organizations.

Handsome awards have been fixed for authors of textbooks; libraries have been expanded to a great extent and a marked increase has been observed in specialized publications of the different faculties. The number of faculties has also increased and today Kabul University has the following faculties affiliated to it: Faculty of Law; the Faculty of Science; the Faculty of Letters; the Faculty of Theology; the Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering; the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Recently Home Economics and worthy developments in the field of education. We also hope that when an appraisal of the educational efforts is published at the end of the second Five Year Plan, the statistics published then would by far exceed those given above. For the further expansion of these faculties contact has been established with the universities of advanced countries. Through an affiliation plan the Kabul Faculty of Law has been affiliated with the Faculty of Law, Paris, the Faculty of Economics with the Faculty of Cologne, the Federal Republic of Germany; the Faculty of Science with the University of Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; and the Faculty of Medicine with the Medical Faculty University of Lyons, France.

Cultural Offices On the other hand with the improvement in the economic relations and the increase in the number of Afghan students in foreign countries, steps have been taken to establish more cultural offices. There is Cultural Office already in Munich whose job is to guide Afghan students in Europe. A Cultural Relations Office has been established in Washington. Such offices were opened recently in Moscow and Beirut to look after the affairs of Afghan students in the Soviet Union and the Middle East. There are possibilities of further expansion of such offices.

It is hoped that the second Five Year Plan will bring about praise-worthy developments in the field of education. We also hope that when an appraisal of the educational efforts is published at the end of the second Five Year Plan, the statistics published then would by far exceed those given above.

Satellite

(Contd. from page 2)
in orbit by the United States. For the 90 ft. Delta rocket, it was the eighth straight satellite success.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which administers the U.S. co-operative space programme, said scientific information returned by Ariel "will be made available to world scientific community, in conformity with the American concept of conducting an 'open space programme'."

With Ariel, space science co-operation on an international level moved a big step forward. The United States has so far included firing small research rockets, tracking U.S. satellites, bringing scientists to the United States for study at space centres and universities, and furnishing photographs of cloud cover taken by Tiros satellites for use in day-to-day weather forecasting.

Snippets From The East And The West

STURGEON FISH

Spring fishing season is at its height in the Caspian (USSR) and transportation ships work day and night bringing the catch



to fish factories. Red fish is coming into the receiving centres of the fish works.

Sturgeon weighing 635 kg. was recently caught by the fishermen group "Mlodezhnaya". One centnar of black caviar got from this fish was packed into 46 cans. Taking the above mentioned sturgeon ashore.

RARE LION CUBS

The five lion cubs, born in a German circus of international repute, being a rare litter, created a sensation amongst the experts. Their first appearance in public was honoured by the presence of the German film actress, Elke Sommer. The blonde film star, who last starred in "The Girl and the Public Prosecutor" had an unusual role to play this time. She acted as the cubs' god-mother. Here, she is seen holding humanity needs peace and tranquility more than anything else. The three male lions, Cairo, and when the very survival of the human race is at stake, down on the film actress's lap.



Anti-Malaria Group Formed In Badakhshan

FAIZABAD, Apr. 30.—A new group was formed on Saturday to fight malaria in the north-eastern province of Badakhshan. The unit which will be permanently stationed in the area is the sixth one to be formed. Similar units are operating in Kataghan Province also.

At a function held at Faizabad Mr. Ghulam Hassan, a Physician, gave a report on the malaria eradication campaign in Badakhshan and asked for the co-operation of the people in fighting the disease. Mr. Abdul Aziz, Acting High Commissioner, was present.

DR. BRENTANO'S HOPE

NEW YORK, Apr. 30, (UPI).—Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Parliamentary leader of West Germany's Christian Democratic Party, expressed his confidence yesterday that the current U.S.—Soviet talks on West Berlin will in no way prejudice his country's security.

Reportedly concerned that the terms of a U.S.—Soviet agreement might include some aspects of recognition for the East German Government, Dr. von Brentano said:

"I do not feel there is any reason to express any apprehension."

French Tourists Visit Historical Sites In Kabul

KABUL, Apr. 30.—A group of 11 French tourists belonging to the Society of Connaissance du Monde, who arrived in Kabul last Tuesday left of Tehran on Sunday.

The leader of the group, Madame Servoise, had been a student of archaeology and a teacher of the late M. Hacken who was for many years the chief of the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan before World War II.

Mr. Hacken's important excavations in Bagram, Bamiyan and other parts of Afghanistan brought to light many of the relics of the past culture and civilization of this country.

M. Servoise said that ever since her student days in archaeology she cherished a desire to visit Afghanistan and now she was delighted to be here.

After visiting the historical and tourist sites of Kabul, the group visited Bamiyan. The Afghan Tourist Bureau arranged a concert of Afghan folk music for the group at the Hotel Kabul on Saturday on the eve of their departure.



The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud, being received at the reception held at the Japanese Embassy in Kabul on Sunday in connection with the birth anniversary of Emperor Hirohito.

ADENAUER INVITED TO PARIS De Gaulle's Move To Get European Political Union

PARIS, Apr. 30, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle yesterday disclosed the next move in his campaign to get a political union between "The Six".

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, Apr. 30.—Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance and the President of the Helmand Valley Authority and Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Azim, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Commandant-General of the Labour Corps, who accompanied His Majesty the King at one stage of his tour of the western parts of Afghanistan, returned to Kabul by air yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Ian Mechie, the Vice-President of Chase Manhattan Bank left Kabul yesterday morning for Teheran.

Representatives of the Afghanistan Bank and the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank were present at the airport to bid him farewell. While in Kabul Mr. Mechie had talks with the officials of the two banks on extension of relations between his bank and those of Afghanistan.

Professor Abdul Samad Seraj of the Faculty of Medicine and the Chief Medical Officer of the Women's Hospital, left for Poland yesterday to take part in a seminar on children's diseases which is to be held from May 6 to July 15. Later, he will attend a similar conference in France from July 7 and 15.

His Foreign Ministry announced that the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, will pay a State visit to France from July 1 to July 6.

This unusual honour to a statesman who is not the head of State psychological moment when France is casting off her last colonial links, and when a new Africa is looking for solid links with Europe as a whole, might mean losing the chance for generations.

At a meeting of "The Six" Foreign Ministers in Paris on April 17, the Belgians and the Dutch practically refused to make a move on political Union of the Six European Common Market countries.

General de Gaulle will tell Dr. Adenauer, official sources indicated, that failure to set up a political European union at the psychological when France is casting off her last colonial links, and when a new Africa is looking for solid links with Europe as a whole, might mean losing the chance for generations.

The Political Union of Europe, General de Gaulle, will emphasize to Dr. Adenauer, depends essentially on Franco-German co-operation, and this co-operation must be given concrete and institutional expression in the near future.

This will be Dr. Adenauer's sixth visit to France since 1952, but his first official State visit.

In Bonn, official circles interpreted the invitation as a personal gesture to Dr. Adenauer which also underlines the healthy state of Franco-German relations.

The invitation was issued six weeks ago, but the choice of the date was left to Dr. Adenauer, informed sources said.

More Pakhtunistanis Jailed

KABUL, Apr. 30.—More Pakhtunistani nationalists have been imprisoned by the Government of Pakistan.

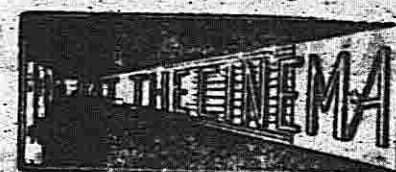
A report from Chaman, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that Mr. Khair Mohammad Khan, Mr. Mohammad Akbar Khan, Mr. Maula Dad Khan, Haji Maullah Faiz Mohammad Khan and Mr. Said Ghazi Khan, all residents of Chaman, have been detained on charges of taking part in the freedom movement.

Hirohito's Birth Anniversary

KABUL RECEPTION

KABUL, Apr. 30.—To celebrate the birth anniversary of Emperor Hirohito of Japan, a reception was held by the Japanese Ambassador in the Court of Kabul, Mr. Sadao Hirose, at the Japanese Embassy last evening.

The function was attended by the Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sardar Mohammad Naim, other Cabinet Ministers, high ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8, and 10, p.m. American film; **SABRE JET** Starring Robert Stack, Coleen Gray and Richard Arlen

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: **RAZIA SULTANA** Starring Jairaj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha:

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **DER-SU UZALA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **GIPIY GIRL** Starring, Amar Nath, Nani and Anarow.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **LOVE ME TENDER** Starring Elvis Presly and Richard Egan.

Volkswagen Works May Rescind Price Rates

BONN, Apr. 29, (DPA).—Europe's largest automobile factory, the West German Volkswagen Works will probably rescind its price rises which had become effective on April 1st.

A decision to this effect was unanimously recommended to the management by the Works Board of Directors yesterday.

The rescission will affect the beetle shaped 1200 model.

This means that the standard model will again cost 3,810 marks instead of 4,200 while the export model will be down to 4,740 marks instead of 4,980 and the Cabriolet to 5,990 marks instead of 6,230 marks.

The price increases, announced for the home market only immediately after Bonn Economics Minister, Mr. Ludwig Erhard's appeal for moderation, had caused considerable ill-feeling among the population.

Following the example of President Kennedy's "tough talk" to the steel producers, Erhard at a meeting with West Germany's car producers, appealed to that branch of the industry to reduce prices to the level prevailing before April 1st.

Before meeting the heads of the car firms that had followed the Volkswagen price rise, Mr. Erhard had a separate interview with Professor Einz Nordhoff, Volkswagen Works General manager.

It is expected that the Volkswagen Works rescission will be followed by the other car factories. He said that Arab athletes were the true sons of Asia and if they were not to take part in these games it would only damage the prestige of these games.

Afghanistan Wants Arab Participation In Asian Games

KABUL, Apr. 30.—Mr. Mohammad Faruk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation who is taking part in the Asian Olympic Games Executive Committee's meeting, has said in his speech that Arab countries too should take part in the Asian Olympic Games to be held in Jakarta in August.

He said that Arab athletes were the true sons of Asia and if they were not to take part in these games it would only damage the prestige of these games.

FLY

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINE CORP. (EX-IRANIAN AIRWAYS)

JET-POWERED-VISCOUNTS

To the enchanting route of Eastern Lands with reputed hospitality and services.

CONTACT BOOKING OFFICE SHAR-I-NOW, KABUL. PHONE NO. 21405 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Government Printing House.



A group of French tourists who visited Kabul recently.

MAY

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C.
Minimum +9°C.
Sun sets today at 6-39 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-10 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS

Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

VOL 1 52

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

U.S.A. TO SET OFF
POWERFUL
H-BOMB IN JUNE

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The U.S.A. has announced that it will set off three high altitude nuclear explosions over the Johnston Island area in the Pacific in June or July.

U.S. X-15 Rocket

Plane

Sets New Record

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, May 1, (Reuter).—An X-15 rocket plane yesterday zoomed to a record height of more than 48 miles, seven miles higher than the old mark.

The needle-nosed plane headed up at 38 degrees at 3,650 miles an hour after being dropped from under the wing of a B-52 bomber. At the peak of his climb, on the fringes of space, Pilot Joe Walker performed test manoeuvres and then brought the plane back to earth in a shallow dive.

Walker told reporters after landing: "The success of yesterday's flight means there is no question that we can put a winged vehicle in orbit and land it as I did today."

Some instruments showed that he had reached a height of 255,000 feet.

Mr. Walker described his brief weightlessness as "a very pleasant sensation."

"You're rid of that fellow with his foot on your chest," he said, explaining that he meant gravity, which had increased to four times normal for him during the climb, and five times normal during his descent.

"I could take orbit with no strain at all," the NASA pilot said.

Walker was weightless for two minutes during his flight, and air friction charred the black paint on the plane. But the refrigerated suit and cockpit kept the pilot comfortable.

U.N. Welcomes

Titov

NEW YORK, May 1, (DPA).—The United Nations organization yesterday welcomed the Soviet astronaut Gherman Titov, with the same warmth that it had extended a few weeks ago to the U.S. astronaut, John Glenn.

Titov, accompanied by his young wife, first called on the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, in the 38th story of the U.N. building. He also had a 45 minutes meeting with members of the U.N. Space Committee and of the Security Council.

Deafening applause greeted Titov when, accompanied by the Under-Secretary, Mr. M. Kiseley and members of the Soviet delegation led by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Morosov, he entered the packed hall of the Economic and Social Council.

The biggest explosion will be a hydrogen bomb in the megaton range equivalent to one million tons of T.N.T.

The bomb will be detonated at the height of about 500 miles.

The American Atomic Energy Commission making the announcement about the high altitude test said public notice would be given about four days in advance of each detonation.

It stated that the object of this high altitude test is to determine whether or not the U.S.A. can perfect an anti-missile defence programme.

It is expected that the explosion will black out radio communications over a wide area for several hours. The biggest blast is expected to produce a vast arch of light which may be visible more than 3,000 miles away.

The blast may also destroy the inner layer of the belt of radiation that surrounds the earth.

Soviet Defence

Preparations

Stressed

MALINOVSKY'S MAY

DAY ORDER

MOSCOW, May 1, (Reuter).—Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister, who will review Moscow's military parade later today, issued a May Day order stressing Soviet defence preparations.

According to Tass he said that the Soviet Government was taking into account the growing military danger from outside.

While trying to achieve complete disarmament, the Soviet Government was "equipping the Army and Navy with up-to-date material and weapons...to offer a devastating rebuff to the aggressor," the Minister said.

'HUMAN
ASIAN

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—A "human avalanche" is flooding into the cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America from under-developed rural areas causing one of the world's biggest social problems, a U.N. delegate said in New York yesterday.

Senhor Vianna Moog, of Brazil, retiring Chairman of the U.N. Social Commission, called for urgent land reforms to cushion the problems of "urbanization."

In his opening statement to the Social Commission's 14th session,



Mr. Sixten Hepling (left), Resident Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Kabul, and Mr. Dudley Marsack, the outgoing acting chief of U.N.T.A.B., (right) at a reception given in their honour by the Ministry of Planning in Kabul on Monday (Report on back page).

'Grave
In S. RhodesiaU.N. Committee Suggests
Fresh Debate

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—The UN Assembly Sub-Committee which had talks in London earlier this month on the Southern Rhodesia question yesterday recommended that the situation in the colony should be debated anew at the resumed session of the Assembly in June.

The six-member group, whose report to its parent Special Committee on Colonialism was made public yesterday, added the provision that the renewed discussion should be held "in the absence of favourable developments" in the colony. It said the situation there appeared "to be of great urgency and gravity."

It expressed the hope that Britain would "earnestly reconsider the situation in Southern Rhodesia with a view to devising a constitution acceptable to the overwhelming majority of its population."

If there was "no genuine attempt to revise the policies and procedures adopted hitherto, the Sub-Committee feels that a mood of desperation may set in which might lead to serious conflict and violence, whose repercussions might not be limited to Southern

(Contd. on page 4)

'HUMAN AVALANCHE' FLOODING
AND AFRICAN CITIES

Senhor Moog said there was a population "explosion" without parallel in the world's history. If it continued at the present rate—"and from all indications it will"—the world's population would shoot from the 1955 figure of 2,700 million to 6,000 million in the year 2000.

The delegate said the consequences of the drift from the land had caused every possible maladjustment, including severe housing shortages, unemployment, break-up of family ties and in-

creases in crime.

Dr. Victor Hoo, U.N. Acting Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, said land reform was one of the programmes included in the framework of the U.N. development decade. Measures must also be taken towards the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease.

Mr. Moog was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. J.W. Willard, of Canada. Mr. Bashir el Bakri, of Sudan, was elected first Vice-Chairman.

Lenin Peace
Prize For Picasso
And Nkrumah

MOSCOW, May 1, (Reuter).—Pablo Picasso was yesterday awarded a Lenin peace prize for the second time, and a similar award went to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Academician Dmitry Skobeltsyn, Chairman of the Awards Committee, described Picasso who was 80 last October—as "the famous French artist and outstanding humanist" and said his art was a weapon against fascism.

Skobeltsyn called Dr. Nkrumah as "a courageous and staunch fighter for peace" who "consistently upholds the principles of peaceful co-existence."

HIS MAJESTY
BEGINS THIRD
LAP OF TOUR

HERAT, May 1.—After a day's rest in Owbi, His Majesty the King started the third lap of his tour to inspect Ghorat district.

On his way His Majesty paid homage to the shrine of Sultan Mawdood Chishti and inspected the historic relics in the area. His Majesty spent the night at Sher Khaj.

On Sunday His Majesty stayed in Owbi and attended a reception given in his honour by Haji Mohammed Hashim Hussain Zadah, a merchant of Herat.

Tonga Strike In
Peshawar

UNION LEADER

ARRESTED

KABUL, May 1.—The Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Murselain, the President of the Peshawar Tonga-drivers' Union.

Mr. Murselain had headed a general strike called by the tonga-drivers of the city in protest against the policies of the Pakistani Government.

A number of tonga-drivers have been beaten by the Pakistani police, the report adds.

GIRL DIES OF

BURNS

KABUL, May 1.—Noria, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad died here on Sunday of burns.

It was stated that while she was pouring kerosene into a burning stove her cloth caught fire accidentally. She was removed to hospital where she succumbed to her burn injuries.

Central Health

Laboratory

FOUNDATION LAID

KABUL, May 1.—The foundation-stone of a central health laboratory was laid yesterday morning near Avicenna Hospital by Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Public Health.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, in his speech, said that the laboratory would be completed soon.

The laboratory will have various branches, such as bio-chemistry, serology, haematology, bacteriology and parasitology.

NO CHINESE FORCES
IN S. VIET NAM

WASHINGTON, May 1, (Reuter).—A U.S. Defence Department spokesman said yesterday there were no indication that forces of the People's Republic of China had entered South Viet Nam. He added in reply to questions that there was no clear evidence that Chinese forces were in North Viet Nam in any substantial numbers, although small groups of Chinese technicians and trade missions had been travelling in and out of that area for some time.

KABUL TIMES

Published by

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief

Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor

S. Khatibi

Address:

Joy Sheer, 3,

Kabul, Afghanistan

Telegraphic Address:

TIMES, KABUL

Telephone 21494

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250

Half Yearly Afs. 150

Quarterly Afs. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 15

Half yearly \$ 8

Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 1, 1962

SALAZAR'S NEW

THEORY

It looks as though Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister is still living in a dark age though he blames the people of what was once called by the colonial Powers 'the dark continent' of being backward. He has once again opposed the freedom movement in Africa where Portugal still holds large areas under its domination.

In an interview published in an American magazine, the Portuguese Prime Minister has said that the African countries have proved themselves "incapable of solving real problems." By making this statement, Dr. Salazar has given yet another proof of the outdated colonial policy of his Government to which it is still clinging.

It was felt that Goa's liberation by India will shake him up. But, unfortunately, the policy of suppression of the freedom forces that the Portuguese Government has been following in the rest of its colonies, and specially Angola, where a large-scale nationalist campaign is in full swing, shows that it is not going to wake up to the reality of the situation until all its colonies liberate themselves.

To say that the newly independent countries in Africa are "incapable" of solving "real problems" (of course, one must know what Dr. Salazar means by saying "real problems") would only mean that these States are not striving for the improvement of their lot which in fact only resulted from the long colonial rule.

Dr. Salazar's statement itself, if analysed from this point of view, cannot conform to reality. It is a pity that the Portuguese Prime Minister should be unable to see the reality of the situation by refusing to move with the times.

Rahabilitation Of Helmand Valley THE PRESS AND

PART II

By M. FARHANG

The development of the Helmand and the Arghandab Valleys has been under way for about 16 years. The volume of construction work already completed under this project is tremendous for a country like Afghanistan. The flow of the water in both rivers has been regulated and brought under control with the construction of two large storage dams, one on the Helmand, at Kajaki and another on the Arghandab, at Dahla. Extensive irrigation canals have been built to bring a regular supply of water to the large sector of lands. The most important of these canals are the Boghra and Darweshan on the Helmand and Zahir Shahi and Tarnak on the Arghandab.

Potential Created.

As a result of these works the flow of water in both rivers has been regulated and the danger of flood and drought which previously caused much damage to the crops has been almost completely eliminated. Besides that the new canals have brought water to large tracts of land which as a result of the destruction of old irrigation facilities have been lying fallow for many centuries. On the other hand the new dams and canals have created a large potential of electricity which, when developed properly, could play an effective role in the general

development of the area. As regards transport the whole area is now linked together with the city of Kandahar through an extensive network of roads which greatly facilitate the marketing of its products.

New Problem

In spite of these accomplishments, it cannot be said, as yet, that the work of the rehabilitation of the area has been completed or is nearing completion. In the sphere of agriculture a great gap was encountered between the creation of irrigation facilities on the one hand and the profitable exploitation of these facilities on the other. Some of the lands brought under cultivation being saline requires extensive drainage works which, because of its volume, cannot be undertaken by the cultivators themselves. Other areas have become water logged and saline because irrigation and drainage were not developed simultaneously. As a result, only a small part of the land is actually cultivated and valuable irrigation facilities are wasted.

In the sphere of power generation out of a potential of more than 100,000 kilowatt capacity created by the construction of the dams and canals only 3,000 kilowatt of electricity is being generated by the power-house in Girishk. It has been calculated that large quantity of electricity could be

produced both from Kajaki and Dahla dams at a comparatively low cost, because the storage dams, which account for the larger part of investment in such projects, have already been built. On the other hand the development of industries and some other branches of economy in such centres as Kandahar depends entirely on the availability of power. Hence, this is urgency for the construction of the Dahla Power House which is projected in the second Plan. The same applies also to the Kajaki. Although the existing requirements are not as clearly visible in this case as in the case of Dahla, it can be safely stated that by the time this project is completed (which may take the period of one five year Plan) the needs for power created under the impact of the general development of the area will more than justify its construction.

It can be stated in conclusion, that the work already carried out in the Valleys of Helmand and Arghandab has opened the way for the rehabilitation of these ancient lands to their former prosperity. But the task is still incomplete, and its completion depends on further effort and more investment without which the project may never take its place in the general pattern of the development of the country.

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled 'Report by the U.N. Committee on the Study of Conditions in Colonial Territories is Noticeable'.

The fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the U.N. General Assembly took a firm step to root out colonialism and appointed a committee to study that question, says the editor.

The Committee, after studying the related reports, undertook a series of visits to the areas under colonialism. As it can be seen, continues the editor, large areas in Asia and Africa are still under colonial rule. This necessitates further co-operation on the part of the Colonial Powers involved to implement all the U.N. decisions.

Contrary to expectations of the peace-loving nations of the world, Portugal instead of paying attention to the decisions of the world body is sending more and more troops to Angola. Holland is strengthening its military position in West Irian. Racial discrimination is being practised in South Africa. In Rhodesia and Nyasaland the interest of Africans, who are the real owners of those territories, are being undermined as against colonial interests.

All these, concludes the editor, are being done much to the dissatisfaction of the peace-loving people of the world.

Radio

The latest developments in Bengal and the forced resignation of Mr. Ibrahim, the Minister of Law, a Bengali, as also President Ayub request to General Azam Khan to resign from his post as East Pakistan Governor clearly indicate the shaky position of the Pakistani dictator.

The appointment of General Azam Khan as the Governor of East Bengal was not an ordinary thing, because the Pakistani Government used it for propaganda purposes. The presence of General Azam Khan in Dacca was patronized by the Pakistani Government as if a Pakhtun was administering Bengal.

The Pakistani Government was using the position of General Azam Khan to strengthen its illegal influence in Pakhtunistan in the sense that the people of Pakhtunistan should be proud of being able to reach high positions in Pakistan.

It was for this reason that General Ayub replaced the former East Pakistan Governor by another Pakhtun, Mr. Ghulam Farouk. As a matter of fact all these developments exclusively show President Ayub's failure in his intrigues. One of the Bengalis, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, who was a Cabinet member, was forced to resign. His duties were assigned to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzur Kadir, who is Punjabi.

The Pakistani Government announced that his resignation was due to ill-health while Mr. Ibrahim himself stated that he will carry on his activities as a lawyer. "Well, gentlemen, your dead man seems to be alive; I find now that he has grown horns too."

of Ispa had further strengthened.

The foregoing analysis should throw ample light to conclude that Zoroaster had not migrated to Bakhtaria from other parts of world, but he was originally an inhabitant of that area, coming from a noble and respected family having big herds of camels and horses.

Zoroaster's relationship with the premier, Kashtasp, and his brother proves his nobility among the people of Balkh.

Throughout the Steon and Gata sections in Avesta Zoroaster is described as Spitaman meaning white race.

RAJAB

KHAN

One fine day as the sun was rising Rajab Khan stepped out of his house and saw the body of a man, frightened at discovering the body near his house he quietly dumped it into the well in his courtyard.

Soon his son came to draw water and found the body in the well. Fearing some trouble from the police he coolly removed it and replaced it with the carcass of a goat.

A few days later the police did come in search of the body and questioned Rajab Khan. The poor old man immediately rushed to the well to find the body. As he jumped into it he caught hold of the horns and shouted to him himself stated that he will carry on his activities as a lawyer. "Well, gentlemen, your dead man seems to be alive; I find now that he has grown horns too."

Zoroaster And His Relationship With Ispa Dynasty

Zardasht, Zardahshat, Zartasht and Zoroaster are the names by which a great philosopher and social and religious reformer of Balkh is known.

His unique qualities made him so famous in the world that his influence spread quickly in Rome, Greece, Persia and India through stories and legends.

If one studies closely the social, artistic and dialectical development pattern of the Aryans of the Vedic and Avesta eras it becomes evident that Zoroaster falls in the line of philosophers and poets who were known by the title "Rishis" during the Vedic era.

He can be called the last Rishi because the Avesta era began with his social and religious terminologies and scripture. The area north and south of Hindu Kush like Kapisa, Balkh and Gandahara once enjoyed the presence of these great Rishis in the Vedic era. The Rishis besides being poets and master composers were great reformers and wise social leaders to their people. Zoroaster, the last learned Rishi emerged during the reign of Gushtasp, a ruler of the Ispa Dynasty of Balkh around 1000 B.C.

The family relationship of Zoroaster with the Bakhtarian Ispa Dynasty forms one of the greatest and most interesting topics of the country's ancient history which casts off any possible doubt in ascertaining the lineage of this great religious leader and social reformer.

The name Zartasht or Zaratasht is composed of two words. Zar, or Zard, still used in the Dari Persian language, means golden. The second component clearly denotes ushtur or shutur (camel). Therefore the interpretation 'Master of Yellow Camel' could be derived.

Similarly Zoroaster's father-in-law was called by the name of Frashtra which is also made up

of two words. The first could be interpreted to mean 'foremost' and the second ushtur (camel). This name, therefore, can be interpreted to mean "master of an ambling camel".

From the above two names, the word ushtur meaning camel is clearly seen. However, most of the names of Zoroaster's relations contain the words asp and aspa—the first in Dari Persian means a horse and the latter means a mare in Pashtu.

Also the father of Zoroaster was called by the name 'Proshaspa'. The word pro means pir (old). Hence this name may be taken to mean 'the master of an old horse'.

Zoroaster's grand-father was known by the name of 'Hecheet-aspa'. This means the master of big horses. Therefore Zoroaster whose father was Poroshaspa and his mother 'Daghdoo' ends up with Aspa's dynasty in lineage. Aspas were the noble people of Bakhtaria (today's Balkh) who were famous for their large herds and who eventually came to power as rulers.

The Avesta is full of names relating to Aspa dynasty. The rulers belonging to this dynasty are Arotaspa (master of swift horses), Weestaspa and Kashtasp. Zoroaster emerged as a great religious and social reformer during the reign of the second King of the Aspa family named Westaspa or Kashtasp. Since his exact date of birth is not determined, the nearest date according to Afghanistan's chronology of history is accepted as 1000 B.C.

Once he had established his reputation in the court of Kashtasp, Zoroaster began to find himself with the premier Janaspa and his brother, Farashtra by marrying the daughter of the latter and in exchange he gave his daughter to Janaspa in marriage. Thus his ties with clans

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

TUESDAY

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30; Music 3:30-3:35; article on Pakhtunistan "3-16-3-20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:—
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut-Kabul:—
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi-Kabul:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:—
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul-Mazar:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.
T. M. A.

ARRIVALS:
From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-20401
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



Hashami: Phone No. 20589
Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575
Shafa: Phone No. 20536
Latif: Phone No. 23972
Storay: Phone No. 20496



Workers busy at the Shakir ceramics factory in Kabul.

Communications Targets Fulfilled During First 5-Year Plan

The Ministry of Communications successfully fulfilled the various targets set forth in the Government's First Five Year Development Plan.

The following is a resume of the Ministry's accomplishments.

Telegraph
During the second, third and fourth years of the Plan, Kabul was connected by wireless telegraph with Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Maimana, Kunduz, Pul-i-Khumri, Kizil Kala and Jalalabad within Afghanistan as well as outside countries namely all European countries and the U.S.A. and neighbouring countries. All these equipments are now in full operation.

Automatic Telephone Exchange
New wireless receiving sets were put in operation to cope with the ever increasing flow of communications to Afghanistan's capital from all over the globe.

A new teleprinter service has also been established and students have been given the necessary training to operate and maintain the equipment.

Moreover, a complete telephoto installation has been erected in Kabul and technicians trained for its proper maintenance. The years of the Plan saw this supplemented by another 5,000 lines. The equipment has a ceiling capacity of 20,000 lines, which will be utilized in the next five-year plans. The building and equipment has cost the Ministry about 22 million Afghanis.

Postal Facilities
During the Plan, 90 post offices were opened in various districts and the post office box facilities to the people of Pakhtunistan were increased. The not the appointment of one of Ministry issued 150 varieties of stamps and stepped nor but the attainment of the

Postal Facilities
During the Plan, 90 post offices were opened in various districts and the post office box facilities to the people of Pakhtunistan were increased. The not the appointment of one of Ministry issued 150 varieties of stamps and stepped nor but the attainment of the

published between Kabul and Kandahar with six repeater stations at Ghamzi, Maqur, Qalat, Kandahar, Spin-boldak and Kabul at a cost of 13,054,250 Afghanis.

(2) **Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif** line: This 400 Kms. line for carrier telephony has been completed and very recently with repeater stations at Kabul, Bolola, Pul-e-Khumri and Mazar-e-Sharif at a cost of about 10,680,750 Afghanis.

(3) **Pul-i-Khumri-Kunduz**: A 50 Kms. long line now connects Pul-e-Khumri, Baghlan and Kunduz. Work on this carrier telephony project of 184 kilometres is in progress.

The Ministry of Communications lacked adequate trained personnel to shoulder the new requirements of the Plan. It, however, managed to train a total of 262 persons within the country as well as abroad.

Kabul: Expansion of the existing telephone network in Kabul is at hand. Before the implementation of the First Plan, Kabul had an automatic telephone exchange station with a 700-line capacity. The first and second years of the Plan saw this supplemented by another 5,000 lines. The equipment has a ceiling capacity of 20,000 lines, which will be utilized in the next five-year plans. The building and equipment has cost the Ministry about 22 million Afghanis.

During the course of the Plan, a total of 55 switch boards with an aggregate capacity of 7,491 lines were purchased by the Ministry of Communications and put in use.

Postal Facilities
During the Plan, 90 post offices were opened in various districts and the post office box facilities to the people of Pakhtunistan were increased. The not the appointment of one of Ministry issued 150 varieties of stamps and stepped nor but the attainment of the

CHRONIC DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMIN

HAMBURG, Apr. 30, (DPA).—Alarming reports from Asia, Africa, the West Indies and South America have shown that the majority of the world's population is suffering from a chronic deficiency of Albumin, or, to give it its more commonly known name, protein.

A conspicuous aspect of this situation is that although this lack of biologically important albumin in the nutrition of developing countries is regularly mentioned in World Health Organization (WHO) reports, it has hardly occurred to anybody to do anything about exploiting existing possibilities.

A growing body of opinion in West Germany takes the view that before industrializing developing countries efforts should be made to abolish hunger and raise the standard of health in Africa and Asia.

They say that the thousands of millions of West German marks set aside for development could be used mainly for doctors, hospitals and food production rather than for weapons, palaces or ambitious industrial projects.

Nutrition experts have proved clearly in the field of albumin research that human growth, well-being and maintenance of good health are impossible without regular supplies of albumin.

Size, weight and expectation of human life are directly connected with a person's albumin consumption. In Australia an average daily albumin consumption of 113 grammes results in an average height 172 centimetres and body weight of 77.2 kilograms. Expectation of life was put at 65 years.

In India on the other hand the average daily albumin consumption is only 61 grammes. The average height is 161 centimetres, weight 50 kilograms and life expectancy only 37 years.

All albumins are composed of about 25 amino acids of which eight to ten must enter the human organism if it is to produce its own albumin.

The biological value of an albumin food depends decisively upon how many vital amino acids it contains.

Grain albumin for instance contains only 35 % amino acids, whereas albumin from muscles and animal organs contains 50 per cent. Biologically, animal albumins are therefore obviously much more beneficial than vegetable albumins.

An adequate meat diet would ensure the necessary supplies of albumin, but precisely this is impossible in developing countries.

This is where the chemists have stepped in and made some important discoveries, one of which is that it is possible to increase by 100 % the biological value of the cheaper vegetable albumin and thus bring it up to the level of expensive animal albumin.

All types of grain lack in particular lysin, a vital amino acid. Countless experiments proved that the daily addition of 0.4 grammes of lysin to bread brought the level of bread albumin up to that of dried meat.

The per capita consumption of bread per annum in the U.S.A. is about 54 kilograms, which corresponds to an albumin quantity of 4,680 grammes or 24 kilograms of meat, 132 litres of milk or 660 eggs.

The addition of lysin would increase the albumin value to such an extent that 54 kilograms of (Contd. on page 4)

MACMILLAN'S TALKS WITH DIEFENBAKER

OTTAWA, May 1, (UPI).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, yesterday spent four hours in "frank and full" talks on the European Common Market and international affairs.

Mr. Macmillan gave Mr. Diefenbaker details of the progress in Britain's negotiations on joining the six-nation trade bloc in two separate talks and at a private lunch.

The two leaders were scheduled to meet again last night at a dinner and hold formal talks this morning before Mr. Macmillan leaves for a Toronto speaking engagement. A communiqué on the talks will be issued at that time. Mr. Macmillan made no comment as the Canadian Prime Minister escorted him from the Privy Council chamber in the Parliament building to his car.

ADALAT'S TOUR OF MAZAR

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, May 1.—Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Minister for Agriculture, after inspecting the agricultural projects in Mazar Province left for Kataghan on April 29.

Mr. Adalat in his tour of Mazar-e-Sharif conferred with Mr. Paramach, the Governor of the Province, and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture on various matters relating to agricultural development in the province.

ADOLA-TSHOMBE TALKS THIS WEEK

BRUSSELS, May 1, (DPA).—The Adola-Tshombe talks on ending the secession of Katanga are to continue in Leopoldville on May 4 the semi-official Belgian news agency Inbel reported yesterday.

The agency said the Congolese Premier, Mr. Cyrille Adoula's had confirmed this date in a letter to the Katanga leader which also expressed the hope that Tshombe would state his position on the Central Government's proposals on ending Katanga's secession.

The Tshombe-Adoula talks were recently suspended after having been in progress at Leopoldville for over a month.

In the meantime, Mr. Mennen Williams, acting U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs, has arrived in the Congolese capital and assured the Central Government of American support for its efforts to settle the Katanga question.

BRENTANO'S TALKS WITH KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, May 1, (UPI).—President Kennedy conferred yesterday with Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, a top West German Parliamentary leader, on key cold war problems including Berlin.

Dr. Von Brentano said the discussion of common policies "was useful and fruitful."

He told newsman: "The present political situation requires utmost solidarity and co-operation among the Western countries."

Dr. Von Brentano acknowledged that he had certain ideas to convey to the U.S. President but denied a published report that he was pressing for an alternative to U.S. proposals for setting the Berlin issue.

The United States has suggested a new formula which would give the East Germans some say over the control of access routes to West Berlin but still withhold allied diplomatic recognition.

Sources have indicated that the West German Government is unhappy about the U.S. idea to establish an international authority to supervise Western access to Berlin.

Inquiry Into Conditions NEED TO FIND SYSTEM OF WAR U.N. FACT-FINDING BODY TO PREVENTION VISIT AFRICA

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—A seven-nation United Nations Committee decided yesterday to leave New York next Sunday on a month-long fact-finding visit to Africa, to inquire from refugees into conditions in Portuguese-administered territories.

The Committee, whose members are from Bulgaria, Ceylon, Cyprus, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea and Nigeria, will visit Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, Accra, Ghana, Conakry, Guinea, and Dakar, Senegal.

Approaches to Portugal by the Committee for Co-operation in visiting her African territories have not been successful. Portugal suggested in its reply that the Committee should also visit Goa, the former Portuguese enclave recently liberated by India, if it wished to make such a trip.

DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMIN

(Contd. from Page 3)

bread would have the same nutritional value as 36 kilograms of meat 198 litres of milk or 990 eggs.

The practical significance of this development cannot be overestimated. The addition of lysin to grain can broaden the nutritional basis of the world's population at one blow.

By adding lysin to fodder, the production of animal albumin could be greatly increased without having to extend agricultural areas.

A West German chemical works is already turning out lysin in large quantities.

Nutrition scientists in the entire Western world too expect that scientific progress in their field will at last be put into practice for the purpose of development.

Gaitskell Asks Socialists To Work For World Government

LONDON, May 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Labour Party leader, issued a May Day message today urging socialists to fight for world government and world peace and to fight against colonialism and racial discrimination.

"Only through agreements which, because they threaten no one, are acceptable to all, only through the gradual breaking down of the barriers of suspicion, can we achieve world peace," he said.

"We democratic socialists, believing in freedom and equality, must and will oppose colonialism and the Government of a people against their will by alien rulers—wherever it may survive."

"We must and will oppose racial discrimination wherever it is encountered. We must and will support to the full massive plans of aid from richer to poorer nations."

"We must and will stand wholeheartedly for the United Nations, seeking to strengthen it wherever possible so that out of it may emerge the embryo of a world government."

KABUL, May 1.—The speech delivered by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud, on the Second Five Year Plan to the National Assembly last month has been printed in book form in three languages—Pashto, Persian and English. The book, printed by the Bakhtar News Agency, contains 90 pages.

KABUL RECEPTION TO U.N. OFFICIALS

KABUL, May 1.—A reception was held last evening in honour of the new Resident Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, Mr. Sixten Heppling, and the outgoing Acting Chief of the organization, Mr. Dudley Marsack, at Kabul Hotel.

The function was attended by officials of various Ministries and members of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Kabul.

Mr. Marsack served in Afghanistan for two and a half years. He was due to leave Kabul today.

U.N. Committee's Report On S. Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 1)

Rhodesia alone," the 15-page report said.

The Assembly is due to resume its 16th session on or about June 4. According to present plans, the session will be restricted to debate on the future of the Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which is scheduled to attain independence on July 1.

A two-thirds majority is needed to add other questions to the agenda.

The Sub-Committee recommended that as an alternative to raising the question at the resumed session a special session of the Assembly be held.

The report said the group, composed of delegates of India, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Venezuela, considered that whatever might be the pattern of relationship between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the British Government it could "not affect the international character and status of the territory of Southern Rhodesia in the eyes of the United Nations which must be determined in accordance with the U.N. Charter and the various resolutions of the General Assembly."

Twilight Status

It was difficult for the U.N. to accept a "twilight status" for the territory, the Sub-Committee said—a status which fell short of the full measure of self-government but in which the administering authority considered itself "deprived of power to perform its responsibilities under the Charter and the Assembly's declaration to end colonialism."

Assuming that the British Government could not take the initiative for any constitutional proposal or amendment, there appeared to be no obligation whatever, to "act at the behest of the Southern Rhodesian Government in a manner inconsistent with the principles of justice and equality for the indigenous population," the report said.

"The sub-committee" it went on, "considers it necessary, in the larger interests of Southern Rhodesia and in the interests of peace and freedom in Africa and on a

U. Thant's Call For Co-operation

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, said last night that the world's greatest problem was "to find a system of war prevention that works."

This problem could only be solved, he said, "by the willing co-operation of all countries."

"But many countries will not be brought to operate a limited form of Government unless there is everywhere a growing recognition of the unity of human society," he said. "We should therefore be united in our unprecedented need to find a system for living together in peace."

U Thant, whose address was prepared for delivery at a ceremony dedicating a room of the headquarters of the Association of the Bar to the memory of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, referred to the late Secretary-General as "a man relentlessly dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and security."

Yesterday he again discussed foreign policy matters when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, and the Minister without Portfolio Dr. Heinrich Krone, a Berliner, called on him at his Cadenabbia villa.

Mr. Schroeder is due to go straight on to Athens for the spring ministerial conference of the North-Atlantic Alliance opening there on May 3 and lasting until May 6. During the conference he will have an opportunity to discuss Berlin plans further with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and his other Western colleagues.

PRINCESS BILQUIS VISITS SCHOOL

KABUL, May 1.—Princess Bilquis yesterday visited various classes in the Bilquis Vocational High School. On arrival, the Princess was received by the President of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education and the staff of the school. Three students read speeches in which they welcomed Princess Bilquis. She later expressed satisfaction at the academic standard of the students.

PARIS, May 1, (Reuter).—A young Frenchman from Algeria carrying a poster with the inscription "Algerie Francaise" yesterday stabbed himself several times in front of the Elysee Palace, official residence of President de Gaulle, and dropped to the ground in a pool of blood.

He was transferred to hospital where his condition was said to be serious.

KABUL TIMES ADVT. TARIFF RATES

To encourage companies and traders to publicize their services and goods more frequently we have revised our advertisement tariff rates.

The following new low rates will come into effect from today.

Inside page: 10 Afghani per sq. inch.

Back page: 15 Afghani per sq. inch.

Classified advertisements: 5 Afghani per line.

No advertisement will be accepted for pages 1 and 2.

Government Printing House.

ANKARA SEMINAR ON IRRIGATION ENDS

KABUL, May 1.—A regional seminar on irrigation in which Afghanistan also took part has ended in Ankara.

Mr. Mohammad Akbar Raza, chief of the Department of Water and Land Resources in the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, has submitted a report to the seminar on the irrigational projects and regulations in Afghanistan.

The seminar was held under the auspices of the United States Agency for International Development.

PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30 8-00 and 10, p.m. Russian film: A CLEAR SKY: Nina Drobushcheva, Evgeni Urbanski.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: RAZIA SULTANA Starring Jairaj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: DERSU UZALA.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film, MR. INDIA: Starring Geeta Bali and Gohar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: LOVE ME TENDER, Starring: Elvis Presley and Richard Egan.

ADENAUER RETURNING FROM HOLIDAY THIS WEEK

BONN, May 1.—The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, will return to Bonn on Thursday from Cadenabbia, Upper Italy, where he has been vacationing for 40 days, it was announced here yesterday.

The 86-year-old statesman started his leave on March 19, interrupting it for a brief visit to Bonn from April 9-14 to attend Parliament's budget debate receive President Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan, and discuss America's Berlin plans with Parliamentary leaders.

Yesterday he again discussed foreign policy matters when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, and the Minister without Portfolio Dr. Heinrich Krone, a Berliner, called on him at his Cadenabbia villa.

Mr. Schroeder is due to go straight on to Athens for the spring ministerial conference of the North-Atlantic Alliance opening there on May 3 and lasting until May 6. During the conference he will have an opportunity to discuss Berlin plans further with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and his other Western colleagues.

PRINCESS BILQUIS VISITS SCHOOL

KABUL, May 1.—Princess Bilquis yesterday visited various classes in the Bilquis Vocational High School. On arrival, the Princess was received by the President of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education and the staff of the school. Three students read speeches in which they welcomed Princess Bilquis. She later expressed satisfaction at the academic standard of the students.

PARIS, May 1, (Reuter).—A young Frenchman from Algeria carrying a poster with the inscription "Algerie Francaise" yesterday stabbed himself several times in front of the Elysee Palace, official residence of President de Gaulle, and dropped to the ground in a pool of blood.

He was transferred to hospital where his condition was said to be serious.

KABUL TIMES ADVT. TARIFF RATES

To encourage companies and traders to publicize their services and goods more frequently we have revised our advertisement tariff rates.

The following new low rates will come into effect from today.

Inside page: 10 Afghani per sq. inch.

Back page: 15 Afghani per sq. inch.

Classified advertisements: 5 Afghani per line.

No advertisement will be accepted for pages 1 and 2.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C.
Minimum +9°C.
Sun sets today at 6-40 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-09 a.m.

VOL-I NO: 53

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 1962

PRICE Af. 1

BRITAIN AND USSR CLASH IN UN OVER N. RHODESIA

NEW YORK, May 2.—At the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism yesterday Britain and the Soviet Union clashed over the question of the future of Northern Rhodesia.

His Majesty

Cancels

Ghorat Tour

HERAT, May 2.—A report from the Royal Residence in Herat states that His Majesty cancelled his trip to Ghorat District owing to breaches on the roads as a result of heavy rain.

His Majesty left Sher Khaj yesterday morning and returned to Herat arriving in the city at 7 p.m. His Majesty spent the night at the Royal Residence in Herat.

U.S.S.R. May Send

Up More Men Into

Space This Year

WASHINGTON, May 2, (UPI).—One of the Soviet Union's leading space scientists said yesterday the Soviet Union will launch more cosmonauts into Orbit this year.

The scientist, Academician A. A. Blagoravov, also said the Soviet Union expects to put up its first weather satellite this year.

Mr. Blagoravov gave a report on Soviet space science at the Third International Space Science Symposium being sponsored here by the World Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

Mr. Blagoravov is one of the Vice-Presidents of COSPAR. The other is Dr. Richard W. Porter of the U.S. Space programme that this country hopes all nations will co-operate to "increase man's knowledge and bring him closer to the stars."

Blagoravov said the high points of Soviet space exploration in 1961 were the Venus probe launched on February 12, the one orbit space flight of Yuri Gagarin on April 29 the 17-orbit flight of Gherman Titov on August 6-7.

Mr. Blagoravov did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming new Soviet manned space flight. There had been speculation that the Soviet perhaps in the near future, will orbit two-man space or send a space ship on a trip around the moon.

He said he only felt it when he turned his head or sat down after raising himself in his seat while working in the cabin of the four-ton spaceship, Vostok II.

Major Titov also confirmed that he ejected himself from the spaceship and actually landed on earth by parachute.

He said: "As far as this flight was concerned, after the ship entered the atmosphere I left the ship and went to the ground by parachute."

He said Vostok II had landed intact. Its "systems and assemblies" were undamaged and "you would only have to replenish the supplies to boost it up again."

Asked whether he felt that a

Professor Robinson has come to Kabul to co-operate with the Journalism Department in the Faculty of Letters.

Asked whether he felt that a

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahr-e-Pahl: Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque, Shahr-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pahl Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.



Princess Bilquis with the new graduates of the Midwifery School, Kabul, on Tuesday.—Bakhtar Photo. (Report on back page)

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SAYED ABBAS

KABUL, May 2.—A Memorial service for the late Sayed Abbas, the Governor of Ghazni High Commissionery, who died last Thursday, were held at Shah-doshamsheh Congregational Mosque.

His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Rector of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Cabinet Ministers, High ranking military and civil officials, dignitaries of Kabul City were among those who attended the service.

Titov Suggests Diplomats To Be Sent Into Space To Solve Disarmament

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—The Soviet cosmonaut, Major Gherman Titov, yesterday suggested a novel technique to hasten disarmament—to send "those diplomats...who do not want disarmament" into space.

There they could see how "small" and "beautiful" the earth is, he told a Press conference here, his first in the Western world.

Major Titov, who orbited the earth 17 times last August, said the nausea he suffered while weightless during his 25-hour flight was a "kind of sensation which resembles the first stage of sea sickness."

He said he only felt it when he turned his head or sat down after raising himself in his seat while working in the cabin of the four-ton spaceship, Vostok II.

Major Titov also confirmed that he ejected himself from the spaceship and actually landed on earth by parachute.

He said: "As far as this flight was concerned, after the ship entered the atmosphere I left the ship and went to the ground by parachute."

He said Vostok II had landed intact. Its "systems and assemblies" were undamaged and "you would only have to replenish the supplies to boost it up again."

Asked whether he felt that a

Professor Robinson has come to Kabul to co-operate with the Journalism Department in the Faculty of Letters.

Asked whether he felt that a

WORLD WILL BE DARKER WITHOUT U.N., SAYS MACMILLAN

TORONTO, May 2, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan last night said the United Nations was the "only body from which a world order might one day develop," and added: "The world without it would be a darker and less hopeful place."

He said the newly-independent nations and the Soviet Union must every year be taken more into account.

Pakistan Confiscates Large Areas In Badah Bera

KABUL, May 2.—A report from the Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that the Government of Pakistan recently confiscated large parts of agricultural lands of the people of Badah Bera and distributed them to Pakistani officials who have been asked to migrate to this area.

At the same time, the Government of Pakistan has fixed price per jeerib (half an acre) of land at 300 Pakistani rupees while the actual price of these lands is more than Rs. 1,000.

Earlier the Government of Pakistan had confiscated large areas and used them for military constructions.

BIG OPIUM HAUL IN U.S.A.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (Reuter).—British authorities and American customs agents were yesterday trying to trace an international smuggling ring said to be behind several million dollars worth of drugs seized aboard the British cruiser Belfast.

Two Chinese members of the crew are under arrest. Estimates of the value of the drugs—nearly 14 lb. of heroin and 26 lb. of opium—ranged from \$2 million to \$6 million.

in In rural Afghan society this system is still in operation.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

rule in India 90 per cent of the Indian people were not allowed to take part in provincial elections. Even today similar conditions exist in Rhodesia and other British colonies.

After the end of the British rule in the Indian sub-continent, the Government of the Republic of India did away with this limitation, which was in effect an insult to the people, and made public the right of voting.

In Pakistan, however, the colonial puppet regimes are still following the same colonial policy. Field Marshal Ayub was not satisfied even with that and dissolved the legislative assembly and the system of general election three years ago. At the same time he started a system of dictatorship and relied on some of the most reactionary elements of the Pakistan society. May be Marshal Ayub wanted to perpetuate this system but the struggles launched by the people of Pakhtunistan on the one hand and those by the people of East Bengal on the other made him resort to a sort of parliamentary system and thus give his power a legal form—a power which in itself is an outright violation of law. Since he could not trust the people he limited the right of voting far beyond that in that British India. For instance the election which just ended only 8,000 out of a total of more than 80 million took part. This means less than one in a thousand.

In spite of this precaution a number of partisans and members of the former Governments which used to be called as traitors and the enemies of Pakistan by Marshal Ayub's regime were elected. The election of these persons reflects the opposition of the Pakistani people against Marshal Ayub Khan's regime and shows that no intrigues can save a dictatorship regime against the wishes of people.

Kabul Golf Club

Results

KABUL, May 2. The following are the results of the first round of 18 holes on the Anderson Trophies Tournament conducted by the Kabul Golf Club on Friday.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON TROPHY: (72 holes, stroke play, scratch.)

After 18 holes the positions of the competitors are as follows: 1. N. Farris 77 strokes; 2. C. Garber 81; 3. C. Brown 81; 4. J. N. Dhamija 84; 5. R. Wegner 84; 6. E. Seraj 86; 7. J. Holley 87; and 8. O. af Strom 89.

ERTHEL H. ANDERSON TROPHY: (72 holes, handicap)

After 18 holes the positions of the competitors are as follows: 1. N. Farris 72 strokes; 2. B. Cooper 74; 3. C. Garber 74; 4. J. Holley 75; and 5. J. N. Dhamija 75.

MAY DAY CLASHES IN PORTUGAL

LISBON, May 2, (Reuter).—One man was killed and at least 52 people injured and taken to hospital, when police and May Day demonstrators clashed in Lisbon and Oporto last night.

Two policemen and three civilians were hit by gun fire in Lisbon.

Last Saturday two men were killed and 15 people arrested in the southern Portuguese mining town of Ajurel when demonstrators clashed with guards, according to Press reports.

The demonstrators were protesting against the arrest of two men charged with organizing May Day strikes and demonstrations banned by the Government.

The Ministry of the Interior said last week that the underground Communist party was organizing strikes and demonstrations for May Day.

Last January 1 Portuguese troops crushed a revolt by a mainly civilians group who seized the barracks, at Beja, 105 miles south-east of here.

Last Friday was the 34th anniversary of Dr. Antonio Salazar's entry into the Portuguese Government. He has been Prime Minister for the past 30 years.

Leaflets-Distributed

Leaflets were distributed in Lisbon urging workers to strike and people to demonstrate in the main square—the Terreiro do Paco.

The city was calm during the day and work went on as usual but crowds gathered last evening in the Terreiro do Paco and in Rossio, another square in the city centre.

Police loudspeaker cars warned the crowds to disperse within 20 minutes. When the deadline was up the police hurled tear-gas grenades at the crowds and used high-pressure hoses throwing water containing a blue dye.

The crowds retaliated by stoning the police and well-informed sources said some shots were exchanged.

As the crowds broke up some groups sang the National Anthem while others ran through the streets hurling stones at shop windows. The sources said many arrests were made.

Armed police and mounted republican national guards were patrolling Lisbon's main streets last night.

In Oporto police used water hoses to disperse crowds trying to gather in Praça da Liberdade 1. N. Farris 72 strokes; 2. B. Cooper 74; 3. C. Garber 74; 4. J. Holley 75; and 5. J. N. Dhamija 75.

FLY

IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINE CORP.

(EX-IRANIAN AIRWAYS)

Resuming Its Thursday Flights Effective May 3 With

JET-POWERED-VISCOUNTS

To the enchanting route of Eastern Lands with reputed hospitality and services.

CONTACT BOOKING OFFICE SHAR-I-NOW, KABUL.
PHONE NO. 21405 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Government Printing House

Midwifery School Graduates

Awarded Diplomas

KABUL, May 2.—Princess Bilquis yesterday distributed diplomas to the graduates of the 11th term of the Midwifery School at a function held at the Meternity Hospital Hall.

Dr. Mohammad Akram, Chief Medical Officer of the Hospital, welcomed the Princess and gave a brief account of the history of the Midwifery School which was opened 13 years ago. He added that the role played by midwives in society was of great importance.

Dr. Mohammad Omar, the President of Public Health Department thanked the Princess for attending the function and mentioned the services of Mrs. Nazifa Nawaz, the Principal of the school, in raising the standard of the school.

There was 13 graduates this year bringing the total to 93. The institute last year in Kabul for graduates from the school are the supply of equipment and given the same privilege as are given to high school graduates.

Mr. Amir Ahmad said on arrival that in the United States he talked to officials of the International Technical Institute on the finalization of the agreement signed between his Department and the year bringing the total to 93.

The institute last year in Kabul for graduates from the school are the supply of equipment and given the same privilege as are given to high school graduates.

U.S. Cartographic Experts To Visit Kabul

KABUL, May 2.—Mr. Amir Ahmad, the chief of the Department of Cartography, after visiting several cartographic institutes in the United States and talks with the officials of the international Technical Institute, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Amir Ahmad said on arrival that in the United States he talked to officials of the International Technical Institute on the finalization of the agreement signed between his Department and the year bringing the total to 93.

The institute last year in Kabul for graduates from the school are the supply of equipment and given the same privilege as are given to high school graduates.

Mr. Amir Ahmad said on arrival that in the United States he talked to officials of the International Technical Institute on the finalization of the agreement signed between his Department and the year bringing the total to 93.

TROOPS MOVING INTO ORAN TO SMASH O.A.S.

ORAN, May 2, (Reuter).—Seven battalions of troops—about 5,000 men—are converging on Oran to back up security forces in their bid to smash Secret Army Organization commandos, it was announced last night.

OAS commando groups operating here since the Algerian ceasefire have gained such a stronghold that Government sources admit that parts of the city are outside the control of the authorities.

Drastic measures have been in force here for three days, with the army occupying the city centre and manning rooftop machine gun nests. Traffic is banned from the main streets and people barred from standing around in groups.

An official spokesman, announcing the reinforcements, said the restoration of law and order would be carried out peacefully if possible—"but this does not exclude the use of force if necessary."

He said the troop movement did not foreshadow a spectacular military operation. They were ordered to Oran because the security forces here were not strong enough, he said.

The spokesman said the seven battalions began moving towards Oran on Monday.

Officials have kept a stringent security black-out over police moves since the traffic ban came into force but well informed sources reported a score of arrests in the past 24 hours.

Those arrested are said to include the Army reserve Captain Jean Biraud, head of the OAS special "Delta" Commando groups for the Oran region.

News of the troop reinforcements coincided with the arrival here of M. Rene Thovas, a new "super-prefect," and M. Jacques Biget, a new police prefect. Both men are expected to start an immediate overhaul of their administrations to end "complicities" enjoyed by the OAS.

133 Arrested.
The police prefecture in Algiers announced last night that 133 people had been arrested in connexion with the OAS activities there during the past 10 days.

The commune said that 13 of those arrested were murderers, eight plastic bombers, 47 members of the OAS network, and one a deserter.

Fifty others had been charged with attempts against the security of the State and 14 with illegal possession of arms.

HARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 8-00 and 10, p.m. American film: **COUNT THREE AND PRAY** Starring Van Heflin, Joanne Woodward and Phil Carey.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: **RAZIA SULTANA** Starring Jai Raj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha. At 7-30 Russian film: **DERSU UZALA.**

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **MR. INDIA** Starring Geeta Bali and Gohar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. American film: **LOVE ME TENDER** Starring Elvis Presley and Richard Egan. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE LIVELY CHAMPION.**

KABUL GOLF CLUB

Information from the Tournament Committee:
The second round of the Anderson Trophies will be played on Friday, May 4, 1962.

Tee-off time
08-00 N. Farris
C. Garber
C. Brown
J. N. Dhamija
R. Wegner
E. Seraj
J. Holley
O. af Strom
T. Benler
08-30 R. J. Glascock
M. Beavers
J. Hampton
R. Ferrel
H. Thomas
O. H. Mikesell
08-50 B. Cooper
J. Steeves
H. Leggett
B. Moore
09-00 D. R. Malleck
J. Fabricius
S. Cobert
R. Miller
09-10

Information from the Ladies Committee:
The women are planning to have a tea party at 10 o'clock on Friday, May 4—all women are welcome.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +22° C.
Minimum: +10° C.
Sun sets today at 6-41 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-8 a.m.

VOL I NO. 54

KABUL, THURSDAY, May 3, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul: Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shahr-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

100 Moslems Killed In O.A.S. Attacks

BLOODIEST DAY IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, May 3, (UPI).—The Secret Army Organization (OAS) exploded a bomb inside an automobile filled with iron on an Algiers road yesterday killing and wounding more than 150 Moslem longshoremen and some of their children, communicate said.

Allegations Against U.N. Troops In Katanga

LONDON, May 2, (Reuter).—Mr. John Biggs-Davison, a Right-wing Conservative, yesterday urged the British Government not to countenance the use of United Nations troops for any further action in Katanga until some satisfaction had been secured over allegations of their improper conduct.

He said the allegations included indiscriminate mortar bombardment of hospitals and the killing, raping and assaulting of non-combatants.

Mr. Christopher Mayhew (Lab) urged the Government not to make concessions to "a campaign by Government backbenchers aimed at discrediting and undermining the United Nations organizations."

Mr. Peteythomas, Foreign Under-Secretary, replied: "I think the House appreciates there have been many and conflicting allegations coming out of this area of great brutality committed by both sides and indeed by people not officially connected with either side."

Houses And Mills Destroyed In Maimana Floods

MAIMANA, May 3.—Ten houses and two water mills were destroyed as a result of heavy floods in the Belchiragh district of Maimana recently.

The floods also damaged vast areas of agricultural land and killed a number of livestock in the Tagab Kirchi and Garzevan areas. A committee has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Parwan to study the situation and submit a report.

Meanwhile heavy floods in the Kozkonor area left night damaged the road between Kozkonor and Jalalabad.

Repair work on the road is reported to be in progress.

SINGAPORE PREMIER MEETS TITO

BELGRAD, May 3, (UPI).—The Singapore Premier, Mr. Lee Kuan, conferred yesterday with President Tito as part of a four-day private visit to Yugoslavia.

No communiqué on the meeting was issued. The Premier later went sightseeing and attended a luncheon in his honour given by the Yugoslav Vice-President, Mr. Rodoljub Colakovic.

A Spinster's Sacrifice

HALSTEAD, England, May 3, (UPI).—A 70-year-old spinster killed herself to protest "atomic warfare," a coroner ruled yesterday.

An inquest into the death of Miss Gladys Malpass heard that she left a note saying: "I am responsible for taking my life and I do so to protest against atomic warfare."

Having heard on the 10 O'clock news that a new series of atomic tests has started, I felt I must make my protest."

The coroner said the note blamed the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. He ruled that Miss Malpass killed herself with an overdose of aspirin.

Salan's Trial On May 5

PARIS, May 3, (Reuter).—Ex-General Raoul Salan, chief of the Secret Army Organization will stand trial for his life before the high military court in Paris on May 5, justice sources reported yesterday.

Salan alleged that the investigating magistrate preparing his case was biased and asked for a replacement.

A total of 225 people were charged in the Paris area with plotting against the authority of the State and 350 others were interned for activities connected with the OAS between January 1, 1962, and the end of April, the Paris Police Prefecture announced last night.

Police carried out 1,590 house searches and questioned 903 people during the same period, the announcement said, and broke up about 15 OAS networks believed responsible for many plastic bomb attacks in Paris.

NDOLA AIR CRASH INQUIRY

U.N. Commission Criticizes Delay In Rescue Operations

NEW YORK, May 3, (Reuter).—A U.N. Assembly Inquiry Commission yesterday criticized the "delay" in the start of search and rescue operations after the plane crash that killed the former U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld last September 17.

At the same time, the five-nation group failed to explain the cause of the disaster.

It has found no evidence to support any of the particular theories that have been advanced, nor has it been able to exclude the possible causes which it has considered. The commission informed the Assembly in a 67-page report.

Though the DC-6 aircraft came down 9-1/2 miles from an airfield at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, where there were 18 military planes capable of carrying out an air search, the wreckage was located by the Rhodesian authorities 15 hours after the crash and more than nine hours after first light on September 18, the report said.

The investigators expressed regret that before take-off from Leopoldville information was not given to a responsible U.N. official of the route the pilot intended to follow. They also said that "special security measures should have been taken to guard the Secretary-General's aircraft at Ndili airport before the take-off."

Both omissions were "potentially dangerous."

The report dealt at some length with a chronological account of the search and rescue action taken after the disappearance of the aircraft.

Police carried out 1,590 house searches and questioned 903 people during the same period, the announcement said, and broke up about 15 OAS networks believed responsible for many plastic bomb attacks in Paris.

(Contd. on Page 2)

U.S.A. EXPLODES THIRD NUCLEAR DEVICE

WASHINGTON, May 3, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday exploded its third atmospheric nuclear device in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

This was "in the low megaton yield range," and was exploded at about 1800 GMT, the Commission said.

The Commission, in a joint announcement with the Defence department, said the test was in the Christmas island area of the Pacific.

The others ranged in yield between 100,000 and 500,000 tons of TNT.

The announcement said: "The Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defence announced that a nuclear test detonation took place at about 2 p.m. (1800 GMT) yesterday in the vicinity of Mr. Christmas island. The detonation was in the low megaton yield range (equivalent to one million tons of TNT)."

"The device was dropped from an aeroplane was part of Operation Dominic now underway in the Pacific."



A group photo taken at the Afro-Asian Seminar on agriculture held recently in Cairo. The Afghan delegates, Mr. Abdul Majid and Khurram are seen third and fourth from the left in the second row.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 3, 1962

OUTER SPACE AND
PEACE

The Soviet cosmonaut, Gherman Titov, who is now touring the United States and is due to submit a report on his outer-space trip to the International Space Science Symposium, has suggested a novel method of solving the disarmament problem. He has said "diplomats who do not want disarmament should be sent into space." He said that there they would see how really small this earth is. "Just imagine one huge endless cosmos and in one corner our tiny little planet," he is reported to have said.

Titov's argument can be stretched a little by asking a question: What is man's role on this tiny planet? Is he big enough to realize and admit that with all his might and genius he is still in a crawling stage on the unfathomable path of reaching even the nearest object in the outer space? Is it not true that, supposing a superior being than man should come from Mars or billions of earthlike planets in the galaxies, he would be baffled at the appalling conditions existing on our planet?

Surely he would not be able to understand the reason for the pitiable conditions of life here. Poverty, hunger and disease existing side by side with the potentialities of the atomic and rocket age, would appear to him as an awfully conflicting phenomena. Above all he would not be able to understand the madness involved in the present armament race. The suspicion and distrust with which one group of human beings looks upon another would only baffle him.

A visitor from the outer space cannot be expected to respect humanity when he finds that on the basis of this suspicion and distrust efforts are made not for constructive but for destructive purposes.

A reconciliation of the differences between the two Power blocs is necessary; and it is not possible to achieve because it had been proved during the Second World War that the East and the West did unite to crush a common enemy. It is

(Contd. on Page 3)

The Congo Problem
And The U.N.

BY M. MANSOOR

Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of Congo, said after the failure of his recent talks with the secessionist Moise Tshombe, that the Leopoldville Government may be forced to use all possible means to solve the problem of the unity of the country.

Let us remind that in the end of the first part of the 16th session of the General Assembly, some United Nations circles were talking hopefully of progress towards a "return to peace and normal living" in the Congo. They were thinking that Tshombe might come to terms with the Central Government after a year and half of strife.

Some delegates were still inclined to be skeptical. They knew well who was Tshombe and who were supporting him. The skeptics were finally right.

The last Adoula-Tshombe talks were nothing but a resumption of those in Kitona where last December, on the eve of Christmas, the separatist leader signed an eight point statement. He accepted the authority of Premier Adoula's Central Government over his territory.

It is true that the text was not an "agreement" signed by both sides but a declaration signed only by Tshombe saying he "recognizes the authority of the Central Government over all parts of the Republic". The next day the secessionist leader had said that the declaration was subject to ratification by the Cabinet and Legislature of Katanga, and he had been "under pressure" when he signed it.

Later developments, provided again room for "the cautious optimism" of those who were

U.N. COMMISSION REPORT ON
NDOLA AIR CRASH

The Commission is fully aware of the difficulty of conducting an air search over an area covered with bush and forest.

It believes, nevertheless, that in the present case the delay in commencing search and rescue operations was increased by shortcomings in liaison and co-operation between the aviation officials concerned, by lack of initiative and diligence on their part and by delay in applying the prescribed procedures," the report stated.

The plane, bearing registration letters SE-BDY, was flying Mr. Hammarskjöld to the Congo peace talks at Ndola with the Katangese secessionist leader, Mr. Moise Tshombe, whose troops the U.N. force was fighting. There were 15 others aboard, including the Swedish crew.

Only Survivor
A security guard, Sergeant Harold Julien, was the only survivor. Injured, he lay for hours under the African sun before being rescued. He died in a hospital.

"Had that degree of diligence been shown which might have been expected in the circumstances," the Commission said, "it is possible that he could have been discovered at an earlier hour and Sergeant Julien's chances of survival materially improved."

"Had he survived, not only would one life have been saved, but there would have existed a sion that the probable cause of the possible source of direct knowledge of the conditions and circumstances surrounding the tragedy."

The investigators, jurists and lawyers from Sierra Leone, Argentina and the crash."

so hopeful by reading the text of Kitona declaration.

Relations between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Belgium were to improve as it was demonstrated by the appointment of a Liaison Representative in Brussels. United Nations Officials were sure that Tshombe's refusal to accept the authority of Leopoldville's Government was inspired by Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the huge Belgian Mining Company, and that the Belgian Government supports the Union Miniere backing of the secessionist Tshombe and his clique.

This fact was not concordant with Mr. Spaak's declaration that his Government "would not support the secession of Katanga" and with his request from the United Nations to establish a liaison officer in Brussels to help prevent a repetition of earlier "misunderstandings".

On the other hand, there was no agreement between Adoula and Tshombe on the establishment of even a "Federation" or "Confederation" to replace the "Unitary Government". The Central Government finances itself mainly by printing more bank notes and would obtain even in a Federation only a part of the export taxes the Union Miniere is paying exclusively to Mr. Tshombe's clique.

Value of Solution

A solution of the Katanga problem would be of the greatest value to the Central Government allowing it to reduce the size of the Congolese Army, which is not only a drain of the "treasury" but a threat to political stability. The solution of the problem would also serve the United Nations

which is feeling both the financial and political strains of maintaining a force in the Congo for the last two years at a cost of about 10 million dollars a month.

The other major problem of the Congo is to provide civil servants, engineers, teachers, and other trained personnel which is lacking in that ex-Belgian colony. Before Congo's independence (June, 1960), Belgium made arrangements for the continuance of some ten thousand Belgian "functionaries" in such posts. In the circumstances that followed independence, as a result of some monopolies action, there appeared to be no chance that these arrangements would continue.

Accordingly, the United Nations drew up a 100 million dollars programme of civilian assistance to be provided by voluntary contribution, under which the United Nations would have taken the responsibility originally assigned to the Belgians. However, the United Nations had difficulties to find French-speaking experts not being Belgians or Frenchmen. The United Nations has also been handicapped by shortages of money and uncertainty about the proper distribution of skilled personnel.

It is reported that Belgian functionaries and business men were returning to the ex-colony in large numbers with the blessings of the Elisabethville Government.

The failure of Adoula-Tshombe last talks may, however, convince the Central Government of the Congo that it is again time to call a meeting of the Security Council to find how to implement its decisions for putting an end to the division of the country.

(Contd. from page 1)

As to the possibility that the pilot had brought the plane below the 1,000ft. safety margin on the turn when approaching for landing, the Commission said it had "found no evidence that this could have been a possible cause of the crash."

It had also examined the "various rumours" that had come to its attention concerning the crash cause and had found "no evidence in their support."

The report said the Commission believed the decision to leave for Ndola in the afternoon of September 17 was taken by Mr. Hammarskjöld "in view of the mission which he had to perform."

He had been fully aware that the flight would have to be without escort and that most of it would be made by night. The crew was "experienced, competent and conscientious," fully qualified to undertake the flight, to navigate in radio silence and to land at Ndola in darkness.

Fully Airworthy

The Commission was satisfied that SE-BDY had been "properly maintained and was fully airworthy." No flight plan or departure message was communicated to the Flight Information Centre at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and the Commission believed that the Katanga hostilities and the activity of a Katangese jet fighter explained this "departure from the rules applicable to international civil aviation."

(Contd. on page 4)

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

News of the celebrations of May Day throughout the world, the postponement of His Majesty's visit to Ghorat, because of bad weather conditions, in that mountainous part of Afghanistan and the United Nations views of the situation in Rhodesia were among the items played up by the local Press yesterday.

Both 'Anis' and 'Islah' carried editorials on the graduation mid-wifery school students.

The daily 'Islah', on an inside page where it carries local news, published a report on the impressions of a group of 17 American tourists who ended their tour of Afghanistan yesterday. The group consisting of 17 men and women was on a world tour.

Mr. Watson, the leader of the group, who had come to Afghanistan in 1957 also, is reported to have said that the progress achieved in Afghanistan during the past two years was incredible. New buildings and projects had been completed since then. Among them he mentioned the Kabul Hotel, Khyber Restaurant and Spozmai Restaurant. He said that if Afghanistan progressed at the same speed it could in a shorter time compete with many other countries as far as industrialization was concerned.

The daily 'Anis' in its series of 'Afghanistan in the 16th session of the U.N. General Assembly' yesterday explained the stand adopted by this country when the question of U.N. aid for Algerian refugees was discussed.

Afghanistan and 17 other Afro-Asian countries submitted a resolution to the Third Committee asking the U.N. to take the necessary steps for the repatriation of the Algerian refugees and saying that the world-body should support the activities of the International Red Cross in that connexion.

Radio

The importance of a midwifery school becomes apparent when one takes into consideration the fact that the children of today are the men of tomorrow and that the healthier they are the stronger will be the future generations.

The school was established 12 years ago in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and so far has been able to train more than 100 midwives.

The school provides training for a period of 27 months and accepts ninth grade students for enrolment.

Before the establishment of maternity hospitals, expectant mothers and newly-born babies were at the mercy of ignorant women who used to attend to delivery cases in the name of nurses.

The ill effects of such local treatment of patients have always made themselves felt during the post-natal period both in the mother as well as the child.

Although the number of physicians and midwives working in the maternity hospitals is not enough to meet the needs of the capital city yet as a result of the special attention being paid by the Ministry of Public Health to such important aspects of medical requirements of the country it is hoped that more will be done towards the procurement of qualified personnel and provision of facilities needed for the safeguard of public health.

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:37;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
4:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 4545 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan's history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air Service

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Teheran:
Dep. 9:00 a.m. Arr. 13:0

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20697-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-20401.

Airport ... 23319.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

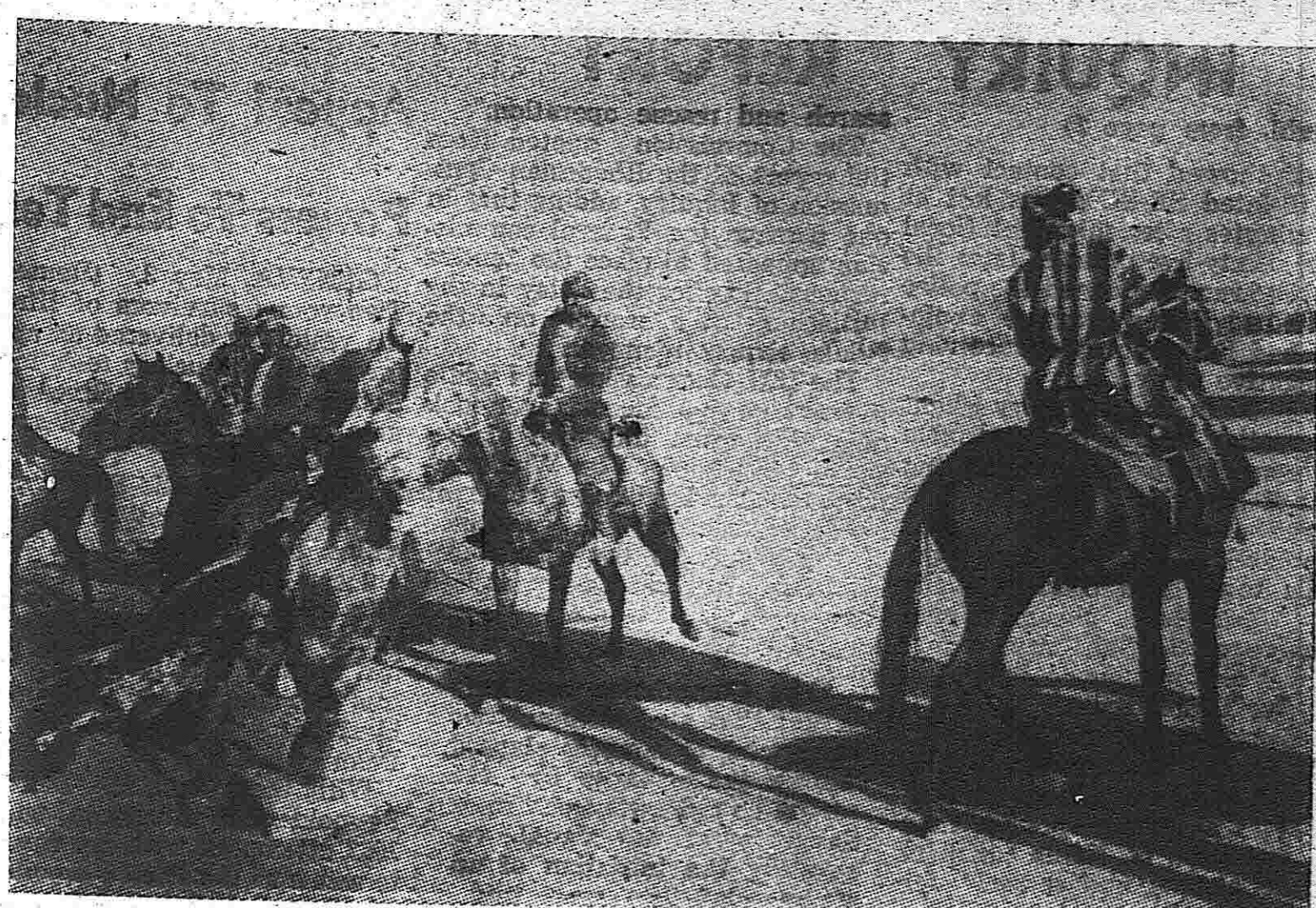
Yosafi: ...

Mir Wais: ...

Feroz: ...

Batari: ...

Ansari: ...



The Buzkashi game in progress.

Buzkashi: Afghanistan's Native
Game; How It Came About

By A. A. KOHZAD

Buzkashi one of Afghanistan's national games has been played horses" or "Farthes west horses" and encouraged in the northern provinces particularly Bakhtaria since ancient times. However, in the recent years, it has been at times held in Kabul either at Bag-rami golf course or Ghazi Stadium for the citizens as well as foreign residents of Kabul to see the exciting features of this game.

Buzkashi having assumed more or less the form of a sport today has in reality evolved from horse-back combat tactics the original concept of which is closely related to horse raising and spirit of horsemanship in Bakhtaria.

According to the general opinion of scholars, the Aryans had at all the times tamed horses in their possession. They used the animal for carrying the heavy military devices. By looking into the folklores, traditions and the history, one can realize that the vast area of Balkh, or Balhika or Bakhti or Bakhtaran said to extend from Badakhshan to Badghis, were remarkably well known for having two kinds of domesticated and high breed animals, i.e. horse and camel. Moreover, if it is further looked into the much early days even in pre-historic times it may be learned that camel, horse and cow, especially the first two animals have important value to the Bakhtarian tribes. We all have heard about the double-humped camels whose race has become rather extinct today. This camel was known in Afghanistan by the name of Bakhti camel or Bakhtarian camel, which used to be driven in caravans from Bakhtaria to the Capital of Kheta (China) in one direction and on the other to as far as the Mediterranean coasts. The Bakhtarian horses known in East and West were of different kinds such as Badakhshi, Badghissi and Herati etc. These horses were so well known that the Chinese were constantly desirous for acquiring them from the centuries B. C. to the era of Herat Temorides corresponding to that of Mang dynasty of China.

One of our folklore stories holds that river Shiva north of Badakhshan was once producing winged horses with wings. It may have been for these stories that the Chinese of the Han era referred to the Farghana and would in their leisure time per-

Buzkashi, performed by a group of prominent figures of this game is certainly a manifestation of courage, dexterity and quality of horsemanship of the class of Aswaran. The daring feats of that class has been carried by history and literature.

If one studies the invasion of Macedonian Alexander perpetrated in the northern parts of Afghanistan, it can be seen that his prolonged delay around the banks of Oxus was caused by these horsemen who launched surprise attacks on Greek camps and after inflicting terrible losses on the enemy would dart out of sight. The game of Buzkashi is, in fact, developed from the art of attacking the enemy from horse back and trying to catch him alive so that more and reliable information could be drained from the captive. Later on, however, such attacks took the form of lightening-speed on the enemy. To further master this art, the horsemen would in their leisure time per-

form march-attacks on certain killed animals preferably goats and calves. Since such games were very exciting and spectacular people gathered from the distant areas to watch it. Thus it was performed on festive occasions such as wedding and other ceremonies. Some foreigners think that this game is a Moghul keepsake of Ganges era. It is not so. If this game was created by Moghuls they should have now been practiced in other parts of Asia. The truth is that Buzkashi is an exclusive specialty of the horsemen of northern Afghanistan.

Khushkiar hurried to his father to ask permission to set out on his journey to another land. Permission was granted and the following day Khushkiar left his father's territory. After several days of non-stop travel the Prince came to Peshawar, a place where men were brave and women beautiful. He tied his horse to a tree and went to sleep as he was very tired.

A farmer working in the neighbourhood came to him and said, "O, youth! get away from this estate, which belongs to Adam Khan—a man whom all creatures in this domain fear. You must save yourself for as a youth you may have high aspirations."

Under the circumstances it is not likely for a third Power to get enough strength in this world which could constitute a threat to both sides. Even if it were possible a united effort to crush it would mean annihilation for all.

Is there a way out? Is there a great threat against which the two Power blocs could possibly unite? An elementary appraisal of modern conditions will reveal that the world is being threatened by overpopulation and the depletion of natural sources of energy.

The very issue of human survival poses the problem that eventually man has either to leave this planet or face total extinction.

That is why we feel we should give a serious thought to what the Soviet cosmonaut has said in suggesting that diplomats not wanting disarmament at the fringes of the outer space, which might loosen the rigid stands on disarmament, theory for hastening disarmament. Disarmament is in itself the most important pre-requisite to solving the profound social problems immediately confronting the people of the world as well as those which would not entirely be useless.

are of long-term nature. Although it may not be practical to hold a summit meeting at the fringes of the outer space, which might loosen the rigid stands on disarmament, even an imaginary space excursion on the part of the world leaders, who are responsible not only for the advancement of their own ideologies but for the survival of the human race, would not entirely be useless.

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

(To be concluded)

Situation In Bechuanaland & Swaziland

PETITIONS TO BE CIRCULATED

NEW YORK, May 3, (UPI).—The Committee on Colonialism broke the ground yesterday for its forthcoming investigation of the situation in Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland and Mozambique when its Sub-Committee on petitions recommended to hear nationalist leaders from the four African territories.

Britain has been submitting information on the three territories but her future co-operation with the Committee largely will depend on the outcome of the debate on the Central African Federation.

While she is entirely prepared to let the Committee examine the constitutional progress towards self-determination in her dependent territories, Britain has been recently increasing warnings here the collaboration would be seriously impeded by attempts by some members to make the Committee virtually dictate how to run the territories.

A showdown between West-backed Britain and the Soviet Union is looming in the Committee at present over a Soviet draft resolution condemning British rule in Northern Rhodesia.

The sub-committee on petitions also decided to circulate as documents four written communications in which no requests for oral hearing were made.

They came from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, New York, relating to Northern Rhodesia, from the Northern Rhodesian Asian Association, from the Basutoland National Party and from the Southern Rhodesian Students Union.

U.S. ARMY'S CIVILIAN CHIEF RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, May 3, (UPI).—The Army Secretary, Mr. Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., who won his battle for expansion of U.S. ground forces over initial Defence Department opposition, resigned yesterday to become President of Indiana University.

President Kennedy accepted with "regret and reluctance" the resignation of the Army's 46-year-old civilian chief, second of the administration's original service team to leave the Pentagon. Mr. John B. Connally quit as Navy Secretary earlier to run for the Governorship of Texas.

Praising Mr. Stahr's "outstanding management of the Army," Mr. Kennedy said the ground force under his leadership had effectively carried out its mission "in an uneasy period of international tension." That period covered the crisis in Berlin and Southern Asia.

Mr. Stahr, former West Virginia University President, Rhodes scholar and World War II veteran, will quit his army post on June 30 and take over the next day from Dr. Herman Wells who has been Indiana's President for a quarter century.

Classified Advt.

HOUSE TOILET
A newly built double-storeyed house with metal roof, telephone and three bath rooms in Karta-e-Barwan near the British Embassy is available for rent. Contact Faryabi Pharmacy or call at the house.

NDOLA AIR CRASH INQUIRY REPORT

(Contd. from page 2)

This showed that contact with the ill-fated SE-BDY was lost at ten minutes after midnight (local time). Sixty-five minutes later the Ndola tower telephoned the police and asked if any crash or explosion had been reported, receiving a negative reply.

At 1:50 a.m. the Salisbury Flight Information Centre received from Ndola a priority signal requesting news of SE-BDY. This signal was relayed to Johannesburg for Leopoldville. At 1:42 a.m. the Ndola tower had originated the first (uncertain phase) signal which reached Salisbury at 2:16 and was also relayed to Johannesburg for Leopoldville.

Contradictory Evidence.
"At some time between 2 A.M. and 3 A.M. the evidence is contradictory as to the precise time the manager of Ndola airport left the airport and retired for the night to his hotel in Ndola," the report said. At 3:10 a.m. the Air Traffic Controller at Ndola received Salisbury's permission to close the tower for the night, leaving a radio operator on duty.

Shortly afterwards two police officers informed the operator that at about 20 minutes past midnight an assistant inspector, Ven Wyk, had seen a plane fly over Ndola in a westerly direction. A few minutes later he had observed a flash in the sky in the same direction.

The radio operator was unable to reach the airport manager by telephone, and the two policemen went to the hotel and told him about the report, also informing him that the police were sending patrols to investigate the flash.

"The manager stated that nothing else could be done before first light and retired to his room," the report said. An air search started at 10 a.m., the report said, and at 3:10 p.m. the wreckage was sighted from the air. In the meantime police had been led to the scene by local inhabitants.

The Commission said it had "come to the conclusion that delay occurred" in issuing both the first "uncertain phase" and the later "distress phase" signals, and in initiating the air search.

Referring to the Ndola airport manager's evidence, the report said he had stated he was not particularly worried about the plane because of "the nature of the flight."

"The Commission believes that at least some of the mystery which surrounded the flight of SE-BDY in the mind of the airport manager might have been dispelled if he had been adequately informed of the signal announcing the departure of the Secretary-General for Ndola addressed by Ambassador Riehes to Lord Alport, the British High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," (Mr. D. M. H. Riehes was British Ambassador to Leopoldville).

The signal, including the phrase that "flight details will be notified direct from the aircraft," was not known to the Department of Civil Aviation and the aviation officials who in fact received the signals from the plane, the report said.

Airport's Evidence.
It went on to record the evidence of Lord Alport who was at the airport to the Federal Inquiry Commission that he had thought it possible Mr. Hammarskjöld had "decided to postpone his meeting with Mr. Tshombe and to go elsewhere."

The U.N. investigators observed that they regretted "that impressions of a political nature were allowed to influence the action of aviation officials engaged in a

search and rescue operation."

The Commission "quoted from the report of the Rhodesian Commission of Inquiry, adding that in one passage the Federal commission appeared to place the "entire responsibility for the delay in the initiation of a search" on the Ndola airport manager.

The U.N. Commission said while it was true that the manager took no action when informed of Assistant Inspector Van Wyk's report, the Air Traffic Controller at Ndola transmitted the substance of the report to the Salisbury Flight Information Centre at 6:45 a.m.

"The Commission can only regret that an additional two hours and 45 minutes elapsed before the issuance by the rescue co-ordination centre at Salisbury of the signal requesting the initiation of an air search," the report said.

"It is true that the Director of Civil Aviation testified that it was 9 a.m. that he had been informed of the signal, originated at 6:45 by the Air Traffic Controller of Ndola."

"This however, in the Commission's view, cannot absolve the Federal Department of Civil Aviation of the responsibility for the delay in the initiation of an air search."

Members of the Commission are: Mr. Justice Samuel S. Jones (Sierra Leone), Senor Raul Quijano (Argentina), Mr. Justice Emil Sandstrom (Sweden), Mr. Rishikesh Shaha (Nepal) and Mr. Nikola Srzentic (Yugoslavia).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON DISARM PROBLEMS British Proposal Favoured By Soviet Delegate

GENEVA, May 3, (DPA).—The 17-nation Disarmament Conference was told by the British delegate, Mr. Joseph Godber, yesterday. "We are not here to make speeches for the record but to negotiate, and that is what I want to do."

The conference, in session here since mid-March, resumed yesterday after a long week-end.

Mr. Godber said the conference had made some but not adequate progress.

He said the Soviet chief delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin, seemed to be more and more interested in propaganda statements and less and less in genuine negotiations.

The Soviets had rejected the American disarmament control proposals wholesale but had not submitted any genuine suggestions of their own.

Mr. Godber proposed that the conference should set up special committees to deal with individual questions in private without issuing statements for the Press after each session.

The Italian delegate supported this proposal and stressed the importance of adequate controls and of establishing a peace-keeping organization in step with disarmament measures.

The U.S. chief delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean again explained America's plan.

The Soviet chief delegate, Mr. Zorin, said the British-proposed special committees might be useful but a final decision was possible only when it was clear what problems they would have to deal with.

Mr. Zorin contended that

A-Bomb Survivors Appeal To Nuclear Powers To End Tests

GENEVA, May 3, (Reuter).—Two young survivors of Hiroshima yesterday delivered an appeal for a halt at nuclear tests to Mr. Arthur Dean, United States delegate to the 17-nation Disarmament Conference.

The appeal, made by Mr. Hiroo Ohara, Government of the Hiroshima Prefecture, called on the nuclear Powers to respond to it "for the sake of mankind."

Miss Miyoko Matsubara 29, and Mr. Hiromasa Hanabusa, 18, who was orphaned in the Hiroshima blast spent 30 minutes with Mr. Dean.

With them as Mrs. Barbara Reynolds, an American, who in 1958 attempted with her husband to sail into the Pacific grounds to stop a series of United States nuclear tests.

The three spent two hours with Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet chief delegate to the Disarmament Conference, and Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, chief Soviet tests ban negotiator.

Mr. Hanabusa said after yesterday's meeting with Mr. Dean: "We passed on our message on behalf of the 90,000 survivors of Hiroshima."

"It was only a tiny bomb but it killed 240,000 people. Radiation from nuclear testing by the United States Soviet Union is now killing people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

"We say: 'please stop nuclear testing, and end the arms race'."

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, May 3.—A group of 20 teachers and students of the Kabul, Kandahar and Paktia schools of Mechanics left Kabul yesterday for higher studies to the Federal Republic of Germany.

They are to study there for 18 months under scholarships granted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha, an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine and the Director of Programmes, returned to Kabul from Moscow yesterday after taking part in a World Health Organization Seminar.

The Seminar discussed methods of medical education and lasted a month.

Tshombe Promises To Help End Congo Crisis

ELISABETHVILLE, May 3, (Reuter).—Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga said yesterday he was determined to put an end to the Congolese crisis "at his forthcoming meeting with the Central Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, in Leopoldville."

Salarzai People Condemn Pakistani Policies

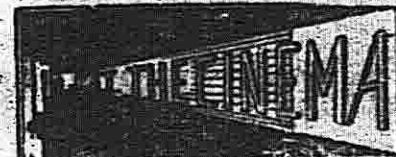
KABUL, May 3.—A large jirga of Salarzai people has resolved that they will fight against all the aggressive policies of the Pakistani Government until the "last man in the Rajawar area."

The jirga was held on April 24 in Batwar and was attended by important personalities and a number of Salarzai tribal men. The jirga began with the reading of verses from the Holy Quran. Speeches were delivered by the leaders of the tribes on methods of protecting the sovereignty of the people against the colonialistic policies of the Pakistani Government.

Addressing a crowd of several thousands he said: "I hope this time Mr. Adoula will show more understanding."

Talks between the two leaders aimed at ending Katanga's secession were broken off a fortnight ago when Mr. Tshombe accused Mr. Adoula of sabotaging them by leaving for a trip to the interior.

Mr. Zorin contended that the Government Printing House



PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30 8:00 and 10 p.m. American film: AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER Starring, Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5:00 p.m. Indian film: KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL: Starring Shekila Chandra Shekhar, and Kum Kum.

At 7:30 p.m. Russian, film TESHEENA.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film: MR. INDIA Starring, Geeta Bali and Gohar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film: AMAR DEEP Starring Paran Devanand and Vyjayantimala.

DECISION ON PENSION INCOME

KABUL, May 3.—The Financial Commission of the National Assembly yesterday submitted to the Secretariat its decision on the pension income of the second part of the financial year 1340. The decision will later be discussed by the general session of the Assembly.

The pension income during this period was Af. 8,329,500 and the expenditure was Af. 7,487,480,73.

Similarly, the Legislative Commission of the Assembly yesterday summoned Mr. Mohammad Asghar, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, to answer questions on a supplement to the Law on Divisions of the country.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, May 3.—A group of 20 teachers and students of the Kabul, Kandahar and Paktia schools of Mechanics left Kabul yesterday for higher studies to the Federal Republic of Germany.

They are to study there for 18 months under scholarships granted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha, an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine and the Director of Programmes, returned to Kabul from Moscow yesterday after taking part in a World Health Organization Seminar.

The Seminar discussed methods of medical education and lasted a month.

Tshombe Promises To Help End Congo Crisis

ELISABETHVILLE, May 3, (Reuter).—Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga said yesterday he was determined to put an end to the Congolese crisis "at his forthcoming meeting with the Central Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, in Leopoldville."

Salarzai People Condemn Pakistani Policies

KABUL, May 3.—A large jirga of Salarzai people has resolved that they will fight against all the aggressive policies of the Pakistani Government until the "last man in the Rajawar area."

The jirga was held on April 24 in Batwar and was attended by important personalities and a number of Salarzai tribal men. The jirga began with the reading of verses from the Holy Quran. Speeches were delivered by the leaders of the tribes on methods of protecting the sovereignty of the people against the colonialistic policies of the Pakistani Government.

Addressing a crowd of several thousands he said: "I hope this time Mr. Adoula will show more understanding."

Talks between the two leaders aimed at ending Katanga's secession were broken off a fortnight ago when Mr. Tshombe accused Mr. Adoula of sabotaging them by leaving for a trip to the interior.

Mr. Zorin contended that the Government Printing House

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +21° C.
Minimum: +6° C.
Sun sets to day at 6:43 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:8 a.m.

VOL. 1 NO. 55

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul, Kabul, Manjil,
Blue Mosque, Shal-e-Naw,
Khyber Restaurant, Inter-
national Club, Amir Cinema,
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

PRICE Af. 1

Test Ban Treaty Likely After Current Tests Are Over

—U THANT

GENEVA, May 5, (DPA).—The UN Acting Secretary-General U Thant, told a Press conference here yesterday he was "hopeful" about the possibility of concluding an international nuclear test ban agreement once the Americans had completed their present test series and the Russians had carried out their announced series.

**DISARM TALKS
CONTINUE
AT GENEVA**
U Thant said his hope was based on certain information available to him.
There were no indication, however, that such an agreement would be reached quickly.

The top U.N. official said that owing to the complexity and far-reaching character of the current Geneva disarmament talks it was too soon to evaluate the course of the conference.

But one could note two things: (1) The political and psychological climate had improved in comparison with earlier disarmament conferences, and (2) the talks had continued despite the resumption of American nuclear testing.

U Thant, who was due to fly to Stockholm today, said the Press should not judge the United Nations primarily by its political activities, spectacular as these might be.

The U.N.'s non-political activities, for example in the social and economic fields, were far more extensive and in the long run, probably more significant, he said.

U.S.A. Explodes Another Nuclear Device

WASHINGTON, May 5, (Reuter).—The United States exploded a medium-sized nuclear device in the atmosphere yesterday in the fourth explosion in its current series of Pacific tests, it was officially announced.

A joint announcement by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Defence Department said the device was exploded at about 1900 GMT and that the detonation was in the "intermediate yield range."

The third explosion, on Wednesday, was in the low megaton yield range—meaning that its force was equivalent to at least that of one million tons of TNT.

The statement that yesterday's was in the intermediate range probably meant it was between 100 and 500 kilotons.
The tests are expected to continue until July.



Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, cuts the tape to open the new Avicenna Clinic in Kabul on Thursday.

New Clinic Opened Near Avicenna Hospital

KABUL, May 5.—A new clinic was opened on Thursday afternoon in the vicinity of the Avicenna Hospital by Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health.

**Agricultural
Development**
The clinic, known as Avicenna Clinic, has surgical, internal diseases ear, nose and throat, eye and orthopaedic departments. Both foreign as well as local physicians are working in the clinic.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department, Dr. Alam, the Vice President and certain other members of the National Assembly. Dr. Mohammad Usman, Anwar, Rector of the Kabul University, heads of medical institutions and representatives of W.H.O., MEDICO and CARE Institutes. This clinic contains a number of de luxe beds for patients.

Dr. Abdul Rahim said that the purpose of opening this clinic was to provide medical facilities available for patients who use to go abroad for treatment. Specialists will supervise treatment at the clinic.

**PAKHTUNISTANIS
BLOW UP BRIDGE**
The construction of the building started 18 months ago and was completed recently. The cost of the building was four million Afghanis.

The two-storeyed building is equipped with modern facilities such as central heating, air-conditioning, automatic clocks and telephone switch-boards. Latest equipment has been installed at the clinic which has also a modern kitchen.

**Man Flies Half-A-Mile
His Aircraft**
in the club's machine "Puffin" on Wednesday.

Observers from 13 member countries of the International Air Transport Association were present to see him make air history.

He flew 993 yards at a maximum height of about eight feet, and an average height of five feet, the Society said. They are to give him a £50 prize for the feat.

The pedal-powered Puffin is one of several contenders for a £5,000 prize offered for the first man-powered flight of one mile over a figure-eight course at a height of at least 10 feet.

HIS MAJESTY LOOKS INTO PETITIONS

HERAT, May 5.—A report from the Royal Campus in Herat says that His Majesty the King was busy on Thursday looking the petitions submitted by individuals in Herat.

At 4:30 p.m. His Majesty paid homage to the famous spiritual leader, Maulana Nooruddin Abdul Rehman Jami, at his shrine, and later inspected the historic tablets in that town.

Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishia, His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo who had gone to Herat, was granted audience by His Majesty.

In the afternoon His Majesty attended a reception held by his reverend the Mir of Gazera.

Dignitaries, officers and departmental heads of Herat province were scheduled to be received by His Majesty the King at Shahi Bagh last night and to have dinner at the Royal Table.

His Majesty was to leave Herat today for Korokh and Kala-e-Now.

155 KILLED IN TOKYO TRAIN SMASH

TOKYO, May 5, (UPI).—Railway rescue teams yesterday discovered the body of another victim of Thursday night's triple train collision on a suburban Tokyo electric commuter line.

It raised the death toll in the second worst railway accident in the nation's history to 155, police said.

The collision of two commuter trains and a freight train on the Joban line in the Nippori district of north-west Tokyo injured 400, almost half of them seriously.

Most of the seriously injured were expected to die, police said. More than 36 hours after the collision, service was not restored on the line. A heavy downpour that kept up throughout Friday night and into Saturday morning hampered efforts of the railway work teams to remove the mass of wreckage.

GERMAN KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENT

KABUL, May 5.—Mr. Kelb, a German, died in a traffic accident on Thursday in front of the Women's Welfare Society.

Mr. Kelb, 49, an official of the Hochtief Construction Company, who was going on his motor cycle, hit and ran over Mr. Sayad Ali. Both fell unconscious on the road.

Mr. Kelb died on the way to hospital.

Mr. Sayad Ali is in hospital with head injuries. Doctors say his condition is satisfactory.

Mr. Kelb's body will be flown to the Federal Republic of Germany.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 5, 1962

A SHOCKING
MASSACRE

The unprecedented mass killing of Algerians by the OAS terrorists last week was shocking; it could only be justified if we were living in a Dark Age.

When the Algerian cease-fire agreement was signed, it was thought that peace would return to that strife-torn country. Both the Algerian nationalists and French soldiers laid down their arms and the Executive Committee started working for self-determination.

The world knows that the Algerians, though their fellow countrymen are being massacred by the terrorists, have, on the basis of the Evian agreement, admirably restrained themselves from any kind of counter-action.

But it must be said that the nationalists will not sit idle in the face of all this abhorring activities by the European extremists if the French Government does not take strong action against them.

There is no doubt that the OAS minority in Algeria is a "militant minority". But for the French Government to sit idle in the face of their terrorism would mean surrender to injustice.

M. Christian Fouchet, the French High Commissioner in Algeria, on Thursday warned those French officers who are not carrying out faithfully the Government orders to put down terrorist activities, that if they continue to do so they will be transferred to France and punished. The warning means that unfortunately French officers are still indifferent towards the OAS.

When ex-Generals Salan and Jouhad, the two OAS top leaders were arrested, it was hoped that the terrorists would cease to continue their activities. Now that this estimation proved to be wrong, the next step that should be taken by the French Government if it wants to prove its sincerity in agreeing to the right of self-determination for Algerians, is it should launch a real strong offensive against the OAS elements.

The Algerian Government in

The Freedom-Lovers Of Poashng THE PRESS AND

On the western side of Herat lies an area known as Zinda Jan which used to be called Poashng or Poashini. The great Tahiri Dynasty, inhabited this area during the eighth Century A.D. The founder of the dynasty was called Tahir, a grand son of Mosaab.

Mosaab was a well known literary figure and during the reign of Abassi Khalifs he was appointed as the Governor of Poashng. Mosaab's son, Hussein not only ruled Poashng but the Abassi Khalifs also made him the ruler of Damascus and Baghdad. Tahir the grand son of Mosaab grew up as a great warrior and freedom fighter of Khorasan. It was he who laid the foundation of the first national government in Khorasan during the Islamic period. It was Tahir who materialised the long cherished aspiration of his ancestors, who had struggled for over two hundred years to restore the independence of their country.

In the year 818 A.D. Mamoon Utrashid, the Khalif of Baghdad entrusted Tahir with the task of repelling his brother Amin in Baghdad. Commanding an army of four thousand strong, Tahir defeated Khalif's brother and conquered Baghdad for Mamoon Utrashid. Tahir gained widespread popularity after his success in Baghdad and was first appointed as the Governor of

Damascus and later as the ruler of Khorasan.

Immediately after arriving in Khorasan Tahir started to establish a united and central administration in Khorasan and in a short period of only two years he was able to bring Kirman, Sistan, Herat, Naishapoor, Marv, Jowz Jan, Balkh and Takharistan under his rule.

In the year 826 when Tahir triumphantly returned from his conquering adventures, he announced the independence of Khorasan and issued orders that the name of Mamoon Utrashid should not be mentioned in the Friday sermons thereafter. But Tahir died on the same evening. His son Taha, who was the ruler of Sistan, assumed power of the newly independent State where he ruled for six years. His Government was officially recognised by the Khalif of Baghdad.

After Tahir, his brother Abdullah who was then the Governor of Damascus became the King of Khorasan. He too was recognised by the Khalif of Baghdad. Amir Abdullah Poashngi is one of the great Afghan Kings, who was able to suppress all the antagonistic elements in Talukan, Fars, Tabristan and Sistan. He ruled over the entire land of Khorasan and the western approaches of Afghanistan, for almost

seventeen years. His relations with the Khalifs of Baghdad were quite sincere. Abdullah was a man of knowledge and letters; he had a passion for building and architecture. He was kind towards his subjects.

One of his famous works is the compilation of regulations for the use of spring waters in irrigation. It may be explained in this connection that although there were plenty of springs in Khorasan, yet due to the absence of proper regulations on their use, it often provided a source of antagonism and discord among the people.

Abdullah was following a just policy in conducting the affairs of his country. He issued an order to all Government officials the text of which reads as follows:

Wake up from your sleeps and open your minds to criticise yourselves. Refrain from clashing with elders. Strengthen agriculture and encourage farmers for we are indebted to the farmers for our means of livelihood.

This decree explains the general lines of the policy followed by the wise king Abdullah and shows the sort of government existing in Afghanistan twelve centuries ago.

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Daily Islah of Friday carried a note from the editor on the front page entitled 'A person who lies is likely to hurt himself more than anyone else'.

The note is based on a personal experience of the editor. Apparently his wife handed him a shopping list to be completed before he returned home. The list got lost and when he wanted to take a new list using the shopkeeper's phone where the bulk of his purchase could be done, he was refused on the ground that the phone was out of order. The next minute the phone rang giving the shopkeeper a red face. Anyway the purchase was done elsewhere and the shopkeeper who refused the call lost the bargain.

In another article entitled 'On the crossroad of life', the paper again gives a personal story of shopping where the writer of the article had and encounter with a shopkeeper. The shopkeeper and his son were more interested in their own conversation rather than attending the customers. The paper criticized this behaviour of the shopkeeper and concluded that a successful salesman should be courteous, display honesty and take an interest in what he is doing and make use of the principle that the customer is always right.

Anis of Thursday carried an editorial entitled 'The Political Situation in British Guiana'.

After giving some geographical and political information as background, the paper said that the Leftist party in the British Guiana headed by Dr. Jagan, came into power after the general elections in 1957. A new constitution which could ensure internal autonomy came into effect. The territory, said the editor, is rich in gold, diamond and manganese.

The editor recalled that recently the London talks on the fixation of a date for the restoration of independence to the territory had been postponed. This decision was taken immediately after the demonstrations which took place last February. The demonstrations which had made the Government of Dr. Jagan looked unruly and unstable, were based on the territory's new budget.

Britain has appointed an inquiry committee to investigate the situation. The editor pointed out that there was not ample information regarding the internal situation in British Guiana to make any comment possible on the February demonstrations.

This much was certain however, continued the editor, that the people in that area were dead against colonialism and were determined to fight it by all means available to them. Colonialism and exploitation, concluded the editor, went hand in hand. Otherwise it would be impossible for the territory to face financial difficulties in spite of having rich deposits of gold and other minerals.

PARIS, May 5. (Reuter).—Ex-General Raoul Salan, OAS leader, due to go on trial for his life here on May 15, has claimed the high military tribunal was not competent to try him. A lawyer for Salan, M. Maitre Andre Mayer, yesterday asked the Council of State, France's highest administrative court to rescind a Government decree of May 1 summoning him to court. No date for the trial has been fixed for the Council's decision.

Acts of hoodlomanism and banditism, which are taking place lately owing to a difficult economic situation and intricate and uncertain future, are now loaded on the shoulders of the KANU party, which had however on several occasions condemned them. When an attack was carried out on a European and his family, the Salan before the court. No date for the trial has been fixed for the Council's decision.

Inter-Party Strife In Kenya

There are forces in Kenya outside her trying at all costs to dig a wide gap between the two national parties—the KANU and the KADU. Every opportunity is used to underline "disagreement" between "rival politicians".

While the KANU party was sitting in its annual assembly in Nairobi late last year, the assembly closed to newsmen, "well-informed circles" fed daily newspapers with sensational. In the interval between two sessions, the KANU leader Jomo Kenyatta was compelled strongly to warn a party of newsmen who were spreading these rumours that his party will stop informing a section of daily press owing to damage caused to the party and to political atmosphere in the country. One of the papers already the next day began to "square accounts" with Kenyatta "who teaches the democratic public opinion a lesson." When immediately following a statement similar to Kenyatta's was given by Tom Mboya, the Secretary General of the KANU, some circles became confused. As a matter of fact, Tom Mboya is considered by European as the "most intelligent and most prospective man", with whom political business can be run.

Party strife, whose volume can hardly be assessed, better than anything in the tactics of dividing the Africans. The KADU party received a particular role in that respect. Newspapers in English give particular publicity to its attitudes. During the annual conference of the KANU party, the Secretary General of the KADU

exile met on Thursday behind closed doors and later a spokesman warned about the serious consequences of French complicity in dealing with the OAS. We hope that the consequences will not become serious and that a joint strong campaign against the OAS will soon end bloodshed in that country which is on its way to freedom.

Acts of hoodlomanism and banditism, which are taking place lately owing to a difficult economic situation and intricate and uncertain future, are now loaded on the shoulders of the KANU party, which had however on several occasions condemned them. When an attack was carried out on a European and his family, the Salan before the court. No date for the trial has been fixed for the Council's decision.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:45; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:45-3:50;
Music 3:50-4:00.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English port Company, which started with an initial capital of five million Afghanis, is growing strong with more and more becoming shareholders. Priority is given to citizens of Herat Province as the production of fleece there is the highest. No one is eligible to export fleece in the following year other than those who become shareholders during the current year or have already acquired the privilege.

In the past the traders used to export their goods through Da Afghanistan Bank, whose representatives at the import points such as New York would take care of delivery of shipment and transaction sale.

Prior to the establishment of the Fleece Company the yearly export of fleece totalled between 50 and 80 tons. And at the same time Da Afghanistan Bank was entitled to all currency coming from the sale of fleece. But now with the establishment of the Fleece Export Company 80 per cent of that in quantity as compared with the currency is left free while the remaining 20 per cent is bought by country.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local

Found recently the Fleece Export Company, which started with an initial capital of five million Afghanis, is growing strong with more and more becoming shareholders. Priority is given to citizens of Herat Province as the production of fleece there is the highest. No one is eligible to export fleece in the following year other than those who become shareholders during the current year or have already acquired the privilege.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local

Found recently the Fleece Export Company, which started with an initial capital of five million Afghanis, is growing strong with more and more becoming shareholders. Priority is given to citizens of Herat Province as the production of fleece there is the highest. No one is eligible to export fleece in the following year other than those who become shareholders during the current year or have already acquired the privilege.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local

Found recently the Fleece Export Company, which started with an initial capital of five million Afghanis, is growing strong with more and more becoming shareholders. Priority is given to citizens of Herat Province as the production of fleece there is the highest. No one is eligible to export fleece in the following year other than those who become shareholders during the current year or have already acquired the privilege.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local

Found recently the Fleece Export Company, which started with an initial capital of five million Afghanis, is growing strong with more and more becoming shareholders. Priority is given to citizens of Herat Province as the production of fleece there is the highest. No one is eligible to export fleece in the following year other than those who become shareholders during the current year or have already acquired the privilege.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local



Women teachers of Kandahar who are undergoing an art course seen painting at the class.

A Good Market For
Afghanistan Fleece

The larger quantity of fleece comes from the mountainous areas of Afghanistan such as Herat, Badakhshan, Kunj, Nuristan, Osman, Nangarhar, Paktia, Qandahar and Farah. However, the inhabitants of these areas are not familiar with the practical methods of fleecing. The company is at present keenly engaged in guiding the people concerned how to employ effective means of fleecing.

The Fleece Company is planning to designate agents in selected locations within the country to collect fleece from their respective areas and despatch it to the Company's designated representatives for onward supply to foreign markets. Ever since its establishment the Fleece Export Company has been able to collect 137 tons of fleece apart from an aggregate of 115 tons made ready for export by traders of Herat. It may be remarked here that the method of sorting and packing of fleece in currency is left free while the remaining 20 per cent is bought by country.

Da Afghanistan Bank at a special intention on introducing the local



Afghanistan's

Folklore

KHUSHKIAR AND

SHAHTREEN

Adam Khan and Khushkiar became friends.

In the adjacent village, there was a wealthy girl, Shahtreen, whose beauty and charm were admired by everyone. She was engaged to a man called Akram Khan, whom she did not love. Khushkiar having heard about the girl's beauty fell in love with her without her knowing it. Day by day his love grew. The only person who came to know of his secret love was Adam Khan who felt a concern for Khushkiar.

Khushkiar one day decided to unburden his heart and told Adam Khan the truth. Adam Khan promised to do everything possible to get the girl for Khushkiar. The Chief set out for the village where the girl lived and there contacted a widow. After making big promises to her they assigned her the task of conveying Khushkiar's message together with a wreath of flowers to Shahtreen.

On learning Khushkiar's passionate love for her, Shahtreen soon found that she was fast responding to the love. Suffice it to say, several meetings were arranged for them and ultimately they decided on eloping. One day, Shahtreen requested her father's permission to visit their ancestral cemetery. Her father gave his consent, but told her that she must take some escort. When they reached the cemetery Shahtreen intentionally snapped her necklace and the beads scattered. While the valets were busy collecting the beads, Shahtreen went to the place where Khushkiar was eagerly waiting. Quickly they mounted the horse and sped towards Adam Khan's Palace. On receipt of this unhappy news Akram Khan madly rushed towards Adam Khan's Palace. When he found that his opponent was apparently challenging him Khushkiar too got up on his horse and galloped to meet Akram Khan. They engaged themselves in a fierce fencing fight which lasted long. Finally they dismounted their horses and got into a real duel. Suddenly Khushkiar struck his adversary such a powerful blow that he went sprawling on the ground. Akram Khan appealed for mercy.

Khushkiar agreed to pardon him provided he took an oath to forget about Shahtreen completely. Akram Khan had no choice but to give in. Victorious Khushkiar who had now nothing to worry about began to enjoy life with his beloved.

(Concluded)
W.H.O. Nursing Adviser's Talks In Kabul

KABUL, May 5.—Mrs. Lucile H. Holsinger W.H.O. Regional nursing adviser for South-East Asia, arrived in Kabul on Wednesday to hold talks with members of the Ministry of Public Health and to advise public health institutes in this country on nursing affairs. She was received at the airport by the W.H.O. Resident Representative in Afghanistan and other members of that organization. Mrs. Holsinger met Dr. Hakim, President of Health Affairs, and Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Department, shortly after her arrival.

GENEVA TALKS REPORTED DROP OF INDONESIAN TROOPS IN W. IRIAN

Dutch Protest To U.N.

(Contd. from page 1)
The available stockpiles were perfectly sufficient to destroy all the population of the world several times over.

The United States delegate devoted his speech to further explanation of the measures envisaged by the American plan.

The Soviet representative, Mr. Zorin, spoke mainly on problems of cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments, and on problems of control at the first stage of disarmament.

In the measures envisaged in the appropriate sections of the Soviet draft treaty, as well as in all other measures, he declared, the Soviet Government unswervingly adhered to the principle of balanced disarmament, which would preclude the possibility of some State or group of States gaining unilateral military advantages.

The Soviet Government deemed it necessary to specify, he continued, that the means released through the implementation of the first stage measures would be used for peaceful purposes, including the reduction of taxes levied on the population and the subsidizing of the national economy. Moreover, a definite share of the released funds, the size of which should be agreed upon by the signatories of the treaty, was to be spent on economic and technical aid to the underdeveloped countries.

Thus, already the first stage of disarmament, that is the first one and a half years of mankind's existence without the arms race, would bring the peoples, apart from the joyous realization that they were rid from the horrible spectre of a nuclear catastrophe, a substantial raising both of their material and spiritual living standards.

Mr. Zorin further dwelt on the articles of the Soviet draft treaty related to the guaranteeing of the security of States from the very outset of disarmament. "We believe," he said, "that all these measures could be started within six months after the treaty comes into force, during which an international disarmament organization will be set up."

Classified Advt.

HOUSE TOILET

A newly built double-storeyed house with metal roof, telephone and three bath rooms in Kartae-Parwan near the British Embassy is available for rent. Contact Faryabi Pharmacy or call at the house.

FLY
IRAN NATIONAL AIRLINE CORP.
(EX-IRANIAN AIRWAYS)
Resuming Its Thursday Flights
Effective May 3
With
JET-POWERED-VISCOUNTS

To the enchanting route of Eastern Lands with reputed hospitality and services.

CONTACT BOOKING OFFICE SHAR-I-NOW, KABUL.
PHONE NO. 21405 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

PARACHUTE DROP OF INDONESIAN TROOPS IN W. IRIAN

Dutch Protest To U.N.

NEW YORK, May 5, (Reuter).—The Netherlands yesterday accused Indonesia of "aggression" and committing "a direct threat to the peace" in a formal Note to the United Nations.

The Dutch delegate, Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, said that the Netherlands authorities in West Irian had "taken the necessary measures to deal with this aggression."

He referred to the parachute drop of an Indonesian military group in the interior of the southwest point of Vogelkop near Fak Fak on the night of April 26-27. "It is clear," Mr. Schurmann said, "that this military action could only be carried out by official land and air forces operating under a co-ordinated plan carefully conceived in advance."

In the absence in Europe of U Thant, Acting Secretary-General, the Dutch Note was handed to Mr. Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special political Affairs.

The Netherlands did not ask for U.N. action at this time, requesting only that the communication be circulated among member delegations.

Mr. Schurmann said that when secret preliminary talks between the Netherlands and Indonesia began on March 20 in the presence of a U.N.-appointed observer, "the Netherlands Government considered itself entitled confidently to expect that Indonesia would abstain from threats of violence."

Between March 20-23, infiltrations were made on the islands of Gag and Waigeo and on the South coast of the mainland near Vlakke Hoek by a number of groups consisting of "scores of armed members of the Indonesian forces."

These infiltrators, who obviously were operating according to a co-ordinated plan, had meanwhile "been put out of action," Mr. Schurmann said.

"On March 25, he went on," an Indonesian air attack on a communication vessel of the Royal Netherlands Navy was carried out within the confines of the territorial waters near the island of Gag.

37 KILLED IN MORE VIOLENCE IN ALGERIA

Locust Invasion Of Pakistan

ALGIERS, May 5, (Reuter).—At least 37 people were killed and 59 wounded in acts of violence throughout Algeria on Friday, military officials said here early yesterday.

Thirty-three of the dead and 52 of the wounded were Moslems. Nineteen people, all Moslems, were killed in Algiers, while five Moslems and two Europeans were killed in Oran.

TSHOMBE'S ATTITUDE DEPLORED

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 5, (DPA).—The Central Congolese Government yesterday deplored the "provocative attitude" shown by Mr. Moise Tshombe in regard to a resumption of talks on the return of Katanga under the authority of the Central Government.

An official statement issued after Mr. Tshombe's announcement that he would postpone indefinitely his return to Leopoldville for further talks said the Central Government was not prepared to enter into endless discussions with Mr. Tshombe.

INDUSTRIAL & MINING STRIKES IN SPAIN

Emergency Declared

MADRID, May 5.—The Government today decreed a "state of emergency" in Spain three key mining and industrial provinces, to halt the spread of strikes that are developing into the nation's worst labour crisis since the civil war.

The emergency decree was made official by publication this morning in the State Gazette, just hours after the Government warned an estimated 40,000 industrial and mine strikers that it might act to force them to return to work.

Reports from key points in nor-

JAYNE WITHDRAWS DIVORCE SUIT

SANTA MONICA, May 5, (Reuter).—The film star, Jayne Mansfield, called a Press conference last night to announce that she had changed her mind and was withdrawing a divorce suit against her "muscleman" husband, Micky Hargitay.

"We have resolved our differences," Miss Mansfield said. "I will withdraw the divorce suit as soon as I get around to it." "Mickey got jealous over my concern for the children. He thought I was more interested in them than him."

"When I filed for the divorce, it brought everything to a decision. He apologized and this thing is over."

Locust Invasion Of Pakistan

From Afghanistan Irrigation Plans

KARACHI, May 5.—A spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture denied a report broadcast by Radio Karachi, saying that locust swarms coming from Afghanistan had damaged agricultural farms in Quetta.

The spokesman told a Bakhtar News Agency reporter that the report was completely baseless and explained that last winter swarms had entered Pakhtunistan from the Sind area of Pakistan and subsequently they had arrived in Afghanistan. Appropriate steps were taken by the Afghan Anti-Locust campaign authorities.

The spokesman added that recently similar swarms of locusts had entered Pakhtunistan and from there they moved to Afghanistan.

Necessary steps were being taken to fight the swarms, the spokesman added.

Members of the delegation were from the Ministry of Agriculture, and messrs. Abdul Tawab Asafi and Fazal Mohammad, officials of the Helmand Valley Authority.

Kremlin Honours Belgian Queen

MOSCOW, May 5, (TASS).—Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

The luncheon took place at the Ekaterinsky Hall of the great Kremlin palace where Soviet leaders by tradition meet outstanding foreign statesmen and political leaders.

Thern Spain indicated that another 10,000 to 12,000 workers would join the protests for higher wages tomorrow or Monday.

No violence had been reported in the strikes, which began 18 days ago in coal mines of Asturias. However, police units have been re-inforced all through the area.

Under a front-page headline "Salazar on guard against rising," a message in the Sunday telegraph yesterday declared: "The myth that the Portuguese empire and therefore the Salazar regime was somehow inviolable has been exploded. The Africans of Angola have forced Portugal into a ruinous colonial war—Gao was abandoned with hardly a shot fired."

This conservative newspaper's special correspondent in Lisbon, after saying that riot police were on the alert throughout Portugal last night to prevent an armed uprising, added:

"Dr. Salazar, at 73 the head of the world's oldest dictatorship, is in a more vulnerable position than at any time since he came to power."

KABUL, May 6.—The Budget and Finance Commission of the National Assembly discussed at its session yesterday the laws on the use of Arghandab and Kajaki Dams in Western Afghanistan approved by the agricultural and public works commission.

Sardar Mohammad Daoud, who arrived at Kunduz airport at 10:15 a.m., was received by the Governor of Kataghan Province, officials and a large number of people of the area. He inspected a guard of honour. The Mayor of Kunduz delivered an address of welcome. Later Sardar Mohammad Daoud visited various sections of the factories built by the Cotton Company in Kunduz. He also visited the Bilquis Middle

School. He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons a day, has been built with aid given by the Czechoslovak Government. The second part of the Cement Factory which has also a capacity of 200 tons per day was started in the last year of the first Plan and is hoped to be completed in two years.

He lunched at the Spin-zar Club and then left for the Kizil Kala Port on the Amu Darya (Oxus).

The Prime Minister stayed last night at Beghan.

The Hydro-Electric Plant which the Prime Minister opens today, has a capacity of 9,000 kilowatts. The work on the plant began three years ago, with Soviet grant.

The Ghorri Cement Factory, with a production capacity of 200 tons

KABUL TIMES

Published by
"BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY"
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL"
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 6, 1962

THE AVICENNA CLINIC

The Central Clinic which was opened on Thursday in Kabul is expected to solve one of the many problems which this country is facing in the field of public health.

The opening of the clinic is an important step in the direction of establishing modern hospitals for the treatment of complicated diseases. So far patients who could not be treated in the country were being sent abroad involving not only an undue waste of time but a large amount of foreign exchange. Foreign specialists, who are working with local physicians, have performed some complicated operations at the Avicenna Hospital. And we hope that the new clinic will prove a great asset to the hospital.

Afghanistan, like other developing countries, is suffering from a paucity of medical personnel. The College of Medicine, which is only 30 years old, has not turned out enough physicians to meet the needs of the country.

Although during the First Five Year Development Plan important steps were taken to provide more medical facilities and in the second Plan an important place has been given to public health the country has still to go a long way. It is in the field of public health that aid from foreign and international specialized agencies could be of great help.

The malaria eradication programme launched by the Afghan Government with the help of international agencies is an example. Until ten years ago, almost every Afghan suffered from malaria. But as a result of a systematic and comprehensive campaign launched against it, the disease has been eradicated in most regions of the country.

Satisfactory public health is essential for the accelerated development of the country and hence effective and well devised plans are always welcomed. It is in this context that we consider the opening of the Avicenna Clinic an important step.

THE ELECTION FARCE IN PAKISTAN

AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Scientific Co-operation". Although not much progress has been made at the Geneva Conference on disarmament, says the editor, Soviet-U.S. co-operation in cultural, educational and trade fields is increasing.

Judging by a press interview in the United States by Gherman Titov practical co-operation in the field of space research is desired by both sides.

The editor says that co-operation of the world scientists will be of great value in solving some of the most outstanding scientific problems.

What should be stated here, continues the editor, is that there are plenty of such problems challenging modern science. Cancer and certain other diseases are troubling millions of people throughout the world. Poverty is another still threatens a large portion of humanity. With the eradication of colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination as also with the encouragement of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world, these evils could be handled effectively.

The expenses involved in the armament race under the circumstances are the cause of great anxiety to the peace-loving people of the world.

The new developments in the field of scientific co-operation is very encouraging, concludes the editor, and they will definitely help in creating better understanding among nations and strengthening world peace.

Radio

Negotiations between the Algerian Provisional Government and the Government of France held on March 18 this year resulted in the signing of the Evian Cease-fire Agreement. This agreement is expected to mark, in the near future, the end of the seven-year old Algerian war.

Mr. Ben Bella, the Vice Premier of the Provisional Government of Algeria, and his companions have been released from French detention.

The essence of the Evian agreement can be summarized as follows:

France has accepted and guaranteed the Algerian right to self-determination and recognizes the full autonomy of the Algerian State with its territorial integrity and national unity. If the Evian Agreement is implemented Algeria will achieve full independence and peace will be established in that African country. These could be considered the successful result of the long struggle of the Algerian nation.

But, unfortunately, the cease-fire announcement did not mark the end of the Algerian struggle. It was only the beginning of a new struggle for the people of Algeria. Because under the present circumstances the announcement and implementation of the cease-fire agreement are two distinct stages. It has been proved that when the colonial Powers are unable to carry out their designs by one method, they invariably resort to other means for the safeguard of their interests.

If the referendum which is due

only fault of demanding self-determination for the people of Pakhtunistan.

Repressive Policy

The military rulers, despite their profession of democratic principles, are continuing their policy of ruthless repression of those who demand restoration of democratic and normal life in the country and the release of imprisoned students and political prisoners.

A comparative study of the report of the Constitution Commission set up by President Ayub Khan on February 17, 1960, to advise him on the new Constitution (the report was released only on March 4, 1962) and the new Constitution as announced by the President on March 1, showed that there was a wide disparity between the two in respect of the ban on political parties, the powers of the President, fundamental rights, unicameral or bicameral legislature, the method of elections to the legislature or the office of the President and the impeachment of the President. The Commission had recommended direct elections with restricted franchise. Referring to the need for parties, the Commission felt that if there were no parties it would not be possible to work a representative form of Government. It did not favour any veto power for the President over Parliament.

It is interesting to note how electioneering was conducted in the country to avoid, as President Ayub had described, "malpractices indulged in by political parties before he took over power more than three years ago. Under the system which bans electioneering by political parties and makes it punishable for candidates to seek the support of parties, meetings of voters (basic democrats) were organized by the Election Commission and candidates were asked to address them giving out their individual programmes.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

It is interesting to note how electioneering was conducted in the country to avoid, as President Ayub had described, "malpractices indulged in by political parties before he took over power more than three years ago. Under the system which bans electioneering by political parties and makes it punishable for candidates to seek the support of parties, meetings of voters (basic democrats) were organized by the Election Commission and candidates were asked to address them giving out their individual programmes.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.

They could not address any party. They could not address any party. They could not address any party.</

Fresh Impetus To Law Commission

GENEVA, May 6.—At the first session of the Conference of International Law Commission, Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Afghan representative at the United Nations, has said that the general feeling in the Sixth Committee of the Commission, which had convened earlier, was that fresh impetus should be given to the Commission work.

13 Faculties At Kabul Varsity

KABUL, May 6.—By opening the three faculties of Education, Home Economics and Dentistry the number of Faculties at Kabul University has totalled 13.

The new faculties have been established within the framework of the Second Five Year Development Plan.

Dr. M. Usman Anwari, Rector of Kabul University, said in an interview yesterday that the Faculty of Education would train technical advisers, administrative personnel and school inspectors.

The curriculum of the Faculty has been set in such a way so that during the first two years students may study optional courses in the social and physical sciences and in the third year take up a number of important vocational courses. In the fourth year they will acquire academic and practical experience.

Dr. Anwari said that the Faculty of Home Economics would train teachers for the country's high schools. The Faculty accepts high school graduates from the twelfth grade and its period of teaching consists of four years.

The graduates from this Faculty will be able to bring up children and manage the family on a high standard. Their ability in the management of the family will constitute an important factor in the country's economy.

Dr. Anwari further said that the students of the Faculty of Dentistry would for the first two years study jointly with the students of the Faculty of Medicine and specialize in dentistry for the rest of the academic period. On graduation, they would be awarded the degree of D.M.D.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

to take place in the near future can be conducted freely and without foreign interference, it is certain that Algeria will attain its independence. Utmost care is needed to neutralise the activities of reactionary colonial elements. First the inhuman and terrorist activities of the French Secret Army Organisation should be brought to an end.

What happened recently in various Algerian cities as a result of OAS activities in unparalleled in the seven-year-old history of the Algerian struggle. One hundred and ten persons were killed in 24 hours and another 140 injured.

The patience and discipline shown by the Algerian nation and leaders during this transitional period should not remain unrecalled by the colonial ultras. Because if they lose their patience then the events which will follow will be most regrettable and the responsibility will lie with the colonialist Power and its defending forces.

The just struggles of the Algerian and other subjugated nations have created deep sympathy and support among the freedom-loving nations of the world. This is a warning to the colonial ultras that their outdated efforts in keeping Algeria French will harm no one but themselves in the long run.

Government Printing House

REFERENDUM IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1)

ried than ever about his personal safety on this trip, it was learned here yesterday.

The General is completely undeterred by the mounting series of OAS outrages aimed at rendering impossible the holding of the July referendum and creating so much bad blood that co-operation between an independent Algeria and France envisaged in the Evian agreements will be unworkable.

Nobody here doubts that Algeria will vote in favour of independence. Constitution of an Algerian Government, and election of Algerian Parliament will probably take some time, but the authorities here are thinking of mid-September as the latest date for completing the transfer of power to Algeria.

suicide.

FOODGRAINS DEPOT CONSTRUCTED

MAZAR, May 6.—The construction work on one of the three food-grain depots in Mazar-e-Sharif, has been completed. Work on these depots was started by the Foodgrain Procurement Department last August. The depots occupy almost eight acres of land and each one will have a capacity of storing 2,000 tons of grains.

Dr. Tabibi added that the task of the Commission was to work for the survey of the whole international law with a view to selecting further topics for consideration in the light of the important changes which had taken place in recent years owing to the disappearance of colonialism and the rise of new States.

Turning to the methods of work he emphasized that codification was inevitably a slow process. As a Government representative in the Sixth Committee, he had favoured the idea of holding two meetings a day but now as member of the Commission he wished to gain some experience of its mode of operation before expressing an opinion.

Great Merit

There was certainly great merit in the suggestion, already discussed in the General Assembly, that two special rapporteurs be appointed for each topic, the second being as it were an associate who would be able to take over the work of the principal rapporteur if for one reason or another he could not continue.

Another possibility would be to amend the Commission's statute so as to provide that a special rapporteur who had not been re-elected to membership could complete his work.

He recognized the force of the argument against extending the length of the Commission's sessions, because members could not stay away longer from their regular duties, but thought it was timely to consider the possibility of extending the term of membership from five to seven years so as to ensure that work on hand could be finished without a breach of continuity. Such a change might in the long run prove less costly to the United Nations.

Mr. Sixten-Heppling, Resident U.N. Representative at the Technical Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, had a formal meeting with Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department yesterday morning.

Mrs. Lucile Holsinga, a W.H.O. Regional Nursing Adviser for South-East Asia, now in Kabul, visited the school of nursing and the Women Hospital in Kabul yesterday morning. She exchanged views with Mrs. Masia Zewari Ismat on matters of mutual interest.

AFRICANIZATION IN TANGANYIKA

(Contd. from Page 3)

the one to close down "racial clubs" in case they do not change their rules and allow admittance to the Africans. There are exclusive clubs in Dar-es-Salaam and some other major towns in Tanganyika having only Europeans as members.

The first parliamentary session passed a Bill limiting the amount of rents, which had been rapidly raised after the proclamation of independence. Namely, landlords in Dar-es-Salaam raised the rents four times, and they are still showing an upward trend. The landlords benefited from the favourable situation, while the taxes still remained low. Now the Government has decided that the rich should suffer.

The Parliamentary recess will last until May 26. In the meantime the Government will start realizing Africanization and its large-scale economic plans. But there is also a number of serious difficulties: means necessary for realization of ambitious economic plans of this young independent country are lacking, while the Government hesitates to ask for them too "loudly", fearing that the Big Powers may thus find a new favourable ground for political maneuvering.

The message, follows two weeks of Cabinet meetings at which nationalist leaders discussed the future of their revolution after the armed conflict stage, re-shaping the National Liberation Front (FLN) for peace tasks, and the structure of the new State.

TASS adds: The Algerian people and the Provisional Algerian Government are seriously concerned over the deterioration in the situation in Algeria, especially in the cities of Algiers and Oran.

Mr. Yezid, the Minister of Information of the Provisional Government at a Press conference yesterday.

KABUL, May 6.—To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Soviet newspaper Pravda and Soviet Press Day, a reception was given last evening by Mr. Valentin Gavrilin, the Tass correspondent in Kabul. The function was attended by local journalists and some members of the diplomatic corps.

An Indonesian spokesman said yesterday that details of the proposal had been relayed to Jakarta with the text of the latest Dutch Note. No reaction had been received on either question.

THE PROBLEMS OF 'POPULATION EXPLOSION'

WASHINGTON, May 6, (Reuters).—The people of the world's under-developed countries, even with increased foreign aid and investment, will be able to make only very slow progress in economic and social progress in the years ahead if their populations continue to increase as rapidly as they have been, a private foreign aid organization reported yesterday.

The Centre for International Economic Growth, in a study prepared by Mr. Joseph Marion Jones, a foreign policy writer, said that "without reduction of these rates of population increase, the hopes of two-thirds of the people on earth for a better life are doomed to frustration."

The study said that since the end of the Second World War, death rates in the underdeveloped countries had dropped spectacularly as a result of newly-discovered "miracle" drugs and insecticides.

As a result, it said, the world population growth had doubled since 1945, and was increasing steadily.

At two per cent increase per year the present world population of 3,000 million would double to 6,000 million in 35 years. In most countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the study said, the population was actually increasing at two to four per cent annually.

The Remedy

To help remedy the "population explosion", Mr. Jones called for:

(1) Recognition of overpopulation as a prime world problem.

(2) Greatly expanded research on how to curb birth rates;

(3) The United States Government help on birth control for countries which ask for it.

Mr. Eugene Black, President of



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10 p.m. American colour picture: **COMANCHE**; starring: Dana Andrews, Kent Smith and Linda Cristal.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film; **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; starring: Shekila, Chandra, Shekhar and Kum Kum. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **TESHEENA**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian colour film; **THE FLYING SHIP**.

Classified Advt.

CONCERT MUSIC BY AFGHAN ARTISTES TODAY AND EVERYDAY DIRECTED BY Prof. MOHAMMED YAROAF

Beginning at 5-30 p.m. at Kabul Nandari. Tickets will be available from 2 to 4 p.m. at Pohani Nandari and from 4 p.m. at Kabul Nandari.

Ben Khedda To Give 'Directive' To People

TUNIS, May 6, (Reuters).—Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Algerian Provisional Prime Minister, will broadcast "directives" to the Algerian people early this week, authoritative Algerian sources said here last night.

The message, follows two weeks of Cabinet meetings at which nationalist leaders discussed the future of their revolution after the armed conflict stage, re-shaping the National Liberation Front (FLN) for peace tasks, and the structure of the new State.

TASS adds: The Algerian people and the Provisional Algerian Government are seriously concerned over the deterioration in the situation in Algeria, especially in the cities of Algiers and Oran.

Mr. Yezid, the Minister of Information of the Provisional Government at a Press conference yesterday.

KABUL, May 6.—To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Soviet newspaper Pravda and Soviet Press Day, a reception was given last evening by Mr. Valentin Gavrilin, the Tass correspondent in Kabul. The function was attended by local journalists and some members of the diplomatic corps.

An Indonesian spokesman said yesterday that details of the proposal had been relayed to Jakarta with the text of the latest Dutch Note. No reaction had been received on either question.

The World Bank, said in a foreword to the study that the world's rapidly increasing population "threatens directly the success of the greatest enterprise of our day—the international development effort which is attempting to provide tolerable living standards of that two-thirds of mankind which is now almost always in want."

"If this enterprise fails," said Mr. Black, "the consequences for our own comfortable civilization will be grave."

The Centre for International Economic Growth, a non-profit, non-governmental organization, endorsed the study as a valuable contribution to discussion but took no stand on how to solve the population problem.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C.
Minimum +7°C.
Sun sets today at 6-45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-04 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 57

BALA MURGHAB WELCOMES HIS MAJESTY

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, May 7.—His Majesty the King arrived in Bala Murghab, Herat, yesterday afternoon. His Majesty left Kala-i-Nao in the morning, and on his way to Bala Murghab visited the Pista Luk Forest.

His Majesty arrived at Bala Murghab at 6 p.m. where he was greeted by a large number of people. Major-General Murad Ali, the Military Commandant of Mazar and Maimana Provinces, and Mr. Sayed Ahmad Shah Hashimi, the Chief Commissioner of Maimana Province, were received in audience by His Majesty in Bala Murghab.

According to an earlier report a grand reception was held in Shahi Bagh, Herat, on Friday night to bid farewell to His Majesty. A large number of dignitaries, chiefs of Government departments, teachers, and writers with their wives attended the reception.

Mr. Faizi, representing the majority of the people, and Miss Habiba representing the women of Herat, made speeches thanking His Majesty for his guidance in the development projects launched in the country during the last few years. His Majesty expressed delight at the people's kind feelings and appreciation.

His Majesty said that when all the efforts of the Government and the people were directed towards the advancement of the country and the launching of new movements and when the first Five Year Plan had come to an end and the second Plan had been launched, "your readiness to participate in these activities has attached my attention. I have happy memories of the people of the ancient land of Herat and I hope that when you have performed your social duties with success you will also perform your duties in future."

At about 10 a.m. His Majesty left for Maimana.

AFGHAN DELEGATION TO W.H.O. SESSION

KABUL, May 7.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mahir, and Dr. Abdul Satar Seraj, left Kabul yesterday for Geneva to take part in the General Assembly of the World Health Organization which opens tomorrow.

Dr. Abdul Rahim is heading the Afghan delegation.

PARIS, May 7, (UPI).—The police said yesterday they have arrested Andre Canal, 47, known as "the Monocle" and described as being by standing by to fly to the leader of the French Algeria Uqanda in case the territorial dispute between the kingdoms of Buganda and Bunyoro leads to war. The report is unconfirmed. He was arrested in a suburban Paris square on Saturday night.

The police agents who picked nearest strong force available if him up were disguised as building real trouble breaks out in Uganda.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque, Shere-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1962



Sardar Mohammad Daoud lighting the furnace at the Ghorri Cement Factory, which he opened yesterday.

TWO GIRLS SCHOOLS BOMBED IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, May 7, (UPI).—European extremists yesterday bombed two high schools for girls in Algiers and staged other terrorist attacks in continued defiance of the stepped-up French military drive to smash the Secret Army Organization.

The western port city of Oran, another OAS stronghold, was reported quiet during the day. In recent days, however, OAS commandos have struck mostly under cover of night.

But at 11 a.m. the body of a 22-year-old European youth was dumped from a car on the pavement of a downtown Oran boulevard. On his back was a sign saying: "The OAS is watching. This man was an informer."

Police said the OAS murdered the youth apparently because he had given information to the gendarmes.

Plastic bombs—favourite weapon of the "French Algeria" underground—badly damaged the Pasteur School for girls in downtown Algiers and the Savorgnan de Brazza School in the suburb of Bab-el-Oued. There were no reports of injuries.

The bombings were a continuation of a long series of gas attacks on schools and university buildings. Most of the Algiers schools have been closed for several weeks.

Terrorist attacks elsewhere left five dead and four wounded, bringing the toll since January 1 to 4,298 killed and 8,719 wounded.

A 60-year-old European woman was found stabbed to death at her farm at Berard, 30 miles from Algiers. It was believed she was a victim of Moslem retaliation.

ANOTHER OAS LEADER ARRESTED

PARIS, May 7, (UPI).—The police said yesterday they have arrested Andre Canal, 47, known as "the Monocle" and described as being by standing by to fly to the leader of the French Algeria Uqanda in case the territorial dispute between the kingdoms of Buganda and Bunyoro leads to war. The report is unconfirmed. He was arrested in a suburban Paris square on Saturday night.

The police agents who picked nearest strong force available if him up were disguised as building real trouble breaks out in Uganda.

Daoud Opens Ghorri Cement And Power Plants

PULI KHUMRI, May 7.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, yesterday opened the Ghorri Cement Factory and the Ghorri Hydro-Electric Plant.

Sardar Mohammad Daoud arrived at the factories at 3-30 a.m. where he was greeted by Mr. Mohammad Naim Ziaee, President of the Ghorri Industrial plants, Mr. Abdul Rahim, the District Commissioner of Puli Khumri, Afghan and foreign engineers who helped in completing the plants and a number of dignitaries and residents of the area.

The Soviet Ambassador Mr. Sergei F. Antonov and the Czechoslovak Ambassador Dr. Jan Cech, were also present at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Minister of Mines and Industries, said the launching of the two plants at a time when Afghanistan was embarking on its second Plan was a valuable contribution to the general development of the country.

He said the increase in electric power during the first Plan could be the best guide for understanding the general development of the country's economy. The total capacity of power in Afghanistan, including the power yielded by the Ghorri Plant, had increased during the last five years to 33 per cent and its average annual increase had been about 80 per cent.

Dr. Mohammad Yusuf said that the capital investment on power schemes during the first Plan totalled 800 million Afghanis.

Cement output Referring to the Ghorri Cement Factory, he said that before the first Plan Afghanistan did not produce any cement.

But his control over the activities of the country earned him fear in several political quarters, and in some sections he was even called "the Nasser of Syria."

Serraj was born in Hama, in the wheat-growing district of the north.

Macmillan To Visit Paris

PARIS, May 7, (DPA).—The British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan, will pay an official visit to Paris on June 2 and 3, it was announced here last night.

Mr. Macmillan and his wife are coming to Paris at the invitation of President de Gaulle. The British Prime Minister's visit to Paris is part of a series of high-level talks President de Gaulle intends to hold this summer with the heads of Government of the European Common Market members.

Dr. Adenauer is scheduled to pay an official visit to Paris in the first week of July.

Political observers here said that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Paris was of special importance in view of the Prime Minister's recent talks with President Kennedy.

They added that Mr. Macmillan's talks with President de Gaulle might lead to a meeting between Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Kennedy later this year.

KABUL, May 7.—After completing his studies in tanning in India, Mr. Mohammad Hashim Malal, an official of the Rural Development Department, returned to Kabul recently.

Dr. Adenauer is scheduled to pay an official visit to Paris in the first week of July.

Political observers here said that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Paris was of special importance in view of the Prime Minister's recent talks with President Kennedy.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL"
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 7, 1962

NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

The two industrial plants opened in Pul-i-Khumri, northern Afghanistan, by the Prime Minister yesterday, are to be considered as yet another important step in the development of Afghanistan.

The cement factory will certainly expedite the various constructional projects in the north as well as other parts of the country. It is expected that in a year's time, construction of another factory will also be completed. So far Afghanistan has been importing cement.

The Ghori hydro-electric plant, which is to yield 9,000 kilowatts of power, is built in the heart of one of the industrial areas of the country, and it will provide power for the factories and projects in the adjoining areas.

The opening of these two plants indicates the emergence of industrial centres in different parts of the country.

Pul-i-Khumri not long ago suffered from malaria and its people were weak and undernourished. Today, however, in addition to the two plants opened yesterday there are a textile factory, a silo, a petroleum depot and the Karkar coal mines near the city. Pul-i-Khumri is also not very far from Baghlan the provincial capital, where new industries are coming-up. Kunduz, another city in the province, has also become one of the main industrial centres.

The Second Five Year Development Plan has envisaged several projects throughout the country. A 60,000 kilowatt power plant, for instance, is under construction at Naghlu and the foundation of a city is being laid.

The help which is rendered to Afghanistan by the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments in building the two Pul-i-Khumri plants opened yesterday is widely appreciated by the people of Afghanistan. It is a vivid demonstration of co-operation between States and will certainly further the friendly ties.

A MAY DAY IN LISBON

By M. MANSOOR

One man died and more than 50 people were injured, when police and May Day Demonstrators clashed in Lisbon and Oporto. Four days earlier two men were killed in the southern town of Ajusted when demonstrators clashed with guards.

On January 1, the troops crushed a revolt of armed men in both civilian and Army clothing led by Captain Joao Valera Gomez—a candidate during last October's elections—around the Army barracks at Beja, south of Lisbon.

For 32 years the Prime Minister Dr. Salazar exiled or jailed his most active political opponents and has brought intense economic and administrative pressure to bear on those who disagreed with him. As a result, the entire intellectual sector in Portugal's population of nine million oppose the regime. In a country, where the average annual per capita income is still the lowest in West Europe, workers are afraid to participate in any political activity because of the threat of dismissal. The semi-literate rural peasantry is absorbed in seeking out a bare living and hypnotized by centuries of subservience to an ultra-conservative church.

The opposition stems from intelligent elements in the workers'

movements, from the mass of intellectuals, writers, teachers, poets and artists and their pupils, from the combative remnants of the old republican movements.

Salazar's Foes

Two of Dr. Salazar's most famous foes, Capt. Calvao, who engineered the dramatic seizure of the liner Santa Maria in January, 1961, and General Delgado who polled a quarter of all the votes in the 1958 Presidential Elections, have both been driven from Portugal. The generation, comprising lawyers, doctors, engineers and professional men, wants orderly progress but it has now become deeply disillusioned that under Dr. Salazar true liberty can never be restored to Portugal.

Most of all, this new generation in Portugal is increasingly ashamed of the criticisms levelled at their Government by other nations on colonial issues: Angola, where fresh troops are sent predicated to smash the freedom movement. Mozambique—where every worker is considered a slave, Portuguese Guinea, the Cape Verde Islands, Timor (an Indonesian Island) and Macao (a Chinese port near Hong Kong).

With the bitterness of an old dictator who feels slighted by fresh events, Dr. Salazar assailed not only the Communist opposi-

tion but also the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Nations. Reserving his most acerbic criticism for the United Nations, Dr. Salazar has disclosed that Portugal had applied for membership in 1955 only under intense pressure from the United States and Britain.

Sharing the ideas of the Government of South Africa, General Salan and Mr. Tshombe, about the United Nations he had declared:

"I do not know, if we will be the first to leave it, but we shall certainly be among the first."

"Fine Words"

When the Portuguese Indian colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated, the old dictator spoke about "the Indian aggression" and criticized the United States by saying that he regretted that Adlai Stevenson's "Fine words" at the Security Council had not been followed by "firm, unwavering policies".

Let us conclude by the objective words of an observer: The political ice is now beginning to break in Portugal after a 33-year freeze and reports of the crackling ice can be heard with clarity and frequency from Indian Goa through African Angola back to European Portugal herself.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial on the Prime Minister's visit to the northern parts of the country at the end of the First and the beginning of the Second Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan. The editor is of opinion that such visits will result in further encouragement of the people to carry out their duties, and thus help in speeding up the rate of progress.

The Daily Islah's editorial was devoted yesterday to the discussion of relations between Britain and Canada in the face of the European Common Market. After giving a brief history of the Common Market since 1957, the paper says that the market will cover a total of 300 million people in Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. Britain, which is a member of the European Free Trade Association has undertaken necessary measures to join the Common Market. However, since Britain has economic relations with its Commonwealth countries, its entry into the Common Market will effect these relations. That is why Britain faces opposition from Commonwealth countries in her efforts to enter the Common Market. Canada is leading this opposition. It is obvious that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Canada failed to gain the Canadian support for the British entry into the Common Market.

The unnecessary killings and other atrocities committed by the French Secret Army Organization in Algeria have exhausted the patience of the Algerian nation and the Provisional Government. Should this state of affairs continue, the Algerian war will start again and no one could tell what the consequences will be.

The Algerian Provisional Government has, as a gesture of respect for the Evian Cease-fire Agreement, requested all Moslems in Algeria to stop fighting French forces and to refrain from further bloodshed for the attainment of their basic goal of independence. But this time another organization appeared on the scene to continue bloodshed. This was the French Secret Army Organization which wants Algeria to remain French. This organization is trying to achieve its goal without the slightest care for the amount of bloodshed by the Algerian Moslems and even the French army in the process. OAS is ruthlessly killing men, women and children and destroying buildings with the use of explosives. These blood-thirsty terrorists undermining the traditional French leadership in freedom, are carrying out indiscriminate killings with a view to weakening the morale of the Algerian nationalists and discouraging them in carrying their national struggle to its logical conclusions. They do not seem to realize that it is impossible to discourage a nation, which has already sacrificed about a million of its people for the attainment of its aspirations, from realizing its goal.

What is surprising in this connexion, however, is the apparent disinterestedness of the French forces. Surely it is not very difficult for France to wipe out all the OAS supporters if she really wanted to. It is obvious that the activities of the French forces are

controlled by electronic devices. What does this all mean? This means that some system must be found to limit and control the nuclear arms race before it gets out of hand.

Political or territorial disputes such as the future of Berlin or the uncertainties of the Middle Eastern situation, or the highly-charged situation in certain parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are serious and urgent, and it is extremely difficult to find solutions to these problems. But it is imperative that the seriousness of these situations does not develop to the point of application of this monstrous nuclear power. If no final solution can yet be found for these disputes, the most sensible and practical course is to insulate them as far as possible from war risks by temporary standstill agreements, while an effort is made to build a more permanent war-free international system.

It is perhaps a Utopian dream when we aspire to create a world in which major war is impossible. In the light of history, it is certainly a Utopian dream, but today, when we live under the shadow of the nuclear bomb, nothing less than that kind of Utopia will do.

The United Nations, despite its imperfections, should be encouraged to grow into a really effective instrument of keeping the peace and preventing war. The only way out of anarchy in any circumstance is through the development of some form of peace-keeping authority. We have today only the United Nations which can play this role, but this Organization is merely an instrument that is as strong or as weak as its members make it. Organizations like the United States Committee for the United Nations could greatly increase the instrumentality of the United Nations by mobilizing public opinion behind it.

(Contd. on page 3)

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial on the Prime Minister's visit to the northern parts of the country at the end of the First and the beginning of the Second Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan. The editor is of opinion that such visits will result in further encouragement of the people to carry out their duties, and thus help in speeding up the rate of progress.

The Daily Islah's editorial was devoted yesterday to the discussion of relations between Britain and Canada in the face of the European Common Market. After giving a brief history of the Common Market since 1957, the paper says that the market will cover a total of 300 million people in Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. Britain, which is a member of the European Free Trade Association has undertaken necessary measures to join the Common Market. However, since Britain has economic relations with its Commonwealth countries, its entry into the Common Market will effect these relations. That is why Britain faces opposition from Commonwealth countries in her efforts to enter the Common Market. Canada is leading this opposition. It is obvious that Mr. Macmillan's visit to Canada failed to gain the Canadian support for the British entry into the Common Market.

The unnecessary killings and other atrocities committed by the French Secret Army Organization in Algeria have exhausted the patience of the Algerian nation and the Provisional Government. Should this state of affairs continue, the Algerian war will start again and no one could tell what the consequences will be.

The Algerian Provisional Government has, as a gesture of respect for the Evian Cease-fire Agreement, requested all Moslems in Algeria to stop fighting French forces and to refrain from further bloodshed for the attainment of their basic goal of independence. But this time another organization appeared on the scene to continue bloodshed. This was the French Secret Army Organization which wants Algeria to remain French. This organization is trying to achieve its goal without the slightest care for the amount of bloodshed by the Algerian Moslems and even the French army in the process. OAS is ruthlessly killing men, women and children and destroying buildings with the use of explosives. These blood-thirsty terrorists undermining the traditional French leadership in freedom, are carrying out indiscriminate killings with a view to weakening the morale of the Algerian nationalists and discouraging them in carrying their national struggle to its logical conclusions. They do not seem to realize that it is impossible to discourage a nation, which has already sacrificed about a million of its people for the attainment of its aspirations, from realizing its goal.

What does this all mean? This means that some system must be found to limit and control the nuclear arms race before it gets out of hand.

Political or territorial disputes such as the future of Berlin or the uncertainties of the Middle Eastern situation, or the highly-charged situation in certain parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are serious and urgent, and it is extremely difficult to find solutions to these problems. But it is imperative that the seriousness of these situations does not develop to the point of application of this monstrous nuclear power. If no final solution can yet be found for these disputes, the most sensible and practical course is to insulate them as far as possible from war risks by temporary standstill agreements, while an effort is made to build a more permanent war-free international system.

It is perhaps a Utopian dream when we aspire to create a world in which major war is impossible. In the light of history, it is certainly a Utopian dream, but today, when we live under the shadow of the nuclear bomb, nothing less than that kind of Utopia will do.

The United Nations, despite its imperfections, should be encouraged to grow into a really effective instrument of keeping the peace and preventing war. The only way out of anarchy in any circumstance is through the development of some form of peace-keeping authority. We have today only the United Nations which can play this role, but this Organization is merely an instrument that is as strong or as weak as its members make it. Organizations like the United States Committee for the United Nations could greatly increase the instrumentality of the United Nations by mobilizing public opinion behind it.

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:45; Commentary 3:45-3:50;
"Weekly Press Review" 3:50-4:00;
Music 4:00-4:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY ARIANA AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 16:30.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.
IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Zahidan-Kabul:
Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:0.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Zahidan:
Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.
AERO FLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



MONDAY
Kabul: Phone No. 20563
Jahid: Phone No. 20534
Karyabi: Phone No. 20887
Zaman: Phone No. 20531 by name.
Mahmood: Phone No. 21493

QUTAB MINAR IN INDIA AN EXAMPLE OF AFGHAN ARCHITECTURE

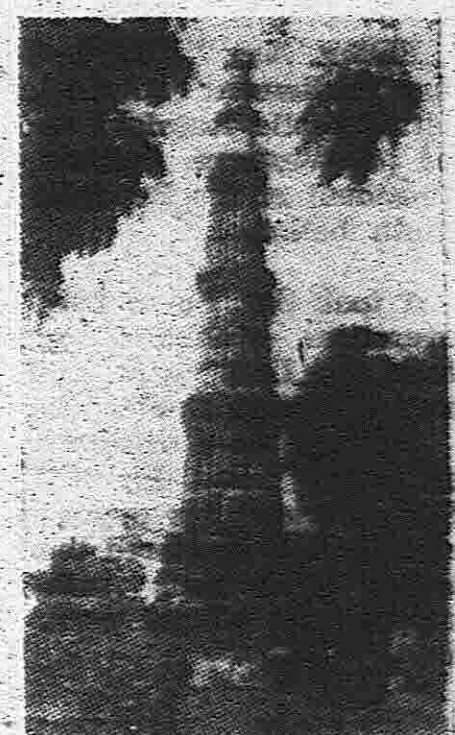
When the Afghan rulers in India chose Delhi as the capital towards the end of the 12th century, they wanted to popularize Islamic architecture in that country.

Among other structures the Qutab Minar is perhaps the most attractive. It was built during the reign of the Ghory King Qutub-din Aibak, and is representative of the great architectural initiative and skill of that time.

Great effort was made in the design and construction of the Minar with the result that it rose as a magnificent edifice in India. Sultan Qutubuddin laid the foundation of the Qutab Mosque on the ruins of a Hindu place of worship in 1195. This mosque, with its huge pillars, was considered to be one of the most fabulous places of Islamic worship at the time. Construction of the Qutab Minar started four years later. Many architects and artists worked on it.

The Minar is in the form of a huge tower which tapers at the top. It is in four storeys and contains a varendah divided into many parts.

The tower is circular in shape, the bottom portion having a diameter of over 47 feet. At the top the diameter is only nine feet.



Each storey has been built according to a different and attractive design. The fourth storey of the Minar was completely rebuilt by Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlak, in 1369.

There is a circular staircase which leads to the different storeys. The first storey is about 95 metres above the ground. A total of 379 steps will take the visitor to the top floor from where a magnificent view of Delhi city is possible. The pink stones used in the construction of the Minar provide a picturesque scene at dawn or dusk when the dim rays of the sun fall on them. There are Arabic inscriptions of Islamic religion on the stones. The inscriptions are fine and artistic. The porches of the Minar contain paintings representing another aspect of the magnificent glory of the Islamic art during the reign of the Ghory kings in India.

The Story Of Koh-I-Noor: The Famous Afghan Diamond

PART II

By PROFESSOR M. ALI

In 1739, when Nadir Shah of Persia sacked Delhi, he wrested from Mohammed Shah, the feeble Mughal Emperor, his crown, the Peacock Throne, and a large quantity of jewels, among which there was a famous diamond which he named "Koh-i-Noor" (the Mountain of Light). This was the first time in history that the diamond came to be called by this designation.

About the murder of Nadir Shah at Khabushan, near Meshad, in the year 1747, it is said that Ahmad Shah Durrani, with his contingent of 4,000 Afghans hastened to the royal camp with a view to protecting him against the conspirators. To their surprise they found their way barred by a strong detachment of the Kizil-bash. Though greatly outnumbered, the Afghans fought their way through their ranks and entered Nadir's tent where they saw the headless trunk of the Shah in a pool of blood. Ahmad Khan then proceeded to rescue the members of the royal family, who were in great danger at the hands of the insurgents. The Queen, Nadir Shah's wife, it is said, offered the famous diamond to the Afghan chief in grateful recognition of his timely help.

Another version has it that after Nadir Shah's death, the diamond passed with the crown to his nephew, Ali Kuli Khan, alias Ali wife, Wafa Begum, hoping to pass Shah, who in the opinion of William Jones had caused the death of his uncle in order to usurp the throne. Ali Shah, who declared himself king at Meshad, was blinded and dethroned and the diamond fell into the hands of Shah Rukh Mirza, a grandson of Nadir Shah. Shortly afterwards he was made prisoner by Aga Mohammed, who tortured him in vain to make him surrender the invaluable diamond. Shah Rukh, in 1751, gave it to Ahmad Shah Durrani in recognition of his valuable help in restoring him to the throne.

A Traitor After Ahmad Shah's death in 1773, the diamond was inherited by his son and successor, Timur Shah. In 1793, on the death of this Prince, the diamond fell into the hands of his fifth but favourite son, Shah Zaman. In 1801, when Zaman lost Kabul and was hotly pursued by his enemies, Fateh Khan and Mahmud, he left for Peshawar in great haste. On his way near Jalalabad, he got tired, he decided to become a fugitive of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

against the OAS atrocities are simply meagre. How can one accept the fact that the ruling authorities are not able to check the outrages committed by a handful of French settlers in Algeria? Newspaper men throughout the world have said that one can always see and find OAS men everywhere. Surely this meant that if the French Government wanted it is not difficult to find and bring to judgment these terrorists. May be the Government of France does not want this issue to be decided. Anyway, now that two of the most important leaders of the OAS have been arrested and might be punished for the crimes they have committed, it would be better if the Government of France did likewise with the remaining members of the Organization rather than allow the present conditions to compel the Algerian Provisional Government to violate the Cease-fire Agreement. Representatives of the Algerian Government have openly expressed their anxiety in the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

ties of his friends, he decided to pass the night in the fort of one of his staunch adherents, Ashiq Khan mand the diamond. Then came the turn of the confidential officials of the Maharaja who enquired if practical steps

N.A.T.O. & Nuclear Weapons An Example Of Co-operation

Says Sardar Daoud Tribal Leaders' Aid Sought From S Viet Nam To Pakistan

Home Explains Athens Conference Decisions

LONDON, May 7, (Reuter).—The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home said at London airport yesterday that Britain and the United States would give non-nuclear Powers of the NATO alliance a "great deal of information which they have not had until now."

Lord Home and the British Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, were returning from the NATO Foreign and Defence Ministers' Conference in Athens.

Lord Home said that the operation of nuclear weapons and the decision to use them in an emergency would always be undertaken by Governments and not by military leaders.

The United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk, had given assurances that all targets within the alliance would be covered by the American deterrent said Lord Home.

He added however that the triggering of the weapons was still being held by President Kennedy.

Asked whether the conference had reached any decision over disarmament or Berlin, Lord Home said that the whole council, with French reservations had agreed that Mr. Rusk should continue his talks with Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador.

If Mr. Rusk could find a basis for agreement the whole alliance would be greatly relieved and gratified.

Mr. Watkinson said that the conference had decided on a plan to streamline the procedures for achieving inter-dependence in research and development for NATO weapons.

produce any cement; during the Plan it succeeded in producing 100 tons of cement a day at the Jabalsaraj Cement Factory and now with the completion of the first part of the Ghor factory, the output will go up to 300 tons per day.

The factory's construction started three years ago and work on the second part which began a year ago would be completed in a year.

It is hoped that by then the total cement production would be 500 tons per day in the country.

The Minister of Mines and Industries thanked the Government of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for their technical assistance in completing the two plants. The Soviet Union helped in building the electric plant while the Czechoslovak aid was used in building the cement factory.

Power Production

Mr. Ziaee said that the total capacity of the Ghor Electric Plant was 9,000 kilowatts. There were three generators, each with a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts. The electricity from the plant would be used by the Karkar Coal Mines, Pulikhumri Silo and the Petroleum Reservoir.

Work on the plant began three years ago and for the last two months it had been operated on an experimental basis. The total cost of the electric plant was 190 million Afghanis.

The Ghor Cement Factory was the latest model built in the world and the total cost of its first part was 173 million Afghanis.

Daoud's Speech

The Prime Minister, in his brief speech, expressed satisfaction at the completion of the two plants and hoped for the further progress of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the King and the sincere co-operation of the people. He thanked the Soviet and Czechoslovak Governments for taking part in the first Plan of Afghanistan and said that the two factories which were opened were an example of their co-operation.

The Prime Minister then visited various branches of the two plants.

After visiting the factories, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and Dr. Sohail, the President of the Press and Information Department, visited the Hawa Middle School.

The Prime Minister and party returned to Kabul, by air, this morning.

SOVIET ADVISER LEAVES KABUL

KABUL, May 7.—Mr. Kreneska, an Adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture, left Kabul for Moscow yesterday.

Mr. Kreneska, of the Soviet Union, helped the Ministry in its development plans for more than two years.

Mr. Ghulam Nakhsband, the Director of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Abdul Majid, the Director of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, saw him off at the airport.

LAOTIAN LEADERS IN SAIGON

SAIGON, May 7, (UPI).—The Acting Laotian Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Sisouk Na Champassak yesterday charged the United States was attempting to force the Rightwing Government into a coalition with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma which could throw Laos into the hands of the Leftwing rebels.

Mr. Sisouk made the statement at a news conference he gave here yesterday. It was attended by the Laotian strongman, General Phoumi Nosavan, and the Premier, Prince Boun Oum.

Mr. Sisouk told correspondents that Prince Souvanna did not have sufficient strength of his own to control his Pathet Lao allies.

Asked to comment on the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk's recent statement that the Royal Government should enter into a coalition dominated by Prince Souvanna, Mr. Sisouk snapped: "That's Mr. Rusk's opinion."

Gen. Phoumi, Prince Boun Oum and Mr. Sisouk arrived here on Saturday to seek help from the South Vietnamese Government off for the badly shaken Vientiane regime.

According to a report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, a big explosion was set off recently at Akora Khatake damaging the concrete bridge.

LAOTIAN REBELS TAKE GOVERNMENT POST

U.S.A. Calls U.K.'s Attention To Truce Violation

WASHINGTON, May 7, (UPI).—The United States yesterday charged Pathet Lao forces in Laos with a "violation of the cease-fire" which has been in effect in that troubled kingdom for one year.

However, the heavy attack which captured the Government stronghold of Nam Tha came as no surprise to officials in the Kennedy Administration, who have been warning General Phoumi Nosavan that he was inviting just such an operation by his build-up in that and other areas.

The State Department said it was calling the attention of understood Nam Tha fell shortly after a heavy artillery attack which caused the withdrawal of seven or eight Royal Laotian Government battalions.

The Department charged that the rebel action was a clear violation of the May 1961 Geneva Cease-Fire Agreement.

The Department said Nam Tha was not under the control of the Pathet Lao forces when the truce came into effect, and therefore should have remained that way under the cease-fire.

Officials said the United States would safeguard the self-determination of the peoples of West Irian.

Britain The Netherlands wanted stability as co-Chairman with the Soviet Union of the Geneva agreement West Irian has received no reaction to preserve the cease-fire and create a neutral coalition Government in Laos.

Mr. Lums held that the initiative should come from Indonesia.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday:

Football: Habibia beat Istiqal by four goals to two.

Hockey: Afghan Institute of Technology (A.I.T.) beat Nejat by three goals to nil.

Khushal Khan beat Teachers' School by one goal to nil.

Basketball: Military School beat Nejat 31-18.

Volleyball: Agricultural School beat Ghazi, Afghanistan Bank beat Military School.

Resumption Of West Irian Talks Likely

ATHENS, May 7, (UPI).—The United States was hopeful yesterday that talks between the Netherlands and Indonesia over the West Irian dispute would be resumed.

American sources said the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk was encouraged to believe that talks might be restarted.

Mr. Rusk conferred with the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Luns, for the second time since they arrived here for the NATO Council meeting.

The Netherlands is prepared to consider any arrangement which would safeguard the self-determination of the peoples of West Irian.

Britain The Netherlands wanted stability as co-Chairman with the Soviet Union of the Geneva agreement West Irian has received no reaction to preserve the cease-fire and create a neutral coalition Government in Laos.

Mr. Lums held that the initiative should come from Indonesia.

AFRICAN MINERS STRIKE SPREADS

SALISBURY, May 8.—The strike by African miners on the Northern Rhodesian copperbelt was extended last night with the announcement that African miners at Broken Hill lead and zinc mines will stop work this morning. The strike now is in its sixth day.

The 30,000 strikers who brought the copperbelt to almost a standstill are to be joined by about 1,800 workers at Broken Hill.

An official of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines said lastnight the Broken Hill strike would be "unconstitutional."

Reports reaching here from the north said 150 organizers had been taken into custody in the walk-out, the worst in the history of Generalissimo Franco's regime. The miners began going off the job on April 6 to back demand for a daily wage of 150 pesetas.

Earlier report on page 4

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10 p.m. American film: **THE MATING GAME**, starring: Debbie Reynolds, Tony Randall and Paul Douglas.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**, starring: Shekila, Chandra, Shekhar and Kum Kum. At 7-30 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**, starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **CHAR DEWARON**, starring: Shashi Kapoor and Nanda.

ZIANAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **THE FLING SHIP**.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday:

Football: Habibia beat Istiqal by four goals to two.

Hockey: Afghan Institute of Technology (A.I.T.) beat Nejat by three goals to nil.

Khushal Khan beat Teachers' School by one goal to nil.

Basketball: Military School beat Nejat 31-18.

Volleyball: Agricultural School beat Ghazi, Afghanistan Bank beat Military School.

FRANCE EXPLODES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DEVICE

PARIS, May 8, (DPA).—France exploded her first underground atomic device in the Sahara on May 1, it was officially confirmed here yesterday.

The explosion was the fifth which France has set off, since February 13, 1960. It is described here as part of the French programme for developing atomic bombs.

All earlier blasts touched off strong protests from countries close to the Sahara testing area.

Authoritative French sources yesterday said if there were protests again, France could point to the fact that radioactive radiation over a larger area point to the over a larger area was as good as impossible in the case of an underground explosion.

In regard to the military aspect of France's nuclear tests it is recalled here that President de Gaulle has declared in several statements recently that France fully upholds her claim to membership in the "nuclear club" of the Great Powers.

POLICE-STUDENT CLASH IN MADRID

MADRID, May 8, (UPI).—Marmed police clashed with student demonstrators in Madrid yesterday while the Government reported that nearly one-third of 60,000 striking coal miners had gone back to the pits.

Police took 25 students, including 10 girls, into custody after the demonstration here, the second in two days in support of the striking miners and industrial workers. The 10 girls were released after questioning.

Reports reaching here from the north said 150 organizers had been taken into custody in the walk-out, the worst in the history of Generalissimo Franco's regime. The miners began going off the job on April 6 to back demand for a daily wage of 150 pesetas.

Earlier report on page 4

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +23°C.
Minimum +7°C.
Sun sets today at 6-46 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-03 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 57

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

FALL OF NAM THA TO PATHET LAO

US-UK Move For ICC Investigation

WASHINGTON, May 8, (Reuter).—Britain and the United States are holding talks aimed at bringing an end to an outbreak of fighting in northern Laos, the U.S. State Department said here yesterday.

Officials said the object of the talks was to get the three-member International Control Commission for Laos to investigate the capture by Pathet Lao forces of the north-western provincial capital of Nam Tha.

In Singapore yesterday General Vice-Premier, said his information was that the town had not fallen to the Left-wing forces, at the Society's headquarters out-

The New China News Agency quoted a broadcast by the Left-wing Pathet Lao radio in Laos as saying that Left-wing units had "liberated" Nam Tha in a counter-attack against an offensive by right-wing forces.

(In Khang Khay, northern Laos, neutralist forces claimed that they had taken the town without fighting—because the right-wing troops were running short of food.)

On Sunday a U.S. State Department spokesman said it was understood that Right-wing troops had withdrawn from Nam Tha under an attack from Pathet Lao forces, and that the town was under Pathet Lao control.

Yesterday the American State Department said in a statement: "Over the weekend the United States has been in consultation with the British in an immediate effort to have the cease-fire re-established. It is too early to be able to report any concrete results from these consultations, which will continue."

State Department sources said that while there had been fighting round Nam Tha for some time while it was held by Right-wing troops, the U.S.A. took a particularly serious view of developments leading to the fall of the town because of the heavier degree of fighting and the intense bombardment that preceded the attack.

Police-Student Clash In Madrid

MADRID, May 8, (UPI).—Marmed police clashed with student demonstrators in Madrid yesterday while the Government reported that nearly one-third of 60,000 striking coal miners had gone back to the pits.

Police took 25 students, including 10 girls, into custody after the demonstration here, the second in two days in support of the striking miners and industrial workers. The 10 girls were released after questioning.

Reports reaching here from the north said 150 organizers had been taken into custody in the walk-out, the worst in the history of Generalissimo Franco's regime. The miners began going off the job on April 6 to back demand for a daily wage of 150 pesetas.

Earlier report on page 4

AFRICAN MINERS STRIKE SPREADS

SALISBURY, May 8.—The strike by African miners on the Northern Rhodesian copperbelt was extended last night with the announcement that African miners at Broken Hill lead and zinc mines will stop work this morning. The strike now is in its sixth day.

The 30,000 strikers who brought the copperbelt to almost a standstill are to be joined by about 1,800 workers at Broken Hill.

An official of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines said lastnight the Broken Hill strike would be "unconstitutional."

Reports reaching here from the north said 150 organizers had been taken into custody in the walk-out, the worst in the history of Generalissimo Franco's regime. The miners began going off the job on April 6 to back demand for a daily wage of 150 pesetas.

Earlier report on page 4

FRANCE EXPLODES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DEVICE

PARIS, May 8, (DPA).—France exploded her first underground atomic device in the Sahara on May 1, it was officially confirmed here yesterday.

The explosion was the fifth which France has set off, since February 13, 1960. It is described here as part of the French programme for developing atomic bombs.

All earlier blasts touched off strong protests from countries close to the Sahara testing area.

Authoritative French sources yesterday said if there were protests again, France could point to the fact that radioactive radiation over a larger area point to the over a larger area was as good as impossible in the case of an underground explosion.

In regard to the military aspect of France's nuclear tests it is recalled here that President de Gaulle has declared in several statements recently that France fully upholds her claim to membership in the "nuclear club" of the Great Powers.



A group photo of honorary nurses who are helping the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

U.S.S.R. And U.S.A. Urge Each Other To Break Tests Ban Talks Deadlock

GENEVA, May 8, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union blamed each other in Geneva yesterday for a continuing deadlock in the nuclear test ban talks—and each side urged the other to take steps to break the impasse.

The issue came up in a plenary session of the 17-Power Disarmament Conference which was debating the test ban problem at the Soviet Union's request. The conference returns to the crucial nuclear question on Wednesday.

In yesterday's debate Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. delegate, said the present series of U.S. nuclear tests over the Pacific was made necessary by the Soviet tests series last September.

He recalled that Mr. Khrushchev had said last month that the USSR would resume tests if the U.S.A. and Britain carried out any more.

Then he added: "In these circumstances, we cannot but be aware of the possibility that the Soviet Union may not be particularly anxious at the present time to carry on successful negotiations on a nuclear test ban."

Mr. Dean went on to appeal to the Soviet Union to "get down to a discussion of fundamental issues of security in Europe."

He said a compromise plan put forward by the eight neutral delegates at the conference "can be the springboard to success."

The U.S. delegate added: "It is for these reasons that we urge our Soviet colleagues to join us in this exploration."

Mr. Frol Kozlov, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, told a reception at the East German Embassy in Moscow that the Soviet Union would not slacken its efforts to reach agreement on a German peace treaty.

Mr. Khrushchev, and President Leonid Brezhnev, in a message to East Germany's leaders, said yesterday the conclusion of a German peace treaty and normalization of the West Berlin situation "would have a favourable effect on the entire course of world development."

The message was sent to mark the 17th anniversary of Germany's liberation from the NAZI regime.

Tass reported. The Soviet leaders said the USSR and East Germany "form a single front" with all the socialist countries in the struggle for strengthening peace and security in Europe.

He said a compromise plan put forward by the eight neutral delegates at the conference "can be the springboard to success."

The U.S. delegate added: "It is for these reasons that we urge our Soviet colleagues to join us in this exploration."

Mr. Frol Kozlov, a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, told a reception at the East German Embassy in Moscow that the Soviet Union would not slacken its efforts to reach agreement on a German peace treaty.

Mr. Khrushchev, and President Leonid Brezhnev, in a message to East Germany's leaders, said yesterday the conclusion of a German peace treaty and normalization of the West Berlin situation "would have a favourable effect on the entire course of world development."

The message was sent to mark the 17th anniversary of Germany's liberation from the NAZI regime.

Tass reported. The Soviet leaders said the USSR and East Germany "form a single front" with all the socialist countries in the struggle for strengthening peace and security in Europe.

He said a compromise plan put forward by the eight neutral delegates at the conference "can be the springboard to success."

The U.S. delegate added: "It is for these reasons that we urge our Soviet colleagues to join us in this exploration."

CROWDS CHEER HIS MAJESTY ON WAY TO MAIMANA

KABUL, May 8.—A report from the Royal campus in Maimana states that His Majesty the King after bidding farewell to the people of Bala Murghab yesterday morning continued his journey towards Maimana.

On the way between Bala Murghab and Maimana, enthusiastic crowds cheered His Majesty.

Mr. Hashimi, the Chief Commissioner of Maimana Province, and Major-General Murad Ali Commandant of the Armed forces in Mazar and Maimana provinces, and a large number of provincial dignitaries and heads of governmental departments welcomed His Majesty in Doab.

Similarly, His Majesty was welcomed by men and women teachers, students and a large number of inhabitants in Chaichaktoo, Kaisar and Almar.

His Majesty reciprocated the warm sentiments of the people. His Majesty attended a luncheon arranged by Khalifa Mohammad

(Contd. on page 4)

DAUD INSPECTS WORK AT KUNDUZ AIRPORT

KABUL, May 8.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, returned to Kabul yesterday morning after a two-day visit to Kataghan Province to open a hydro-electric and a cement factory at Ghor.

Before leaving Kunduz the Prime Minister inspected the Kunduz Airport and expressed satisfaction at the construction work being carried out by the engineers.

The Prime Minister was seen off at the airport by Mr. Sidiqi, the Governor, Lieutenant General Abdul Satar, the Military Commandant of Kataghan province, Mr. Nashir, President of the Cotton Company, and Mr. Aminullah, chief of the northern unit of the Labour Corps.

FOUR MOSLEM WOMEN AMONG 30 KILLED IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS, May 8, (Reuter).—Four white-robed Moslem women were among 30 people killed in acts of violence throughout Algeria yesterday. Twenty-one of the dead were Moslems.

Killing of the Moslem women by the OAS signalled a switch in terrorist tactics. Any male Moslem risks his life by strolling in a European quarter, but the OAS had not in the past struck at their womenfolk.

Twenty-nine people, 23 of them Moslems, were wounded yesterday, and four hold-ups—two in Algiers and one each in Bone and Sidi-bel-Abbas—netted a total of 186,305 new francs.

In one incident in Algiers, some 300 Moslems lynched a European in Government square after two plastic bombs had exploded. At least eight Europeans, including a woman were kidnapped by Moslems in other incidents.

In central Oran, a powerful explosive charge badly damaged the treasury building last night. An OAS commando sniped for an hour at security forces guarding the new prefecture, and were met with heavy fire from sub-machine-guns, machine-guns, and grenades.

Security forces also searched houses in Oran's European Miramar quarter after two sharp explosions and a violent fusillade from gendarmie heavy machine-guns mounted in a girls' school.

NO UNILATERAL ACTION

In Tunis, well-informed Algerian quarters said a new Franco-Algerian conference may be needed to decide jointly on how to combat the OAS. The Sources said there was no question of unilateral action by the Algerians.

In Paris, well informed sources said five or six high French officers in Germany, including at least one General, were under arrest or subject to military "sanctions" after attempts to rally the Army there into an OAS

(Contd. on page 4)

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above
Lofty Mountains And Green Valleys. Ariana Planes Provide Every Comfort And Facility.

FRANKFURT
BEIRUT
TEHRAN
DAMASCUS
JEDDAH
DELHI
MATARI
KANDAHAR
AMRITSAR

HEAD OFFICE: Jadde Maiwand, Kabul, P.O. Box 76, Telephone 21881, 23043. Cable—AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul, Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office, Hotel de Kabul, Tel. 22372.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
"BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY"
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 8, 1962

S.W. AFRICA'S
FUTURE

What would emerge from the visit by a United Nations Special Committee to South-West Africa where they are to make investigations on the international dispute over this territory is right now uncertain.

It is believed by some observers that the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, who is more accommodating this year than he was last year when he refused permission to a U.N. Committee to enter South-West Africa, will co-operate with the present committee.

South Africa, which was entrusted by the now defunct League of Nations to administer the territory of South-West Africa, claim now that territory to be a part of it. This attitude, coupled with its racial policy has certainly earned the South African Government bad name all over the world. It was as a result of this very policy that South Africa was ousted out last year from the British Commonwealth. Very few countries like to have any strong ties or relations with South Africa.

The very fact that a United Nations Committee is visiting that country should make Dr. Verwoerd and other members of his Government to revise their policy towards the non-European population of the country and also the international status of South-West Africa.

It has been reported that the South African Government intends to partition South-West Africa into white and black areas and set up "Bantustan"—a self-governing African State for the tribes in the north of the territory. This would certainly not help the situation South-West Africa, as a whole is a mandated territory and for the South African Government to annex part of the territory will violate the principle involved.

The only solution to the problem is for the South African Government to co-operate with the United Nations.

New Factories In The Valley Of The Kunduz River

By M. FARHANG

The Valley of the Kunduz River is one of the richest districts in Afghanistan. The River Kunduz weaving, at the same time production of coal was started and an upper reaches) drains the waters number of small and middle size of the northern slopes of the power plants were established. Hindu Kush Mountain and after During the First Five Year Plan crossing the plain of the northern large scale construction work was Afghanistan, flows into the Amu started in the northern part of the Darya, which constitutes the country. The construction of a boundary between Afghanistan new highway, which will shorten and the Soviet Union. The soil of the distance between Kabul and the plain, crossed by the river, is the northern provinces by some extremely fertile and the river it- two hundred kilometers was untaken. self possesses great irrigation and power potentials.

At the same time investigation for petroleum and natural gas was extended to a large area and other development works were prefected for the Second Plan. As a result of these works the consumption of cement in this part of the development of the area was try increased to a degree never taken some thirty years ago with reached before and its import the construction of a road across from outside put a heavy burden the Hindu Kush between Kabul on the foreign exchange resources and the northern part of the country.

It was, therefore, decided to build a cement factory in the northern part of the country. At the same time it was realised and the frontier and boosted enormously its economy. Natural at the time, at the valley of Kunduz was no more sufficient for cultivation of industrial crops especially cotton and sugar beet, expanding economy and it was introduced and was followed decided to construct a new power by the establishment of a num- station on the Kunduz River. ber of industries based on agri- As the projected cement factory culture, such as cotton ginning, also required large amount of

N.A.T.O. Decides To Increase Nuclear Strength

The American Polaris base at Holy Loch, Scotland, will become a NATO base following the decisions taken at the four-day meeting of NATO Ministers which ended in Athens on Sunday.

The U.S. commitment of five atomic-powered submarines with Polaris missiles to its naval force under NATO was one of the two main steps towards increasing NATO's nuclear strength.

The other main step was approval with France staying on the sidelines of a NATO nuclear policy, whereby the European allies will have a say in the maintenance of land-based American nuclear weapons on the continent.

Another implication of the Polaris decision is that the Americans are giving up for the present any idea of a land based NATO force of medium range nuclear missiles under multi-national control. The Polaris, formerly under American control, will fill the role of a NATO nuclear force.

Strategic Priorities
Britain is known to be in agreement with this and is reported to place establishment of a NATO nuclear force at the bottom of a list of about four strategic priorities facing the 15-nation alliance. Approval of the NATO nuclear policy means, according to an authoritative source, that the European allies have received valuable assurances from Washington on three counts:

1. America is interested in defence of Europe to be as valuable as the defence of the United States itself.
2. America has undertaken to make available for NATO—even if not under NATO control—a number of a Berlin settlement, and they will be used," he said.

The two projects were integrated and put under the supervision of a single construction agency. The actual capacity of the two factories, as they have been completed, is much higher than the capacities contemplated at the original Plan.

While the Plan envisaged the construction of the power station with a capacity of 5000kw, the capacity of the new Ghooory station is 9000kw. The writer of the article, Mr. Amanullah Hasrat, who was a member of the Afghan delegation at the 16th session of the Assembly, then goes on to discuss the financial problems. One of the main problems confronting the Assembly was of course financing the UN operational costs in the Congo. Various countries have adopted different stands towards the payment of their contributions in this connection. A number of countries including Canada, Denmark, Malaysia, Holland and Norway submitted a resolution to the Assembly which advocated that the U.N. Secretary-General should be given the authority to issue \$200 million worth bonds returnable in 25 days with an interest of 2 per cent. This resolution was passed by a narrow majority. Small Afro-Asian countries as also countries in Latin America abstained from voting on this resolution. Afghanistan was also among them.

It has been explained before that Pakhtuns are in no way ready to serve the Government of Pakistan the way the Pakistani Government wants them to. A question, however, arises; why then are certain Pakhtuns still serving the Pakistani Government? In that the communiqué merely says the alliance "took note" of the Berlin contacts, without expressing support for them.

Yet another apparent difference has arisen in Anglo-American reports of an exchange of declarations of non-aggression between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. M. Stikker and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Senhor Ranco Noqueira, opposed this idea during the conference. The Americans and British see it as a possible element in a Berlin settlement.

It has the advantage of committing East and West Germany, which are not members of the United Nations and are not, therefore, bound by the pledge to non-aggression in the U.N. Charter. In addition to these points, it was noted that the communiqué made no reference to support for East-West agreement on a nuclear tests ban. According to some reports Canada wanted such a reference included but France opposed it.

Mr. Stikker at a Press conference said America's commitments of five U.S. atomic-powered Polaris submarines to NATO was "highly appreciated by the whole alliance."

But there was no change in the arrangements for controlling the Polaris missiles and the ultimate decision about firing them would remain a political one. "When they know that their efforts are not likely to produce the required effect."

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an article entitled Afghanistan and the 16th session of the UN General Assembly. The article says that Afghanistan pays 1 per cent of the total UN budget. Afghanistan's stand as regards the UN budget is such that first of all a concession should be made as far as contribution by the developing countries is concerned and secondly a good portion of this budget should be allocated to help solve the economic development problems of the needy countries.

The writer of the article, Mr. Amanullah Hasrat, who was a member of the Afghan delegation at the 16th session of the Assembly, then goes on to discuss the financial problems. One of the main problems confronting the Assembly was of course financing the UN operational costs in the Congo. Various countries have adopted different stands towards the payment of their contributions in this connection. A number of countries including Canada, Denmark, Malaysia, Holland and Norway submitted a resolution to the Assembly which advocated that the U.N. Secretary-General should be given the authority to issue \$200 million worth bonds returnable in 25 days with an interest of 2 per cent. This resolution was passed by a narrow majority. Small Afro-Asian countries as also countries in Latin America abstained from voting on this resolution. Afghanistan was also among them.

It has been explained before that Pakhtuns are in no way ready to serve the Government of Pakistan the way the Pakistani Government wants them to. A question, however, arises; why then are certain Pakhtuns still serving the Pakistani Government? In that the communiqué merely says the alliance "took note" of the Berlin contacts, without expressing support for them.

Yet another apparent difference has arisen in Anglo-American reports of an exchange of declarations of non-aggression between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. M. Stikker and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Senhor Ranco Noqueira, opposed this idea during the conference. The Americans and British see it as a possible element in a Berlin settlement.

It has the advantage of committing East and West Germany, which are not members of the United Nations and are not, therefore, bound by the pledge to non-aggression in the U.N. Charter. In addition to these points, it was noted that the communiqué made no reference to support for East-West agreement on a nuclear tests ban. According to some reports Canada wanted such a reference included but France opposed it.

Mr. Stikker at a Press conference said America's commitments of five U.S. atomic-powered Polaris submarines to NATO was "highly appreciated by the whole alliance."

But there was no change in the arrangements for controlling the Polaris missiles and the ultimate decision about firing them would remain a political one. "When they know that their efforts are not likely to produce the required effect."

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-55 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on Pakhtunistan 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:—
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut—Kabul:—
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi—Kabul:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:—
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul—Mazar:—
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

T. M. A.

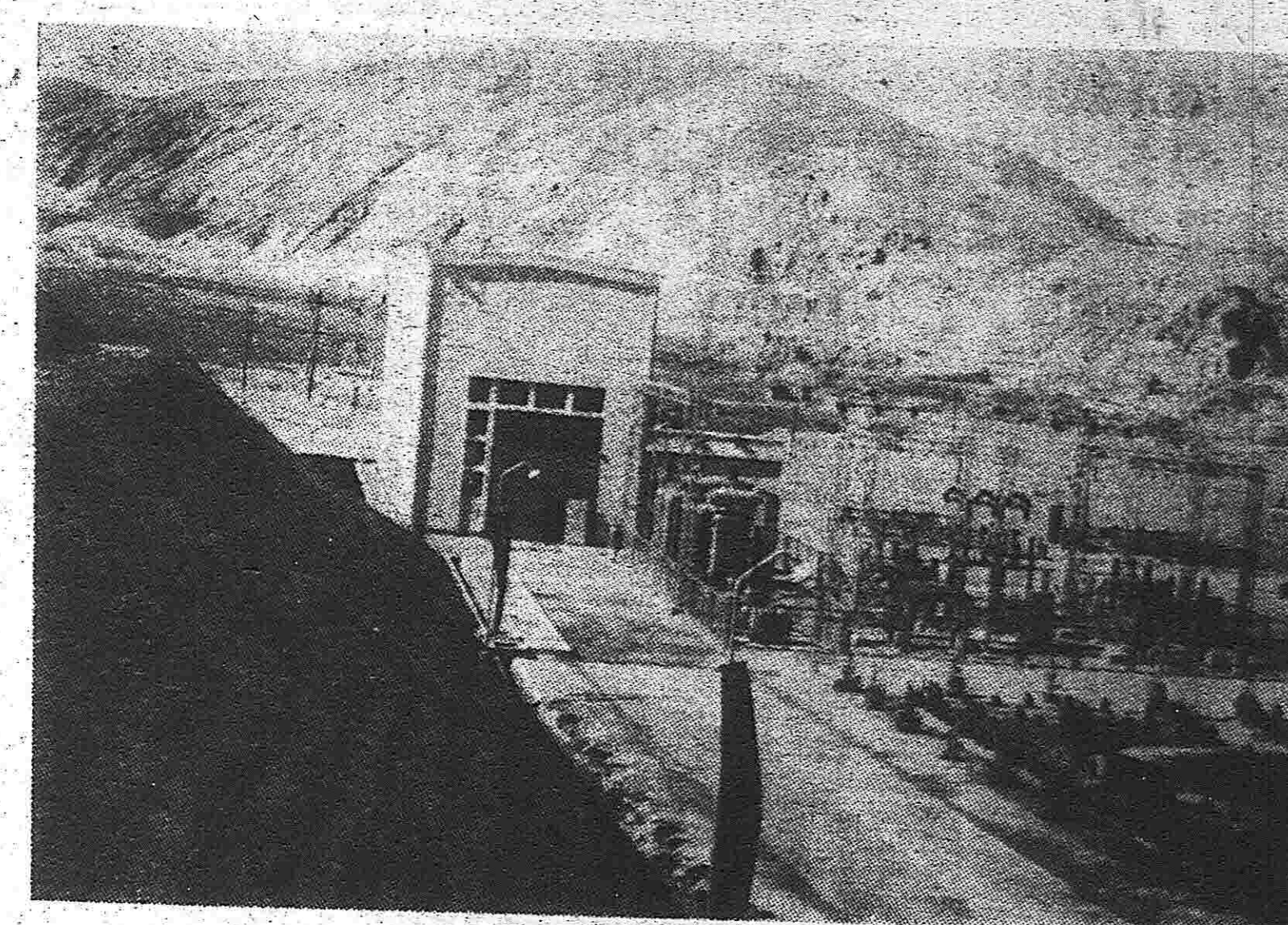
ARRIVALS:
From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20697-21122
Traffic ... 20159-20401
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



Hashami: Phone No. 20689
Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575
Shafar: Phone No. 20536
Latif: Phone No. 23972



The view of the newly-opened hydro-electric power plant at Ghori.

The Story Of Koh-I-Noor:
The Famous Afghan Diamond

PART III

By Prof. MOHAMMED ALI

The touching incident which led to the surrender of the diamond by Shah Shuja to the Sikh Maharaja is thus described by one of the eye-witnesses to the scene:

On the first of June, 1813, the Maharaja sent Faqir Aziz-ud-din, Bhai Gur Bux Singh and Jamadar Khushal Singh to the Shah to demand the diamond. The Shah replied that the Maharaja himself should come to receive it. Ranjit, on hearing this, cheerfully mounted his horse and escorted by troops on right and left, and taking with him a sum of Rs. 10,000, repaired to Mubarak Haveli, the Shah's residence. Shah Shuja received the Maharaja with great dignity. Both being then seated, a solemn pause ensued, which lasted nearly an hour. At length Ranjit's patience wore out, he whispered in the ear of one of his attendants, who reminded the Shah of the object of the meeting. The Shah did not reply but made a signal with his eye to one of his servants, who immediately retired, and after a while brought in a small roll which he placed on the carpet at an equal distance between the two chiefs. Mutual friendship was declared and an exchange of turbans took place as a token of perpetual amity. The roll then being unfolded, Ranjit recognised the matchless diamond and asked the Shah its price. The vexed Shah replied curtly, "It's price is a big stick. My grandfather obtained it by this means, now you got it by force, and the day is not far when a stronger power will deprive you of it by similar means."

Ranjit Singh wore the diamond on all official occasions. In 1839, he sent for all his jewels, including the Koh-i-Noor with a view to securing peace in the next world, he directed that the diamond be sent to the temple of Jagannath, in south Bengal. But Missar Beli Ram, the man in charge of royal jewels, refused to deliver up the diamond, alleging that it was the property of the Crown and would be handed over to the rightful heir.

On the conquest of the Punjab by the British and the abdication of Prince Dalip Singh in 1849, the diamond passed into British hands. According to the story of Miss Forbes, a near relative of Lord Lawrence, it was handed over to the Lord at a meeting of the Board of Administration. A strange incident now came to pass in the history of the diamond. Lord Lawrence put it in his fob-pocket, and went home and forgot all about it. Some weeks later he was informed that safe transport had been arranged and the diamond would be posted to England. For the first time since he had received it, he recalled the circumstances to his mind. Rushing back to his house, he called his old butler and asked him by him impatiently: "Have you got that small case which was in my pocket some time ago?" "Yes, sir," the man replied calmly. "I found it and put it in one of the boxes in my room."

Upon this the servant went to what was said. Putting the diamond in his pocket he took to the road and returned forthwith to his palace. The man On returning to his residence, the Maharaja held a grand Durbar and the city was illuminated, but when the precious gem appeared not a lamp was lit in Mubarak But the butler seemed perfectly Haveli, the gloomy residence of calm and said, "Well there is nothing to crown these mis- ing here but a peace of ordinary fortunes, Ranjit Singh did not glass." Thinking that his master fulfil his part of the contract, had taken fancy to a mere piece Contrary to his solemn promises, of glass, he kept it in his room and he treated the Shah and his com- along with other broken glasses panions most disrespectfully and decanter stoppers.

The jewel passed through one or two more striking vicissitudes before it could be lodged in the British Crown. The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, took the diamond to Bombay in 1850, and entrusted it to Lieutenant-Colonel Makeson and Captain Ramsay, who sailed with it to Europe. They handed it over to the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and on July 3, 1850, it was formally presented to Queen Victoria by the Deputy Chairman of the Company. The gem was exhibited at the first Great Exhibition in London in 1851. In 1852, it was recut in London, at a cost of £8,000, by Messrs Garrard, who employed Voorsanger, a diamond cutter of Amsterdam. The actual cutting lasted 28 days and this reduced the diamond to 106 1/16 carats. It is now the property of the British Royal family and constitutes one of the brightest jewels of the British Crown. Strange, it is no longer considered to be ominous or unlucky.

As reported by the well known scientist, Nikolai Volkov, chief of the "North-14" expedition, this is shore ice on which stones from a coastal rock had fallen. Then it was torn off from the short and drifted to the ocean. Nikolai Volkov is of the opinion that the island has drifted from the northern shores of Grant Land or Ellesmere Island. It will be possible to establish the origin of the island only after analysing the stones and soil.

The name of Pervomaisky (May 1) was given to the floating island.

(Concluded)
U.S.A'S SECOND
MANNED SPACE
FLIGHT PUT OFF

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 8, (UPI).—Problems in the Atlas booster rocket have caused a delay of at least two days in America's second manned orbital flight, informed sources said yesterday.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) open after an automobile which collided with a three-orbit panel truck. Thomas Benson, 36, a good samaritan passerby, was clawed when he tried to help corral the beasts baring further troubles, sources said.

The nature of the problems in the booster rocket were not disclosed, but apparently they were discovered during a full practice mission run last Friday by Carpenter and the project Mercury police rushed to the scene, just west of here.

Doctors at Delnor Hospital here treated both victims for leg lacerations. They said neither was critically injured, and NASA approved the postponement.

The Story Of a
Bullet's Travel
Through Vein

WASHINGTON, May 7. (Reuter).—Doctors here have described how a bullet, fired by a gunman into his victim's thigh, travelled through his veins to end up in his heart.

Mr. Ivan Malinovsky, 52-year-old Manager of a Washington grocery chain store, was shot in February after trying to escape from a gunman who wanted him to open his office safe.

Dr. Charles Gufnager and Dr. Peter, of Georgetown University Hospital here, told a Press conference recently that the bullet entered the inner side of his right thigh and travelled along the femoral vein, which connects with the main vein to the heart.

The bullet ended up in his heart and the doctors believe it got there within hours of the shooting. It was removed in a three-hour operation on March 8, and Mr. Malinovsky was out of hospital about two weeks later.

The doctors said there were only 30 cases like Mr. Malinovsky's in medical history—most of them involving shrapnel among battle casualties.

Mr. Malinovsky was fit enough to attend the Press conference, although he has not yet returned to work.

FLOATING ISLAND
— IN ARCTIC

MOSCOW, May 7. (TASS).—A floating island has been discovered in the Arctic by Soviet polar fliers. This report has been radioed from the "North Pole-10" drifting station.

The pilots landed on the adjacent icefield and inspected the island. It turned out to be a glacier with a ridge of rock debris. A three metre high boulder and clods of soil with plant roots were found there.

As reported by the well known scientist, Nikolai Volkov, chief of the "North-14" expedition, this is shore ice on which stones from a coastal rock had fallen. Then it was torn off from the short and drifted to the ocean. Nikolai Volkov is of the opinion that the island has drifted from the northern shores of Grant Land or Ellesmere Island. It will be possible to establish the origin of the island only after analysing the stones and soil.

The name of Pervomaisky (May 1) was given to the floating island.

TWO MAULED BY
LIONS

ST. CHARLES, Illinois, May 8, (UPI).—Two lions broke loose from a circus trailer on the outskirts of St. Charles yesterday and mauled a keeper and a passerby before the animals were killed.

The lions sprang to freedom when the trailer in which they were being transported broke open after an automobile which collided with a three-orbit panel truck.

Thomas Benson, 36, a good samaritan passerby, was clawed when he tried to help corral the beasts baring further troubles, sources said.

The nature of the problems in the booster rocket were not disclosed, but apparently they were discovered during a full practice mission run last Friday by Carpenter and the project Mercury police rushed to the scene, just west of here.

Doctors at Delnor Hospital here treated both victims for leg lacerations. They said neither was critically injured, and NASA approved the postponement.

Pakhtunistanis' Struggle To Continue

KABUL, May 8.—Reports coming from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan state that large tribal jirgas were held recently at Momandar, Damjore, Khari and Kotgai in which important decisions were taken to continue the struggle of the people of Pakhtunistan against the aggression of the colonialistic Government of Pakistan.

A report from the Worokzai division says that on April 29, a large Jirga of Worokzai tribesmen was held in Alikhal which was attended by a large number of elders, tribal leaders and local inhabitants. Speeches condemning the colonial intrigues of the Government of Pakistan were delivered by the tribal leaders. They said that the Government of Pakistan was working for a total destruction of the entity of the Pakhtunistan nation.

The people of Pakhtunistan was fully aware of the fact that Pakistan had made this the main target of all its programmes against the wishes of the people of Pakhtunistan.

The jirga unanimously demanded that the Government of Pakistan should release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners and refrain from violating the freedom rights of the Pakhtunistan nation. The jirga also issued a warning against the grave consequences of the Pakistan Government's propaganda that the people of Worokzai had sent their representatives to the Provincial Assembly and Central Parliament of Pakistan. The jirga considered such allegations as completely baseless.

Spanish Miners' Strike Continues

MADRID, May 7. (Reuter).—Striking workers in three northern Spanish provinces continued their strike on Sunday despite by the conference which drew up a state of emergency in these areas.

But Syndical (union) leaders have called a meeting in Evidio, capital of Asturias province—where 30,000 miners have been on strike for 13 days over a new wage agreement—and are expected to decide on a return to work tomorrow.

The State of emergency covers Asturias and the industrial provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, where several thousand workers at important factories have also stopped work.

It authorizes police to detain people, search houses, open letters, forbid gatherings and the movement of people and vehicles, at certain hours. The Government is empowered to withdraw arms licences, take over factories and other businesses in the emergency area and set up armed posts.

DPA says: About 40 Spanish students yesterday staged a demonstration right on Madrid's main Boulevard, the "Gran Via" in the centre of the city.

They expressed their solidarity with the miners now striking in Asturias province and also protested against church universities recently having been granted the same status as State universities. Police later dispersed the group 5:30 p.m. His Majesty arrived at the demonstrators and arrested some students.

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN N. RHODESIA I.C.F.T.U. Calls For Full U.N. Inquiry

NEW YORK, May 8, (Reuter).—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions called in a Note published here yesterday for a full-scale U.N. inquiry into violations of human rights in Northern Rhodesia which, it asserted, were "evolving into a threat to peace."

Forced Labour In Former French Areas

I.L.O. REPORT TO BE DISCUSSED IN JUNE

GENEVA, May 8, (Reuter).—An International Labour Organization (ILO) survey published here yesterday noted "with regret" the recent institution of compulsory labour services for economic development in seven former French West African colonial territories.

The survey, by a committee of 16 experts under Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar of India, is to be discussed at the International Labour Conference here in June.

The report named Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Congo (Brazzaville), the Malagasy Republic, Mali and Senegal as countries where compulsory labour services had been instituted and added that the systems in operation were to be regarded as forced-labour.

It said that in several cases, the formula adopted was that instituted in Madagascar in 1927 and extended to certain other French territories: all young men liable to call-up who were not enlisted in the armed forces to perform their compulsory military service constituted a "second contingent" used at the Government's discretion for public works in the general interest.

This system had been rejected by the conference which drew up a state of emergency in these areas.

The countries in question were bound under the convention to "suppress the use of forced and compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period," the report said.

HIS MAJESTY'S TOUR

(Contd. from page 1)

Yusuf at Kaiser.

The royal motorcade arrived at the point three kilometers away from Maimana at 4:0 p.m. From this point right up to the city of Maimana, thousands of people from the city and the nearby villages waited patiently for His Majesty's arrival.

After accepting a guard of honour, coupled with a gun salute, His Majesty drove past the cheering crowds.

Because of the enthusiastic crowds His Majesty's car moved so slowly that the three kilometers Trade Commissions of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday. The agreement has already been studied by the Commission for Foreign Affairs.

Why Welensky Wants To Preserve Federation

NEW YORK, May 8, (Reuter).—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said in an interview published yesterday in Newsweek magazine that he would step down as Prime Minister without hesitation if he thought it would help the Federation.

Sir Roy said he wants to preserve the Federation to avert what he called "a repetition of the Congo."

"We sit on some of the richest mineral resources in the world and we have power and coal," he said, "but if the Federation fails we will be poverty-stricken countries."

Sir Roy conceded that the African majority would eventually have to give majority rule, but he wanted to proceed slowly. He said he definitely thought there would some day be a black Prime Minister of the Federation. However, he added, "it will not come in a decade but in a generation."

French Envoy To Poland Not Taking Up Post Now

PARIS, May 8, (Reuter).—The newly-appointed French Ambassador to Poland, M. Pierre Charpentier, is not taking up his post for the time being, following Poland's decision, to grant de jure recognition to the Algerian Provisional Government, French official sources said here yesterday.

Yesterday's move was unexpected since French diplomatic sources said last week, after the Polish decision was announced, that no diplomatic sanctions were contemplated.

France recalled her Ambassador in Moscow, and asked the Soviet Ambassador to resume direct contact with his Government. Parwan near the British Embassy shortly after the Soviet Union announced its recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government. Phone: 21129 & 20887.

U THANT CALLS FOR U.N. CHARTER REVISION

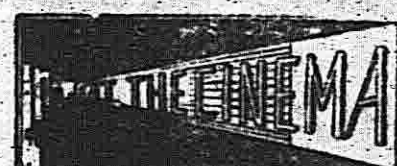
STOCKHOLM, May 8, (Reuter).—U Thant, acting United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday a revision of the U.N. Charter was the first requisite for strengthening the world organization.

Answering questions at a Press conference in Stockholm, he said the U.N. Security Council should be reorganized, but refused to say anything specific about a possible abolition of the veto right.

U Thant told one questioner a nuclear test ban treaty might be agreed on after the Americans and goods more frequently were and when the Soviet Union had carried out their promised series, but stressed this was only his personal opinion.

There would be many snags in a U.N. Charter revision, because of the vested interests of many States, he said.

He felt it should become a really effective instrument of international conciliation, but some members wanted it merely to develop as a debating society or conference organization.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10 p.m. American film; **PRINCE VALIANT**; starring James Mason, Janet Leigh and Robert Wagner.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film; **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; starring, Shekila, Chandra, Shekhar and Kum Kum. At 7-30 p.m. American film; **PORT AFRIQUE**; starring Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **CHAR DIWARI**; starring Shashi Kapoor and Nanda.

ZIANAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **VIR DURGADAS**; starring Jai Raj and Nirupa Roy.

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1)

The officers were alleged either to have met ex-Colonel Antoine Argoud, regarded as the leading OAS theoretician, for secret talks or to have been guilty of "lack of vigilance" in allowing him to meet French units during a clandestine tour last month.

Argoud fled after the Generals' revolt in Algiers a year ago, and is since said to have assumed a top role on reorganizing the OAS in France. Usually well-informed sources said the response to his German mission fell far short of OAS hopes.

Classified Advt.

HOUSE TO LET

A newly built double-storeyed house with metal roof, telephone, two bedrooms and three bath rooms in Kart-a-erd contact with his Government. Parwan near the British Embassy shortly after the Soviet Union announced its recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government. Phone: 21129 & 20887.

KABUL TIMES ADVT. TARIFF RATES

To encourage companies and traders to publicize their services and goods more frequently we have revised our advertisement rates.

The following new low rates are now in effect.

Inside page: 10 Afghanis per sq. inch.

Back page: 15 Afghanis per sq. inch.

Classified advertisements: 5 Afghanis per line.

No advertisement will be accepted for pages 1 and 2.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +24°C.
Minimum: +5°C.
Sun sets today at 6:47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:2 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 53

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque; Shor-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Zahir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Alpha Airlines.

WEST GERMANY-U.S. DIFFERENCES OVER BERLIN ISSUE

BONN, May 9, (Reuter).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer yesterday repeated his blunt dismissal of Soviet-American talks on Berlin as "hopeless"—just as the State Department in Washington issued a strong statement saying it was going ahead with its plans despite the West German Chancellor's prediction of failure.

In Bonn, West German diplomatic sources said they feared that Dr. Adenauer's statement had undone all the recent hard work by his subordinates to repair relations between Washington and Bonn.

In Washington, observers said the U.S.A. was saying that it was not going to be deterred at this stage from continuing the attempt to find agreement with the Soviet Union on unimpeded Western access to Berlin.

In Berlin, Dr. Adenauer told a Foreign Press Association reception before returning to Bonn that the Soviet-American talks had not yet shown any result "and I don't see any reason for their continuation."

Asked about America's reported proposal for a 13-nation authority to deal with access to Berlin across East Germany, the Chancellor insisted: "Such an international authority is impossible."

But at the same time he said there was no crisis between the U.S.A. and West Germany—"and no such crisis is on the horizon either."

Dr. Adenauer's comments on the Soviet U.S. Berlin talks, which have been going on since before Christmas, repeated statements he made in Berlin on Monday.

Public Jibe

In Bonn, West German diplomatic sources said it was ironic that the 86-year-old Chancellor's public jibe at the futility of the American probe came just as his Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, had succeeded in dispelling suspicions which have recently clouded the Kennedy administration's views of Bonn.

They said a genuine agreement between the two Governments on the problem of sounding out the Soviet seemed to have been reached by Dr. Schroeder and Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, at last week's NATO conference in Athens.

Then, the West German sources said, it was understood that the Washington probe of Soviet ideas would continue—but it was clear that the Americans would go on as a formality, expecting no results.

But in Washington yesterday the State Department issued a statement saying the U.S.A. believed its proposal for an international authority on access routes to Berlin could serve as a useful basis for exploratory talks with the Soviet Union—talks which, it said, would go on.

The State Department statement politely—but unmistakably—(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty Greet Novotny On National Day

KABUL, May 9.—A telegram was sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Antonin Novotny, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic greeting him on the anniversary of that country's National Day.

Afghan-Czech Relations

Today's 'Islah' carries an editorial on the Czechoslovak National Day. The editor says that relations between Afghanistan and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia are based on the principles of friendship and peaceful co-existence.

These relations have been developing ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. To compensate for its under-development, Afghanistan has completed its First Five Economic Development Plan. The technical assistance



Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, watching a school girl read her lessons at the Bilquis Middle School, Kunduz, which he visited recently.

POLICE FIRE ON LISBON DEMONSTRATORS

Woman Killed, 9 Injured

LISBON, May 9, (Reuter).—The Portuguese police opened fire when crowds demonstrated against the Government here last night.

A 62-year-old woman was killed were so far know to have occurred by a stray bullet and Sao Jose red there. One man was killed Hospital said that nine people and 72 injured during May Day were admitted, five of them with wounds in Lisbon and Oporto last week.

Eye-witnesses said some demonstrators stoned the police in Lisbon's main avenue, the Avenida da Liberdade, and intermittent shooting was heard in the city centre for over an hour.

Police cars and steel-helmeted police with rifles and tommy-guns began patrolling central streets and squares after leaflets urging people to demonstrate against the Government were distributed throughout the capital.

Police were also reported to have taken precautionary measures in Oporto, but no incidents rendered by friendly countries including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is worth mentioning. Only two days ago, continues the editor, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, opened the new cement factory in Ghori which was completed with the technical assistance and co-operation of Czechoslovak Government.

Police cars and steel-helmeted police with rifles and tommy-guns began patrolling central streets and squares after leaflets urging people to demonstrate against the Government were distributed throughout the capital.

Police were also reported to have taken precautionary measures in Oporto, but no incidents rendered by friendly countries including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is worth mentioning. Only two days ago, continues the editor, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, opened the new cement factory in Ghori which was completed with the technical assistance and co-operation of Czechoslovak Government.

Police cars and steel-helmeted police with rifles and tommy-guns began patrolling central streets and squares after leaflets urging people to demonstrate against the Government were distributed throughout the capital.

Police were also reported to have taken precautionary measures in Oporto, but no incidents rendered by friendly countries including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is worth mentioning. Only two days ago, continues the editor, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, opened the new cement factory in Ghori which was completed with the technical assistance and co-operation of Czechoslovak Government.

Police cars and steel-helmeted police with rifles and tommy-guns began patrolling central streets and squares after leaflets urging people to demonstrate against the Government were distributed throughout the capital.

Police were also reported to have taken precautionary measures in Oporto, but no incidents rendered by friendly countries including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is worth mentioning. Only two days ago, continues the editor, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, opened the new cement factory in Ghori which was completed with the technical assistance and co-operation of Czechoslovak Government.

Police cars and steel-helmeted police with rifles and tommy-guns began patrolling central streets and squares after leaflets urging people to demonstrate against the Government were distributed throughout the capital.

Police were also reported to have taken precautionary measures in Oporto, but no incidents rendered by friendly countries including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is worth mentioning. Only two days ago, continues the editor, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, opened the new cement factory in Ghori which was completed with the technical assistance and co-operation of Czechoslovak Government.

RENEWED VIOLENCE IN ALGERIA: 43 KILLED, 27 WOUNDED

ALGIERS, May 9, (Reuter).—Violence flared with new intensity here yesterday with OAS guns cracking throughout the day and a Moslem killed or wounded every 15 minutes.

The death toll in the two main towns of Algiers and Oran was at least 43, with 27 wounded. All but four of the dead were Moslems. Algiers alone had 25 dead.

Secret Army Organization gunmen were out from early morning, shooting down Moslems apparently at random in Algiers city and suburbs. The town echoed to the scream of ambulances sirens.

Moslems shot down three other

Moslems sitting drinking wine on a kerbside in central Algiers, killing one and wounding the other two, eye-witnesses said.

A European was wounded by a bullet when he tried to force his way through a Moslem checkpoint in the Les Sources area of Algiers.

Moslems at another checkpoint in the Belcourt suburb stabbed and beat with an iron bar a Foreign Legion soldier, seriously wounding him.

In Oran, steel-helmeted troops supported by armoured cars and light tanks clamped a curfew on the European quarter after a

heavy exchange of fire with a neighbouring Arab district. Unconfirmed reports said the shooting followed the murder of a Jewish woman by a Moslem.

Firing broke out several times in various parts of the city, as security forces replied with tommy-guns and heavy machine guns to shots fired by hidden OAS gunmen.

Workers of a leading French oil company, S. N. Repeal, which employs thousands of people in Algiers and the Saharan oilfields yesterday began a strike because of insecurity and kidnappings of oil workers.

OFFERS PRIZES

KABUL, May 9.—Pashtany Tejaraty Bank will give prizes of various amounts totalling Af. 100,000 to those who win lots which will be held on May 11. All Savings Account holders will be eligible for this lottery.

The highest prize will carry a sum of As. 15,000. The other prizes are as follows:—

Af. 5,000, one prize; Af. 1,000; 10 prizes; Af. 500; 50 prizes; Af. 200; 100 prizes; Af. 100; 250 prizes.

Mr. J. K. Ghawwal said in an interview yesterday that the profit from the savings account during the current year was 60 per cent more than that of the previous year. The money available from the Savings account stand at nearly Af. 13 million.

KABUL, May 9.—Mr. T. S. Kanwar, Press Attache of the Indian Embassy, Kabul, yesterday presented a number of tape recordings of Indian light music on behalf of All India Radio to Radio Kabul. The tapes were accepted by Mr. A. Benawa, President of the Broadcasting Section of Radio Kabul.

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
21494 Ladies and Gentlemen.
I deem it an honour and indeed a great pleasure to express, at the outset, on behalf of the Afghan delegation our sincere gratitude for the hospitality and cordiality with which your government and your people, Mr. President, received us in this conference. It is indeed the traditional and natural character of Japanese people to receive their guests with such warmth and enthusiasm, which we value the most.

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 9, 1962

LAOTIAN CRISIS

According to Western sources Right-wing Laotian forces have evacuated the north-western provincial capital of Nam Tha and that the city has been occupied by the Pathet Lao forces. Although there are no details available in this connection, it is evident that the cease-fire enforced last year by the joint efforts of a number of countries is being violated.

Two years ago the internal strife between the Right-wing and the Left-wing forces reached a climax and it was feared that the disturbances in Laos might develop into another international war as in Korea. The Big Powers then decided to discuss the issue at an international conference at Geneva. The conference, in which a number of neutral countries interested in the problem, also took part, succeeded in establishing a cease-fire between the opposing forces in Laos. Although this was a great success in diplomacy and an important step it was not an answer to the problem.

While signing the truce agreement it was decided that after the enforcement of the cease-fire the Right-wing Government of Prince Boun Oum, which has a leaning towards the West and specially towards the United States of America, should be replaced by a coalition Government under the neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma. Unfortunately this decision has not been implemented so far and the Right-wing leaders have not agreed to take part in a coalition Cabinet which will follow a neutral policy.

Britain and the United States, which have agreed in principle to the formation of a coalition Government in Laos, are advising Prince Boun Oum and his influential Minister of Defence, General Phoumi Nosavan, to take part in the coalition Cabinet of neutralist Prince. On the other hand Prince Boun Oum's other allies like Thailand and South Viet Nam are doing their best to prevent the formation of such a Cabinet. But if it became inevitable they want it to be limited to the

(Contd. on Page 4)

Educational Developmnet

By Dr. ABDUL MAJID

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Majid, Ambassador of Afghanistan in Tokyo and former Minister of Education, at the Meeting of the Ministers of Education of Asian Member States of UNESCO, held in Tokyo, April 1962.

Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I deem it an honour and indeed a great pleasure to express, at the outset, on behalf of the Afghan delegation our sincere gratitude for the hospitality and cordiality with which your government and your people, Mr. President, received us in this conference. It is indeed the traditional and natural character of Japanese people to receive their guests with such warmth and enthusiasm, which we value the most.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to convey our felicitations to you, Mr. President, on your election at the chair in this conference and in the light of the experience which is possessed by you, our deliberations in this conference will be most fruitful. I would like to commend the UNESCO Plan for the years up to the regional conference of National Commission for UNESCO in this conference, and who so may have so well taken care of all of us.

We are pleased to see that this UNESCO Secretariat and the convened an association with economic commission for Asia and the Far East. Our delegation well-ECAFE, and feels confident that as a result of such a concerted

efforts and integrated social and economic scheme, the planned educational aims and aspirations of this region of the world will be more harmoniously materialized. The regional office for education in Asia set up in Bangkok and the establishment of the regional centers for training of educational administrators, planners, and supervisors in New Delhi, and the in Tokyo, the Capital of dynamic institution for training of teacher and inspiring country. The economic development and industrial rehabilitation, coupled with the stages of education in past decade and a half provide a rich and enlightening guiding principle for the all the participants of the conference. It provides us with the opportunity to gain inspiration from the experiences of this dynamic society.

As you all know the basic objective for a universal, compulsory

Ghana's Ruling Party Suggests State Ownership & Planning

Ghana's ruling Convention People's Party comes out strongly for State ownership and planning in its new draft programme published in Accra recently.

It also expresses the view that a one-party system provides the best answer for Government in Africa.

The draft programme, on which Ghana's next seven-year development plan will be based, was introduced by President Kwame Nkrumah in a broadcast on Saturday, went before the National Executive on Sunday, and will go before the party congress opening on June 10 for final approval.

It says the party considers that "planning of the national economy can only be really effective when the major means of production, distribution, and exchange have been brought under the control and ownership of the State."

It is necessary for the State to participate in wholesale and retail

sory and free primary education, as set forth in the working plan for the provision of universal, compulsory and free primary education in Asia, calls for a period of seven years or more of compulsory education to be attained within a period of not more than twenty years. Here in Japan the percentage of enrolment of compulsory school age children has exceeded 99.8 per cent in 1960.

There is no doubt that Japan is eminently qualified, through her experience and knowledge of the problems involved in the matter and her skill in solving them.

Here one can easily and vividly discern the essential relation of the educational development with that of higher standard of life and economic abundance. For it is the zeal for attaining education in its many forms, supported and guided wisely by the government, that have been the essential force behind Japan's tremendous advance in industry and a high rate of economic growth.

Mr. President, We have examined and reviewed the Karachi plan together with its revised form which was drawn up as a result of the decision of the regional conference of National Commission for UNESCO in this conference, and who so may have so well taken care of all of us.

We wish to congratulate the UNESCO Secretariat on the preparation of the thorough plan for the provision of universal, compulsory and free primary education.

The delegation of Afghanistan noted with satisfaction the activities of UNESCO in 1961, particularly as it relates to the development of primary education.

The regional office for education in Asia set up in Bangkok and the establishment of the regional centers for training of educational administrators, planners, and supervisors in New Delhi, and the in Tokyo, the Capital of dynamic institution for training of teacher and inspiring country. The economic development and industrial rehabilitation, coupled with the stages of education in past decade and a half provide a rich and enlightening guiding principle for the all the participants of the conference. It provides us with the opportunity to gain inspiration from the experiences of this dynamic society.

As you all know the basic objective for a universal, compulsory

According to the programme, "This is the only means of protecting the people from unbridled exploitation by alien monopoly interests."

The party however accepts the operation in the country of large-scale enterprises by foreign interests, to run alongside State-owned enterprises.

It proposes an investment bank to grant long-term loans to State enterprises, Co-operatives, and local councils to develop industry, mining and other sectors.

It recommends a State insurance company to take over the assets of local insurance companies but makes no mention of the large foreign insurance companies operating in Ghana.

It suggests that one State corporation should take control of inland and sea transport and civil aviation.

Though polygamy is widely practised in Ghana, the party says

countries of the region will derive the proper benefit from these institutions.

Our delegation also welcomes the establishment, within UNESCO's regular programme, of assistance to national programmes essential to the extension of primary and compulsory education. This, we are sure, will greatly enhance the realization of certain aspect of the primary education programme for which assistance is not forth-coming.

Free Education

Free primary education, as it is provided in the Article XX of the Afghan Constitution, is compulsory for every Afghan child of school age. However, owing to the lack of sufficient fund, and because of the existence of certain factors characteristic of our region such as physical make up of the land, distribution of the villages, and tribes over a vast area in the country and a predominantly rural population which are seldom met with elsewhere, this principle had not been universally implemented.

However, in the first Five Year Plan of economic development, a local councils to develop industry, programme of expansion of primary education and literacy was incorporated, and an encouraging amount of work has been done toward enrolment of a greater number of children in primary schools.

In the second Five Year Plan of economic development which was initiated on March 21st this year, the programme of expansion of compulsory primary education as its most important and integral part, it is planned to raise the number of primary school children by 25 per cent. This will be realized by increasing the number of primary schools and by extending aid and the world in April, 1961, space encouragement to private schools technology began and with the for children in the 7-13 age group.

On the other hand the number of Afghan children of primary school age, as estimated in the UNESCO Plan for the years 1960-1980 is far less than that estimated by the joint United Nations and Afghan Planning Ministry Commissions. This, Mr. President, has affected to a considerable extent the very foundation, upon which the plan has been devised, the financial estimate per pupil in the plan. On the basis of the new estimate which is far

(Contd. on Page 3)

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Yesterday all the papers published in the capital celebrated the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. The picture of His Royal Highness, Sardar Ahmad Shah, the Honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, was carried on the front pages of the newspapers.

The daily 'Islah' in its editorial under the heading the 'International Red Cross and Red Crescent', that Afghanistan, being for many years a member of the International humanitarian organization to the utmost of its ability, His Royal Highness, Sardar Ahmad Shah, has endeavoured to a great extent in the development of the society. The paper mentions the great service of the founder of the International Red Cross, Henry de Nant.

Other news items carried by the local councils to develop industry, His Majesty's tour in Western Afghanistan, the Jirga held in Paktia, and the policies of the Pakistani Government were toward enrolment of a greater number of children in primary schools.

In a report, 'Islah' describes the proceedings of the Asian Education Ministers' Conference held in Tokyo recently.

The daily 'Anis' in an article has analysed the pros and cons of the possibilities of co-operation in school children by 25 per cent. The writer of the article says that since the day when the first man orbited around schools and by extending aid and the world in April, 1961, space encouragement to private schools technology began and with the for children in the 7-13 age group.

On the other hand the number of Afghan children of primary school age, as estimated in the UNESCO Plan for the years 1960-1980 is far less than that estimated by the joint United Nations and Afghan Planning Ministry Commissions. This, Mr. President, has affected to a considerable extent the very foundation, upon which the plan has been devised, the financial estimate per pupil in the plan. On the basis of the new estimate which is far

After it was proved that both sides expressed their wish for such the outer space, it was desired by all the peace-loving peoples of the world that space should only be used for peaceful purposes.

Music Concert
The daily 'Anis' has also devoted a special page on arts and cinema. It has written a report on the music concerts now being performed at Kabul Nandari.

Radio Kabul artists are taking part in this concert. The report has specially mentioned the names of Mrs. Parveen, Mrs. Jila and Mr. Khail in this connection. Also on the same page, 'Anis' in its series of articles on famous artists of Kabul Radio carries the biography of 'Ustad Mohammad Omar, the famous 'Rabab' player. The artist according to the article, feels sorry that he has no school but hopes that his daughter will follow his profession.

The daily 'Heyvad' carries a picture of the Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud, when he toured the north-eastern province of Kataghan and visited the Middle School of Bilquis there.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.5 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 45.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12:00.

ARRIVALS:
(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

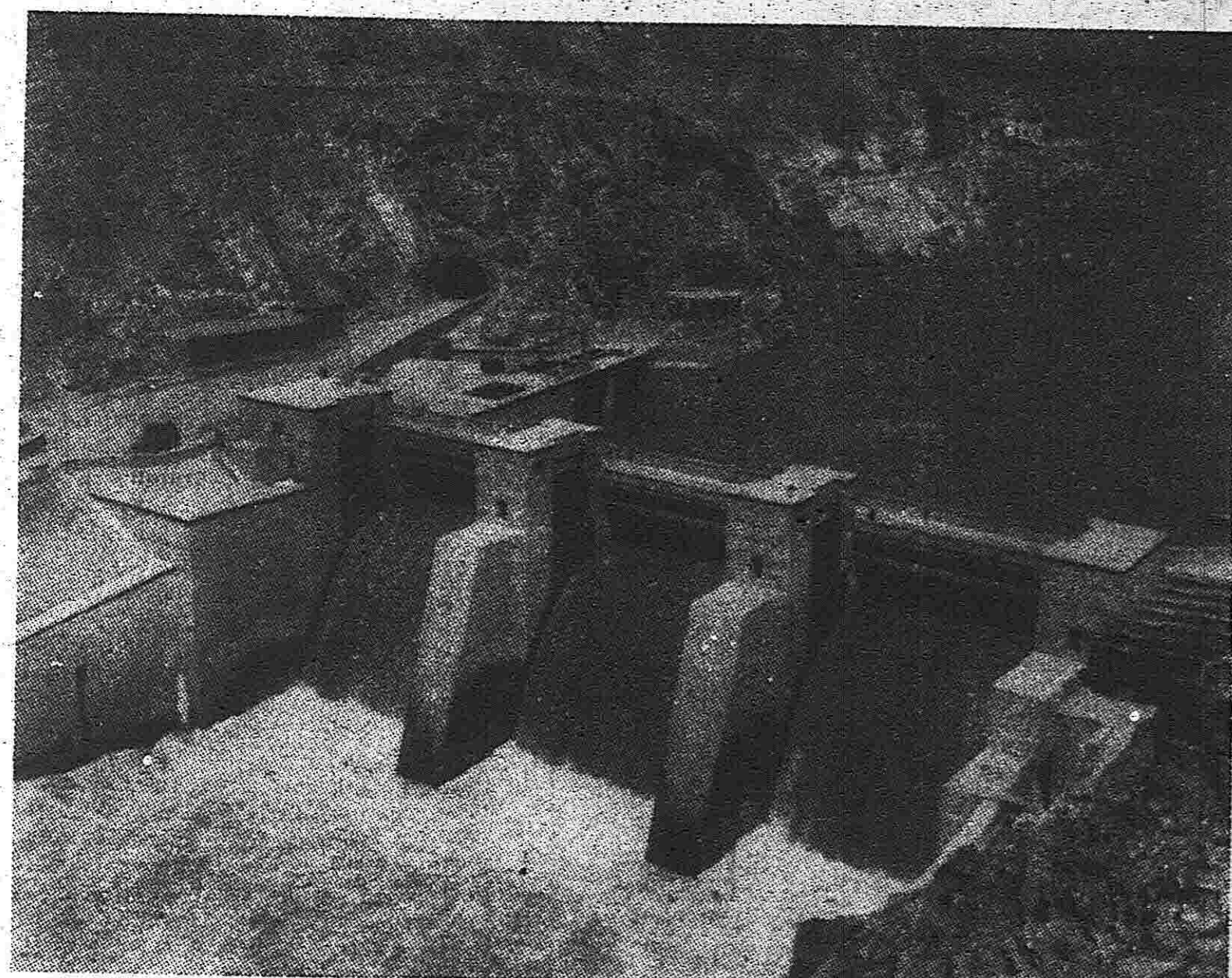
THURSDAY ONLY
Dep. Tehran 5 a.m. L.T.
Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



THURSDAY
Iqbal: Phone No. 22743
Afghan: Phone No. 22919
Murtaza: Phone No. 20560
Inayet: Phone No. 23908
Nizami: Phone No. 22593



The Sarobi dam near which a hydro-electric station has been constructed.

SHAH KABUL MOUNTAIN

By A. A. KOHZAD

The city of Kabul lies between two small mountain ranges—one in the south and south west and the other in the north and north west. In the west, these mountains are a title attached to a particular dynasty of kings called Ratfoi.

These mountain ranges are commonly called Sherdarwaza and Asama-ee Shandara. They are near to each other there is a pass commonly known as Deh-mazang or Koragah.

These mountains are commonly called Sherdarwaza and Asama-ee Shandara. They are near to each other there is a pass commonly known as Deh-mazang or Koragah.

They descended from the Kashanis and Yafthalis and had Buddhism as their religion, then in Brahminism and later Hinduism. Their capital was in Bala Hissar, the highest peak of Sherdarwaza. They were militant and full of prowess. This dynasty exerted a south-west of the fort lies a small mountain on top of which the King of Kabul had constructed a building, and it is, therefore, known as Shah Kabul. Beginning at Tangi Anwarin, it ends at Tangi Deh Yakub with a round about distance of some six kilometres.

About 470 years have elapsed since Babur wrote his book. Certainly he was the only giving detailed etymological and geographical information on this mountain. The mountain range referred to by the name of Shah Kabul by Babur is called Sherdarwaza in one section and Kohi Zamborak or Shakhe Branti in another part today. The first portion runs in an east-west direction while the latter runs north and south. They are the portions of the same mountain that are knotted together at Bala Hissar. Just as what Babur says this mountain range beginning from Anwarin or Dorin Pass extends as far as Deh Yakub Pass which is most probably the Deh-mazang Pass.

Takhte Shah
The highest peak of this mountain called Shakkhe Baranti contains some ruins. This spot is commonly called in Kabul as 'Takhte Shah'. If the Shah Kabul building on top of the mountain as noted by Babur was the same as the one known to the people by the name of Takhte Shah and was constructed by the Shah of Kabul on the highest peak of Zamborak mountain the conclusion may be drawn that this range of mountain had been called Shah Kabul until five centuries ago.

Who was this Shah of Kabul? This should have been one of the rulers of pre-Islamic times, be-

cause in Islamic era there were no constructions on these mountains. Reversing the term "Shah Kabul" it reads Kabul Shah. The letter and peaks of the mountain range is a title attached to a particular dynasty of kings called Ratfoi.

Shahs in Arabic and Persian history books relating to the early Shakh centuries of Hejira. They were militant and full of prowess. This dynasty exerted a south-west of the fort lies a small mountain on top of which the King of Kabul had constructed a building, and it is, therefore, known as Shah Kabul. Beginning at Tangi Anwarin, it ends at Tangi Deh Yakub with a round about distance of some six kilometres.

There are walls with turrets over the ridges of this mountain range called Sherdarwaza. These walls may have been erected in the 5th century A.D. by Yafthali kings. This indicates that the Shah Kabul until five centuries ago.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(Contd. from page 2)

more accurate, a substantial amount of external aid is needed. It is hoped that we will be able to implement the various stages of the general plan of expansion, plan should we receive the necessary funds through international, bilateral or multilateral aid.

Other Problems
Over and above this the inadequacy of the number of students entering teacher training schools and the lack of enrolment of sufficient number of rural and nomadic girls in primary schools are other problems to be taken into consideration and to seek ways of solving them.

In view of aforementioned problems which do not lend themselves easily to a satisfactory solution, it is evident that Afghanistan will not be able to attain the target of 20 per cent of total population by 1980 as recommended by the plan. For instead of 8 per cent of primary school-population in 1960, the predicted target, we were able to provide schooling only for 3 per cent. It is, therefore, necessary that the Ministry of Education of Afghanistan should adhere to a scheme of implementing the plan in a longer span of time and reach the final target in 1990. However, we will endeavour to

able to realize the programme for more accurate, a substantial amount of external aid is needed. It is hoped that we will be able to implement the various stages of the general plan of expansion, plan should we receive the necessary funds through international, bilateral or multilateral aid. A cursory survey of the report of the expansion and implementation of the compulsory primary education within 30 years in Afghanistan, submitted to the conference by the Ministry of Education will reveal the formidable financial problems which we have to face. The provision of adequate number of teachers, supervisors, administrators, school buildings and pupil space, equipment and medical facilities necessitates enormous financial resources. It further indicates that Afghanistan's share in implementing the plan is far larger and heavier than that through international assistance. Nevertheless in view of the earnest determination which is shown by the Government of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan, in its higher value in calories did it. The overall socio-economic development of the country, and the concerted action and support of scientists promised to get the answers.

(Contd. on Page 4)

LABORATORY IN HUMAN NUTRITION

NEW YORK, May 9, (UPI).—The intermingling of American and Korean soldiers in Korea is creating a "laboratory in human nutrition" from which some meaningful facts concerning diet and hardening of the arteries are going to flow.

This is the expectation of Korean and American scientists now manning that "laboratory." Already they have provocative things to report about Korean soldiers attached to the American Army and thus switched from the Korean diet to the American diet.

Within weeks the levels of their blood were elevated, including cholesterol which is the principal suspect in artery-hardening. Korean soldiers who had served with the Americans for as long as 18 months had blood fat levels which were even higher.

But they still were below the levels of the Americans living on the same diet, which indicated some basic difference between Korean and Americans which may be in emotional attitudes toward kinds of food.

All this becomes provocative considering the differences in the American and Korean army diets. More than 40 per cent of the calories of the American diet are derived from fats. The comparable figure for the Korean is 15 per cent.

The proportion of proteins in the diets is about the same, but in the American diet proteins come largely from meat, eggs and dairy products. In the Korean diet they come largely from rice and beans. And the Korean diet, said the scientists, "has a much greater variety of foods."

Heart Attacks
The Koreans, they noted, appear to be like other orientals in that they have a very low incidence of heart attacks even in advanced age groups. The heart attack is a dire consequence of artery-hardening which in Americans is a process that begins early in life.

In comparing Korean soldiers living on the Korean Army diet with American soldiers living on the American diet, the scientists found that the blood fat levels of the Koreans were consistently lower. This is a finding made many times in comparing western and oriental men of all ages and occupations.

The scientific group includes Drs. Taik Lee and R. Foster Scott of the Albany (New York) Medical College. They made their preliminary report to a technical organ of the American Medical Association, promising many more as their investigations get down to the fine nutritional details.

"We have an opportunity to arrive ultimately at a better understanding of the fundamental relationships if any between blood fats and arteriosclerosis," they said. "It is particularly fortunate that we have American groups of all ages residing in Korea but still maintaining U.S. dietary standards."

They were not yet ready to say the higher fat content of the American Army diet was primarily responsible for elevating blood fats in Koreans. It could be that the Korean emotional reaction to unaccustomed food. The scientists promised to get the answers.

Nursing School's U.S.S.R. SUPPORT FOR Oceanographic Studies By

Progress INDONESIAN CLAIM TO W. IRIAN

KABUL, May 9.—A considerable number of nurses have graduated from the school of nursing and an appreciable number of young girls are undergoing training.

Mrs. Masia Zewari Ismat, the Vice-Principal of the school, said in an interview that the school was established 20 years ago within the framework of Kabul University. It had been able to train an appreciable number of nurses every year. Regarding the curriculum, she said the subjects taught at the school included anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, nursing, sanitation, maternity, skin diseases and infectious and contagious diseases. The school, she added, accepts ninth grade pass students.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHING PACT

MOSCOW, May 9 (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and Japan reached agreement here late last night on provisions for this year's fishing in the north-west Pacific, the Japanese Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ichiro Kono, announced.

The agreement was expected to be signed today.

LAOTIAN CRISIS

(Cont'd from Page 2) neutralists and the Right-wingers without any representation for the Left wing.

The attitude of these countries amounts to an outright refutation of the agreements reached at Geneva.

The present military crisis in Laos, which is in fact a reflection of the political crisis, can have only one solution and that is the agreement reached by the Big Powers should be implemented a coalition Government formed.

Unless the Western Powers bring enough pressure to make the Right-wing leaders change their stand a solution to the problem is difficult.

WASHINGTON-BONN DIFFERENCES

(Cont'd from page 1) **ADENAUER** to put forward alternative suggestions if he does not like the present U.S. proposals for a Berlin agreement.

In Paris it was reported that Dr. Adenauer's criticism of the American plan for Berlin followed active secret negotiations between Dr. Adenauer and President de Gaulle.

Observers in Paris said a diplomatic tussle was developing between the U.S.A. and France over France's persistence in carrying out her atomic arms programme. They said that close diplomatic co-operation between France and West Germany was expected to be pushed further in the coming months.

General Lucius Clay, President Kennedy's personal representative in Berlin, who arrived in New York yesterday by air from West Germany at the end of his assignment in Berlin, said he would meet President Kennedy "within the next few days" to confer with him on Berlin.

The General said he had held a two-hour talk with Dr. Adenauer on Monday and concluded that he was "not too optimistic that the Berlin talks can lead to negotiations."

"But I don't know anyone who is too optimistic," the General added, "At best there is only cautious optimism."

There was a difference of opinion, but in principle "there is no reason to believe that West Germany and the United States are at sixes and sevens over the Berlin talks."

MOSCOW, May 9, (DPA).—The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Alexander Kosygin, yesterday signed an agreement under which the Soviet Union promises to support the liberation of West Irian.

At a reception given by the Soviet Foreign Ministry following the signing of the agreement, Dr. Subandrio emphasized that Indonesia had agreed not to use equipment and weapons supplied by the Soviet Union for "aggressive acts."

Soviet-made equipment and weapons would be used only to safeguard the peace, Dr. Subandrio added.

He said Indonesia's claim to West Irian was not based on any desire to increase its territory or population.

The Indonesian resources were big enough. There were only about 700,000 people living in West Irian as compared with 100 millions living in the other parts of Indonesia. It was the sole aim of Indonesia to liberate West Irian from Dutch colonialism.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, told reporters when asked whether Indonesia would be supplied with more Soviet-made arms: "They just have got enough."

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, said in a statement the day was not far when the Indonesian flag would rise over West Irian.

Mr. Kosygin accused the Netherlands of having rejected all Indonesian efforts to reach a peaceful solution by negotiations. The only Dutch reply had been provocations, the Deputy Prime Minister added.

PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd from Page 2) On its second page this Pashto language newspaper carries an article on the activities of the propaganda machinery of the Pakistani Government and says that on the one hand the Pakistani propaganda machinery tries to convince the world that it is paving the way for a democratic way of life in Pakistan but on the other it is making mass arrests of the leaders of the very democratic movement both in Occupied Pakistan and in East Bengal.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

(Cont'd from Page 3) various international and bilateral development of universal compulsory primary education in Afghanistan and thus provide our children with a good and abundant life. The smooth and sincere implementation of this programme to provide compulsory free primary education to all the children of this region, in our view, is a significant and historical step forward towards the development of a socially healthier society. This we are confident will contribute greatly to the cause of peace and tranquillity among the peoples of the world.

Kabul, May 9.—Mrs. Lucie Holesinger, W.H.O. Regional Nursing Adviser in South East Asia, yesterday inspected different branches of the Avicenna Hospital and held discussions with the Hospital's Chief Medical Officer and members of the Medical Institute regarding the training of nurses for the hospital.

Mrs. Holesinger arrived in Kabul to inspect health institutes in Afghanistan.

Government Printing House.

Oceanographic Studies By

Soviet Expedition

MOSCOW, May 9 (Tass).—A scientific expedition on two ships of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Sergei Vavilov, and Pyotr Lebedev, completed oceanographic studies in a vast region of the tropical part of the Sea of Saragossa.

Tass correspondent radioed: The first stage of the work of Soviet scientists which lasted two months has given a better idea of the work of Soviet scientists a better idea of the physical, biological and other phenomena going on in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean.

FRANCE HOLDING 1,800 MOSLEM COMBATANTS

PARIS, May 9, (Reuter).—M. Louis Joxe, French Minister for Algerian Affairs, said here yesterday France was holding 1,800 Moslem combatants pending clarification from the Algerian Provisional Government on the fate of missing French soldiers.

Mr. Joxe, who was speaking in the Senate in reply to a parliamentary question, said 197 French soldiers were still unaccounted for.

There may have been confusion between the total of missing men and that of prisoners, M. Joxe added.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

RESULTS

KABUL, May 9.—The following are the positions after second round of Anderson Trophies Tournament conducted by the Kabul Golf Club.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON TROPHY: (172 holes, stroke play, y. scratch). After 36 holes the positions of the competitors are as follows:

1st	2nd	Round	Total
1. C. Brown	81	74	155
2. N. Farris	77	86	163
3. C. Garber	81	86	167
4. J. Holley	87	83	170
5. R. Wegner	84	88	172
6. J. N. Dhamija	84	92	176
7. O. af Strom	89	87	176
8. Erthel H. ANDERSON TROPHY	172	holes, handicaps).	
After 36 holes the positions of the competitors are as follows:			
Handicaps are given in brackets.			
1st	2nd	Round	Total
1. J. Holley (12)	75	71	146
2. C. Brown (4)	77	70	147
3. R. J. Glascock (15)	76	74	150
4. N. Farris (5)	72	81	153
5. C. Garber (7)	74	79	153
6. D. R. Malleck (24)	79	75	154
7. M. Beavers (13)	79	76	155

PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER**; Starring: Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; Starring: Shekila, Chandra Shekhar and Kum Kum.

At 7-30 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**; Starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **CHAR DIWARI**; Starring: Shashi Kapoor and Nanda.

ZIANAB CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **VEER DURGADAS**; Starring: Jairaj and Nirupa Roy.

Oxford University To Honour Chaplin.

OXFORD, May 9, (UPI).—An Oxford University convocation meeting yesterday decided to confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on the film comedian, Charlie Chaplin.

Chaplin, 73, will be invited to receive the degree on June 27, at a ceremony at Oxford Town Hall.

Kabul Golf Club

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

On May 11, the third round of the Anderson Trophies Tournament will be played.

Tee-off Time
08-00 C. Brown
N. Farris
J. Holley
08-10 R. Wegner
J. N. Dhamija
O. af Strom
08-20 R. J. Glascock
H. Beavers
H. Thomas
08-30 J. Hamton
T. Benler
R. Ferrel
08-40 O. H. Mikesell
J. Steeves
B. Moore
08-50 J. Fabricius
D. R. Malleck
R. Miller
09-00 H. Leggett
S. Cobert

The Ladies Committee announces a Hol-in-One Competition and a Driving Contest on Friday, May 11, at 2-00 p.m.

The Board of Governors and Committee Chairmen will meet in the Club House at 1-15 p.m. on Friday, May 11.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum: +22°C.
Minimum: +5°C.
Sun sets today at 6-48 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-1 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 60

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shero-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pasha Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Exploratory Talks On Berlin To Continue No Bonn Objection To Access Plan, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, May 10, (UPI).—President Kennedy yesterday declared that exploratory talks between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on a solution to the Berlin situation "are going to continue."

Efforts To Restore Truce In Laos

KENNEDY CALLS FOR SOVIET SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Kennedy said yesterday the Leftist seizure of Nam Tha, the Royal Government stronghold in Laos, was a clear breach of the cease-fire in that country. He expressed the hope, however, that the Soviet Union would throw its support behind efforts to restore the cease-fire that conferences aimed at forming a neutral coalition Government could go on.

The President said, the Premier Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, committed the Soviet Union to support a cease-fire in Vienna last year.

CZECH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED

KABUL, May 10.—The Czechoslovak Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, Mr. Jan Cech, celebrated the Czechoslovak National Day by holding a reception at the Embassy.

Those who attended the function included the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sardar Mohammad Naim, high ranking military and civil officials and foreign diplomats.

Malaria Projects To Be Expedited

KABUL, May 10.—The new administrative organization of the Malaria Eradication Department, based on an international system is expected to expedite various projects now under execution.

Mr. Mohammad Yunus, the Vice-President of the Malaria Eradication Department, said in an interview yesterday that on the basis of an agreement reached between the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Public Health, the new organizational set-up was inaugurated this year so that extensive malaria research work could be carried on. On the basis of the new plan the country had been divided into regions rather than provinces.

The Department also announced the names of doctors who are to head these regional departments.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN ON FARMERS' DAY

KABUL, May 10.—Lots will be drawn to give away 240,000 Afghanis worth of prizes on Farmers' Day in the middle of next month.

These prizes include:
Af. 60,000: 1 prize; way to clarify the clouded atmosphere;
Af. 10,000: 6 prizes; where in respect of South-West
Af. 1,000: 60 prizes; Africa, but only time will tell how
Af. 100: 600 prizes far we will get.

Mass Murders Continue But Ben Khedda Asks Algerians To Keep Calm

ALGIERS, May 10, (Reuter).—Moslems in Algeria were told by their leaders last night to observe the cease-fire agreements despite the "onslaught" of Secret Army Organization attacks—which killed at least 32 Moslems throughout the country by early last night.

The "keep calm" order was given by M. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, in a broadcast from Tunis relayed by all North African radio stations.

But he also said that "mass murders" were continuing in Algeria "with the more or less open complicity of certain French military authorities"—and said it was up to France to give the Evian cease-fire agreements their full meaning.

M. Ben Khedda said: "The anger of our masses is rising. This situation cannot continue. The future of the Evian agreements and of future co-operation between Algeria and France is at stake."

As he spoke, the death toll from violence in Algeria continued rising despite new "get tough" measures announced earlier yesterday in Paris and the Algerian administrative centre at Rocher Noir, near Algiers.

On one road out of Algiers, OAS gunmen shot dead four Moslem lorry drivers in five minutes. Scattered shooting incidents were also reported in Oran, western Algeria.

The first serious clash between

(Cont'd on Page 4)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

His Majesty Praises Maimana People For Co-operation

ANDKHOY, May 10.—His Majesty the King, now on a tour of northern Afghanistan, arrived last evening at Andkhoy, Shiberghan, where he was greeted by a large number of people and students.

U.N. TEAM IN S.W. AFRICA

REHEBOTH (South-West Africa), May 10, (Reuter).—The first United Nations representatives ever to visit the mandated territory of South-West Africa arrived yesterday and had talks with the Council of the Rehoboth Bastards.

The Rehoboth Bastards are a group of 9,000 people living in an area of 5,000 square miles. They are people of mixed race but do not want to be referred to as coloureds.

Mr. Victorio Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva are leaders of the U.N. team. After their talks Mr. Carpio said: "We can go a long way to clarify the clouded atmosphere in respect of South-West Africa, but only time will tell how far we will get."

Before leaving Maimana, His Majesty took leave of a large group of officials, dignitaries of Maimana and the representatives of the people.

People Thanked

He thanked the people for their warm sentiments and said: "After nine years, I had once more the opportunity to visit this corner of the country. I still cherish the memories of my last visit to Maimana. Your wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country are being fulfilled."

"Your co-operation with the Government in building the city and support for the educational advancement of the children of the area have strengthened our hopes. It is my sincere hope that next time when I visit you the Government plans for your prosperity will be fulfilled."

Miss Zaineb Nazir Kul in a speech thanked His Majesty the King for his good wishes and sentiments.

At Maimana

According to an earlier report, His Majesty on Tuesday inspected the construction of the congregational mosque, the airport, and the carpet weaving and stone polishing factories at Maimana. He also laid the foundation stone of Red Crescent building there.

Later he visited the Sitara Girls' Middle School. His Majesty expressed satisfaction at the standard of education of the students.

On the same day His Majesty also visited the Maimana Civil Hospital. He also inspected the experimental farm.

Segni Congratulated

By His Majesty
KABUL, May 10.—His Majesty the King in a telegram has congratulated Mr. Antonio Segni on his election as President of Italy.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above Frankfurt
Lofty Mountains And
Green Valleys. Ariana
Planes Provide Every
Comfort And Facility



HEAD OFFICE: Jadde Maiwand, Kabul, P.O. Box 72.
Telephone 21881, 23613. Cable—AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.



Mr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly, being welcomed by Mr. Jan Cech, the Czechoslovak Ambassador, at the reception held by him to celebrate the Czechoslovak National Day, on Wednesday.

KABUL TIMES HUMANITARIAN WORK OF THE PRESS AND RADIO CRESCENT SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

Published by
"BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY",
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 10, 1962

U.N. CHARTER REVISION

The Acting U. N. Secretary General, U. Thant, has once again brought the issue of the revision of the Charter of the world organization into the limelight.

Discussion over this vital issue has been taking place now and then but owing to various political reasons no agreement has been reached on holding serious talks for the Charter revision.

But in view of various international developments important and drastic changes are necessary in the various bodies of the United Nations. Since the time the Charter was written, great changes have taken place in the world. New nations have emerged doubling the membership of the world organization.

In the Security Council, for instance, five of its nine seats are reserved for the "Big Five" which include the Formosa regime. By no means can Formosa claim to be the representative of the people of China. It is only because of the support of others that it is clinging to the seat. Apart from this, while the five permanent members have the right to veto, the other four non-permanent members have no such right. Also for the smaller countries to wait to become a member of the Council is a painstaking and long process.

In the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to give another example, while the total membership is 18, enough opportunity is not available for the smaller nations, for which the Council is supposed to work to voice their demands.

Another change required is in the structure of the United Nations Secretariat which should be on an equitable and representative basis.

It is for these very basic and important elements that the U.N. Charter should be revised as has been suggested by the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, to meet the needs of the present day.

The following is the text of the message delivered from Radio Kabul by the President of the Press and Information Department, Dr. M. A. Sohail on the occasion of the International Day of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies on May 8, 1962.

"We live in a world which is still confronted with troubles and anxieties. The developments which have taken place at our times could not have been conceived by the people in the past. Man in order to achieve scientific developments and to fulfil his long standing wishes, is now exploring the outer space.

"But he has not been able to eliminate the troubles and misfortunes which dominate human life throughout the world.

Scientific progress and special- ly the development of communica- tions have brought our work closer together. Under such con- ditions, it is impossible that the misfortunes of one group of peo- ple would not effect others. The days when man could live in his own little environments and did not think about the conditions of others have become part of the history. It is true that even in the past people expressed sympathy and concern towards their fellow human beings. But owing to the passage of time and the progress of knowledge and education, there institutions have achieved so

much success that even Henry de Nant could not have foreseen. "It is a matter of joy that the Afghan Red Crescent Society pur- suing the humanitarian ideals of such a foundation has been work- ing with other international or- ganizations since 1934. However, since 1951, this society has played a great role both inside the coun- try and abroad and has contrib- uted about \$300,000 to those af- flicted by calamities. We consider this as a success for the society and wish it a brighter future. We also wish further success for the international organizations of this kind which have so far helped all peoples of the world.

"The services of people who are working in these organizations and those who are supporting them morally and materially are also to be appreciated. We hope that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will conti- nue to co-operate with social or- ganizations of which the Red Cre- scent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will be- come members of these organiza- tions and collectively help the af- flicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is cele- brating the International Day of field of science and culture. In conclusion the paper congratu- lates the people of Czechoslovakia on the anniversary of their National Day and expresses ap- preciation for the reciprocal senti- ments always shown by the Czechoslovak Press and people on the anniversary of the Afghan Day of Independence.

South West Africa: A Danger To Peace

By M. MANSOOR

The South African Prime Minis- ter, Dr. Verwoerd has started his "informal" talks in Pretoria with the President of the United Nations Commission on South-West Africa, who is in South-Africa on the in- vitation of that Government. While the South African Gov- ernment has systematically refus- ed the entry of any U.N. Mission to South West African territory, Dr. Verwoerd has said that a visit may be arranged this time "if the talks go well".

An Exception
With one exception, all the ter- ritories which had been under the League of Nations Mandate have either become independent states or been placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship system. The exception is the former German col- ony of South West Africa, over which the neighbouring Union of South Africa was awarded a man- date after the First World War.

This large territory has about 550,000 inhabitants including 66,000 Europeans. The South African representa- tive told the General Assembly in 1946 that South West Africa was "unable to support itself" and should be "incorporated in the authority of the U.N. over the ter- ritory". The General Assembly re- fused to accept the South West African territory as a separate state and recommended that South West Africa be placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship System.

The next year, in 1947, the South African Government in- formed the General Assembly that it has decided not to proceed with the incorporation. While it would endorse its recommendations re- spect to the territory under trust- ship, it would maintain the status-quo and continue to admin- ister the territory "in the spirit of a mandate" and submit report on the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" adminis- tration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public em- ployment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and resi- dence. An Explosive Situation
In its sixteenth regular session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on the granting of in- dependence to colonial countries and peoples and the later resolu- tion of 27 November, 1961, estab- lishing a committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the resolution of December, 1960 and noted with approval the special report of the committee on South West Africa. The Gen- eral Assembly noted with deep re- gret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has pre- vented the committee, with threats, from entering the terri- tory of South West Africa. It not- ed with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensifi- cation of the policy of apartheid the deep emotional resentments of all African peoples accompanied by the rapid expansion of South Africa's military forces, and the fact that Europe's both soldiers and civilians, are being armed and militarily reinforced for the purpose of oppressing the indigenous people, all of which create an in- creasingly explosive situation which, if followed to continue, will endanger peace and security. The General Assembly considered that the Government of the Re- public of South Africa has persist- ently failed in its international obligations in administering the territory of South-West Africa on behalf of the international com- munity.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven Mem- ber States, nominated by the Pres- dent of the General Assembly, charged with the task of achiev-

ing universal concern for the well-being of mankind. It is at least gratifying to know that in this troubled world of us all are con- cerned over the well-being of mankind.

"The growth of sympathetic feelings towards the people of the world in itself creates the idea that they should all collectively work for the well-being and pros- perity of each other and towards the elimination of all ill-fortunes. It is felt that a kind of world ideal of all. Man needs the sym- pathy of his fellow-man.

Material Help
The material help offered to those who are afflicted by calami- ties means taking part in their dis- tress, which in itself brings about consolation to the former. And this is a secret which man has dis- covered from the day he was created. "In order to fulfill this task that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will conti- nue to co-operate with social or- ganizations of which the Red Cre- scent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will be- come members of these organiza- tions and collectively help the af- flicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is cele- brating the International Day of field of science and culture. In conclusion the paper congratu- lates the people of Czechoslovakia on the anniversary of their National Day and expresses ap- preciation for the reciprocal senti- ments always shown by the Czechoslovak Press and people on the anniversary of the Afghan Day of Independence.

In an article captioned "Effects of armament on International Economy", the Daily Islah writes:

South West Africa: A Danger To Peace

By M. MANSOOR

The South African Prime Minis- ter, Dr. Verwoerd has started his "informal" talks in Pretoria with the President of the United Nations Commission on South-West Africa, who is in South-Africa on the in- vitation of that Government. While the South African Gov- ernment has systematically refus- ed the entry of any U.N. Mission to South West African territory, Dr. Verwoerd has said that a visit may be arranged this time "if the talks go well".

An Exception
With one exception, all the ter- ritories which had been under the League of Nations Mandate have either become independent states or been placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship system. The exception is the former German col- ony of South West Africa, over which the neighbouring Union of South Africa was awarded a man- date after the First World War.

This large territory has about 550,000 inhabitants including 66,000 Europeans. The South African representa- tive told the General Assembly in 1946 that South West Africa was "unable to support itself" and should be "incorporated in the authority of the U.N. over the ter- ritory". The General Assembly re- fused to accept the South West African territory as a separate state and recommended that South West Africa be placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship System.

The next year, in 1947, the South African Government in- formed the General Assembly that it has decided not to proceed with the incorporation. While it would endorse its recommendations re- spect to the territory under trust- ship, it would maintain the status-quo and continue to admin- ister the territory "in the spirit of a mandate" and submit report on the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" adminis- tration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public em- ployment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and resi- dence. An Explosive Situation
In its sixteenth regular session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on the granting of in- dependence to colonial countries and peoples and the later resolu- tion of 27 November, 1961, estab- lishing a committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the resolution of December, 1960 and noted with approval the special report of the committee on South West Africa. The Gen- eral Assembly noted with deep re- gret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has pre- vented the committee, with threats, from entering the terri- tory of South West Africa. It not- ed with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensifi- cation of the policy of apartheid the deep emotional resentments of all African peoples accompanied by the rapid expansion of South Africa's military forces, and the fact that Europe's both soldiers and civilians, are being armed and militarily reinforced for the purpose of oppressing the indigenous people, all of which create an in- creasingly explosive situation which, if followed to continue, will endanger peace and security. The General Assembly considered that the Government of the Re- public of South Africa has persist- ently failed in its international obligations in administering the territory of South-West Africa on behalf of the international com- munity.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven Mem- ber States, nominated by the Pres- dent of the General Assembly, charged with the task of achiev-

ing universal concern for the well-being of mankind. It is at least gratifying to know that in this troubled world of us all are con- cerned over the well-being of mankind.

"The growth of sympathetic feelings towards the people of the world in itself creates the idea that they should all collectively work for the well-being and pros- perity of each other and towards the elimination of all ill-fortunes. It is felt that a kind of world ideal of all. Man needs the sym- pathy of his fellow-man.

Material Help
The material help offered to those who are afflicted by calami- ties means taking part in their dis- tress, which in itself brings about consolation to the former. And this is a secret which man has dis- covered from the day he was created. "In order to fulfill this task that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will conti- nue to co-operate with social or- ganizations of which the Red Cre- scent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will be- come members of these organiza- tions and collectively help the af- flicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is cele- brating the International Day of field of science and culture. In conclusion the paper congratu- lates the people of Czechoslovakia on the anniversary of their National Day and expresses ap- preciation for the reciprocal senti- ments always shown by the Czechoslovak Press and people on the anniversary of the Afghan Day of Independence.

In an article captioned "Effects of armament on International Economy", the Daily Islah writes:

South West Africa: A Danger To Peace

By M. MANSOOR

The South African Prime Minis- ter, Dr. Verwoerd has started his "informal" talks in Pretoria with the President of the United Nations Commission on South-West Africa, who is in South-Africa on the in- vitation of that Government. While the South African Gov- ernment has systematically refus- ed the entry of any U.N. Mission to South West African territory, Dr. Verwoerd has said that a visit may be arranged this time "if the talks go well".

An Exception
With one exception, all the ter- ritories which had been under the League of Nations Mandate have either become independent states or been placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship system. The exception is the former German col- ony of South West Africa, over which the neighbouring Union of South Africa was awarded a man- date after the First World War.

This large territory has about 550,000 inhabitants including 66,000 Europeans. The South African representa- tive told the General Assembly in 1946 that South West Africa was "unable to support itself" and should be "incorporated in the authority of the U.N. over the ter- ritory". The General Assembly re- fused to accept the South West African territory as a separate state and recommended that South West Africa be placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship System.

The next year, in 1947, the South African Government in- formed the General Assembly that it has decided not to proceed with the incorporation. While it would endorse its recommendations re- spect to the territory under trust- ship, it would maintain the status-quo and continue to admin- ister the territory "in the spirit of a mandate" and submit report on the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" adminis- tration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public em- ployment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and resi- dence. An Explosive Situation
In its sixteenth regular session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on the granting of in- dependence to colonial countries and peoples and the later resolu- tion of 27 November, 1961, estab- lishing a committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the resolution of December, 1960 and noted with approval the special report of the committee on South West Africa. The Gen- eral Assembly noted with deep re- gret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has pre- vented the committee, with threats, from entering the terri- tory of South West Africa. It not- ed with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensifi- cation of the policy of apartheid the deep emotional resentments of all African peoples accompanied by the rapid expansion of South Africa's military forces, and the fact that Europe's both soldiers and civilians, are being armed and militarily reinforced for the purpose of oppressing the indigenous people, all of which create an in- creasingly explosive situation which, if followed to continue, will endanger peace and security. The General Assembly considered that the Government of the Re- public of South Africa has persist- ently failed in its international obligations in administering the territory of South-West Africa on behalf of the international com- munity.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven Mem- ber States, nominated by the Pres- dent of the General Assembly, charged with the task of achiev-

ing universal concern for the well-being of mankind. It is at least gratifying to know that in this troubled world of us all are con- cerned over the well-being of mankind.

"The growth of sympathetic feelings towards the people of the world in itself creates the idea that they should all collectively work for the well-being and pros- perity of each other and towards the elimination of all ill-fortunes. It is felt that a kind of world ideal of all. Man needs the sym- pathy of his fellow-man.

Material Help
The material help offered to those who are afflicted by calami- ties means taking part in their dis- tress, which in itself brings about consolation to the former. And this is a secret which man has dis- covered from the day he was created. "In order to fulfill this task that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will conti- nue to co-operate with social or- ganizations of which the Red Cre- scent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will be- come members of these organiza- tions and collectively help the af- flicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is cele- brating the International Day of field of science and culture. In conclusion the paper congratu- lates the people of Czechoslovakia on the anniversary of their National Day and expresses ap- preciation for the reciprocal senti- ments always shown by the Czechoslovak Press and people on the anniversary of the Afghan Day of Independence.

In an article captioned "Effects of armament on International Economy", the Daily Islah writes:

South West Africa: A Danger To Peace

By M. MANSOOR

The South African Prime Minis- ter, Dr. Verwoerd has started his "informal" talks in Pretoria with the President of the United Nations Commission on South-West Africa, who is in South-Africa on the in- vitation of that Government. While the South African Gov- ernment has systematically refus- ed the entry of any U.N. Mission to South West African territory, Dr. Verwoerd has said that a visit may be arranged this time "if the talks go well".

An Exception
With one exception, all the ter- ritories which had been under the League of Nations Mandate have either become independent states or been placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship system. The exception is the former German col- ony of South West Africa, over which the neighbouring Union of South Africa was awarded a man- date after the First World War.

This large territory has about 550,000 inhabitants including 66,000 Europeans. The South African representa- tive told the General Assembly in 1946 that South West Africa was "unable to support itself" and should be "incorporated in the authority of the U.N. over the ter- ritory". The General Assembly re- fused to accept the South West African territory as a separate state and recommended that South West Africa be placed under the Inter- national Trusteeship System.

The next year, in 1947, the South African Government in- formed the General Assembly that it has decided not to proceed with the incorporation. While it would endorse its recommendations re- spect to the territory under trust- ship, it would maintain the status-quo and continue to admin- ister the territory "in the spirit of a mandate" and submit report on the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" adminis- tration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public em- ployment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and resi- dence. An Explosive Situation
In its sixteenth regular session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on the granting of in- dependence to colonial countries and peoples and the later resolu- tion of 27 November, 1961, estab- lishing a committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the resolution of December, 1960 and noted with approval the special report of the committee on South West Africa. The Gen- eral Assembly noted with deep re- gret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has pre- vented the committee, with threats, from entering the terri- tory of South West Africa. It not- ed with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensifi- cation of the policy of apartheid the deep emotional resentments of all African peoples accompanied by the rapid expansion of South Africa's military forces, and the fact that Europe's both soldiers and civilians, are being armed and militarily reinforced for the purpose of oppressing the indigenous people, all of which create an in- creasingly explosive situation which, if followed to continue, will endanger peace and security. The General Assembly considered that the Government of the Re- public of South Africa has persist- ently failed in its international obligations in administering the territory of South-West Africa on behalf of the international com- munity.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven Mem- ber States, nominated by the Pres- dent of the General Assembly, charged with the task of achiev-

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME (EXTERNAL SERVICES) THURSDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan's history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Pro- gramme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



FRIDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
FRIDAY

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Teheran:
Dep. 9:00 a.m. Arr. 13:0

T. M. A.
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.

AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-20401
Airport ... 22318

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583
Feroz: Gardens of Parades in the Phone No. 24273
Barai: praise of the town Herat), "Sies- Phone No. 20523
Ansari: tan, called Nimroz, lies waste at Phone No. 20520

present but it was prosperous in

the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, accord- ing to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kir- man); Gidrocia formed the south- ern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same bounda- ries.

The province, was called Sajis- tan in Medieval Ages; it was the tenth century A.D. determines its boundaries in the following words: ".....But Sajistan and its dependencies lie in between a dros while Polbius puts it as desert round Mukran, Sindh and Arimantus. In Avesta we find the a part of Multan on the east Khu- rasan in the west, the Indian soil in the north, a desert between Fars and Kirman at the South.

Drangiana, Sajistan, Siestan was therefore one of the most pros- perous provinces in ancient and medieval Afghanistan. Istakhr tells us of its warm climate and palm trees. According to him its inhabitants were generous and wealthy. Hududul-Alam too, in- forms us with the prosperity of the country and the gay life of the people.

Mastauri another Muslim geog- rapher of the 14th century A.D. mentions about the green gardens of Zaranj, the great quantity and nice quality of its fruits. The gar- dens, were according to him watered from the big river Hel- mand or Hermand.

It seems, however, that the country had lost such of its fame and prosperity at the time of an- other Afghan historian Mu'en of Isfazar. Thus we read the story in the following words in his com- prehensive work, Razut-uj-Jan- nat-fi-Ausaf-Madinati Herat; (The Gardens of Parades in the town Herat), "Sies- tan, called Nimroz, lies waste at present but it was prosperous in

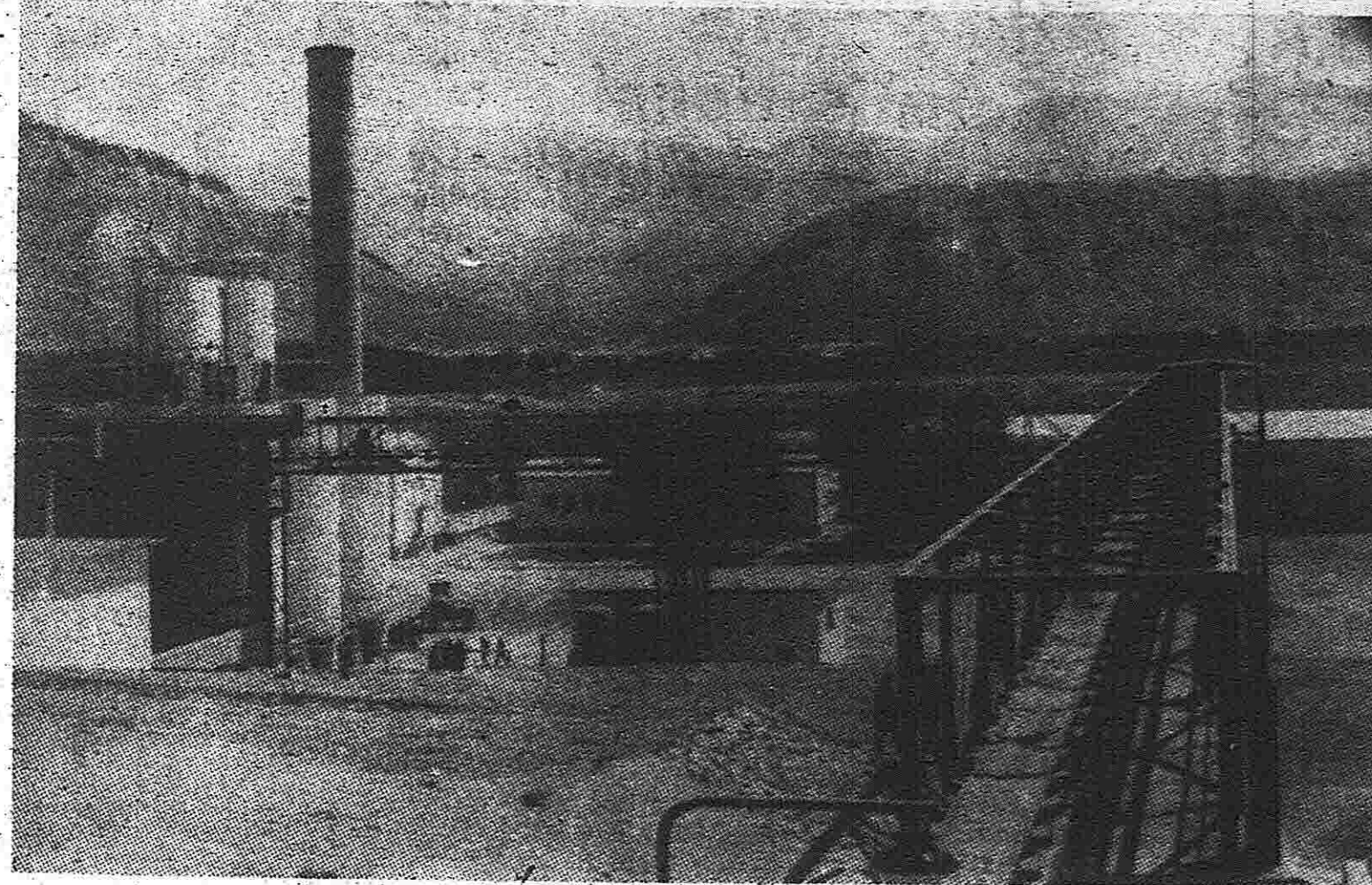
the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, accord- ing to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kir- man); Gidrocia formed the south- ern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same bounda- ries.

The province, was called Sajis- tan in Medieval Ages; it was the tenth century A.D. determines its boundaries in the following words: ".....But Sajistan and its dependencies lie in between a dros while Polbius puts it as desert round Mukran, Sindh and Arimantus. In Avesta we find the a part of Multan on the east Khu- rasan in the west, the Indian soil in the north, a desert between Fars and Kirman at the South.

Drangiana, Sajistan, Siestan was therefore one of the most pros- perous provinces in ancient and medieval Afghanistan. Istakhr tells us of its warm climate and palm trees. According to him its inhabitants were generous and wealthy. Hududul-Alam too, in- forms us with the prosperity of the country and the gay life of the people.

Mastauri another Muslim geog- rapher of the 14th century A.D. mentions about the green gardens of Zaranj, the great quantity and nice quality of its fruits. The gar- dens, were according to him watered from the big river Hel- mand or Hermand.

It seems, however, that the country had lost such of its fame and prosperity at the time of an- other Afghan historian Mu'en of Isfazar. Thus we read the story in the following words in his com- prehensive work, Razut-uj-Jan- nat-fi-Ausaf-Madinati Herat; (The Gardens of Parades in the town Herat), "Sies- tan, called Nimroz, lies waste at present but it was prosperous in



A view of the newly-opened cement factory at Ghor.

A Prosperous Corner In Afghanistan Being Rebuilt

By MIR HUSAIN SHAH

In the south-western corner of Afghanistan there lies a compara- tively low country between a (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, accord- ing to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kir- man); Gidrocia formed the south- ern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same bounda- ries.

The province, was called Sajis- tan in Medieval Ages; it was the tenth century A.D. determines its boundaries in the following words: ".....But Sajistan and its dependencies lie in between a dros while Polbius puts it as desert round Mukran, Sindh and Arimantus. In Avesta we find the a part of Multan on the east Khu- rasan in the west, the Indian soil in the north, a desert between Fars and Kirman at the South.

Drangiana, Sajistan, Siestan was therefore one of the most pros- perous provinces in ancient and medieval Afghanistan. Istakhr tells us of its warm climate and palm trees. According to him its inhabitants were generous and wealthy. Hududul-Alam too, in- forms us with the prosperity of the country and the gay life of the people.

Mastauri another Muslim geog- rapher of the 14th century A.D. mentions about the green gardens of Zaranj, the great quantity and nice quality of its fruits. The gar- dens, were according to him watered from the big river Hel- mand or Hermand.

It seems, however, that the country had lost such of its fame and prosperity at the time of an- other Afghan historian Mu'en of Isfazar. Thus we read the story in the following words in his com- prehensive work, Razut-uj-Jan- nat-fi-Ausaf-Madinati Herat; (The Gardens of Parades in the town Herat), "Sies- tan, called Nimroz, lies waste at present but it was prosperous in

the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, accord- ing to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kir- man); Gidrocia formed the south- ern border while to the east the

VIOLATION OF CEASE-FIRE IN LAOS U.S.S.R. Told Of U.S. Concern

WASHINGTON, May 10, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday told the Soviet Union it was "seriously concerned" over the violation of the cease-fire in Laos and warned that the formation of a Laotian Coalition Government was possible only if the cease-fire was maintained.

Mr. George Ball, Acting Secretary of State, called Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, to the State Department to give him the U.S. views on the renewed fighting in Laos.

Mr. Dobrynin had indicated that he would transmit the points made by the United States to his Government, a State Department spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the main column of retreating Laotian Government troops, estimated at between 1,000 and 3,000 men, is believed to be about two days march from Houei Sai, on the Thai border, with Laotian Leftist and pethet Lao troops pursuing them, a Rightwing Government military source in said violation yesterday.

The Government announced yesterday that the Leftist troops had captured the northern town of Nam Thai in fighting last Sunday.

An observer said yesterday that Rightwing soldiers were fighting back, as the Leftists made advances in the north.

Qualified observers fear the advance of these troops, and fighting in other parts of the country, may delay hopes of a peaceful political settlement for Laos.

Afghan Contribution To Red Cross And W.H.O. Increased

KABUL, May 10.—The contribution of the Afghan Red Crescent Society to the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies has been raised from 4,000 to 6,000 Swiss francs.

Similarly, the society will henceforth contribute an appreciable sum to the World Health Organization.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, said that these steps had been taken on the request of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the decision of the High Council of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He added that the Society's contribution to W.H.O. was mainly to finance its anti-malaria operations throughout the world.

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1) armed Moslems and troops reported in Algiers since the cease-fire announcement last March took place in a Moslem quarter of Kauba-suburb.

Police said Moslems in a villa opened fire on a patrol and said shots were exchanged in a 10-minute battle. After the firing troops sealed off the area and a search started.

The new French drive against the OAS has already started, with lightning curfews and searches, deportations of Europeans, and seizure and destruction of cars in banned areas.

Massive reinforcements of mobile gendarmerie for Algiers and new security measures in Oran are promised.

U.K. Asked To Hold Press Review Fresh Constitutional Talks On S. Rhodesia

NEW YORK, May 10, (Reuter).—Ethiopia yesterday tabled a draft resolution which would have the Colonialism Committee call on Britain to take "immediate steps" to set aside the 1961 Constitution for Southern Rhodesia.

The draft is intended to be attached as an annex to the report of the six-man Sub-Committee which held talks on Southern Rhodesia with British Ministers in London last month.

The resolution embodies most of the conclusions which the Sub-Committee made in its report.

By presenting the resolution as an annex to the report, the sponsors hope to avoid a vote. The majority view is that the committee should continue to take decisions by a consensus.

The draft would be forwarded to the General Assembly, which has been urged by the six-man Sub-Committee to take up the Southern Rhodesia question at its resumed session in June or at a special session.

The resolution, submitted by Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, just before the 17-member Colonialism Committee adjourned late yesterday, calls upon Britain to call a fresh constitutional conference "without delay" with the full participation of representatives of African political parties.

The new conference should ensure the emergence of Southern Rhodesia as an independent State "at the earliest possible date."

Transfer of Power
Britain was further urged to take immediate steps to apply the provisions of the 1960 General Assembly declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries "for the transfer of power to the people of Southern Rhodesia."

The resolution calls upon Britain to "restore" civil liberties and remove all restraints on political activity, and repeal all laws, regulations and practices "based on racial discrimination."

REPORTER BRINGS DOG IN KENNEDY'S PRESS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, May 10, (Reuter).—A French poodle was smuggled into President Kennedy's Press conference in a handbag yesterday—and the man who let it owner in is in the doghouse.

Mrs. Terry Blake, 58, who said she represented a small newspaper in Ohio, brought the dog in and seated in on her lap. The poodle kept quiet during the proceedings, apart from one audible "woof" which the President seemed not to hear.

It was the first time in the memory of veteran correspondents that a dog had attended a Presidential Press conference.

A red-faced security official said afterwards: "Somebody is going to have a lot of explaining to do."

SANTA MONICA, California, May 10, (UPI).—Drawn-Out attempts to reach a financial settlement yesterday again delayed the trial of the contested divorce action filed by singer Rosemary Clooney against her producer-director husband Jose Ferrer.

Nuclear Powers Urged To Hold Serious Talks

GENEVA, May 10, (UPI).—The eight neutral members of the 17-nation Disarmament Conference called on the nuclear Big Three yesterday for a major effort to get talks on a Nuclear Test Ban treaty moving again.

But the Soviet Union indicated that unless the United States and Britain come around to her way of thinking, there is not much point in going on with the negotiations.

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lall, led the neutral delegates in a plea to the United States, Soviet Union and Britain to buckle down to serious negotiations on the basis of compromise proposals the neutrals tabled on April 16. Sweden, Mexico and Burma supported him.

But the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said there was not much hope of the talks getting anywhere as long as the United States and Britain adhere to their current stand.

If the Western Powers accept the basic principles of the eight-nation memorandum, productive progress can be made," Mr. Zorin said. "But if they hold to their old positions, then conversations will be useless."

The delegates from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania made almost identical statements.

BONN DENIES RIFT WITH WASHINGTON

(Contd. from page 1)

The spokesman emphasized that the Bonn Government, contrary to certain Press reports, so far has raised no official objection against the U.S. proposal to put the access to Berlin under international control.

The spokesman added, however, that the discussion about the proposal was continuing among the allies. "We have not changed our proposal and nobody has asked us to do so."

Reuter adds: A West German Government spokesman in Bonn yesterday repeated Dr. Adenauer's statements this week that East-West contacts on Berlin and Germany had got nowhere so far.

But he told Press conference, that there was no rift between West Germany and the United States.

"Basically, the Chancellor has said hardly anything different from what the American Foreign Secretary, Dean Rusk, has said," the spokesman said.

"No Progress"
The Chancellor had commented that "no recognizable progress" had been made in exploratory talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said that compressed reporting of two long Press conference by the Chancellor

(Contd. from Page 2)

ries a report which quotes archaeologists and anthropologists as counting Afghanistan as one of the most ancient agricultural countries of the world. This theory has also been confirmed by Professor Dupree, an anthropologist of the Pennsylvania University, U.S.A., who spoke about the prehistoric fossils in a seminar at the Faculty of Letters, Kabul. He said that he has come across certain varieties of wheat and barley, which in his opinion belong to an era 50,000 years ago. Professor Dupree's theory has already been confirmed by other scientists including the famous Soviet botanist, Mr. Vavilov.

The geographical position of the Afghanistan which has an altitude varying between more than 300 and 7,000 metres above the sea level, is most suitable for cultivating all sorts of agricultural products of tropical as well as of equatorial affinities.

Because of numerous rivers Afghanistan is most suitable to be developed into a first class agricultural country through the cultural country through the The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lall, led the neutral delegates in a plea to the United States, Soviet Union and Britain to buckle down to serious negotiations on the basis of compromise proposals the neutrals tabled on April 16. Sweden, Mexico and Burma supported him.

But the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said there was not much hope of the talks getting anywhere as long as the United States and Britain adhere to their current stand.

If the Western Powers accept the basic principles of the eight-nation memorandum, productive progress can be made," Mr. Zorin said. "But if they hold to their old positions, then conversations will be useless."

The delegates from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania made almost identical statements.

lor in Berlin had not placed appropriate emphasis on Dr. Adenauer's approval of decisions taken at the Athens NATO meeting or on his "great confidence in, and gratitude to, the Americans for their attitude in Berlin over some 12 years."

There was in West Germany "an overwhelming tendency towards a positive view of the present situation," the spokesman added.

Questioned on reported differences between West Germany and the United States, the spokesman made these points:

1. West Germany had agreed to an international control authority on access to Berlin but agreement had not yet been reached on details of its composition or powers.

2. West Germany would not hold up a Berlin settlement by refusing to subscribe to a non-aggression declaration or pact. But she had repeatedly pledged herself to non-violence to the past, and people differed on whether another declaration to the same effect would underline her sincerity or merely devalue it.

3. West Germany was not "on the defensive." She made various proposals in the search for a Berlin settlement, and some of them had been taken up by the West.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE HIGH AND THE MIGHTY**; Starring: John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Laraine Day, Robert Stack, Jan Sterling, Phil Harris, Robert Newton and David Brian.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; Starring: Shekila, Shekhar and Kum Kum.

BEHAZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **GIRSY GIRL**; Starring: Amar Nath, Nani and Anarraw.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**; Starring: Guy Madison and Patricia Medina.

TRANSIT PACT WITH IRAN APPROVED

KABUL, May 10.—The Financial and Trade Commission of the National Assembly yesterday approved the transit agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Imperial Government of Iran.

The agreement has already been considered by the Assembly's Commission for Foreign Affairs. The Financial and Trade Commission subsequently submitted the agreement to the Secretariat for further discussion at the general meeting of the National Assembly.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in the Spring Tournament, of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday:

Football: Khushal Khan beat Ittefaq Club. Ghazi beat Nejat.

Handball: Military School beat Khushal Khan by six to one.

Hockey: Physical Training School beat Law Faculty, Avicenna beat Nejat. Teachers' School beat Military School.

Basketball: Teachers' School beat Rahman Baba by 32 to 7. Habbibia beat Agricultural School by 42 to 21.

Volleyball: Military School beat Law Faculty. Avicenna beat Nejat. Teachers' School beat Military School.

AFGHAN OLYMPIC

CHIEF RETURNS

KABUL, May 10.—Mr. Mohammad Farouq Seraj, the President of the Afghan Olympic Federation returned to Kabul yesterday after attending the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Four Asian Olympic Games in Jakarta.

Mr. Seraj was met at the Kabul airport by a number of athletes and officials of his department. He thanked the Government and athletic institutions of Indonesia for their hospitality.

Government Printing House.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +24°C.
Minimum: +9°C.
Sun sets today at 6-5 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 61

Leftist Advances In Laos U.S.A. PLANS MORE FORCEFUL ACTION

WASHINGTON, May 12, (UPI).—The Kennedy Administration is alarmed by Leftist advances in Laos and is considering more forceful action there, possibly even the despatch of U.S. troops if all else fails, it was disclosed yesterday.

An effort to find some middle course between sending American troops to bolster crumbling Government defences or letting Laos go to the Leftists was made at White House and State Department meetings on Thursday night and Friday. More sessions were planned.

The American State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the USSR had not replied to two U.S. appeals to help restore the cease-fire in Laos. He said the Soviet Union had the "capacity" to call off the Leftist offensive.

Mr. White told reporters: "Nobody is sitting on his hands around the capital here, but I have no comment on what action might become necessary."

Some of President Kennedy's top advisers have told him the United States... may no longer have "the luxury of... letting the Royal Army do the fighting."

Mr. White said Royal Lao Army forces seem to be putting up "no effective defence" against Leftist troops in northern Laos. Reports from the scene said panicky Government troops were swarming across the Mekong river into Thailand or fleeing southward.

The use of U.S. forces in the Laos guerrilla war has been considered several times over the past two years but has always been rejected.

For one thing, top U.S. military officials view Laos as a difficult place to fight. They say the United States would have to commit large-scale forces and then be prepared for a long and costly war. Meanwhile, neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma commented here yesterday on reports that Vietnamese troops had abandoned Bay Hovey Say on the Mekong river in north-west Laos on the Thai border by saying that the situation was still confused.

"As in the case of Nam Tha, it is not possible that the town was deliberately attacked," he said. It is apparently a counter-offensive and the troops present there prove it.

If there were three battalions of Xieng Khouang troops," he said, "those from Vientiane were more than 10 battalions," he said. He described the morale of the Vientiane troops as very low.

KABUL, May 12.—The Foreign Minister of Iraq held a reception on Wednesday night in Baghdad in honour of the outgoing Afghan Ambassador in Iraq, Mr. Mohammad Kashim Sharif, who has been appointed His Majesty's Ambassador in Saudi Arabia. The function was attended by Ministers, nistry of Foreign Affairs and also Ambassadors, high ranking officials and members of the Afghan States to the USSR, Mr. Lewellyn Thompson.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pashia Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

HIS MAJESTY INSPECTS PETROLEUM PROSPECTING

SHIBERGHAN, May 12.—His Majesty the King yesterday inspected petroleum prospecting activities at Sar-e-Pul.

Mr. Masah, the President of the Petroleum Prospecting Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, explained the various activities.

Before arriving at Sar-e-Pul at 11 a.m. people on the way cheered their monarch.

His Majesty attended a luncheon given by Mr. Abdul Raouf Ishaq Zai, an important person of Sar-e-Pul. At 2-00 p.m. students from various schools were received in audience by His Majesty. He later visited the drilling school of the Petroleum Prospecting Department and, praised foreign and Afghan teachers for their endeavour in raising the standard of education in the school.

On Thursday evening His Majesty attended a reception given by Mr. Mohammad Sharif Amini, the Mayor of Shiberghan. According to an earlier despatch, His Majesty the King on Thursday afternoon watched the petroleum-drilling operation at Shiberghan.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries and Mr. Masah were present. His Majesty inaugurated the drilling operation of the Khoja-Gogirdak deep well and expressed his satisfaction at the progress of work.

Before arriving at Shiberghan His Majesty on Wednesday attended a reception arranged by the Mayor of Andkhoy. His Majesty praised the endeavours of the people of Andkhoy towards the building of their town and their co-operation in social and educational affairs.

In the item published on page 1 of Kabul Times on Thursday Andkhoy was erroneously reported as being in Shiberghan instead of Maimana.

MOROCCAN KING'S VISIT TO PARIS BUILDING

PARIS, May 12, (UPI).—France and Morocco have declared their readiness to increase co-operation in the economic, financial, and technical fields, and to open negotiations on such co-operation soon. A communique to this effect was published in Paris and Rabat following the lightning visit of King Hassan of Morocco to Paris.

Postal Hours During Id

KABUL, May 12.—The Central Post Office in the Ministry of Communications will be open during Id days between 8-00 a.m. and 12-00 noon everyday.

An announcement by the Ministry of Communication says that telegraph and radio telephone offices will be open between 10-00 a.m. and 12-00 noon and between 2-00 and 4-00 p.m.

AYUB AGAIN IMPOSES BAN ON POLITICAL PARTIES

KABUL, May 12.—President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has issued a decree once again banning the activities of all political parties throughout the country.

In a supplement to the decree a list of all parties banned has been given.

Radio Karachi said on Thursday evening that no party could hold political meetings hereafter. The Radio also said that those not conforming with the new regulation would be sentenced to hard labour or fine or both.

According to a Reuter item the Pakistani Government, has in a circular warned the political bodies that the Government intends to take over all parties' funds under the Martial Law.

Pakhtunistani

Leader

Dies In Prison

KABUL, May 12.—A report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistani states that Mr. Mohammad Khan, a leading Pakhtunistani nationalist who was imprisoned in North Atlantic Middle East and with thousands of other nationalists by the colonialist Government of Pakistan, has died under these conditions.

Arriving at the airport here, he told newsmen that since he had been out of touch with the State Departments, he would not comment on the situation in Berlin or Laos. Mr. Rusk told newsmen: "The Cento, NATO and Anzus meetings went 'very well'."

He said it was "reassuring to see the sense of solidarity of these three great treaty systems." Mr. Rusk added, "We politicians sometimes talk about the shrinking world" but having just been around it it is still a pretty big place.

But, according to an official announcement, they must leave this Portuguese colony within three months.

Retail shopowners and their families make up most of the Indian community here.

ZURMAT GOVERNMENT BUILDING

FOUNDATION LAID
GARDEZ, May 12.—The foundation stone of the Zurmat Local Government building was laid by Major-General Faiz Mohammad the Governor and Military Commandant of the Paktia Province, in Zurmat New Town on Wednesday.

The map of the city has been prepared by foreign and Afghan architects and includes some 125 acres of land.

WAGE INCREASES IN SPAIN

MADRID, May 12, (UPI).—Generalissimo Franco yesterday held a marathon Cabinet session in the face of continuing Labour unrest and the Government ordered more wage increases.

Widespread strikes continued but there were no incidents. Gen. Franco met his Ministers after the Government decreed increases for provincial newsmen and railway workers, bringing their wage levels up to those paid in Madrid.

Holiday Notice

OWING TO ID-U-DHA THE OFFICES OF 'KABUL TIMES' WILL REMAIN CLOSED FOR FOUR DAYS FROM TOMORROW. THE NEXT ISSUE WILL APPEAR ON THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1962.

Solidarity Of

Military Alliances

RUSK SATISFIED

WASHINGTON, May 12, (UPI).—The American Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk returned last night from meetings of the North Atlantic Middle East and Pacific Treaty organizations and said he was reassured by the "solidarity and determination" of these alliances.

Arriving at the airport here, he told newsmen that since he had been out of touch with the State Departments, he would not comment on the situation in Berlin or Laos. Mr. Rusk told newsmen: "The Cento, NATO and Anzus meetings went 'very well'."

He said it was "reassuring to see the sense of solidarity of these three great treaty systems." Mr. Rusk added, "We politicians sometimes talk about the shrinking world" but having just been around it it is still a pretty big place.

Rural Training

Orientation Course Ends

KABUL, May 12.—The orientation course of the Rural Training Centre of Gulzar attended by School and College Graduates ended on Thursday.

A functions held on the occasion at the Training Centre was attended by foreign and local experts of community development. Mr. Bakshi, the Vice-President of the Department, expressed satisfaction about the excellent management of the course and pointed out the responsibility facing the graduates.

The course was launched three weeks ago to acquaint the rural development technical personnel with the philosophy and methods followed to advance community development in Afghanistan.

According to a report from Central Independent Pakhtunistani, a number of nationalists of Mahmoodkhal Wazir have attacked a group of lorries in which Pakhtani soldiers were riding. The report says that fighting broke out between the two sides and the lorries were damaged.

KABUL TIMES The Boiling Pot Of Algeria THE PRESS AND RADIO Needs To Be Cooled AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 12, 1962

A SYMPTOM OF FRUSTRATION

Field Marshal Ayub Khan's decree prohibiting the activities of political parties in Pakistan comes as no surprise since under the Martial Law system promulgated by him when he assumed power in 1958, such activities by these parties had ceased any way.

The decree should be considered as yet another move against the emergence of political parties in Pakistan, shortly after the country has gone through indirect elections.

The decision reflects the frustration and setback which the Pakistani Government has received in the "elections" to the National and Provincial Assemblies.

The new decree can be described as a symptom of defeatism and frustration intended to compensate for the shortcomings of the system which is imposed upon the people of Pakistan under the name of "democracy".

West and East Pakistan politicians not belonging to President Ayub's set-up were elected in spite of his attempt to keep them out. What else could he do than to give them another slap on the face and warn them that Pakistan was still ruled by Martial Law?

As far as occupied Pakhtunistan is concerned it must be clear to Pakistani leaders, more than anybody else, that in spite of all sorts of counter-measures by them to thwart freedom-seeking aspirations there, Pakistani designs have not succeeded. The decree is another malicious design of the Pakistani Government to put down those who seek freedom of action and expression for determining their own future.

The slaughter at random of Moslems in the Algerian cities is still continuing as inhumanly as the days when the OAS began its actions in Algeria for undoing the cease-fire agreement. The daily toll of lives is appalling when looked upon in the light of Frenchmen having been the leaders of the struggle for the rights of man. One can never be reconciled with the idea that members of a nation which raised the cry of liberty, fraternity and equality for the first time in history could one day take to inhuman measures to crush the same ideal. If this is what the French civilization has developed into, then one doubts the future of civilization as a whole.

Indeed in this age of satellites and conquest of space, man would be lowering himself very much if he continued to think in terms of mass murders to hold on to what is not his own and what cannot be his in spite of his drastic measures. It is degrading of man to kill his kind in order to possess something not his. He can reason first of all with himself and he can come to terms with his kind in the common struggle for life. He need not kill and he need not destroy when it is possible for him to live in peace and reap the rich harvest of joint endeavours of his kind.

Algeria never was and never can be a part of metropolitan France. But as a free country it cities must be further continued.

U.N. Assembly Debate On S. Rhodesia Certain

The General Assembly is now virtually certain to override British objections and debate the situation in Southern Rhodesia during its resumed session next month, an authoritative source said in New York on Wednesday.

The source said there was no doubt the issue would be discussed in the 104-member forum in advance of its 17th regular session, due to begin on September 18. Members had a choice between placing the question on the agenda of the session due to resume on June 7—a continuation of the 16th Assembly—or of debating it at a special assembly, the source said.

If there was a bid to block the two-thirds majority vote needed to add the question to the agenda of the resumed session, then at least 52 signatures at once would be forthcoming to convene a special session, the informant added.

Mr. C. S. Jha of India, Chairman of the Special Committee on colonialism, told reporters on Wednesday that Southern Rhodesia must come before the assembly this summer. He said it could not wait for the 17th session.

He observed it would be clearly more convenient to discuss it next month than to go to the bother and expense of calling a special session, and he anticipated that a two-thirds majority would agree to add the item to the agenda, at present restricted to "the future of Ruanda-Urundi." This is an African trust territory due to attain independence from Belgium on July 1.

A simple majority of the membership is required to call a special session. The Afro-Asian Group and the Soviet bloc—which to go to Africa on May 21 to hear include the bitter critics of British policy in Central Africa non-self-governing territories, and specifically of Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stood that its planned return date

BY MIRROR

can have friendly relations with France, or for that matter with any other freedom-loving and peace-loving country of the world. No amount of mass murders of Algerians by the OAS terrorists can change the course which Algerians have been destined to follow namely the course of freedom. O.A.S. leaders and followers must realize this and if they don't, then it is upto the French nation as a whole to take a decisive step and rid itself of this blemish on their historical character as protagonists of liberty, fraternity and equality.

Increasing Provocations. The Moslems in Algeria have so far strictly observed the cease-fire agreement and have refrained from taking up arms against either the OAS or the Europeans in Algeria, including, of course, the French forces. But what guarantee can there be of their continuing to do so in the face of the daily increasing provocations by the O.A.S.?

The Algerian Government authorities in Tunis have continuously appealed to Moslems to honour the cease-fire agreement with France. And they have so far accepted it and have gained the sympathy of the whole world for doing so. But, as the O.A.S. terrorism continues, the French Government must take stronger measures against them than what they have done so far. The search for O.A.S. men in certain Algerian cities must be further continued.

The murderers must be punished for their crimes. Arms must be collected from the Europeans who, on occasions, have been reported to have sympathized with the O.A.S. Suspects must be removed from positions where they are likely to place the cease-fire agreement with the Algerian nation in hazard.

Slow Action It is regrettable that the French Government should do these things, but the pace of the French forces' activities in the face of O.A.S. violence is disappointingly slow. The determined effort of any Government against the atrocities of a minority such as the O.A.S. would soon put an end to them. France has not been able to either call for an all-out war with the O.A.S. or stop or even decrease the tempo of O.A.S. terrorism in Algeria.

The so-called tribunals of public order created recently must act more efficiently in cases brought before it and, above all, the Moslem security forces must be permitted to join hands in the fight against the O.A.S. Stepped-up measures such as those mentioned here might help save a situation which, if the present state of things continues, might well be termed an unredemptable loss to France: loss of Algeria as a State friendly with France and loss of face for France throughout the world as a nation honouring the independence and equality of Man.

The Daily Anis of Thursday commented editorially on the Laotian situation. The editor after giving background information on the history of the fighting there says that the continuous efforts of the Geneva Conference have failed to produce the desired results.

The editorial continues: "According to Press reports Pathet Lao forces have occupied the city of Nam Tha and the Boun Oum Government has complained to the International Commission. The British Ambassador in Moscow has discussed the situation with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko. The United States has told the Soviet Union it was 'seriously concerned' over the violation of the cease-fire in Laos and declared that the formation of a Laotian Government was possible only if the cease-fire was maintained."

Western sources consider the Laotian situation as critical. The fact is that so long as a coalition Government is not formed under the leadership of the neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma, the problem cannot be solved; because under the present conditions the tri-lateral forces in Laos are on the alert and a small incident can trigger fresh fighting." The paper concludes by saying: "It is essential, in the interest of the Laotian people as well as of lessening international tensions, that all parties concerned and the big Powers should do everything possible to establish a coalition Government in that country and make sure that the Government will then strictly follow a policy of non-alignment."

Stab in the Back

The Daily Islah of yesterday singles out "criticism of people behind their backs", as one of the present social imperfections and urges the people to either refrain from making any personal remarks about others, or else be straightforward about it and tell them in person. In an article entitled "On the Cross Road of Life", the writer quotes an instance when a number of people in his presence were condemning and running down a certain person. A few minutes later the person in question arrived and was received with cordiality as if he was the nicest person on earth. One could not even imagine that he was the person who was being run down a few minutes earlier by the same people who were then giving him a warm welcome.

Such a behaviour is not only in open violation of international codes of etiquette, but also a social imperfection which in the long run can have disastrous effects on the entire nation. The Islah of Thursday devoted a good portion of page two to the students at a meeting yesterday afternoon, involves staying further away from lectures and examinations.

Those detained had barricaded themselves in the university canteen. They included 86 hunger-strikers, some of them girls, who were demanding permission from the Education Ministry to celebrate "Students Day," forgiveness of students who recently went on "strike" because permission was refused, and the reinstatement of student association leaders suspended by the Ministry.

STRIKE BY LISBON STUDENTS

LISBON, May 12 (Reuter)—Lisbon University students have decided to go into "complete mourning"—virtually a strike—in protest against the detention of several hundred colleagues, early yesterday.

"Complete mourning," called by a good portion of page two to the students at a meeting yesterday afternoon, involves staying further away from lectures and examinations.

The document also will go before the Assembly. The Special Committee on Colonialism itself has decided to avoid as far as possible taking votes on matters of substance, and an authoritative source said that it was not anticipated that the Ethiopian proposal would be put to a vote in the 17-nation Committee.

This body agreed on Wednesday to go to Africa on May 21 to hear evidence from petitioners from British policy in Central Africa non-self-governing territories, and specifically of Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stood that its planned return date

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

SATURDAY

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-33 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:46-3:50; Music 3:50-4:00.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

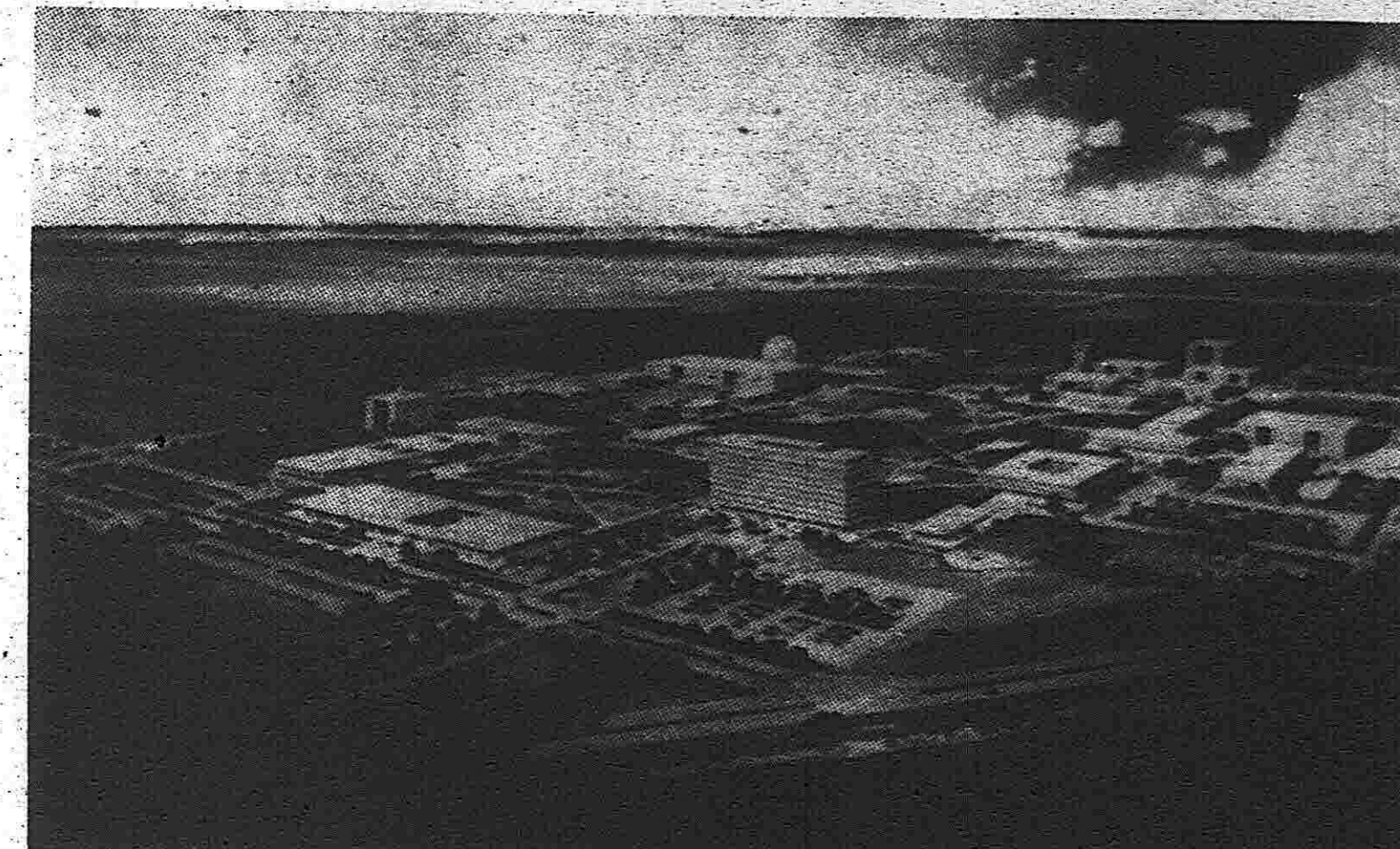


Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Ariana
Itefaq
Bakhtar
Rana

Phone No. 20527 Zaranj to Bust ruined the town. Phone No. 22647 and the neighbouring areas. Phone No. 22619 this strategic operation the main leg of the King and the wound never healed. This may have en-



John H. Glenn Jr. and the other six U.S. astronauts will move early this summer to Houston, Texas, where a new Manned Spacecraft Centre will be built by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This drawing shows some of the planned structures: headquarters at centre, environmental test chambers at left and right centre, and antenna test range near dome at top centre.

A Prosperous Corner In Afghanistan Being Rebuilt

PART II

By MIR HUSAIN SHAH

Let us, now, turn to the main dam near the town Zaranj. The river here, as a matter of fact, was dammed for irrigation purposes and at this point the greater volume of the main stream was drawn off into five great canals flowing out towards Zaranj and the lake. The first, southernmost of these, was Nahri Taam which irrigated the lands and Haruri on the Khwash River, farms outside Bab-ul-Taam. The next canal was called Bashturudh of Bust was reached in five miles and the third was Sana-rudh. At Bust the roads parted which starting from the main stream of Zaranj ran through the town so that, as Ibn-Huqal remarks, in flood time one could go by boat all the way from Bust to Zaranj. The fourth canal which irrigated some 30 villages was called the Nahri Sha'bah and the fifth Nahri-Milli. Beyond this fifth Nahri-Milli, the writer quotes an instance when a number of people in his presence were condemning and running down a certain person. A few minutes later the person in question arrived and was received with cordiality as if he was the nicest person on earth. One could not even imagine that he was the person who was being run down a few minutes earlier by the same people who were then giving him a warm welcome. Such a behaviour is not only in open violation of international codes of etiquette, but also a social imperfection which in the long run can have disastrous effects on the entire nation. The Islah of Thursday devoted a good portion of page two to the students at a meeting yesterday afternoon, involves staying further away from lectures and examinations.

This system supplied water to the houses and markets in the town through small brooks. Ibn-Huqal refers to running waters in the city. Hadud-ul-Alam confirms it in the following words: "Seistan is a province of which the chief place is called Zaranj. The town has a fortress with a moat around for which the water comes from the fortress itself. There are several canals inside the town and there is running water in houses. The brooks are called after the names of the gates through which they enter the capital, for example the Juy-dari-Kohna (the brook of the old gate), Juy-dari-Naw (the brook of the new gate). The waters of these streams were stored and distributed throughout the city."

Other Arrangements Besides these water dams there were also certain other arrangements to prevent sandstorms from the fields. Istakhri tells us, "It Juy-dari-Kohna (the brook of the old gate), Juy-dari-Naw (the brook of the new gate). The waters of these streams were stored and distributed throughout the city."

Strategic Operation These waters were used in the markets and a great number of gardens extending from the Fars Gate to the Gate of Minya. Besides these we also know of another dam. Timur on his way from Zaranj to Bust ruined the town. Phone No. 22647 and the neighbouring areas. Phone No. 22619 this strategic operation the main leg of the King and the wound never healed. This may have en-

raged him and made him to put an end to the urban life of the people. Timur really intended to destroy the culture of the area. He demolished all the dams and aqueducts, as a result of which the people were threatened by starvation and they left the fields. And thus the most prosperous province in the country was ruined. As a matter of fact the people in the area repeatedly stood against the descendants of Timur and it was always under pressure. This brought destruction to the country from time to time.

Before bringing my discussion to a close, I would like to refer to a few bridges on the river in those early days. The first and the most famous was a bridge at the gate of Bust. According to Istakhri this bridge was made of boats resembling the bridges in Iraq. The bridge was built at the confluence of the rivers Arghandab and Helmand. The former joins the latter at a distance of one 'farsakh' from Bust.

Istakhri tells us about another bridge on the northern road from Zaranj. This must have been built to the north of Zaranj over a stream near the town Karkuwah. There was also another brick bridge over Khwashrud on the road joining Bust and Zaranj.

To check outer-space communication systems NASA is planning a 4,000 ft. (1,200-metre) antenna range with a transmitting tower at one end and receiving towers at the other. Another large area is being set aside for testing rocket propellants and for storing pressure containers filled with volatile liquids and gases.

Kenyatta To Visit U.S.A.

NAIROBI, May 12, (Reuter)—Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African National Union, confirmed yesterday that he has accepted an invitation from the African-American institute to visit the United States.

He said he expected to spend two weeks in America, probably in July or August.

Mr. Kenyatta, who is also Minister of State for Constitutional Affairs, said that with Kenya approaching independence, the time was appropriate for such a visit.

Astronaut Glenn Moving To New NASA Centre In Texas

HOUSTON, Texas—Astronaut John H. Glenn Jr. will move early this summer with his family to Houston where the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is building a new Manned Spacecraft Centre. By mid-1964, some 2,800 NASA employees will be working in the expanding Texas facility.

Marine Lieutenant Colonel Glenn lives with his wife Annie and their children David and Lynn in Arlington, Virginia, just outside of Washington. From National Airport there, Col. Glenn commutes by airplane to his working areas at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

The other six U.S. astronauts, most of whom live at Langley Field, will also move to Houston this summer.

The astronauts will continue their space training at Houston and will also spend considerable time at the Cape Canaveral launching site.

Rice University in Houston transferred some 1,000 acres (400 hectares) to NASA, which plans to add about 600 more acres (240 hectares) for the permanent Manned Spacecraft Centre.

Spacecraft The Centre has the responsibility to design, develop, test, and evaluate spacecraft for Projects Gemini and Apollo and their subsystems, and to train their crews. Gemini is the planned two-man craft for week-long earth orbits and Apollo is the three-man vehicle for orbiting and landing on the moon.

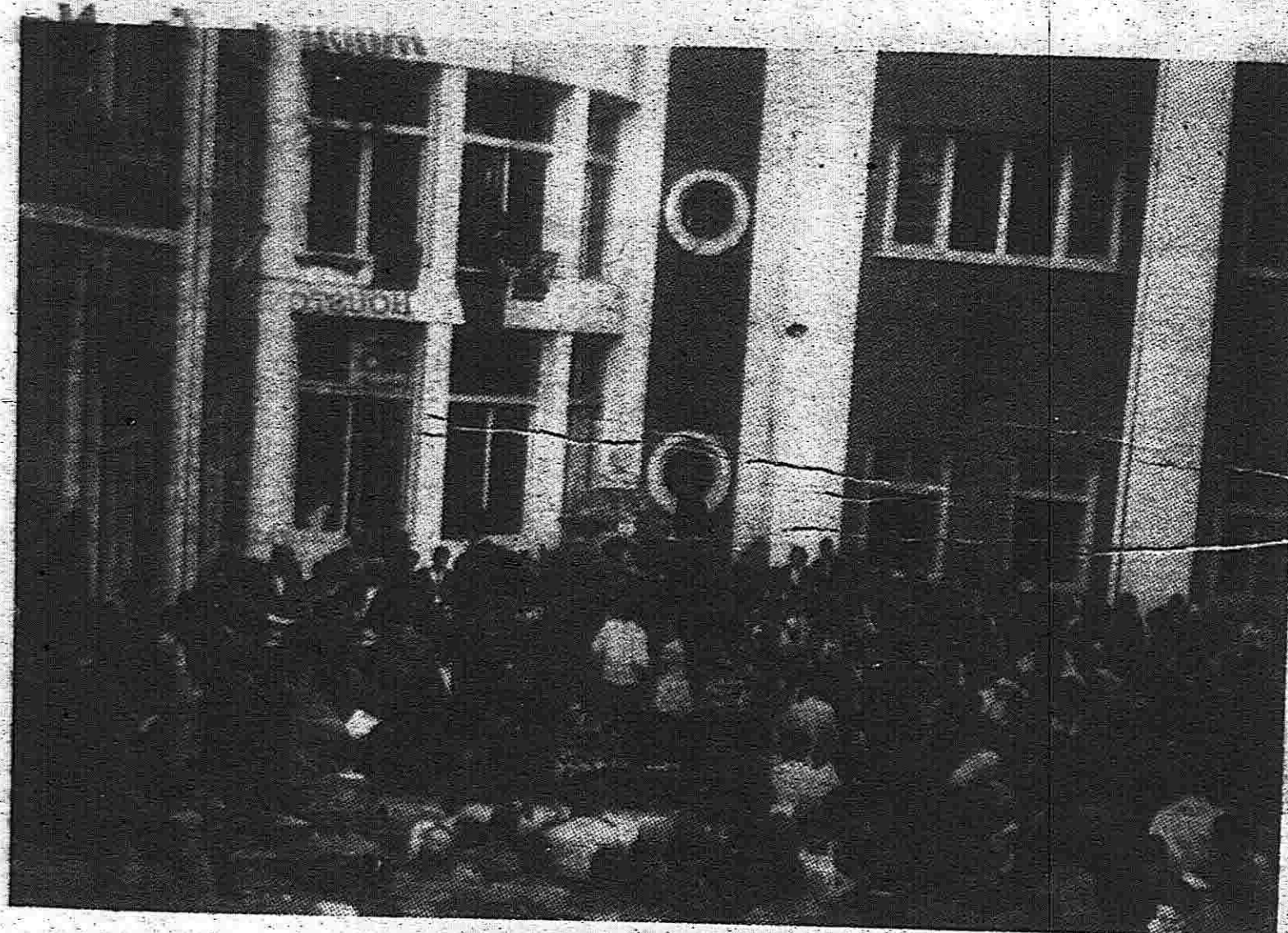
By 1963, the astronauts will be able to work in a new procedures trainer consisting of a full-size model spacecraft for simulating space flight. They will spin around in a large centrifuge designed to produce heavy gravity forces such as Col. Glenn experienced during acceleration and deceleration on his orbital flight. NASA will also build a large landing rig to simulate landings on the ground and the moon. This will be used for both the Gemini and Apollo programmes.

The various spacecraft will be placed in a large thermal vacuum chamber to be constructed for space environment simulation.

To check outer-space communication systems NASA is planning a 4,000 ft. (1,200-metre) antenna range with a transmitting tower at one end and receiving towers at the other. Another large area is being set aside for testing rocket propellants and for storing pressure containers filled with volatile liquids and gases.

A huge vehicle vibration stand will be installed to handle combinations of launch vehicles and spacecraft, to simulate stress of the African-American institute to visit the United States.

NASA will also have a research laboratory for testing materials that can resist high temperature in space. There will be shops for modern sheet metal, electricity, welding, machine tools, and model building. There will be a complete data-reduction centre with the most modern digital computing machines; a technical library, and photographic-processing facilities, besides an auditorium for technical conferences and lectures.



Lots being drawn on Thursday for the various prizes in the lottery announced by the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

Abu Naser School Status Raised

FARRAH, May 12.—The Abu Naser Primary School has been raised to a High School by the Ministry of Education in Farrah. A function was held in this connection at the school recently. It was attended among others by Mr. Hatif, the Chief Commissioner of Farrah and other high officials. Mr. Matin the Director of Education, Farrah, gave a brief history of the school which was opened 31 years ago, and explained governmental plans in raising the standard of education in Farrah and other parts of the country. In the evening a play was staged by the students of the school.

KABUL NEWS IN BRIEF

A total of 2,325 people have been airlifted by Ariana Afghan Airlines to Jeddah for Haj pilgrimage this year. An Airlines official said in an interview that 1,338 people were made their booking in Kabul and the remaining in Kandahar. The Haj operation started on April 15 and was completed on May 10, 1962.

Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, met Dr. M.A. Sohail, President of the Press Department, in his office on Thursday morning. He presented a number of music tapes and books on behalf of the Italian Radio Television of Kabul and the Library gressing according to the press of the Press Department. Dr. Sohail accepted the gifts with due bridges would start soon, he said, appreciation.

24347

The Telephone Number Of

IRANO SKANDINAV CO.

Kabul Agency

Teymourshahi Wat, Apart. No. 1

P. O. Box 212
Kabul-Afghanistan

Government Printing House.

Dean Explains Why U.S.A. Wants Disarmament By Stages

GENEVA, May 12, (Reuter).—Mr. Arthur Dean of the U.S.A. told the Disarmament Conference here yesterday "we must not disturb the existing military pattern while we abolish it."

He said the great impetus towards disarmament was the fact that both sides were "overwhelmingly dissatisfied" with the amount of national security they obtained from their vast armaments.

He said it was "wholly unrealistic to think that the disarmament process itself can be a vehicle for altering the nature of the world military picture, even for the relatively short period during which we are implementing a disarmament treaty...."

Mr. Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate, called as "superficial" the Western insistence that there must be inspection of the armaments retained, as well as of the disarming process.

States signing a disarmament treaty would be undertaking a historical obligation and would be "condemned by the peoples" if they tried to evade it, he said.

Pointless adventure
It would be a pointless adventure by any State to circumvent the treaty when millions of people stand guard for peace," Mr. Zorin was quoted as saying.

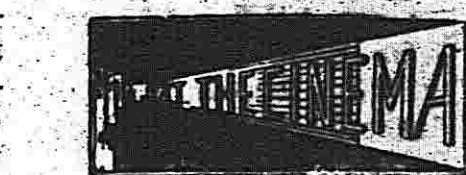
A big bomber was "not a tennis racket" which could be hidden. It would be useless for a State to hold back nuclear weapons while disarming, because if it wished to attack another country it would need large conventional forces for occupation purposes.

Mr. Zorin accused the West of trying to make the conference believe it was dealing with "vulgar pickpockets."

General E.L.M. Burns, of Canada, criticized the Soviet offer to accept Western control proposals if the West would accept USSR's disarmament programme.

The Canadian delegate said that if one side had no nuclear delivery vehicles, while the other side had half a dozen inter-continental rockets which could threaten to destroy five or six of its opponent's greatest cities, there would be an opportunity for "nuclear blackmail."

He referred to the United States proposal for a 30 per cent reduction of nuclear delivery vehicles in the first stage of disarmament and said: "This would announce the end of the arms race, and begin that building of confidence between the two sides national inspection."



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-30 p.m. American film; **THE HIGH AND THE MIGHTY**, starring John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Laraine Day, Robert Stack, Jan Sterling, Phil Harris, Robert Newton and David Brian.

ID programme for three days from tomorrow: At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **ROB-BIDEN PLANET**, starring Anne Francis, Leslie Nielsen and Walter Pidgeon.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 p.m. Russian film; **THE RIDER**. At 7-30 p.m. American film; **PORT AFRIQUE**, starring Phil Carey and Pier Angeli.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**, starring Shekila, Chandra Shekhar and Kum Kum.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**, starring Guy Madison and Patricia Medina.

FIRST MAYOR OF ZURMAT

GARDEZ, May 12.—Mr. Roohullah was elected Mayor of Zurmat on Wednesday at a meeting of the municipal representatives. This is the first time that a Mayor has been elected in Zurmat. Elections for the municipality were held recently.

which is essential if the goal of 100 per cent reduction of nuclear weapons vehicles and the other measures constituting general and complete disarmament is to be reached.

"The effect on the world of such an announcement by this conference would be to create a tremendous upsurge of hope. And such an agreement is possible," General Burns declared.

Mr. Dean left later yesterday for Washington. In the afternoon the conference's three-Power sub-committee on a nuclear test ban treaty met.

The sub-committee has before it the neutral nation's plan aimed at bridging the wide East-West divide over the question of inter-confidence between the two sides national inspection.

Eradication Of Malaria

AFGHAN MEASURES EXPLAINED

KABUL, May 12.—Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Public Health, who represented Afghanistan in the W.H.O. Conference in Geneva recently has said: "Afghanistan will take important steps against the eradication of all kinds of diseases and launch an extensive campaign against malaria during its second Five Year Plan."

Dr. Rahim is reported to have explained to the general session of the conference the diseases in Afghanistan and the steps that had been or were being taken to eradicate them. He said that the complete eradication of malaria was planned within the next seven years.

TITO HONOURS SOVIET ENVOY

BELGRADE, May 12, (Reuter).—President Tito yesterday decorated the outgoing Soviet Ambassador here, Mr. Alexei Epshiev, for his "Merits in developing and strengthening peaceful co-operation and friendly relations" between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The President awarded Mr. Epshiev the Order of the Yugoslav Banner with ribbons.

WORK ON DARONTA PROJECT PROGRESSING

JALALABAD, May 12.—Lt. Gen. Mohammad Azim, Commander of the Labour Corps and the Deputy Minister of Public Health after visiting the constructional work of the Daronta Irrigational Project near Jalalabad and the bridges of Behsod, Kama and Asmar, returned to Kabul yesterday.

General Mohammad Azim said in an interview that the work of the Irrigational canal was progressing according to the programme. Actual work on the bridges would start soon, he said, appreciation.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above Frankfurt

Lofly Mountains And
Green Valleys. Ariana
Planes Provide Every
Comfort And Facility.

HEAD OFFICE: Jeddah, Mawana, Kabul, P.O. Box 76.
Telephone 21881, 23013. Cable—AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +25°C.
Minimum +8°C.
Sun sets today at 6-54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-57 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 62

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

1,800 U.S. MARINES LAND IN THAILAND Reported British Support

NEW YORK, May 17, (Reuter).—Radio Station WABC reported here last night that the first of 1,800 U.S. combat marines have landed in Thailand, according to an official announcement.

UPI adds: The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, met in emergency session with his Defence Cabinet and Service Chiefs yesterday while reports circulated that Britain had agreed to send troops to back the U.S. forces in Thailand.

The Daily Telegraph said: "Britain has agreed to send a small military force to join the American troops who started landing in Siam (Thailand) today."

The newspaper's military correspondent said the troops would be jungle-trained fighting units. A British Foreign Office spokesman was unable to confirm or deny the reports.

The spokesman had earlier, however, said Britain fully supported the American action. Informed sources believed that Mr. Macmillan will make a statement in the House of Commons today if Britain agrees to send the units.

The Daily Express, in its Thursday edition, said the Prime Minister was "worried by implications more than 50 people, three of them Europeans, died before the authorities imposed a curfew."

At least 67 died throughout Algeria on Tuesday, 61 of them Moslems.

The parish priest of the suburb of Birmandreis, Father Baudet, was among 15 wounded yesterday.

On Wednesday morning terrorists lobbed 10 mortar shells into the Casbah, Algiers's Moslem quarter, killing five Moslems and wounding others.

Because of the continuing violence, at least 2,000 people, mostly old women and children, are leaving by plane and ship in defiance of the OAS.

Lorry-loads of troops laid barbed wire barricades across the Boulevard de la Victoire which run across the top of the Casbah. Other troops and riot police moved to positions on roads near the lower Casbah in case of Moslem demonstrations.

CABINET RESHUFFLE IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 17 (UPI).—President de Gaulle brushed aside a Government crisis last night by quickly replacing five Cabinet Ministers who suddenly resigned yesterday morning.

The Ministers, representing the Catholic Popular Republicans in the 29-member coalition Cabinet, not react to provocations. We will walk out in protest over Gen de Gaulle's rejection of a proposed respect the Evian Cease-fire Agreement closely integrated European Political Union.

They said that if the French Army withdrew "we could wipe the Premier, Mr. Georges Pompidou, would assume one of the open men who broke into Hussein Dey portfolios and three other Cabinet members would take over new prisoners in the cells, killing one and wounding five.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul, Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant, International Club; Amir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.



Sardar Mohammed Daoud offering Id prayers at Shah Du Shamsherah congregation al mosque in Kabul.

Afghanistan Celebrates Id: His Majesty's Message

KABUL, May 17.—Id-ul-Udha was celebrated in Afghanistan for the past three days.

His Majesty the King who like to congratulate our countrymen on the advent of Id and wish that these auspicious days may find our nation and the entire Muslim nations of the world in their happiest moments.

His Majesty offered Id prayers at the Mazar congregational mosque.

The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud, the Cabinet Ministers and high-ranking military and civil officials offered prayers in Shah Du Shamsherah congregational mosque in Kabul.

The Prime Minister also gave a message to the nation, on the occasion. The messages by His Majesty and the Prime Minister were broadcast from Radio Kabul.

His Majesty said in his message:

"On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha and at a time when our journey to a greater part of the country has come to a close, we would

SALAN SAYS: "I MUST NOW FACE THE FIRING SQUAD"

PARIS, May 17, (Reuter).—OAS activities into an hour-long vint (Algeria) "and betray the most sacred pledges."

Ex-General Raoul Salan yesterday stood before the high Military Court trying him and said: "I am the chief of the OAS (Secret Army Organisation). My responsibility is therefore complete. I am I who must now face the firing squad."

Then, after reading a 24-page shameful publicity holds the OAS statement he said: "I shall henceforth remain silent."

For the rest of the second day of the trial Salan kept his pledge, turning the ritual interrogation excusing himself for having feigned by the presiding judge on his fused to abandon a French pro-rog."

His Majesty Impressed By Mazar's Progress

MAZAR, May 17.—His Majesty the King arrived at Samangan yesterday evening from the provincial capital of Mazar-i-Sharif. An enthusiastic crowd welcomed him at Samangan.

Before leaving Mazar-i-Sharif, His Majesty attended a banquet given by the Mayor of the City. His Majesty in a farewell message thanked all the people of the Province for their warm welcome.

He said: "By observing progress in education and the developments in the field of construction of the city and other fields, I leave your land with cherishable memories."

His Majesty added: "The progress of education of your children has been more satisfactory to us than anything else. For they are the ones who raise our hopes for a brighter future."

He expressed the hope that with the efforts of the Government and the co-operation offered by the people the nation would prosper. His Majesty left Mazar at 10-00 in the morning after attending a warm farewell function.

ID MESSAGES

KABUL, May 17.—On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha, His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daoud and the Foreign Minister Sardar Mohammad Naim, have sent congratulatory messages to the monarchs, head of State, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of certain Islamic countries.

His Majesty has sent messages to His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan; His Majesty the Imam of Yemen; His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic; His Excellency Najim Rubai, Chairman of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council; His Excellency Ibrahim Aboud, the President of the Sudanese High Council; His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, the President of Tunisia; His Excellency Dr. Sukarno, the President of Indonesia; His Excellency Fuad Chehab, the President of Lebanon; His Excellency, Nazem-ul-Kudsi, the President of Syria; His Majesty the Shah of Iran and His Excellency General Goursel, the President of Turkey.

"We hope that our people may try and get themselves closer to the ideals towards which we are guided by these virtuous rites. The important basis of these principles, apart from individual morality is a lesson for sacrifice and the attainment of social goals as also the creation of unity in words and action. The attainment of a future for which we are waiting, requires more than a thing else sacrifice and the unity in words and deeds."

"I carry many happy memories of this trip and of seeing the cities and the sentiments of the people, situated along the route of

The first witness yesterday was General Charles Ailleret, former French Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, who was in Algeria until the day of Salan's arrest on April 20.

He told the court the OAS crimes served a double purpose of eliminating the Secret Army's foes and conditioning the population through blindly striking terror."

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHITAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at Government Print-
ing House

KABUL TIMES

MAY 17, 1962

THE CASE OF LAOS

There is one aspect in the Laotian crisis which is overlooked in the midst of serious developments in that part of the world; and that is the declared policy of both East and the West about the creation of a neutral and independent Laos. Any party which is not working for this end should be blamed.

It should be remembered that the disagreement among the three Laotian leaders over the formation of a national coalition government is the real cause for the recent troubles. If, as declared by President Kennedy, and the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, after their meeting last year and the agreements reached in this connexion at the 14-nation Geneva International Conference on Laos, the Laotian leaders had worked out a neutral Government, no problem would have arisen.

The only man acceptable to the majority of the world, including the leading Powers in the Eastern and Western blocs, is Prince Sonvanna Phouma, the neutralist leader. If the ceasefire was broken in Laos, it was because the Right-wing leaders failed to co-operate in paving the way for Prince Souvanna Phouma to assume the responsibilities of the country.

The first step to solve the Laotian mix-up is the cessation of hostilities and the stoppage of all activities which might worsen the situation. The next step should be a sincere effort on the part of all parties concerned to make the formation of a national coalition government possible.

As far as the strategic values are concerned, South-East Asia in general and the region where Laos is situated in particular are important for both sides and the formation of governments having friendly relations with both sides is essential in order to safeguard world peace. And we hope this very spirit will prevail in the case of Laos.

Public Health Problems In Afghanistan

Here is the text of the speech delivered in the course of General Debate in the General Conference of World Health Organization, now held at Geneva, by Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Health, leader of the Afghan Delegation at the Conference.

Afghanistan is one of the many countries faced with enormous problems of development, with the associated limitations of finance and manpower. It has not yet been possible accurately to assess all the health needs of the people, although it is known that infectious diseases in general are very common. Intestinal disease, tuberculosis, trachoma and leprosy are evident; malaria and smallpox, which are endemic, continued to present problems although there are now efficient control measures in hand which will greatly reduce their incidence. We are also aware that there is a very high wastage of infant and child life consequent upon the infections, exacerbating malnutrition, to which they are subject in their early years.

The problems of development in Afghanistan are being approached by careful planning in five year periods. During the first Five Year Plan, which has just been completed, emphasis was necessarily on the provision of national communications and the development of mines, industries, irrigation and agriculture. Without this emphasis it would not be possible to conduct a proper and well planned public health programme. In the health programme emphasis was given to the control of diseases of economic and human significance. Malaria eradication was started, and I wish to discuss this in more detail later. Smallpox control was planned on a national basis; typhus which presented severe problem ten years ago was Government of Afghanistan ap-

SHAH-ARA A MAGNIFICENT PARK IN KABUL

By A. A. KOHZAD

the Park. Babar's biography mentions Shah-Ara among other parks like Char Bagh, Baghe Ahukhana, Baghe Sourat, Baghe Mahtab and Awurta Bagh. However, in his biography Jahangir states that Shah-Ara was founded by Shah Banu Begum, daughter of Mirza Abu Saeed. Jahangir's statement makes it clear that the Shah-Ara Park was built around 480 years ago prior to Babar's reign.

Variety Of Trees
Nevertheless, in view of his great desire and special attention towards building parks, Babar seems to have planted different varieties of trees in the Shah-Ara Park; the plane tree in the Soviet Embassy's yard is an example. Jahangir praised the beauty of the park thus: As I entered the park, it was magnificent. The Shah-Ara Park is founded by Shah Banu Begum and developed by stages. In the city of Kabul, no other park can be found as attractive and pretty as Shah-Ara. It has varieties of fruit and grapes. The lawn is so nice that walking on it with shoes would be a crime. Through the garden flows a stream that is approximately four yards wide. The stream referred to by Jahangir was one branching off from the Kabul river at Tangi Koragah and flowing along the foot of the Sherdarwaza mountain and behind the Avienna Hospital.

Plane Tree
However, the old Shah-Ara Park, well-known during the Moghul era was laid some 480 years ago on an area composing the present compound of the U.S.S.R. Embassy and the present Women's Hospital ground and much of the neighbouring area. One of the traces of this historical park is the big plane tree now standing in the Soviet Embassy yard.

The historical references refer to Zahiruddin-Mohammad Babar or Shah Banu Begum. Babar's cousin, as the persons who could have laid the foundation of

By Dr. ABDUL RAHIM
controlled: tuberculosis, leprosy and trachoma were recognised as being diseases of public health importance and steps have been taken to develop services for their ultimate control. Hospitals, clinics and the ancillary services were expanded and importance was attached to the development of maternal and child health and sanitation programmes. There was considerable expansion of training of doctors, and lesser expansion of the training of nurses, X-ray technicians, laboratory technicians and other workers necessary for a health programme. The training of sanitarians was successful and can now be considered to be established in a manner that will eventually meet the needs of my country. In all this work considerable help has been given, Mr. President, by this Organization and also by UNICEF.

In the second Five Year Plan which began in March of this year priority will be given to industrial development, agricultural production and the extension of transport and communications. However, the health budget will be several times that allocated in the first Plan. The project already started will expand and special emphasis will be placed on the education and training of the staff necessary for our public health, hospital and allied services.

It is hoped that the fruitful partnership between my Government and this Organization and UNICEF will continue during this period of the second Five Year Plan so vital for the development of my country's economy and raising the standards of living of our people.

With your permission, Mr. President, I would like, before closing my short talk, to enlarge on our achievements and problems in the field of malaria eradication. As far as long ago as 1948 the Royal Government of Afghanistan ap-

preciated that malaria was responsible for high mortality and even greater morbidity among the people. This not only caused enormous suffering but it was responsible for an economic loss to the nation in agriculture and industry, which could ill be afforded.

In 1948 a vigorous anti-malarial campaign was undertaken in a small, fertile, but hitherto notoriously unhealthy and highly malarious, valley. The economic and human benefits of this project were quickly recognised by the public and by my Government with the assistance of WHO, carried on further very successful pilot projects. So impressive were the results of these that operations were extended to other known highly malarious areas until in 1953 a nationwide malaria control programme was launched with the help of a WHO UNICEF. In 1957 on the recommendations of WHO my Government accepted malaria eradication as our goal, and in 1958 this programme of malaria eradication, with the help of a WHO of a team and with further generous assistance from UNICEF, was initiated.

As there was already a wealth of background data and a well established malaria service it was found that the pre-eradication phase, the attack phase and surveillance procedures could be started in most areas concurrently. It was found that nearly 4.5 million people were living in malarious areas, the total population of Afghanistan being roughly 13 million. And now by 1962 we can state, with some satisfaction, that all the malarious areas of the country and the whole country will have been surveyed within the very near future—will have been included in the attack phase by the end of the spraying season. And at the same time it is con-

firmation of the joint communiqué issued in Ottawa at the end of Mr. Macmillan's visit.

The truth of the matter is that Canada has great economic ties with Britain, and therefore the former's anxiety about the latter's decision to join EEC is understandable. Last year the volume of Canadian export to Britain was almost \$900 million. This is about 15 per cent of the country's total foreign trade. Almost half of this sum has been subject to tariff concessions allotted to the Commonwealth countries. The question, now, is that if Britain did join the European Common Market, what is going to happen to the foreign trade of Canada and other Commonwealth countries, which are now enjoying special customs facilities? Therefore it can be anticipated that the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London will have to face a number of important and delicate problems in this connexion.

Radio
Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

Nooruddin Jahangir, in his own time, regarded the park as the most beautiful one. According to certain historical records, he referred to two of the large popular trees in the park by titles—Farrah Baksh. The trees were located in the centre of the park and at the bank of the stream. Large slab of marble was erected between the trees. On one side of the marble was carved Jahangir's name and the names of some of his ancestors while the other side had an account of the expenses and generous contributions the citizens of Kabul gave for the development of the park.

About the Park's beauty, there are some interesting stories. It is said that in the year 1597, when Jahangir came to Kabul he brought with him his son, Shah Shuja who was called Khosrau. However, owing to some differences between them, Jahangir had placed his son under home arrest. But one day as he was strolling through the Park he was enchanted by the refreshing atmosphere of the park. He suddenly thought of his son and summoned him forthwith and said, "It is a pity to deprive you of this Utopia."

During the time of Humayun, this Utopia.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah of Sunday commented on the European Common Market. The Market was established for many reasons, the most important of which was of course the creation of economic co-ordination between the member nations. Because the volume of European trade was increasing constantly, it was felt necessary to create an organization which could ensure common benefit from such a development to all the member countries. Members of EEC are of the opinion that their economic unity and co-operation will make it possible for them to obtain greater advantages from their natural and manpower resources.

Britain, which is a member of the European Free Trade Association, in turn decided to take the necessary steps for joining the European Common Market. By doing so she had to face severe opposition from the Commonwealth countries. Canada is the leading opposition country to the British entry. She opposed the idea of Britain joining the Common Market from the beginning. It can be seen from the recent trip of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, to the United States and Canada that in spite of the British leader's promises to safeguard the interests of the Commonwealth countries if Britain did join the Common Market, the Canadian Government is not satisfied and still considers Britain's entry into EEC as a great danger to the economic and commercial life of Canada. This anxiety of the Canadian Government can be vividly seen from the text of the joint communiqué issued in Ottawa at the end of Mr. Macmillan's visit.

The truth of the matter is that Canada has great economic ties with Britain, and therefore the former's anxiety about the latter's decision to join EEC is understandable. Last year the volume of Canadian export to Britain was almost \$900 million. This is about 15 per cent of the country's total foreign trade. Almost half of this sum has been subject to tariff concessions allotted to the Commonwealth countries. The question, now, is that if Britain did join the European Common Market, what is going to happen to the foreign trade of Canada and other Commonwealth countries, which are now enjoying special customs facilities? Therefore it can be anticipated that the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London will have to face a number of important and delicate problems in this connexion.

Radio
Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Pakistan President, issued a decree banning all activities of political parties in the country. Those who might not abide by his orders will be either jailed or else undergo a long period of penal servitude. The decree issued by the Pakistani ruler will directly affect the interests of the freedom-loving nation of Pakhtunistan into consideration, the former Pakistani political parties fall into two categories. One group was completely against the independence of Pakhtunistan and the other group was indifferent or occasionally helped the Pakhtuns. One of the parties belonging to the former group, which has constantly adopted an inimical attitude towards the Pakhtuns is the Muslim League. In spite of the promises made by the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the

Nooruddin Jahangir, in his own time, regarded the park as the most beautiful one. According to certain historical records, he referred to two of the large popular trees in the park by titles—Farrah Baksh. The trees were located in the centre of the park and at the bank of the stream. Large slab of marble was erected between the trees. On one side of the marble was carved Jahangir's name and the names of some of his ancestors while the other side had an account of the expenses and generous contributions the citizens of Kabul gave for the development of the park.

About the Park's beauty, there are some interesting stories. It is said that in the year 1597, when Jahangir came to Kabul he brought with him his son, Shah Shuja who was called Khosrau. However, owing to some differences between them, Jahangir had placed his son under home arrest. But one day as he was strolling through the Park he was enchanted by the refreshing atmosphere of the park. He suddenly thought of his son and summoned him forthwith and said, "It is a pity to deprive you of this Utopia."

During the time of Humayun, this Utopia.

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
THURSDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-3 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band, in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

DEPARTURES:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
FRIDAY

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Teheran:
Dep. 9-00 a.m. Arr. 13-0

T. M. A.
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20607-21122

Traffic ... 20159-20401

Airport ... 22318

Ariana Booking Office: 24731

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583

Feroz: Phone No. 24273

Barai: Phone No. 20523

Ansari: Phone No. 20520

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583

Feroz: Phone No. 24273

Barai: Phone No. 20523

Ansari: Phone No. 20520

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583

Feroz: Phone No. 24273

Barai: Phone No. 20523

Ansari: Phone No. 20520



Two Kabul kindergarten Children deeply engrossed in reading books in their desire to develop the hobby.

Industrialization In Kandahar

The Kandahar Province 515 kilometres south-west of Kabul received sufficient attention during the Government's First Five Year Development Plan.

In the first place, Kandahar is in many ways apt for industrialization. That is, first of all we take into consideration the tremendous potentiality of producing electric energy. According to initial surveys, made of the hydroelectric power dams in Kandahar including the Helmand Valley, the Kajakai Dam alone is capable of producing 100,000 kilowatts. Similarly, the Arghandab Dam is estimated to yield as much as 15,000 kilowatts.

The initiation of exploiting these resources is foreseen within the framework of the Second Five Year Development Plan. In addition to the two mentioned dams to be put in action in future, the power station at Grishk Hydro-electric power station has, in fact, reduced costs of expenditure so incurred by consumption of diesel in Grishk, Lashkargah, Chahi Anjir and Marja and other areas. In Kandahar City, two additional diesel generators with 1000 kilowatts output has recently been installed and put in functioning state. Even this increase, however, cannot meet city requirement. Having considered the need for more electric energy, the General Electric Company undertook building a dam over the Zaher Shahi Canal capable of 700 kilowatts output. The work on this project is drawing close to completion. It is contemplated that the fruit preservation factory as well as the wool mill in Kandahar will be supplied from this source of electricity.

The next thing worth industrialization in that area is the abundance of staple material. For instance, experimenting the cultivation of cotton, oilseeds and sugar-beets etc. in the Helmand Valley soil has led to satisfactory results. Still another thing worth mentioning is the plenitude of choicest fruit varieties formerly exported only to neighbouring countries while some portion of the fruit due to extreme heat and lack of protective facilities in Kandahar got rotten and unfit

for consumption which definitely prejudiced both the land owners benefits and, in turn, the national income. To forestall this, the construction of a preserving plant was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. The construction of this project with a maximum capacity of 32,000 tons of fruit, nearing completion is estimated to cost 42 million afghanis. The factory expected to commence functioning next year is contemplated to perform the following tasks:

1) Extracting juices from fruits like grapes, apples and pomegranates etc.
2) Making fruit preserves.
3) Dehydrating of fruits such as apricots and plums etc. Also, pickling and cleansing raisins.
4) Packing and sorting including the cooling of fruits to temperatures as low as between 4 and 8 degrees centigrade. This action, of course, helps in the transportation of the fruits.

The wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

completion of the Filkoh Power Station should help alleviate this limitation.

The next step to further expand the scope of the factory's activities is the establishment of a center to produce model yarns for making ideal carpets. Thus, a significant step is taken towards the improving of the carpet manufacturing industry.

Press Review

(Contd from Page 2)

late Liyaqat Ali Khan for granting internal freedom to the people of Pakhtunistan, the Muslim League had always opposed the freedom loving struggles of the people of Pakhtunistan. The fact that President Ayub Khan has banned the activities is not to the benefit of the Pakhtuns, because President Ayub Khan more than any other Muslim League leader has been opposed to the independence of Pakhtunistan and listens only to those voices which are raised against the independence of the Pakhtuns, the Sindhis and the Bengalees.

In the second group must be mentioned the National Awami Party. The leaders of this party have shown great understanding as regards the nationalist movement and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

the wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

the wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

the wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

the wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

the wool mill at Kandahar once about to regress is now being given favourable attention. In fact, a survey of the factory was embodied in the First Five Year Development Plan. Useful advice and suggestions were offered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries as an outcome of the survey. Having studied the report and suggestions the Ministry decided upon expanding and modernizing of the factory cost is one of these leaders who played next important step taken was the consolidation of Kabul Wool the sub-continent of India. Mr. G. Mill with that of Kandahar. This M. Sayed is another such leader action is in many ways economical of Sind, who had great under- The first reason is the avail- standing with the Pakhtunistan ability of good and inexpensive leaders. Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan raw materials in Kandahar, the and Khan Abdul Samad Khan next reason being the elimination of Achakzai. His co-operation with tion of separate managements, the Pakhtunistani leaders lasted To summarize the factory in until 1958, that is the time when Kabul, with an additional expen- General Ayub Khan came to ditute of 300,000 dollars, would produce the same quantity as its a freedom-loving party such as the machinery were installed in Kan- National Awami Party will harm dahar with an expenditure of only 85,000 dollars.

The main difficulty which the of the leaders of this party have Kandahar Wool Factory is facing been living in prisons since 1958, is the lack of adequate power the decree issued by Marshal supply not permitting the machi- Ayub is nothing more than a con- nery to operate around the clock. firmation of an existing reality However, it is hoped that the and since the struggle of the peo-

Public Health Problems

(Contd. from page 2)

It is expected that active surveillance will also cover the entire population living in malarious areas. Already we have one small area in the phase of consolidation, and it is anticipated that further areas will be included during this year.

In common with many countries in our part of the world Afghanistan is faced with the problem of a fairly large nomadic population. Some of these merely move within Afghanistan, but others are known to travel into neighbouring countries at certain seasons of the year. Check posts have been established at strategic points through which these nomads pass regularly year by year. At these the blood of all cases of fever is examined and radical treatment given should the examinations prove positive. Our unit malaria directors are required to undertake epidemiological investigation and follow up of such cases. We now have substantial data for believing that the nomadic population will not be of any great hindrance in our programme of malaria eradication.

A further problem in malaria eradication is of greater concern to my Government. In Afghanistan energetic measures have been applied in those malarious areas of the country which adjoin neighbouring countries. These areas will have to be kept in the attack phase until the normal criteria for the withdrawal of spraying obtain. This will of course depend not only upon the progress of our own malaria eradication programme but also on the progress being made by our neighbours. And, Mr. President, on behalf of my Government may I be permitted to express the hope that our neighbouring countries will pursue the goal of malaria eradication with equal zeal, and particularly that they help us by paying the special attention to border areas that we have ourselves. By this stage of worldwide malaria control it is desirable that co-ordination between neighbouring countries should be achieved and WHO can surely play this important role of co-ordinating body.

And then finally, sir, I would like to state with a very reasonable and sensible degree of confidence, that there is no doubt that malaria can be eradicated from Afghanistan by 1969. This is our aim, and we look forward to playing our part in seeing a world free of this disease.

On behalf of my delegation I am happy to have given me the opportunity of thanking WHO, and with it our SEARO, for what we have achieved together. I would also like to express on behalf of my Government my thanks and deepest appreciation for the effective and generous assistance UNICEF has given to our national malaria eradication programme as well as to our countrywide services for mothers and children. We would also like to express the hope that this happy partnership will continue for many years to come.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, returned to Kabul on Saturday after inspecting petroleum prospecting in Shiberghan in northern Afghanistan. Dr. Yousuf was present when His Majesty visited the sites of petroleum wells in the area.



Mr. F. Seraj, Afghan delegate (second from right) seen at a reception held in Jakarta recently by the Indonesian Olympic Authorities in honour of the representatives of the Asian Olympic Executive Committee.

Break-up Of Rhodesian Federation Suggested U.N. COLONIALISM COMMITTEE APPROVES REPORT

NEW YORK, May 17, (Reuters).—The United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism yesterday approved a report calling on Britain to take immediate steps to break up the Rhodesian Federation and to fix a date for Northern Rhodesian independence.

Britain, the U.S.A., Australia and Italy voted against the report, but 12 of the other 13 members were in favour, and one was absent. The report now goes to the General Assembly.

But Mr. Colin Crowe, the British delegate said his country would not be bound by the recommendations, which were "unnecessary and undesirable" and beyond the competence of the U.N. "It is for the U.N. to help towards a solution of problems, not to make them more difficult, and this is what I fear this report will do," Mr. Crowe asserted.

CELEBRATION OF ID

(Contd. from page 1)

my journey. I shall always cherish these memories closest to my heart.

"Fortunately we saw during this journey that part of our ideals for the prosperity of the people and the construction of our country has been fulfilled. Activities are going on in every field, and specially in the field of education and the enlightenment of the people. We hope that this happy beginning, with the efforts of the Government and the continued sincere co-operation of the people, would enable us to succeed in achieving the fuller aspirations that we cherish for the advancement and progress of this country."

"I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate once again the people in the capital and the entire Afghan nation on the occasion of these auspicious days and wish for the prosperity of our countrymen, the well-being of humanity and hope for world peace."

The Prime Minister in his message offered his sincere congratulations to His Majesty the King, the people of Afghanistan and Pakhtunistani brethren. He said: "I pray to the Almighty God for the prosperity and progress of Afghanistan and the Islamic world and wish that He should enable us to carry out our national and Islamic duties with a sense of sacrifice in accordance with the principles outlined by the Great Prophet Mohammed and to the satisfaction of our Creator."

His Majesty announced amnesty to a number of prisoners in Kabul and in the provinces.

PAKHTUNISTAN NEWS

SATURDAY.—Mass arrests recently took place in Central Pakhtunistan. Prisoners were taken in trucks to Rawalpindi. General Mohammad Azam Khan, the former Governor of East Pakistan who on the basis of disagreement with President Ayub Khan resigned, has been forbidden to return to his home in Douab, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. All his relatives are under strict police scrutiny.

SUNDAY.—A large jirgah held in Karkno Shah of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan denied Pakistani allegations that the people of Momand have sent their representatives to the National and Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan. The jirgah urged the Pakistani Government to respect the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

MONDAY.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalists attacked the Pakistani military camp at the Munda. Heavy losses were reported on the Pakistani side. A number of jirgahs held at Dabgari, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, recently demanded that if the Government of Pakistan did not agree to their inherent rights, they would continue their struggle.

TUESDAY.—A jirgah held in Shamsa, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, strongly attacked the Pakistani colonialistic movements and demanded the release of all Pakhtunistani prisoners jailed for their freedom-loving activities.

Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance visited the Central Silo on the occasion of the commencement of the organization's fifth year of operation. He also looked into the balance sheet of the Silo for the past five years and the development plans for the current year presented to him by General Mohammad Asif, Chief of the Food Grain Procurement Department.

Kabul Golf Club

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
On May 18, the fourth and last round of the Anderson Tropics Tournament will be played.

08-00	C. Brown
	N. Farris
	E. Seraj
08-10	J. Holley
	R. Wegner
08-20	O. af Strom
	J. N. Dhamija
	R. J. Glascock
08-30	M. Beavers
	J. Hampton
	H. Thomas
08-40	O. H. Mikesell
	R. Ferrel
	J. Steaves
08-50	T. Benler
	J. Fabricius
	H. Leggett
09-00	R. Miller
	D. D. Malleck
	S. Cobert

INFORMATION FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
Reserve the evening of Saturday, June 2. The Club will have its first ball that evening. Further details will be given later.

INFORMATION FROM THE LADIES COMMITTEE
The women plan to have a tea party on Friday, May 18, at the Club House.

The first tournament for ladies will be held on Friday, May 25, when there will be a Bogey Competition for women and men, 18 holes. All details will be found on the notice board in the Club House. Be sure to hand in enough score cards to receive a handicap.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +26°C
Minimum +6°C
Sun sets today at 6:56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:55 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 63

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Sh. r. o. Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

MORE SOVIET AID FOR AFGHANISTAN: PROTOCOL SIGNED

KABUL, May 19.—A protocol for increased Soviet technical assistance to Afghanistan for the completion of the Salang Highway and the Nangrahar Irrigational Projects and for reclamation of land in the Nangrahar Canal area was signed on Thursday afternoon in the Ministry of Finance.

His Majesty's Tour Of West And North Afghanistan Ends

PUL-I-KHUMRI, May 19.—His Majesty the King has concluded his official tour of western and northern Afghanistan and is now resting in Ajar Valley where he arrived yesterday afternoon.

On Thursday a reception was arranged by the Pul-i-Khumri Textile Factory in honour of His Majesty. The Governors of Mazar and Kataghan and the Military Commandants of the two provinces, high ranking Kataghan officials and a number of teachers and students present.

On Thursday afternoon His Majesty visited the newly-opened Ghor Cement and Hydro-Electric plants. He praised Afghan officials, engineers and workers and the foreign engineers who helped to complete the two projects.

At the conclusion of His Majesty's journey it has been announced by the Royal Secretariat that 54 people have been given medals for their craftsmanship. The people belong to the Helmand Valley authority, the West Highway and Petroleum Prospecting Department, and carpet weavers. His Majesty had visited all these institutions during his journey.

More U.S. Combat Troops For Thailand

NEW YORK, May 19, (UPI).—The United States was flying 500 more army and marine combat troops to Thailand yesterday but the crisis over Laos appeared to be cooling slightly in the face of resolute U.S. action against the Leftist threat.

Gen. Paul D. Harkins, Commander of U.S. Forces in Thailand and South Viet Nam, flew into Bangkok and set up his headquarters while the U.S. troops build-up and deployment for combat continued. Both the marines and U.S. Air Force flew in additional fighters and fighter-bombers.

The U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Kenneth Todd Young, said in Bangkok the activities of the American forces in Thailand may depend on what happens outside Thailand, and that they were in Thailand to ensure Thailand's territorial integrity and keep the peace.

(Contd on Page 4)



Mr. Malikyar, Afghanistan's Minister of Finance and Mr. Malahov, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, signing the protocol providing for increased Soviet technical aid to Afghanistan.

36 KILLED IN NEW O.A.S. ATTACKS

ALGIERS, May 19, (UPI).—The "French Algerie" Secret Army Organization struck anew yesterday against Moslem women and Europeans preparing to quit Algeria in the face of imminent Algerian independence.

By evening the day's unofficial toll in terror attacks across the country was at least 36 killed and 26 wounded.

In the Foreign Legion base of Sid-bel-Abbes, 40 miles south of Oran, five Moslems were killed and three wounded in recurring Moslem-European clashes.

Other small villages just west of Oran two Moslems, two Europeans were killed and four Moslems and one European wounded.

Most of them were victims of OAS shootings, but in one instance a European farmer and his wife and aides. The Katanga leader will out, apparently by Moslems.

The OAS stepped up its campaign in Algiers against Europeans planning to abandon the country.

COALITION CABINET IN LAOS ONLY SOLUTION

Khrushchev Criticizes U.S. Troop Landing In Thailand

SOFIA, May 19, (Tass).—Mr. Khrushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said yesterday that the Soviet Government still considered that it would be most reasonable to adhere to the way of settling the Laotian problem by the formation of a coalition Cabinet headed by the neutralist leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma.

How Salan Came To Be Connected With O.A.S.

PARIS, May 19, (Reuters).—Dr. Georges Salan, brother of General Raoul Salan, told the trial judges yesterday he understood how his brother came to be connected with the O.A.S.

Dr. Salan, a physician from Nîmes, southern France, had such difficulty in beginning his testimony that the judges waived procedure and allowed him to read a short prepared speech.

Afterwards the doctor and his accused brother seemed on the verge of tears, and the two shook hands before Dr. Salan left the court.

In his speech, Dr. Salan said: "I am a Gaullist and I am a member of the National Council of the U.N.R. (Gaullist Party). This implies that I do not approve, and that I condemn the O.A.S. but it does not imply that I do not understand it. I know how Raoul came to that."

In May, 1958, at the time of the European uprising in Algiers, his brother had appealed to General de Gaulle to keep Algeria "jealously and entirely in the bosom of France."

He himself had believed that Algerian independence was inevitable. "Having lived close to him, I know how Raoul suffered more each day to feel Algeria falling into the hands of the FLN."

"We are for peace," Mr. Khrushchev said, adding: "We are against outside interference in the liberation of the people of any country. We are in favour of strict compliance with the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries."

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL-TEHERAN ROAD LINK: SURVEY WORK COMPLETED

KABUL, May 19.—Survey work on the highway between Teheran and Kabul as part of the Asian Highway to be constructed under an ECAFE programme has been completed.

The team which recently studied the highway through Mashhad and Herat comprised U. Tha Dak, Chief of the International Highway Department in ECAFE, Mr. Hassan Sellas, Director of Highway Projects of Iran and Engineer Ghousuddin Mateen, Technical Director-General.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 19, 1962

MORE SOVIET AID

The additional loan offered by the Soviet Government for the completion of two vital projects in the country is another step in the development of economic co-operation between the two friendly neighbouring countries.

The projects which will be completed under this new loan are the great northern highway of Salang and a very promising irrigation scheme in eastern Afghanistan, the Darunta Project. Both have been financed by loans offered by the Soviet Union earlier.

The Salang Highway, which links Kabul with the northern border of Afghanistan, is an extremely difficult project as it runs through the heart of the Hindu Kush mountains.

While the major part of construction of this highway has been completed, a tunnel is being dug in the Salang Pass. When completed it will be one of the longest mountain tunnels in the world. The tunnel will provide for easy and quick transportation between Kabul and the north, where not only a major portion of Afghan import and export trade is channelled but also lies some of the most important agricultural and industrial centres.

The Darunta Project in addition to producing 11,000 kilowatts of power, is to provide water for some 80,000 acres of land which lies east of Jalalabad. The land in eastern Afghanistan, owing to suitable climatic conditions, can be used for various crops in a year. And we hope that when these arid lands are brought under irrigation, Nangrahar will further become a food and fruit producing centre.

Under the new agreement for further Soviet aid for the two projects we are sure they will prove to be two great milestones in the development of Afghanistan.

U.N. Colonialism Committee Leaves For African Tour

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May 19.—The first contingent of the Special Committee of Colonialism in the dependent African territories left today on their way to Africa where the Committee opens three weeks of hearings on Monday (May 21).

The 17-nation Committee will hear petitioners from African territories in Tangier next week. It plans to spend the following week in Addis Ababa and the week of June 4-9 in Dar-es-Salaam.

The Committee's agenda on the tour will be flexible and arranged as far as possible to meet the convenience of African petitioners. Delegates decided to make the trip in the face of "strong reservations by the United States and Australia—principally because they felt some of African petitioners could not afford the fare to New York. There was also some feeling that the trip would dramatise the situation in the African territories and resulting wider press coverage than that given the hearings in New York.

Opposition to the trip was on the ground of the cost—estimated at around 120,000 dollars. Delegates will receive a subsistence allowance of 23 dollars a day and the secretariat staff making the trip will get 14 dollars a day.

Mr. C. S. Jha, Chairman of the Committee, told reporters he thought the trip would be "tremendously useful" for the delegates.

U.S. Not To Place Vital Decisions In Europe On Short Term Popularity

—KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Kennedy said Thursday night security or abdicate the responsibility that the United States did not hope or plan to please all its European Allies, nor to base vital decisions "on the short term state of our popularity in the various capitals of Europe."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Conference on Trade Policy, the President said the United States "is committed to the defence of Europe by history as well as choice."

"We have no wish to join, much less to dominate, the European community," he said. "We have no intention of interfering in its internal affairs." "But neither do we hope or plan to please all our European allies who do not agree with each other, on every topic of discussion—or to base those decisions which affect the longrun state of the common security or the short term state of our popularity in the various capitals of Europe."

The President said that in recent days some doubts had been heard about the reality of the concept of an Atlantic partnership between Europe and the United States.

"Fears have been expressed on this side of the Atlantic that the United States may be excluded from the Councils and Markets of Europe," Mr. Kennedy said. "And fears have been expressed on the other side of the Atlantic that the United States may some day abandon its commitment to European security."

"But I want to emphasise tonight, to all the people of the Western Alliance, that I strongly believe such fears to be folly," the President declared.

"The United States cannot withdraw from Europe, unless and until Europe should wish us gone. We cannot distinguish its defences from our own. We cannot diminish our contributions to Western security or abdicate the responsibility that the United States did not hope or plan to please all its European Allies, nor to base vital decisions 'on the short term state of our popularity in the various capitals of Europe.'"

bique, Angola, other Portuguese territories, Kenya, Zanzibar and South West Africa.

In some of these areas—notably Angola and South West Africa—the Committee's mandate overlaps that of other U.N. bodies. A seven-nation group charged with investigations conditions in Portuguese territories is already in Africa, and the chairman and vice-chairman of the South West Africa committee are at present in that territory.

When the Committee opens its Tangier session on Monday, it expects to begin consideration of the situation in Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland—three British High Commission Territories in Southern Africa.

Petitioners from these territories who have already been heard by the committee at U.N. headquarters demanded early independence.

Nyasaland, the British protectorate which forms the Central African Federation with Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, will also come under the committee's spotlight during the tour.

Some delegates were anxious to start debate on Nyasaland in Tangier, but the Committee may defer this until it reaches Dar-es-Salaam, where Nyasa petitioners are likely to be more readily available.

Other territories on the Committee's 1962 agenda which still senting Moscow, and the United States is sending Mr. Robert Blake.

Britain is to be represented in the Africa hearings by Mr. J. A. Sankey, a first secretary of the British delegation.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko, the Soviet Union's chief anti-colonial spokesman at the U.N., is representing Moscow, and the United States is sending Mr. Robert Blake.

Mr. Kennedy went on. "Our willingness to bear our full share of Western defences is deeply felt—but it is not automatic."

"As long as the United States is staking its own national security on the defence of Europe... we will continue to participate in the great decisions affecting war and peace in that area."

The President said that "Far from resenting the rise of a United Europe, this country welcomes it—a new Europe of equals instead of rivals—a new Europe, born of common ideals, instead of the old Europe, torn by national and personal animosities."

SALINGER RETURNS TO U.S.A. FROM TOUR

NEW YORK, May 19, (Reuter).—Mr. Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, arrived here yesterday by air from Amsterdam at the end of a visit to Europe and the Soviet Union which included 13 hours with Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

But Mr. Salinger had no further comment on his visit to the Soviet Premier, except to say that he had told Mr. Khrushchev he was not empowered to discuss or negotiate East-West issues. He said he did not bring any message for the President.

CAIRO, May 19.—Mr. Sayed Kassim Ristheya, the newly appointed Afghan Ambassador in the United Arab Republic, arrived in Cairo by air and was met by Chief of the Protocol Department in the UAR. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Afghan Embassy staff, and students. Mr. Ristheya said that he was happy to serve in "strengthening the friendly relations already existing between the two brother nations."

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

Isah of Thursday editorially commented on the Laotian crisis. The political crisis in Laos began to take a serious turn after the coup d'etat by Captain Kong Lee and in spite of the efforts by the peace-loving nations of the world, it has not so far been possible for the three Laotian princes to get together and restore peace in the country.

Although the three princes have a fundamental role to play in the political future of Laos in the opinion of political observers it is only the neutralist, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who can offer a solution by forming a coalition Cabinet.

The Right-wing leader, Prince Boun Oum is pro-Western and currently on the saddle. The Left-wing leader, Prince Souphavong has attracted world attention by capturing the north-eastern City of Nam Tha. Last year the three princes reached agreement on forming a coalition Cabinet with proportional participation of all the three political factions and thus end the political crisis in their country.

Prince Souvanna Phouma was to head this coalition Cabinet, and the world political circles believed that a neutralist cabinet headed by him would provide an opportunity for Laos to be represented at the Geneva Conference by only one delegation and that it would be possible for the conference to make greater progress. But the latest developments show that the agreement reached between the Laotian leaders did not have any serious implications, because the Right-wing Government did not prove to be too enthusiastic about the formation of a coalition Cabinet.

All hopes about reaching a satisfactory solution of the problem have therefore been abandoned.

Now that the situation in Laos has again become serious, the Right-wing leader, Prince Boun Oum, has requested the neutralist leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, for negotiations with a view to ending the crisis. It cannot, however, be anticipated as to how serious this request is or how far it will help restore peace in that country.

Radio

A special U.N. Committee on Colonialism states that the formation of a Union of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is against the wishes of the people in that part of the world. For a correct understanding of the situation it is necessary to study facts about human geography as related to these countries. It must be remembered that the peoples of Rhodesia and Nyasaland are different and speak in different languages. Their borders are not part of the colonial borders. We know that unfortunately colonialism creates great border problems in occupied territories. These problems sometimes remain even after the termination of colonialism, thus providing an excuse for fresh colonial interference.

Another fact of human geography about Rhodesia and Nyasaland is that in both countries there are European minorities. Some of these minorities are sympathetically attentive to the policy of racial discrimination, the main centre of its propagation, being South Africa. The formation of a Union of Rhodesia and Nyasaland will bring together the European minorities in these two countries and create an opportunity for

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

SATURDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:45; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:45-3:59;
Music 3:50-4:00.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band, in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Ariana
Itfaq
Bakhtar
Rana

Phone No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 20527



Some of the handicrafts prepared by the students of the Women's society.

Archaeological Importance Of Logar Valley

By M. A. KOHZAD

Although Kabul is surrounded by mountains, there are two wide valleys that serve as its stores. These valleys are Logar in the south and Kohdaman and Kohistan in the north. The two valleys are in some respects alike. They have some features that are comparable to each other. They have agricultural plateaus and high terrain where fruit bearing trees and vine flourish. Dand district of Logar encompasses a wide fertile area while Charkh another district is mountainous and produces fruits.

Similarly, the Kohdaman and Kohistan Valley has its own agricultural as well as mountainous areas. Several rivers like the Ghorband, Shuttol, Salang and Panjshir rivers flowing down from the southern foothills of Hindu Kush pass through the Kohdaman and Kohistan Valley and irrigate it.

But the Logar Valley has only one river flowing through it. Call the Logar river its water is more properly distributed and utilized for irrigation. The two valleys are the most populated areas in the vicinity of Kabul. The Logar Valley rich in producing large quantities of wheat, is known since former days as the store house of Kabul. The Kohdaman Kohistan Valley, on the other hand, produces an abundance of fruits particularly grapes.

These valleys had different names in the past. The Kohdaman

Different Names

Kohistan Valley was known by a single name, Kapissa, which is being revived now. Ptolemy, the Greek geography writer, referred to Logar in the second century A.D. by the name Loukarna.

In the Paropamisad area or Kabulistan, he has mentioned the names of localities in Kabul and its suburbs among which Loukarna is also included. The British scholar, Cunningham, and certain other scholars of the West have Logar as a connecting link between Kabul, Ghazni and Gardez. Evidently, the name

Logar, a combination word may have been made up of two words. The first part, Logar, is derived from the word Logar, which means a wide area having special archaeological significance. And the former may be presumed to be the short form of 'loir' meaning big or great in Pashto. Therefore, it may have been originally spoken as Loighar (great mountain).

The Dialects

In the olden times, a particular dialect called Ormari was spoken in a locality by the name of Logar. The dialect still in use in the Baraki Barah village is spoken by nearly 100 families. Another locality where the same dialect is still used is Kanigram in Waziristan. To get an idea of how the dialect sounds there are certain place names we should like to mention. Karizrasan, Kariztassan and Kariztassan are the old names for Karizdar-habiting them, for instance, the wish. There are other names like Rajan town, Baraki rajan, Deh Kashan, Jai Bayous, Pule Jogi, Baraki Barak and so forth.

Unfortunately, little has been done in undertaking archaeological investigations in Logar. Its position in ancient history is nevertheless prominent and a good how innocent and locally beneficial amount of coins and certain other it might appear to look in the Kohistan Valley, on the other hand, produces an abundance of fruits particularly grapes.

A number of glazed statuettes and models have been unearthed in the Mosa-ee area. Comparable to those found in Dargan a collection of these statuettes is now in the rest of the Congo. In the case of Congo the colonial powers did not want a union of the Mosa-ee area. Comparable to those found in Dargan a collection of these statuettes is now in the rest of the Congo. In the case of Congo the colonial powers did not want a union of the Mosa-ee area. Comparable to those found in Dargan a collection of these statuettes is now in the rest of the Congo. In the case of Congo the colonial powers did not want a union of the Mosa-ee area.

Logar as a connecting link between Kabul, Ghazni and Gardez has always been on the path of people affected by it.

THE MAN WHO REVIVED AFGHAN MUSIC

Professor Kassim, son of the famous musician, Ustad Sitar Jo, was born in 1882 in Kabul.

Kassim received basic training in music at a very early age from his father, but later on he studied under the supervision of local and foreign musicians until he reached perfection.

Professor Kassim specialized in court music and served different Afghan kings for almost 48 years. At 25 Ustad Kassim gained widespread popularity and introduced a new trend in music. By changing the general feature and form of the Afghan music, Ustad Kassim provided a scientific base for the classical music in Afghanistan.

His methods are still being followed by those who are interested in Afghan music. He was thus able to weed out all the foreign elements influencing Afghan music and revive the pure and independent form of music.

During his life time, Professor Kassim trained more than 200 professional and amateur musicians and vocalists, including his three sons. His sons are well known musicians and vocalists. Yakub Kassim is perhaps the most famous among them and often sings for Radio Kabul.

Professor Kassim was friendly by nature, generous and very understanding. He had a keen sense of understanding the temperament of his audience. He was famous for his ability to quickly feel the mood of a situation and choose his songs accordingly.

The Professor was no stranger at the court of Afghan kings. He received a gold medal from His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, the present King of Afghanistan.

Professor Kassim died at the age of 74 in August, 1956.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd from Page 2)

Butler Against

Division

Of N. Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, May 19, (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, British Minister for Central African Affairs, has rejected any idea of partitioning Northern Rhodesia, well-informed sources said here last night.

The sources said Mr. Butler seemed resigned to the break-up of the present Rhodesian federal structure—but seemed to be thinking in terms of a new economic association, at least between Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Butler was greeted by a small crowd of chanting Africans carrying posters reading "the Federation must go" and "one man, one vote," when he arrived here yesterday from Zomba, Nyasaland.

The proposal for partition of Northern Rhodesia was first put forward several years ago and was taken up recently by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Premier of Southern Rhodesia.

It has been supported by some sections of big business, but was opposed from the start by African nationalists and the Liberal Party in Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edgar proposed that the copperbelt and the white-settled areas of Northern Rhodesia should be linked to Southern Rhodesia, and that other areas of Northern Rhodesia should be given a separate status.

SOUVANNA ON WAY TO LAOS OF COMMONWEALTH IF BRITAIN JOINS COMMON MARKET AS NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

(Contd. from Page 1)

The 500 American troops en route to Thailand were combat specialists and combat support troops from Hawaii. Most were from the American 27th Infantry of the 25th Division which already has 1,000 men in Thailand. The group included a small number of marines.

Another 500 troops leave Hawaii early in the week to join the 1,800 Marines and 1,000 Army men already there. In addition, a marine corps fighter bomber squadron moved into Udorn to support marines stationed there and a U.S. Air Force fighter squadron was deployed at Takli, north of the Thai capital.

In Singapore, the British Air Force said a jet fighter squadron of the Far East Command was ready to take off for Thailand "at a moment's notice."

A British fighter squadron normally comprises 20 to 30 aircraft and about 250 airmen. Such a squadron can be used for anything from bombing to close fighter support.

Situation Improves
In Laos itself the situation was reported improving. Royal Laotian troops were reported to have re-occupied the Mekong river town of Houei Sai opposite Thailand. Combat patrols with American military advisers were reported moving northward toward Nam Tha.

The Thai Prime Minister, Sarit Thanarat, meanwhile told his Cabinet that all SEATO nations with the exception of France have indicated a willingness to send token forces to Thailand to join the American troops and the 80,000 men of the Thai Army.

Members of SEATO are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United States, the Philippines and France. France, defeated in Indo-China in 1956, has been reluctant to commit more troops to South-East Asia than the token forces she already has in her former empire to help train native troops.

The Bangkok Post quoted Sarit as saying further help will not be necessary because the American forces here and the Thai Army are sufficient to contain the "Leftist." He also was quoted as saying presence of the Americans would be a deterrent against outside attacks on Thailand.

The United States was shuttling more troops, tanks and artillery into the Thai countryside within easy striking distance of the border.

Most of the marine combat forces were deployed under full field conditions near Thailand's northernmost military bases 25 miles from the Laotian border town of Thaddeau and 40 miles from the Laotian capital of Vientiane.

Adding to the feeling that the crisis had eased slightly was the fact that neutralist Laotian Prince Souvanna Phouma arrived in London from Paris en route to Laos for talks with the Right-wing and Left-wing leaders, on formation of a coalition Government to end the civil war. In London he will have talks with Lord Home.

The U.N. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, met in New York acting United Nations Secretary-General, U. Thant, and declared at the end of an hour's meeting that no useful purpose would be served by putting the Laotian crisis before the U.N. at this time.

Deployment of the American troops caused some friction in Japan.

NEW YORK, May 19. (Reuter).—The chief delegate of Ghana at the United Nations, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, said yesterday that Ghana would "review" its membership of the Commonwealth if Britain joined the European Common Market and discriminated against Ghanaian products.

If a nine per cent tax now does, then we are—and should be levied against Ghanaian cocoa by—in a position to say, "we are also Germany and the Netherlands friends with you. Why are you when she joined the European Community, "we see a danger to our economy," Mr. Quaison-Sackey said during a round-table discussion with Sir Patrick Dean (U.K.) and Mr. C. S. Jha (India).

Mr. Quaison-Sackey said that if Britain joined Europe, the Commonwealth might only continue "on a cultural level."

He said Ghana did not deny any country the right to act in its own best interests and did not say Britain should not join the Common Market.

But Britain and Ghana were now "on the same side," if Britain changed sides, she "must be prepared to bear the consequences."

Asked by the panel moderator whether Ghana would withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain joined, Mr. Quaison-Sackey replied: "I won't say Ghana would threaten to withdraw, but definitely we will have to review our position."

Sir Patrick suggested that the solution was for Ghana to have an associated status with the European Common Market.

He said there was already a small tariff on cocoa in Britain, and the difference between this and the Common Market tariff was not in itself very great.

"The important thing is to establish conditions under which Ghana's cocoa can get entry into German and Dutch Markets," he said.

"One way would be for Ghana to have an associated status with the European Economic Community so that conditions of entry for her cocoa would be on the same basis as elsewhere."

Asian Textiles
Sir Patrick assured Mr. Jha that Britain was "very conscious" of the need to get the European Common Market countries to "open their doors" to Asian textiles, either through free entry or increased quotas.

Last year he said, Britain imported 66,000 tons of textiles, a high proportion of which came from India.

Britain had taken up this question during the latest round of talks with European representatives in Brussels.

Mr. Jha said India was sure Britain was "doing her best" to obtain fair treatment for the Commonwealth.

He said there was no doubt the economic bonds between the Commonwealth countries would be weakened by Britain's entry into Europe, but he did not think the economic aspects alone would "mean the end of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Jha added: "Any living institution has to adjust to the strains and stresses, and I believe Britain has shown sufficient awareness of that, is aware of it now and has the capacity for adjustment. I wouldn't be too pessimistic."

Mr. Quaison-Sackey expressed the view, however, that the Commonwealth would need to evolve "new ideas" to meet the new situation that was developing.

"As far as we are concerned, we don't mind Britain joining the Common Market if her salvation lies in that," he said.

"But we also feel that if she

U.S. Appeal To Soviet Union

GENEVA, May 19. (UPI).—The United States appealed to the Soviet Union recently to drop its demand that designation of outer space as a nuclear free zone be linked with abolition of foreign bases everywhere.

But the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said the linking of the two issues was "the only way to ensure the security of the countries of the world."

The American delegate Mr. Charles C. Stelle, asked Mr. Zorin at the meeting of the 17-nation Disarmament Conference to separate the two issues in the interests of getting negotiations moving. Mr. Stelle on Monday outlined an American proposal to decree outer space nuclear free and prevent it from becoming another cold war battlefield.

Mr. Zorin, however reiterated the Soviet demand that any declaration on outer space be concluded in conjunction with an agreement that all foreign bases everywhere be liquidated in the first stage of the disarmament process.

The United States has said it cannot agree to this because foreign bases are necessary to defend America's allies until such time as war by any country is impossible.

But Mr. Zorin made it clear that the Soviets were not interested in modifying their position.

"The Soviet Union feels the US plan is not really practicable," he said. "The trouble with it is that it proceeds from the premise that disarmament may be started and stop affair. We proceed from the premise, that disarmament must continue uninterrupted."

The United States and the Soviet Union met yesterday afternoon for another of their sessions as co-chairmen of the conference. The meeting, an American spokesman said, was mainly concerned with trying to find the next item on which the conference, meeting as a committee of the whole, can confer.

The United Arab Republic dele-

PARK CINEMA:
At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **BROKEN LANCE**; Starring: Spencer Tracy, Robert Wagner, Jean Peters and Richard Widmark.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5 p.m. Indian film **RAZIA SULTANA**; Starring: Amar Nath, Nani and Anarwar.

At 7:30 p.m. American film **THE SUNSET**.

BEHZAD CINEMA
At 5:00 p.m. Indian film, **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; starring Shekila, Chandrad, Shekhar and Kum Kum.

At 7:30 p.m. Indian film, **LOVE IN SIMLA**; starring, Jewo Mukarje and Sadhana.

ZAINAB CINEMA
At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film, **NEW DELHI**; starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

Kabul News

In Brief

KABUL, May 19.—Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail, President of the Department of Press and Information, is due to leave Kabul for Moscow shortly on the invitation of Mr. Tomanov, Chairman of the Societies for Cultural Relations between the Soviet Union and Foreign Countries.

KABUL, May 19.—The Cotton Company purchased 33,000 tons of cotton from various parts of the country during 1961. A spokesman of the Company has said in an interview that 11,000 tons of this is ginned cotton. Over 5,000 tons has been exported and the rest is ready for export. Cotton needed for the operation of the mills belonging to the Textile Company, too, is being provided by the Cotton Company.

Mr. Shaffie Abdel Hamid, pointed out during Wednesday's morning's plenary session that the conference had not met as a committee of the whole since April 28, mainly because the co-Chairmen are unable to agree on which subject it shall discuss next.

He suggested that each side should propose three items for possible discussion and that the committee itself should rule which list it wants to consider.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +23°C.
Minimum: +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6:56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:55 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 64

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

Over 2,000 Murdered In Algeria Since Cease-Fire Signing

NOT ONE KILLER HAS BEEN EXECUTED SO FAR

ALGIERS, May 20. (Reuter).—More than 2,000 people were killed in Algeria between the March 19 cease-fire and May 1, according to semi-official estimates released here yesterday.

Expansion Plan Of Industrial Institute

KABUL, May 20.—The Institute of Commercial Industries has included the manufacture of pencils, compass needles, protractors and pens with brass nibs in its expansion.

Mr. Abdul Rasul, the President of the Institute, said yesterday that a new building for the Institute could be built on a five acre area at a cost of Af. 8 million.

He said that while the Institute had a number of technical personnel in the field of carpentry and tailoring, another group was receiving training. Three new machines were recently installed in the carpentry branch.

The net income of the Institute during the last Afghan calendar year was more than Af. 700,000.

More Pakhtunistanis Arrested

KABUL, May 20.—Reports of the arrest of more Pakhtunistani nationalists by the Pakistani Government is being received here.

A despatch from Chatral says that the Pakistani Government recently imprisoned Mr. Umra Khan, Mr. Sabur Shah Khan, Mr. Yahya Khan and Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan, all residents of Chatral, on charges of freedom-seeking activities.

The reports add that a number of religious leaders have been detained by the Pakistani Government on charges of opposing the anti-Islamic motives of the Government.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Danger Of Arms Race Stressed By Khrushchev

MOSCOW, May 20.—The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, said in an article published in the May issue of Kommunist that "the existence of mass armies" was essential to Soviet defence, even with nuclear and rocket weapons, according to Tass.

The might of the Soviet armed forces was such that by no defence measures would any potential aggressor be able to avert an all-destructive blow against his economic, transport, military and administrative centres if a war broke out, Marshal Malinovsky wrote.

The article in the Soviet Communist Party's journal said that previously some people abroad had disbelieved Soviet claims of technological superiority. But after the Gagarin and Titov space flights and the explosion of a 50-megaton bomb there were fewer such sceptics.

In a reference to the crucial question of international inspection which has deadlocked the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Marshal Malinovsky said: "They would very much like to look into the briefcases of our scientists, into our laboratories, into the workshops of our defence works."

"But this is designed for simpletons. No one will permit them to do this," he added.

No "Inflation"
The Soviet Defence Minister said there could not be any "inflation" of Soviet military expenditure, as it was made "within the limits imposed by the actual demands of the defence of the Soviet Union" and other socialist countries.

Referring to "the problem of a struggle in space," he said science "does not exclude the possibility of creating absolutely new types of weapons for destroying various targets."

"New problems will continue to be tackled and solved to arm our armed forces with ever more effective types of weapons."

The Soviet Union already had enough rockets and nuclear warheads "to destroy and annihilate all important objectives on the territory of any aggressor." The Soviet Navy was "built around atomic submarines equipped with nuclear-tipped rockets and homing torpedoes."

Unofficial reports said the plane crashed during an Armed Forces Day demonstration while on a simulated strafing run before a huge crowd near Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.

Indications were that the aircraft was a B-57 Canberra jet bomber, but positive identification was still awaited at the Defence Headquarters. It was not known how many were aboard.

It was estimated that 290,000 members of the French community would leave Algeria after the referendum.

Official reports said the plane crashed during an Armed Forces Day demonstration while on a simulated strafing run before a huge crowd near Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.

Indications were that the aircraft was a B-57 Canberra jet bomber, but positive identification was still awaited at the Defence Headquarters. It was not known how many were aboard.

It was estimated that 290,000 members of the French community would leave Algeria after the referendum.

Official reports said the plane crashed during an Armed Forces Day demonstration while on a simulated strafing run before a huge crowd near Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.

Indications were that the aircraft was a B-57 Canberra jet bomber, but positive identification was still awaited at the Defence Headquarters. It was not known how many were aboard.

It was estimated that 290,000 members of the French community would leave Algeria after the referendum.

Official reports said the plane crashed during an Armed Forces Day demonstration while on a simulated strafing run before a huge crowd near Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.

Indications were that the aircraft was a B-57 Canberra jet bomber, but positive identification was still awaited at the Defence Headquarters. It was not known how many were aboard.

It was estimated that 290,000 members of the French community would leave Algeria after the referendum.

Official reports said the plane crashed during an Armed Forces Day demonstration while on a simulated strafing run before a huge crowd near Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above FRANKFURT

Lofly Mountains And

Green Valleys. Ariana

Planes Provide Every

Comfort And Facility.

HEAD OFFICE:

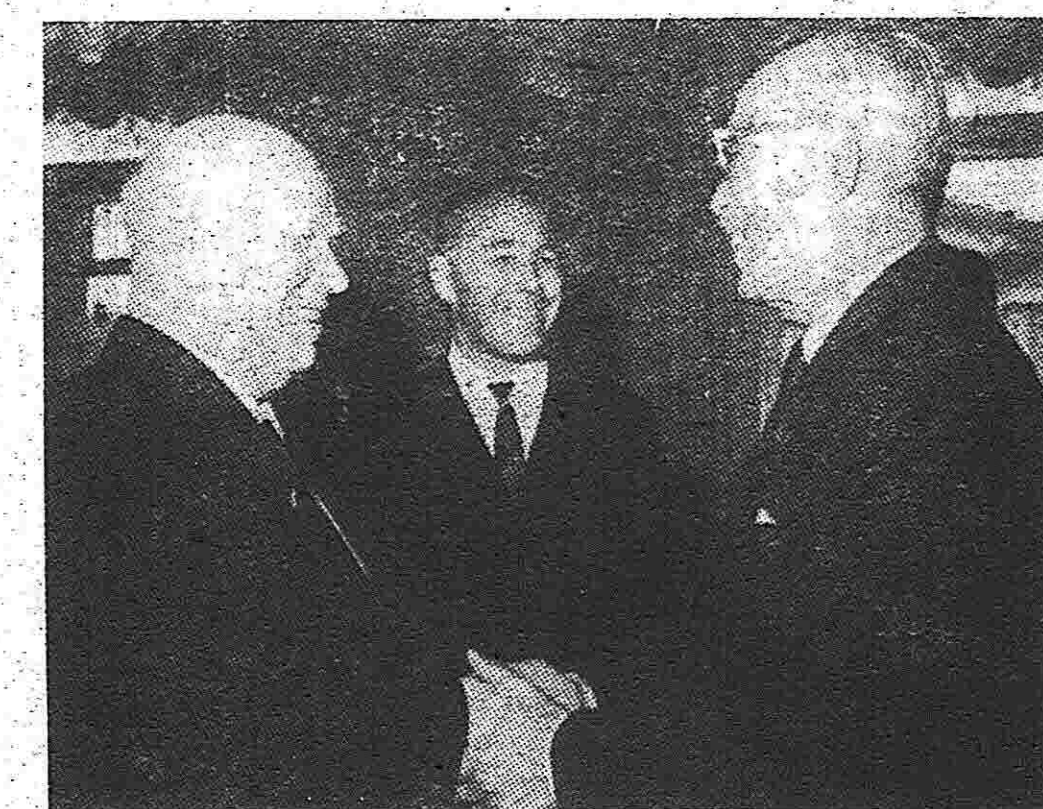
Jadde Maiwand, Kabul, P.O. Box 76,

Telephone 21851, 23043. Cable—AFGAIRCO.

Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.

Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office: Hotel de Kabul.

Tel. 22372.



Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, receiving the Chairman of the All-Japanese Fishing Association, Mr. Tatsunoko Takasaki, for talks in Moscow recently.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TV IS NEAR

WASHINGTON, May 20. (Reuter).—Trans-Atlantic television signals from a station at Andover, Maine, to the "Telstar" satellite, which will then re-transmit them to receiving stations in Cornwall, Brest and Munich.

The project known as "Telstar" is seen as the beginning of the first peaceful dividend of the space era.

Officials are hopeful that the satellite will be launched by mid-June, but those familiar with the uncertainties of rocket launchings say it should not be expected before the end of the month. Originally, it had been hoped to put "Telstar" into orbit next week.

Taking part in the initial experiment will be the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, Italy and Brazil will join later in the effort to develop world-wide television.

A giant "Ear" will transmit signals from a station at Andover, Maine, to the "Telstar" satellite, which will then re-transmit them to receiving stations in Cornwall, Brest and Munich.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is providing a rocket for the launch but the satellite itself has been built by the privately owned American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

"Telstar" is equipped to relay both television and radio signals. If successful it could revolutionize world communications.

In spite of the American desire to be "first" however, there is hope that agreement can be reached so that the Soviet Union, in Germany, Italy and Brazil will line with the mutual desires of President Kennedy and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, for co-operation in

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
21494

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 20, 1962

A HISTORIC MISSION

The continent where a large number of people still live under foreign domination is Africa. Portugal, Britain and Spain are the three important colonial Powers who rule parts of this continent. More than this, it is in Africa that the white settlers are pursuing a policy of discrimination against Africans and non-European inhabitants.

A United Nations Committee on Colonialism which left for a fact-finding tour of Africa last Thursday is to find out how the world organization could help speed independence for the dependent territories in that Continent.

The Committee's journey to Africa takes place in the wake of a demand by a UN sub-committee, concerning the break-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland where the Africans have charged that the very scheme of "Federation" is to prolong the white man's supremacy.

Similarly the Committee has left for Africa at a time when Portugal is conducting a ruthless military campaign against the nationalists of Angola. At the same time, leaders of Mozambique, another Portuguese dependent territory have also been condemning the suppression of freedom seeking elements there.

Portugal has not only stubbornly suppressed all the freedom seeking elements in its African territories but has also defied the United Nations demands for reforms there.

The UN Committee, it must be reminded, is entrusted by the General Assembly with a historic mission: the mission of paving the way for the liberation of peoples still living under foreign rule. Any success on the part of the Committee is certainly a success for the cause of freedom and justice. We hope that the colonial Powers, with whom the Committee is going to deal with during its current mission, would sincerely co-operate and, if they want to earn a good name, should not stick to their threatening statements which they made before the Committee left New York.

Unrest, Anxiety And Bloodshed In Algeria

The trial of ex-General Raoul Salan in Paris has brought about an unprecedented wave of violence in Algeria. Reports state that the first 12 hours of his trial ended with 54 people, including 51 Muslims, being murdered in Algeria. The second day saw the slaughter of 34 people in Algiers and Oran; at least 21 others were injured. Algiers Radio announced a 6 p.m. curfew from May 15.

A state of general unrest and anxiety prevails in Algiers and Oran which are still the strongholds of the OAS. The 5,000 strong special force despatched to Oran some time ago to clean that city of the OAS has apparently not quite completed its task.

While on the one hand OAS men are being arrested every day, on the other the violence of the OAS terrorists continues and its nature is such that the blood-thirsty murderers do not refrain from shooting down even women and children.

Was Salan the only leader? Colonels like Jean Gardes and Jean-Jacques Susini and some others are said to be holding the

real power in the OAS. If and when the determined search for these outlaws and their followers in Algeria ends in their arrest, the prospect of peace in Algeria can be assured.

On the other hand, the recent resignation of five Ministers from the French Cabinet in protest against Gen. de Gaulle's European policy raised another political storm in France and even though Gen. de Gaulle apparently received the news and dealt with the matter rather calmly, the situation is laden with all kinds of unwelcome possibilities.

General Election
Of all things at this time France cannot afford another general election if the present Government is overthrown. The general feeling is that a political crisis might hamper the successful implementation of the Franco-Algerian agreement at Evian.

It is fortunate that Gen. de Gaulle's policy on Algeria has not provoked strong opposition. With the present Government in control and with Gen. de Gaulle ap-

parently certain of the successful conclusion of his policy on Algeria, it can be hoped that despite the continued opposition of the French terrorists in Algeria, the day may come when the 9 million Algerian Moslems will go to the polls and vote on their future.

The July 1 referendum will determine whether the Algerians, including the non-Moslem population of Algeria, want complete independence from France, or desire a continuation of a form of French influence after independence. They will also decide whether or not they want a close affiliation with France after securing their freedom.

Present French plans envisage the formation of a 40,000 to 60,000 strong police force in Algeria of which a majority would be Moslem recruits. This force will have the responsibility of keeping peace in Algeria until such time as Algeria becomes completely independent and assumes the responsibility for peace and security.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems.

Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

The Kandahar inscription is on a high place facing the road. To show that the inscription was specially meant for the travellers, it is moreover a good evidence of the fact that the Aramaic language and script were common in Southern Afghanistan in the 3rd century B.C. Another inscription in this script was discovered in Taxila.

Another important fact is the popularity of Greek script and language in this period. It was generally believed that the Greek script and language had come to Afghanistan after the establishment of Greco-Bactrian rule in the year 250 B.C. The Ashoka inscription in Kandahar, shows however, that the Greek script was known in the third or at least in the middle of the third century B.C. in Afghanistan long before the Greek invasion. It enjoyed more popularity than Aramaic because it appeared first in order of writing on the pillars and stones.

The inscription is written in Aramaic script and consists of eight lines. Most parts of these lines are lost and can not be fully translated. The spirit of morality is, however, evident in another inscription of the kind discovered at Kandahar.

The Kandahar epigraph was discovered in the neighbourhood of Chil-Zina to the North of the old Kandahar ruins. The inscription being big and complete is written in two languages and scripts, i.e. Aramaic and Greek.

More Nuclear Tests

By U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, May 20, (Reuters).—A nuclear test in the atmosphere and an underground test were announced yesterday by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The Commission said a nuclear device was exploded in the atmosphere near Christmas Island in the Pacific at 1530 GMT the 12th day in the series which began on April 25.

The underground test at the Nevada Test site was the 33rd underground explosion so far announced.

The Pacific detonation, the A.E.C. said, was in the intermediate yield range—equivalent to between 20,000 and one million tons of TNT. The device was dropped from an aeroplane, well as his edicts on ordinary caravan roads. This also shows that in the neighbourhood of ground shot was of low yield.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah of yesterday carries an editorial entitled the 'Union of the Great Malaysia'. One of the problems immediately facing the newly independent countries, says the editor, is that of unfavourable economic conditions, because the former colonial Powers did not pay much attention to the improvement of the general economy in these countries. They were only interested in concentrating on those aspects of life in the colonial territories where they could make maximum profit by minimum effort.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are some of the Far Eastern Countries having similar experience of colonialism and consequently similar economic and social problems. The leaders of these countries are trying to form a union with a view to solving their problems. Britain, the chief colonial Power in the area, has shown willingness for the establishment of such a union. But she laid down the condition that she should have the right to use her military bases there. Leaders of the countries which would form the Union of Malaysia, however, are trying to get themselves free from such conditions and limitations. The Prime Minister of Singapore has said in one of his recent statements that the main purpose of the Union would be to wipe out colonialism from the region. The editor concludes by saying that the formation of such a union will definitely be a resolute step taken for the strengthening of economic and political ties between the member nations and expresses the hope that the present optimistic attitude of the leaders in the union would prevail throughout this complicated process.

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

SUNDAY

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-5 GMT
on 31 Metre Band, News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;
article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals, as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

ARRIVALS:

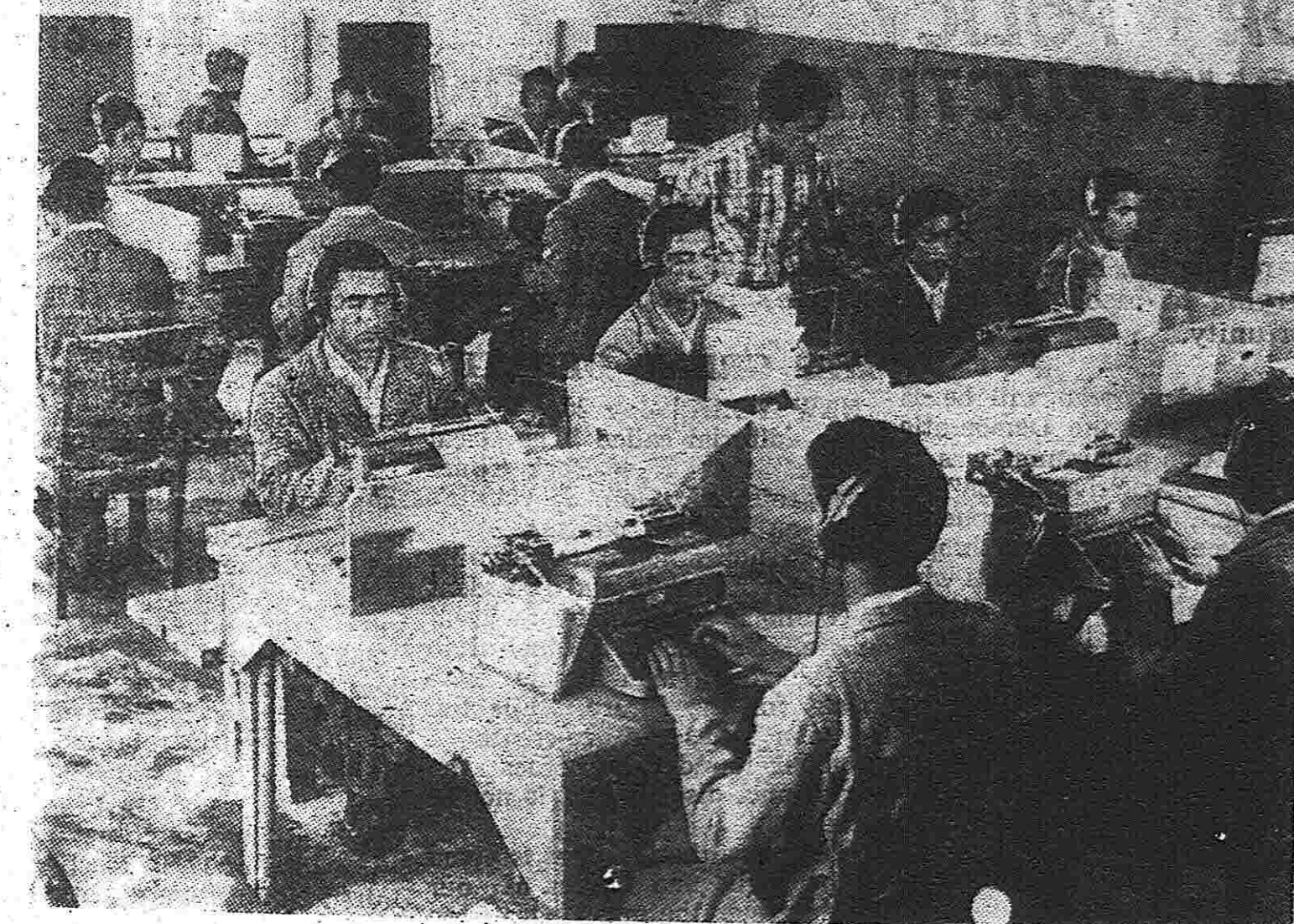
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.



Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24781



Ariana Phone No. 20527
Itefaq Phone No. 22647
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Rana Phone No. 20527



A communications training course in session at the Kandahar School of Aviation.

Graves Of Ghaznavi Leaders In Bame Behesht Cemetery

The Bame Behesht cemetery is just south of the historic city of Ghazni. There are numerous epigraphs and grave-stones, need to be studied and identified. This cemetery contains the graves of great amirs, leaders, crusaders and martyrs. These graves are for the most part related to the era of Moghul rule in India. And in the grave-stones a gradual change in the writing style and transference of words can be seen. Of the Ghaznavi reign the graves of Mohammad Arabi, Mohammad Baghban Herawi (died in 447), Abi Mohammad, son of Ahmad, son of Ali, Amir Ajal-e-Nezamulmulk and Qawamuddin Abi Jaafar, Moh- amad, son of Saheb Ajal Sha- h, are mentioned there. The names Nezzamulmulk and Saheb Ajal Shaheed denote that they belong to the Nezzamulmulk dynasty. Close to the Bame Behesht Cemetery there is a garden where Khwaja Ahmad is entombed. On a long grave in the garden there is a small slab a portion of which is missing. On it was written in Kufic script saying that it was the real grave of Abulfazl-Abul- fazl. The stone which has been inspected by history experts, was believed to be that of Abulfazl Behaql, our great historian and author of history of Al Nasser. When the slab was completely unearthed the following lines were found.

The blessed death of exalted Abulfazl Mohammad, son of Ahmad Tousei (May his soul be restful) occurred on Thursday the 29th day of Ramadan of year 470. It was, however, later discovered that this grave was not that of Abulfazl, the historian. Then there is another tomb dating back to Ghaznavi rule. This tomb belonged to Said Ahmad Makal.

However, it is noteworthy that most of the graves of great personalities are distinctively large and on relatively elevated ground. And they are covered with earth and then whitewashed. Most of these graves have stones too.

Cultural Museum
Although the Cultural Museum of Ghazni is small in this early stage, it is interesting. The Directorate of Education of Ghazni district in collaboration with an Italian archaeological team

making efforts to develop the clear that Sultan died in the afternoon and was buried late in the evening in Firozi Garden on the mentioned date. Also short passages from Holy over the parachute problem. Of more immediate concern was the parachute problem aboard Mr. Carpenter's "Aurora-7" space capsule—the same sort of difficulty that caused one of the parachutes on John Glenn's spacecraft to be released too soon at the end of his three-orbit voyage last February 20.

The weather outlook has shown considerable improvement since Thursday when winds kicked up heavy seas in the three recovery areas where Mr. Carpenter would be expected to land. Mr. Carpenter's flight had been set for Saturday, but was called off on Thursday night following a top-level technical conference over the parachute problem. "He figures it was the necessary thing. He didn't blow up or anything like that," said one of the astronauts. Mr. Carpenter and his backup pilot, Walter M. Schirra, were taken off their special low residue Subuktagin, Mahmoud, Masoud diet for one day, but will return to it on Saturday. Mr. William Bland, a senior engineer on the Mercury staff, said technicians over the weekend would install a new electrical switch to prevent the main parachute on Mr. Carpenter's capsule from possibly deploying too soon, breaking up and allowing the spacecraft to plunge uncontrolled into the ocean at a fatal speed. Normally, a small parachute is released first to slow the capsule after the start of its high-speed return from orbit. The larger main parachute is deployed later to brake the speed still more, allowing the capsule to land comparatively softly.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

ing that although the Algerians are suffering great losses, they have been faithfully carrying out the terms of the cease-fire agreement announced by the Provisional Government. This shows any higher than 15,000 feet. He said that, with the changes being made this weekend, the parachute would be triggered from the top of the bell-shaped capsule at an altitude of 11,000 feet.

Mr. Bland also said he felt that "the chances are excellent that the difficulty will be cleared up in time for a Tuesday launching. This change is not a very difficult one."

The engineer revealed that scientists still are not certain why the parachute on Glenn's Friendship-7 capsule opened too early, terminated to carry out the terms of the Evian Agreement to their successful and logical conclusion. The time has come, therefore, when through an accelerated joint effort of the French forces and the Algerian people a speedy end should be put to the OAS and its acts of terrorism in that Cape while the chances were being weighed.

Another U.S. Manned Space Flight This Week

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 19, (UPI).—Teams of technicians working overtime should give the United States "an excellent chance" to launch Scott Carpenter, an astronaut, on a triple orbit flight around the earth on Tuesday space scientists said on Friday.

Officials of the Mercury man in space programme said technical experts will forego their normal weekend work break in an attempt to overcome problems which cropped up in the parachute system of the capsule.

Chances that round the clock work for Tuesday launching of America's second manned orbital flight were heightened by a report that stormy weather which had raged over the mid-Atlantic Ocean this week was calming down.

The weather outlook has shown considerable improvement since Thursday when winds kicked up heavy seas in the three recovery areas where Mr. Carpenter would be expected to land.

Of more immediate concern was the parachute problem aboard Mr. Carpenter's "Aurora-7" space capsule—the same sort of difficulty that caused one of the parachutes on John Glenn's spacecraft to be released too soon at the end of his three-orbit voyage last February 20.

Mr. Carpenter's flight had been set for Saturday, but was called off on Thursday night following a top-level technical conference over the parachute problem. "He figures it was the necessary thing. He didn't blow up or anything like that," said one of the astronauts.

Mr. Carpenter and his backup pilot, Walter M. Schirra, were taken off their special low residue Subuktagin, Mahmoud, Masoud diet for one day, but will return to it on Saturday. Mr. William Bland, a senior engineer on the Mercury staff, said technicians over the weekend would install a new electrical switch to prevent the main parachute on Mr. Carpenter's capsule from possibly deploying too soon, breaking up and allowing the spacecraft to plunge uncontrolled into the ocean at a fatal speed.

Normally, a small parachute is released first to slow the capsule after the start of its high-speed return from orbit. The larger main parachute is deployed later to brake the speed still more, allowing the capsule to land comparatively softly.

Mr. Bland told a news conference yesterday that the main parachute should not be released out any higher than 15,000 feet. He said that, with the changes being made this weekend, the parachute would be triggered from the top of the bell-shaped capsule at an altitude of 11,000 feet.

Mr. Bland also said he felt that "the chances are excellent that the difficulty will be cleared up in time for a Tuesday launching. This change is not a very difficult one."

The engineer revealed that scientists still are not certain why the parachute on Glenn's Friendship-7 capsule opened too early, terminated to carry out the terms of the Evian Agreement to their successful and logical conclusion. The time has come, therefore, when through an accelerated joint effort of the French forces and the Algerian people a speedy end should be put to the OAS and its acts of terrorism in that Cape while the chances were being weighed.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +27°C.
Minimum: +6°C.
Sun sets today at 6:57 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:54 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I NO. 65

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

INDONESIAN CLAIM SUCCESS IN W. IRIAN DUTCH MARINES DRIVEN BACK: 18 KILLED

JAKARTA, May 21, (Reuter).—The "West Irian Theatre Command" at Macassar, in the Celebes, has claimed big successes in fighting the Dutch in West Irian.

U.S. Manned Space Flight Postponed Again

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 21, (DPA).—America's second manned orbital space flight, which has been postponed again will not take place earlier than Thursday, because of irregularities in the launching vehicle control system.

The National Aeronautical and Space Administration said that pre-launch tests had revealed imperfections in the temperature control device on a heater in the Atlas rocket's flight control system which controls the altitude of the rocket during the powered portion of the flight.

Astronaut Scott Carpenter, scheduled to ride the Aurora-7 space capsule around the earth, learned of the two-day delay with typical patience, NASA officials reported.

"This will give me more time to bone up the flight plan," he said.

The National Aeronautical and Space Administration said that pre-launch tests had revealed imperfections in the temperature control device on a heater in the Atlas rocket's flight control system which controls the altitude of the rocket during the powered portion of the flight.

A joint communique released here also sharply attacked the United States decision to transfer five Polaris nuclear submarines to NATO.

The communique was issued at the end of a six-day visit to Bulgaria by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev at the head of a Soviet Government and Communist Party delegation. It was signed by him and Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party leader.

Hundreds of Soviet workers and students greeted Mr. Khrushchev with a burst of applause when he arrived back in Moscow by air yesterday. He waved at Bulgarian Embassy employees who shouted "long live Soviet-Bulgarian friendship."

The Soviet Union, General Clay added, was now convinced that the U.S.A. and other Western Powers would not yield to physical action, and that it would be risky to harass the allies.

CRITICS WALK OUT OF FILM FESTIVAL

CANNES, May 21, (Reuter).—Dozens of critics walked out and others whistled derisively when America's three-hour-long entry in the Cannes Film Festival was shown yesterday.

The film is "Long Day's Journey Into Night," based on a play by Eugene O'Neill.

It stars Katharine Hepburn, Sir Ralph Richardson, Jason Robards (Jr.) and Dean Stockwell.

The critics complained it was static and too long, it was "theatre on a screen" rather than pure cinema, and the sub-titling was inadequate.

But they gave high praise to Miss Hepburn as the film's drug-addicted mother and rated her a leading candidate for top acting honours at the festival.

Prosecution and defence are expected to wind up their cases tomorrow—seventh day of the trial—and the verdict is expected tomorrow night or on Wednesday.

He told the court: "From the moment General de Gaulle's policy for self-determination in Algeria was ratified by Parliament, the defence was aware of it."

He said that Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, gave him to understand that no British troops would be sent to Thailand.

He said he had also received assurances from the U.S. Government that U.S. troops in Thailand would not be sent into Laos.

Observers in Vientiane said Prince Souvanna had a moderate (Contd. on Page 4)

ment and approved by the nation in a referendum, I cannot accept that officers capable of understanding that this policy was in the best interest of France and Algeria, failed to understand it."

The defence wanted M. Debre to tell the court there were extenuating circumstances in the case of Salan. All the other 44 defence witnesses heard so far praised ex-General de Gaulle as a courageous leader fighting for the cause he believed in—French Algeria.

He said that Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, gave him to understand that no British troops would be sent to Thailand.

He said he had also received assurances from the U.S. Government that U.S. troops in Thailand would not be sent into Laos.

Observers in Vientiane said Prince Souvanna had a moderate (Contd. on Page 4)

ment and approved by the nation in a referendum, I cannot accept that officers capable of understanding that this policy was in the best interest of France and Algeria, failed to understand it."

The defence wanted M. Debre to tell the court there were extenuating circumstances in the case of Salan. All the other 44 defence witnesses heard so far praised ex-General de Gaulle as a courageous leader fighting for the cause he believed in—French Algeria.

He said that Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, gave him to understand that no British troops would be sent to Thailand.

He said he had also received assurances from the U.S. Government that U.S. troops in Thailand would not be sent into Laos.

Observers in Vientiane said Prince Souvanna had a moderate (Contd. on Page 4)

ment and approved by the nation in a referendum, I cannot accept that officers capable of understanding that this policy was in the best interest of France and Algeria, failed to understand it."

The defence wanted M. Debre to tell the court there were extenuating circumstances in the case of Salan. All the other 44 defence witnesses heard so far praised ex-General de Gaulle as a courageous leader fighting for the cause he believed in—French Algeria.

He said that Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, gave him to understand that no British troops would be sent to Thailand.

He said he had also received assurances from the U.S. Government that U.S. troops in Thailand would not be sent into Laos.

Observers in Vientiane said Prince Souvanna had a moderate (Contd. on Page 4)

ment and approved by the nation in a referendum, I cannot accept that officers capable of understanding that this policy was in the best interest of France and Algeria, failed to understand it."

The defence wanted M. Debre to tell the court there were extenuating circumstances in the case of Salan. All the other 44 defence witnesses heard so far praised ex-General de Gaulle as a courageous leader fighting for the cause he believed in—French Algeria.

He said that Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, gave him to understand that no British troops would be sent to Thailand.

He said he had also received assurances from the U.S. Government that U.S. troops in Thailand would not be sent into Laos.

Observers in Vientiane said Prince Souvanna had a moderate (Contd. on Page 4)

U.S. DEMOCRATS STAND U.N. Forces To FOR POLICY OF CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION

NEW YORK, May 20, (Reuter).—President Kennedy, attending a Democratic Party "birthday salute" at Madison Square Garden here last night, accused the Republican Party of trying to block his administration's programme at every opportunity.

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

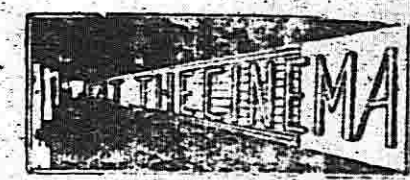
To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."

The President, who will be 45 on May 29, said the Democratic administration programme was "a policy of constructive action" on every front, but "our opponents prefer to be against everything."

To the cheers of Democrats who had paid up to \$1,000 to attend the fund-raising rally, the President also said: "We stand for a world community of free and independent nations—and we have broken new ground to achieve it in the peace corps, long-term foreign aid, disarmament and a stronger United States."



PARK CINEMA:

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **BROKEN LANCE**; Starring: Spencer Tracy, Robert Wagner, Jean Peters and Richard Widmark.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **RAZIA SULTANA**; Starring: Jiraj Nirupa Roy Kamran and Agha.

At 7:30 p.m. Russian film **DERSU UZALA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; Starring: Shekila, Chandra Shekhar and Kum Kum.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film **NEW DELHI**, starring Vyjayantimala, Kishore Kumar.

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from Page 1)

independence, the agency said. Meanwhile, Algiers' Moslem population lost 10 dead in shooting attacks by last night—but fought back with killings and kidnappings.

Self-defence

Armed Moslems in a car snatched four Europeans from their office in an Algerian suburb, as the Provisional Government news agency in Tunis warned that Moslems would have to resort to self-defence in the face of OAS massacres.

Police said 250 Moslem auxiliaries had taken up duties in Algiers on Friday, and more were in training. At the same time large-scale arrests were announced in a drive against the OAS.

The French Minister for Algerian Affairs, M. Louis Joxe flew into the fortified administrative centre at Rocher Noir, 30 miles from Algiers, together with the Armed Forces Minister, M. Pierre Messmer, for talks on the situation.

Scorched Earth Policy

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 21, 1962

FREEDOM VERSUS
COLONIALISM

Indonesia has claimed a big
success in fighting the Dutch in
West Irian.

The case of Dutch colonialism
over West Irian and the
issue of who has the right has
become so obvious that to write
about it further would be a re-
petition of facts.

Now the question, on the one
hand, is Holland's continued
policy of colonialism in that
area and, on the other hand a
threat to world peace which
should be considered a direct
result of the policy pursued by
the Netherlands.

Holland has once again an-
nounced that it has sent fur-
ther reinforcements to West
Irian and Indonesia has an-
nounced that West Irian will
become a part of that country
by the end of this year, or, as
President Sukarno has put it
"before the cock crows in the
new year."

That Indonesia fought the
Dutch for its own independ-
ence after the Second World
War and that it eventually won-
ship of all nations of the
should serve as an example for
the Netherlands to quit West
Irian. It is true that the Dutch
during the past few months
have sent reinforcements to the
area. But the action, surely,
has not discouraged Indonesia
from fighting for its rights.
Indonesia recently signed an
agreement with the Soviet
Union on the basis of which the
delivery of arms to Indonesia
will be speeded.

If Indonesia has won a major
victory against the Dutch in
West Irian, the news of fighting
itself is not heartening. We do
not advocate war and blood-
shed. But what is to be noted
at this juncture is: what else
could Indonesia do? It is still
ready to solve the question by
means of negotiations provided
the talks pave the way for the
return of West Irian to that na-
tion. Indonesia's case against
the Dutch is one of freedom
and justice, versus colonialism
and subjugation and in the pre-
sent decade as we know the
former must triumph.

AFGHANISTAN'S POLICY OF
NON-ALIGNMENT

By A. R. PAZHWAQ

The following is a verbatim
report of a recent interview
given by the Afghan Amba-
sador, Mr. Pazhwak, Repre-
sentative of Afghanistan at
the United Nations, at New
York University.

Q. Is neutrality consistent
with the concept of the Charter
of the United Nations?

A. Yes. The purpose of the
United Nations, as expressed in
the Charter of the United Nations,
more hope there will be for
the achievement of these aims. It
will always help if individuals
give their support to such aims.

Q. You mentioned in quoting
your Prime Minister that Afgha-
nistans would stand by as a spec-
tator of the actions of the great
powers.

Q. Once neutral countries like
Afghanistan reach decisions on
international policy, do they then
become committed in the eyes of
one of the great powers?

A. A country is committed if
it is pre-committed to a certain
decision. When you judge a case
on its merits and exercise the
sovereign right to reach conclu-
sions this does not commit you to
anything, because without know-
ing the position of others, and
without knowing the reaction of
others to your position, you make
a decision. If others agree with
you and find your decision in line
with their own, that is one thing,
but it does not commit you to one
side or another.

Q. In connection with Afghanis-
tan, economically speaking, are
you closer to one side or the other
in the cold war, and does this in-
fluence your vote in the United
Nations?

A. In my statement I said that
it was necessary for a country
wishing to preserve its neutrality
to preserve friendship with all
nations. We are friendly with the
United States and the U.S.S.R. who
appear to be without any finan-
cial problems they have taken
stands in the interest of the
organization. They may take one
side or another, and sometimes
they vote against all Big Powers.

Q. The aspirations of the people
of the world have always been
the same — for peace, comfort,
and the opportunity to live in
peace. The leaders of the world
should work toward these ends.
If the leaders would lead properly,
they would have the wherewithal
to make conditions in the world
worthwhile. Why don't these
leaders use their abilities? We
world problems. As far as the
United Nations is concerned,

European Common
Issue Gathers Momentum

LONDON, May 20. (Reuter)—
Mr. Harold Macmillan was
meeting his chief diplomatic
advisers at Chequers, the official
country retreat for the British
Prime Minister, this week-end for
a full review of the whole inter-
national scene—and it was believ-
ed that Common Market develop-
ments figured high on the list of
current problems.

The British Foreign Secretary,
Lord Home, was there—so was
his deputy, Mr. Edward Heath,
who is Britain's chief negotiator
at the current Brussels talks on
British membership in the six-
nation continental "club".

Political observers say the
Common Market issue gathers
momentum rapidly, with two

a very young nation in the Middle
East which has only been in exist-
ence for 13 years.

A. I have listened with great
interest to what you have said,
and all I can say is that I person-
ally think that all the leaders of
the world are conscious of what
you have in mind, and that they
are willing to try to solve these
problems. The more that people
speak as you have spoken, the
more hope there will be for the
achievement of these aims. It will
always help if individuals give
their support to such aims.

Q. You mentioned in quoting
your Prime Minister that Afgha-
nistans would stand by as a spec-
tator of the actions of the great
powers.

Q. Once neutral countries like
Afghanistan reach decisions on
international policy, do they then
become committed in the eyes of
one of the great powers?

A. A country is committed if
it is pre-committed to a certain
decision. When you judge a case
on its merits and exercise the
sovereign right to reach conclu-
sions this does not commit you to
anything, because without know-
ing the position of others, and
without knowing the reaction of
others to your position, you make
a decision. If others agree with
you and find your decision in line
with their own, that is one thing,
but it does not commit you to one
side or another.

Q. In connection with Afghanis-
tan, economically speaking, are
you closer to one side or the other
in the cold war, and does this in-
fluence your vote in the United
Nations?

A. In my statement I said that
it was necessary for a country
wishing to preserve its neutrality
to preserve friendship with all
nations. We are friendly with the
United States and the U.S.S.R. who
appear to be without any finan-
cial problems they have taken
stands in the interest of the
organization. They may take one
side or another, and sometimes
they vote against all Big Powers.

Q. The aspirations of the people
of the world have always been
the same — for peace, comfort,
and the opportunity to live in
peace. The leaders of the world
should work toward these ends.
If the leaders would lead properly,
they would have the wherewithal
to make conditions in the world
worthwhile. Why don't these
leaders use their abilities? We
world problems. As far as the
United Nations is concerned,

A. I said that neutrality does
not mean a lack of interest in
world problems. My Prime Minis-
ter said non-aligned countries
should not stand by as spectators.
Our neutrality is not a policy ques-
tion, it is a moral one. Nothing
can happen in one part of the
world which would not affect
other parts. Afghanistan has taken
part in all international confer-
ences and has contributed to them.
This was one of the reasons why
we were one of the sponsors of
the Belgrade Conference. We have
not been aloof at all.

A. At times of emergency,
Sweden, Switzerland and Austria
even in the most complicated
non-situations as in the replace-
ment of Dag Hammarskjold, the
non-aligned nations gave their
help as well as their personnel.
We have close, friendly relations
with both countries. We have re-
ceived assistance from both, as
well as from other countries in
Europe, some aligned with the
United States and some with the
U.S.S.R. But we have never ac-
cepted any assistance with any
conditions attached. Therefore,
alignment with either side has
never been expected from us.

Q. The aspirations of the people
of the world have always been
the same — for peace, comfort,
and the opportunity to live in
peace. The leaders of the world
should work toward these ends.
If the leaders would lead properly,
they would have the wherewithal
to make conditions in the world
worthwhile. Why don't these
leaders use their abilities? We
world problems. As far as the
United Nations is concerned,

Q. The aspirations of the people
of the world have always been
the same — for peace, comfort,
and the opportunity to live in
peace. The leaders of the world
should work toward these ends.
If the leaders would lead properly,
they would have the wherewithal
to make conditions in the world
worthwhile. Why don't these
leaders use their abilities? We
world problems. As far as the
United Nations is concerned,

Q. The aspirations of the people
of the world have always been
the same — for peace, comfort,
and the opportunity to live in
peace. The leaders of the world
should work toward these ends.
If the leaders would lead properly,
they would have the wherewithal
to make conditions in the world
worthwhile. Why don't these
leaders use their abilities? We
world problems. As far as the
United Nations is concerned,

Sweden and Austria have fre-
quently voted with the non-align-
ed countries.

The West should realize that
there is not only the Western un-
derstanding of a problem. There
are other understandings also.

Vote With The Right

The other point that we hear so
commonly is that these nations
vote with one side or another be-
cause the situation is favourable.
We are proud that we do not al-
ways vote with one side. We vote
with the side we think is right.

Q. The non-aligned nations
vote for what they think is right.
We cannot confuse self-interest
with moral causes. We do not have
to think that because a nation is
uncommitted it is immoral. It is
true that they vote in an unpre-
dictable manner. But they are no
more or less moral than the larger
powers. They vote in their self-
interest as do all Nations; there
is nothing wrong with that.

The theme of the article is to
show that at the moment Aden is
the main centre of neo-colonial-
ism in Western Asia and the
strong British military fortress in
the area. The Secretary-General
of the Trade Union Congress in
Aden, who is very influential,
recently said in a statement that
Britain must immediately leave
that country. The general feeling
in Aden for the attainment of
freedom is getting stronger every-
day. The article concluded by
saying that sooner or later this
movement would grow stronger
and result in an armed clash.

The Daily Islah in its editorial
commented on the Franco-Ameri-
can relations.

President Kennedy's criticism
of General de Gaulle's policy
immediately drew world attention
to the Western relations, over-
shadowing all other international
problems, the editorial said.

Political leadership of West
Europe is one of the controversial
points in the NATO circles.
Leaders of the NATO countries
are constantly trying to solve
their differences over this issue
through negotiations and direct
contacts, because they are of
the opinion that the unity of thought
is the best guarantee for the soli-
darity of the Western world.

Enormous Efforts

Therefore, whenever a situation
contrary to this state occurs and
when it is feared that good rela-
tions are going to be marred be-
tween these countries enormous
efforts are made to improve the
situation, but it is felt that in
spite of all this good relations be-
tween them are weakened as the
days go by.

The Fifth Republic of France
under General de Gaulle is follow-
ing a special path. On February
13, 1960, France, for instance, ex-
ploded its first atom bomb in the
Sahara. With this the idea that
France wanted to establish itself
as the fourth nuclear power in the
world began to gain strength,
specially when this first nuclear
test was followed by others. When
the French Government announ-
ced the success of the French
scientists, General de Gaulle was
expressly quoted as saying that
France was relying on its national
might more than ever before and
that she had the opportunity then
to arm her forces with nuclear
weapons and that it was to the
advantage of the political stability
in France and the West. Similarly
Gen. de Gaulle stated on Novem-
ber 23, on the occasion of his 70th
birthday that after many years of

Commonwealth leaders due in
London shortly to plead the cause
of their respective countries for
continued close political and eco-
nomic links with the mother coun-
try.

They are Mr. John Marshall,
the New Zealand Deputy Prime
Minister and Minister of Over-
seas Trade, who is flying in on
Sunday evening and Mr. Robert
Menzies, the Australian Prime
Minister who is expected later
this month.

The length of Mr. Marshall's
stay in the British capital is not
known, but at some stage he will
probably go from London to
Brussels to see for himself on the
spot how Britain's negotiations
for Common Market membership

(Contd. on page 3)

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the
capital yesterday played up the
news of the Indonesian para-
troopers' landing in West Irian for
the liberation of the territory from
the Dutch rule.

The Daily Islah carried an
analytical report about the devel-
opment of education during the
past plan and the targets laid
down for the Second Plan. In an-
other article the paper compared
Pakhtu literature with the work
of some of the well known West-
ern poets and writers.

The Daily Anis carried the
translation of an article from the
National Herald of India, entitled
"Aden, the Centre of Dangerous
Tensions".

The theme of the article is to
show that at the moment Aden is
the main centre of neo-colonial-
ism in Western Asia and the
strong British military fortress in
the area. The Secretary-General
of the Trade Union Congress in
Aden, who is very influential,
recently said in a statement that
Britain must immediately leave
that country. The general feeling
in Aden for the attainment of
freedom is getting stronger every-
day. The article concluded by
saying that sooner or later this
movement would grow stronger
and result in an armed clash.

The Daily Islah in its editorial
commented on the Franco-Ameri-
can relations.

President Kennedy's criticism
of General de Gaulle's policy
immediately drew world attention
to the Western relations, over-
shadowing all other international
problems, the editorial said.

Political leadership of West
Europe is one of the controversial
points in the NATO circles.
Leaders of the NATO countries
are constantly trying to solve
their differences over this issue
through negotiations and direct
contacts, because they are of
the opinion that the unity of thought
is the best guarantee for the soli-
darity of the Western world.

Therefore, whenever a situation
contrary to this state occurs and
when it is feared that good rela-
tions are going to be marred be-
tween these countries enormous
efforts are made to improve the
situation, but it is felt that in
spite of all this good relations be-
tween them are weakened as the
days go by.

The Fifth Republic of France
under General de Gaulle is follow-
ing a special path. On February
13, 1960, France, for instance, ex-
ploded its first atom bomb in the
Sahara. With this the idea that
France wanted to establish itself
as the fourth nuclear power in the
world began to gain strength,
specially when this first nuclear
test was followed by others. When
the French Government announ-
ced the success of the French
scientists, General de Gaulle was
expressly quoted as saying that
France was relying on its national
might more than ever before and
that she had the opportunity then
to arm her forces with nuclear
weapons and that it was to the
advantage of the political stability
in France and the West. Similarly
Gen. de Gaulle stated on Novem-
ber 23, on the occasion of his 70th
birthday that after many years of

Commonwealth leaders due in
London shortly to plead the cause
of their respective countries for
continued close political and eco-
nomic links with the mother coun-
try.

They are Mr. John Marshall,
the New Zealand Deputy Prime
Minister and Minister of Over-
seas Trade, who is flying in on
Sunday evening and Mr. Robert
Menzies, the Australian Prime
Minister who is expected later
this month.

The length of Mr. Marshall's
stay in the British capital is not
known, but at some stage he will
probably go from London to
Brussels to see for himself on the
spot how Britain's negotiations
for Common Market membership

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

MONDAY

First English Programme:

3:40-3:50 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 11 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30; article on "Af-
-Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre

Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre

Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;

commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;

article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49;

Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band. Music, commentary

and articles in the Second English

Programme, and also in Urdu,

Russian, Arabic and French Pro-

gramme could be heard at the

same intervals as on the Third

English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air
Service

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10:30 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Zahidan—Kabul:

Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:0.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Zahidan:

Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20607-21122

Traffic ... 20159-24041

Airport ... 22318

Ariana Booking Office: 24731-

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

KABUL

Faculty Of Letters Turns Out
More Graduates Now

Enrolment: In view of the fact that new departments have been work-
ing on different geographical
objective of the Faculty of Letters added the enrolment and conse-
quently the number of graduates of such investigations to high
Persian and Pashto teachers and have been increasing. Following is school students and the foreign
scholars of Afghanistan culture, the representation of gradually in-
creased proportion of enrolment
graduation during the past five years.

Established in 1945 the primary that new departments have been work-
ing on different geographical
objective of the Faculty of Letters added the enrolment and conse-
quently the number of graduates of such investigations to high
Persian and Pashto teachers and have been increasing. Following is school students and the foreign
scholars of Afghanistan culture, the representation of gradually in-
creased proportion of enrolment
graduation during the past five years.

The college's accomplishments during the First Development
Plan surpassed the targets. To get
a clear picture of the accomplish-
ments we must take note of the
increase in the number of depart-
ments. Previously the only depart-
ments on the roster were litera-
ture (Pashto and Persian), history,
geography and English. But dur-
ing the course of the Development
Plan the Literature Department
was divided into two separate
branches and a journalism depart-
ment was opened.

Professors: During the Plan the
Faculty succeeded in acquiring
more teachers. Apart from Profes-
sor Said Bahauddin Majrouh, the
Dean of the Faculty, the teaching
staff is composed of 13 members.

Two new institutes: In 1960 the
Geographical Institute of Afghan-

too exclusive British commit-
ment to European trade, and
politics while the actual negoti-
ations are still fluid and Britain's
attitudes are still open for modi-
fications.

Reasonable Compromise
It is readily admitted in Lon-
don that the British Government
may not have detailed and clean-
cut answers ready to all the prob-
lem questions that may be asked
process of consultation which the
by Messrs Marshall and Menzies.
At the present stage of the Brus-
sels talks Britain has herself, it
is part of her pledge to keep them
informed at all stages of the
Brussels negotiations.

Business Men Gather
Meanwhile, several hundred top
business men, representing indus-
try and commerce throughout the
Commonwealth were gathering in
London this weekend to discuss
virtually every aspect of trade
between their various countries.

Political observers see several
reasons for the pending visits at a
reasonable compromise. Further-
more considerable un-Commonwealth
New Zealand Governments are
expected to prevail upon the
British Government to discuss
the whole future of the month
in view of the fact that they
are meeting at the annual
Commonwealth if Britain does
French leader is seen here as still
congress, of the Federation of
joint with Europe on the terms
of highly sceptical of more active
Commonwealth Chambers of Com-
merce and here again British
present.

Their leaders may therefore on
French-German co-operation as
expected to be the main focus of
attention during their weekend in
the British Government may
Until Mr. Macmillan and Presi-
dent de Gaulle have had the op-
portunity of sorting out their re-
spective views of Europe's future
and in between commi-
ment, they may want to put
forward the arguments against a
fort to reassure its Common-

well as economically. It has been
suggested in the British Press
recently that the United States
might even be presels talks
Britain has herself, it is part of
her pledge to keep them informed
at all stages of the Brussels
negotiations.

Business Men Gather
Meanwhile, several hundred top
business men, representing indus-
try and commerce throughout the
Commonwealth were gathering in
London this weekend to discuss
virtually every aspect of trade
between their various countries.

Political observers see several
reasons for the pending visits at a
reasonable compromise. Further-
more considerable un-Commonwealth
New Zealand Governments are
expected to prevail upon the
British Government to discuss
the whole future of the month
in view of the fact that they
are meeting at the annual
Commonwealth if Britain does
French leader is seen here as still
congress, of the Federation of
joint with Europe on the terms
of highly sceptical of more active
Commonwealth Chambers of Com-
merce and here again British
present.

EUROPEAN COMMON
MARKET

(Contd. from page 3)
array of Government Ministers will address the 300 Commonwealth representatives at social functions. Speakers will include Mr. Edward Heath, the Common Market negotiator and Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Colonial Secretary.

The emphasis is likely to be on expanded trade within the Commonwealth, after years of moderation but unmistakable decline. It is understood that some of the Commonwealth visitors may have means of national device a certain amount of disappointment over this downward trend and, in particular, that harmony between the Western Britain herself may seem to have Powers useful, General de Gaulle made America and Europe the expresses the opinion that in spite main targets for her recent export of joint military and political offensives.

But "members of the family" its own ideas and decisions, and are still by far Britain's biggest eventually safeguard its own customers, taking nearly £1,500 million. This is how the special million worth of British goods in policy followed by France in 1960, compared with just over £1,000 million in the field of atomic power 500 million going to Common Market countries, 380 million to EFTA (Outer Seven) countries 325 million to the U.S.A. and 830 million to the rest of the world.

But Britain's percentage of exports to the Commonwealth has nevertheless been on the down- grade - from 27% in 1948 to 22% in 1960.

At the same time the Common Market countries increased their share of exports to Commonwealth countries.

Expressed in another set of figures Britain's exports between 1952-6 rose by 79% to North America, 32% to Europe and only 12% to her own sterling area.

With the professed aim of furthering Commonwealth trade, next week's Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce Congress will no doubt use such statistics to show that the family trade still matters - to the tune of 42% Britain's export budget, even after 10 years of recent years.

SITUATION IN
LAOS

(Contd. from page 1)
ing influence over his followers, and his return should bring back those who joined the Pathet Lao in proclaiming the capture of the towns of Muong Sing and Nam Tha.

Meanwhile, the People's Republic of China has lodged what is, officially described as the "strongest protest in years" with the United States against American troop landing in Thailand.

The protest said China would not tolerate the establishment of American bridgeheads on territories close to her borders.

The note holds the United States responsible for any warlike action in South-East Asia and predicts that in the event of war America would suffer a greater reverse than in the Korean conflict.

American planes on Sunday began flying more troops and equipment into Thailand in face of the leftist threat in neighbouring Laos.

The aircraft, from Hawaii, are bringing infantrymen, equipment and which but not tanks, according to US officials in Bangkok. Two US naval vessels are said to be lying off the Thai coast waiting to unload more equipment.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda yesterday described the stationing of American troops in Thailand as "dangerous playing with fire." They and the Thai Army were awaiting the order to start the war on the kingdom of Laos," it U.S. Defence Department, as said.

LIBERATION OF W. IRIAN
BY YEAR ENDTALKS WITH DUTCH ONLY ON BASIS
OF TRANSFER, SAYS SUKARNO

JAKARTA, May 21 (UPI).—President Sukarno yesterday reiterated that Indonesia only wants to negotiate with the Netherlands on the basis of transfer of West Irian to Indonesia but not to discuss the Bunker's proposal.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

It is understood that some of the Commonwealth visitors may have means of national device a certain amount of disappointment over this downward trend and, in particular, that harmony between the Western Britain herself may seem to have Powers useful, General de Gaulle made America and Europe the expresses the opinion that in spite main targets for her recent export of joint military and political offensives.

But "members of the family" its own ideas and decisions, and are still by far Britain's biggest eventually safeguard its own customers, taking nearly £1,500 million. This is how the special million worth of British goods in policy followed by France in 1960, compared with just over £1,000 million in the field of atomic power 500 million going to Common Market countries, 380 million to EFTA (Outer Seven) countries 325 million to the U.S.A. and 830 million to the rest of the world.

But Britain's percentage of exports to the Commonwealth has nevertheless been on the down- grade - from 27% in 1948 to 22% in 1960.

At the same time the Common Market countries increased their share of exports to Commonwealth countries.

Expressed in another set of figures Britain's exports between 1952-6 rose by 79% to North America, 32% to Europe and only 12% to her own sterling area.

With the professed aim of furthering Commonwealth trade, next week's Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce Congress will no doubt use such statistics to show that the family trade still matters - to the tune of 42% Britain's export budget, even after 10 years of recent years.

Momand Tribe
Condemns
Pakistan Policy

KABUL, May 21.—A report from Momand in northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga was recently held in the Karakho Sha region which was attended by a large number of elders, learned figures, dignitaries and Moosa Khail tribesmen.

Speeches condemning the colonial policy of the Pakistan Government against the people of Pakhtunistan were delivered by a number of influential tribal leaders.

The jirga unanimously resolved that the Momand tribe would not allow the colonialist Government of Pakistan to appropriate any position their territory. A resolution passed at the jirga states that Pakhtunistan is the homeland of eight million brave Pakhtuns and that the territory of Momand too belongs to Independent Pakhtunistan.

The people of Momand, says the resolution, are prepared for every sacrifice for the liberation of Occupied Pakhtunistan. The jirga reaffirmed that the Momand tribe has not elected anyone as its representative to the Pakistani Parliament or provincial assemblies. The propaganda carried on by the Pakistan Government in this connexion, therefore, is completely false and baseless.

VANCE NEW U.S. ARMY
SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, May 21, (DPA).—President Kennedy intends to appoint Mr. Cyrus Robert Vance, currently General Counsel in the U.S. Defence Department, as Secretary of the Army.

Kabul News
In Brief

U Tha Dak, Chief of the International Highway Department in ECAFE, left Kabul for Teheran yesterday. With Mr. Hasan Salass, Director of Iranian Highways, he surveyed the road between Teheran and Kabul. The study was completed last week. Mr. Salass returned to Teheran three days ago.

Mr. Sixten Heppling, Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Afghanistan and Mr. Alf Syrdahl, his Deputy, had a meeting with Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture yesterday morning.

The two later met Dr. Kishawar, the Deputy Minister and other members of the Ministry.

GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR
INAUGURATED

KABUL, May 21.—The first Seminar on Geography was inaugurated yesterday afternoon by Mr. Sayed Bahaaddin Majruh, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters.

Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, the Chief of Secondary Education explained the aims of the Seminar. Mr. Arnast Rainar, a geography professor in the Faculty of Letters, delivered a lecture on the role of geography in the development plans. Dr. Saleh explained the geographical map of Africa.

The Seminar will last four days. The Institute of Geography will conduct three more seminars this year. They are under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Education and the Faculty of Letters.

KABUL, May 21.—A three-member delegation of the Afghan Soviet Friendship Association left Kabul for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afghan Friendship Association. The delegation is headed by Dr. Abdul Rahim Ziai, the President of the Historical Society. Its members are Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi, the Director of Home Publications, and Dr. M. Habibi, the Editor-in-Chief of Islah.

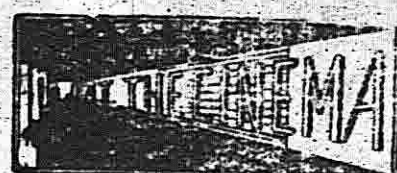
Therefore, Gen. Nasution said, "we must not be late. We must foil the Dutch attempt and liberate West Irian."

United Europe: De Gaulle May Hold Referendum—PARIS, May 21 (Reuters).—President de Gaulle, following up his campaign for a United Europe which could "arbitrate" between the Soviet Union and America, may hold a referendum on this question in the Autumn. Government officials said here last night, for the removal of a duodenal ulcer. His condition was described as "as well as can be expected, following his return last night" by a hospital spokesman after evening from a speaking tour in the operation. He is 79.

ATTLEE OPERATED UPON

LONDON, May 21, (Reuters).—Earl Attlee yesterday had an operation in a London hospital for the removal of a duodenal ulcer. His condition was described as "as well as can be expected, following his return last night" by a hospital spokesman after evening from a speaking tour in the operation. He is 79.

The programme will start every evening at 6.30. Tickets are available between 2 and 4 p.m. at Pohani Nandari and afterwards at Kabul Nandari. The rates are Af. 20, 30 and 40.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER**; Starring: Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **NIKAB**; Starring: Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala.

7-30 p.m. Russian film, **DER SUZALIA**.

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; Starring: Shekila, Chandra Shekhar and Kum Kum.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**; Starring: Patricia and Guy Madison.

KABUL SPORTS
ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday.

Football—Nadria beat Niwi Kabul by two goals to nil; Habibia beat Military Academy by four to one; Itifaque Club beat Brishna Kote Club by two to one.

Handball—Habibia beat Khushkhan 4-0.

Hockey—AIT beat Avicenna by one goal to nil; Nejat drew with Teachers School.

Basketball—Military Academy beat Teachers School 16-11; Science Faculty beat Rahman Baba 90-18.

Volleyball—Avicenna beat School of Accounting and Bookkeeping; Military School beat Ghazi; Itifaque Club beat Teachers School.

Classified Advt.
SOVIET CULTURAL PERFORMANCE
World famous Soviet artists will give musical concerts and popular songs of the Ukraine, Bylo-Russia and other parts of the Soviet Union at Kabul Nandari from tomorrow night. The programme includes various dances, jugglery, opera and ballet.

The programme will start every evening at 6.30. Tickets are available between 2 and 4 p.m. at Pohani Nandari and afterwards at Kabul Nandari. The rates are Af. 20, 30 and 40.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +27°C.
Minimum: +10°C.
Sun sets today at 6-53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-53 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 66

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

Indonesian Guerrillas
Occupy West Irian Town

MAKASAR, May 22, (Antara).—Indonesian guerrilla fighters on Monday morning took and occupied Teminabuan town, 105 kilometres south-east of Sorong, the territory's main oil town.

ALLEGED PLOT
AGAINST
DE GAULLE
Three Arrested
In Paris

PARIS, May 22, (Reuters).—The French Interior Ministry declined immediate comment last night on a report that police had arrested two men and a woman of a Secret Army Organization killer commando sent to Paris with orders to assassinate General de Gaulle.

The report appeared last night in the evening newspaper *Paris-Press* which said a seven-man branch of the OAS—reached Paris from Algeria, last Wednesday or Thursday.

The newspaper said the Commando had been shadowed from the time they left Algeria last week and their photographs and descriptions had been sent to Paris a few hours after their departure from Algiers.

It said the three arrests were made on Sunday in Paris, and added that official secrecy was being observed because the Surete Nationale hoped to put its hands on the other members of the Commando.

CUT IN U.S. AID TO INDIA
WASHINGTON, May 22, (Reuters).—The American Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday voted to continue aid to India next year at the current level of \$727 million.

The proposal accepted by the Committee would still allow a cut of about \$88 million below the \$815 million which the Kennedy Administration had sought.

Earlier the Committee had rejected a motion to recommend to the Senate a cut amounting to \$270 million which it had recommended last week.

The Committee also approved President Kennedy's request for a four-year \$3,000 million alliance for progress programme in Latin America.

The Czech reporter told Western journalists it was his own personal decision to come here to report Carpenter's flight.

American reporters insistently asked him whether he thought Western reporters would now be able to report Soviet space shots.

"I am only a Czech," he replied. "You had better ask the Soviet Union."

Guldarah Monument To Be Repaired

KABUL, May 22.—Repair of a monument in Guldarah, 30 kilometres east of Kabul belonging to the Kushani era, has been started by the Kabul Museum.

Professor Lezine, a UNESCO expert helping the Kabul Museum in repairing the historical monuments, and Mr. Motamidi, the Director of the Museum, visited the site.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.



The Soviet artists who gave a performance last night seen with Mr. Roashan, Vice-President of the Press Department, at the Kabul Nandari. (Report on back page).

LAHORE EDITOR Pakistan Ban On Entry
Of Pakhtunistanis
Peshawar City

KABUL, May 22.—Mr. Yasin Batt, editor of a Lahore newspaper, has been arrested by the Pakistan Government under the Public Security Act of the Martial Law. All India Radio said yesterday.

The Radio said that the editor was accused of being associated with the Khaksar movement in the country. During the past few days 20 members of the movement, including its leader, Inayatullah Mashriqi, have been arrested by the Pakistan Government.

HAJ PILGRIMS
RETURN

KABUL, May 22.—The first group of Afghan pilgrims to Mecca returned to Afghanistan by air yesterday from the Haj pilgrimage action of the Pakistani Government. This year more than 2,000 pilgrims went on the holy pilgrimage.

NASSER PROPOSES
DRASTIC REFORMS

CAIRO, May 22, (Reuters).—President Nasser yesterday called for drastic changes in the country's laws and said experience had proved that revolution was the only way to move from the past to the future.

He said it was also the only way to combat underdevelopment "imposed" on Arab nations by exploitation.

The President who was presenting a new Charter to the recently-elected 1,750-member National Congress, said a constitution must ensure "that farmers and workmen will get half the number of seats in political and popular organizations at all levels including a House of Representatives."

The President told his audience in the huge ornate ceremonies hall of Cairo University that the present laws should be transformed without delay to uphold the democratic principles of all the people.

KABUL, May 22.—The Pakistan Government has banned the entry of people from independent parts of Pakhtunistan, such as Apridi and Momand, to Peshawar City and other parts of Occupied Pakhtunistan.

The report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that the Pakistan Government has established check points at the Hari Singh area to prevent the entry of Pakhtunistanis. Similarly for the past two days the main road in Takal has been closed for the people of independent Pakhtunistan.

The report adds that the freedom movements of the people of Pakhtunistan have been intensified and despite the military and police action of the Pakistani Government, people are demonstrating against the Government.

The son, Tin Maug Thant, died in hospital after falling from a bus. U Thant and Madame Thant have a daughter.

THANT'S SON DIES IN ACCIDENT
NEW YORK, May 22, (Reuters).—U Thant, the acting Secretary-General, cancelled all his appointments yesterday on learning of the accidental death of his only son in Rangoon.

The son, Tin Maug Thant, died in hospital after falling from a bus. U Thant and Madame Thant have a daughter.

MAKARIOS IN BONN
BONN, May 22, (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, arrived here by air yesterday from Vienna for his first State visit to West Germany.

REGIONAL NIGERIAN PREMIER DISMISSED
IBADAN, Western Nigeria, May 22, (Reuters).—The Governor of Western Nigeria, Sir Adegboye Aderemi, yesterday announced the dismissal of the regional Premier, Chief Samuel Akintola, to take effect immediately.

Sir Adegboye said in a letter to Chief Akintola that he was convinced that the Premier no longer enjoyed the support of the majority of the members of the regional House of Assembly.

Chief Akintola was understood to have written to the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, asking him to request Queen Elizabeth to dismiss the Governor.

Sources close to Chief Akintola said he also intended to test the legality of the Governor's decision in the High Court.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES-KABUL"
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 22, 1962

THE THIRD FORCE

The Afghan Ambassador, Mr. Pazhwak, in his interview at the American University, published in the Kabul Times yesterday, has explained, at great length the policy and actions of neutral countries in their international relations.

The fact is that which rival blocs have emerged threatening world peace, neutrality as a third force not to be confused with a third bloc has emerged to bring about an easing of tension and an understanding between the rival "blocs."

That an international conference on disarmament is in progress in Geneva and the world is hopeful for the success of this gathering more than any of its kind in the past is thanks to the neutral nations. The eight neutral nations taking part in the 17-power conference have so far not only succeeded in keeping the conference going, but contributed much in providing solid grounds for discussion. The conference has agreed on the preamble of a disarmament treaty; it has agreed to accept a proposal made by the participating neutral nations in regard to an inspection system as the basis for discussion; and above all, the participating Powers have refrained from propaganda.

In the United Nations, the neutral countries, in conformity with their historic gathering of Belgrade last year, have given a new shape and spirit to world relations, specially in the field of colonialism and the creation of a strong force against injustice. The neutral nations in the world organization have perhaps an outstanding record among all the member nations for supporting the "right."

What is perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of neutrality is goodwill to all and malice towards none, which conforms with all accepted ethical standards.

We are happy that Mr. Pazhwak, as the representative of a neutral nation, has in his interview expounded the problems of our time and the contribution of neutral nations in dealing with them.

Afghanistan's policy of neu-

AERIAL MAPPING OF AFGHANISTAN

Soon after the end of World War II, Afghanistan entered a new era of economic and technical development. The United Nations technical assistance programme was started in 1949. The first bilateral assistance programme started in 1951, with a technical co-operation agreement between the United States and Afghanistan. In the years that followed, Afghanistan entered into agreements for bilateral technical assistance with several other countries. At the same time, Afghanistan multiplied her own efforts for the rapid economic progress. Most of the programmes that have been initiated have an activity related to the development of the country's natural resources. Only few single technical factors, if any at all, seemed to hamper the progress of the general economic development as much as did the absence of reliable map sources.

In 1955, the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industries established the Department of Afghan Geological Survey. It was very soon realized that neither a satisfactory geological map nor an effective investigation of mineral deposits and mineralized areas could be conducted without the aid of aerial photographs and a reliable topographic map. At the same time the need for this kind of material seemed to penetrate practically every aspect of the economy of the country in which the Government is or will be concerned for instance agriculture, forestry, irrigation, hydro-electric power, roads and railroads, census taking, Government administration, civil aviation and many others.

Mapping Project
With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

It will be reproduced in five different colours:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.
B. Scale 1:100,000, contour interval 40 metres with 20 metres intermediate contour lines and 50 metres with 25 metres intermediate contour lines. The maps of the northern project area will appear as reproductions in five colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

The following map series will be produced:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

It will be reproduced in five different colours:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

It will be reproduced in five different colours:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

C. Scale 1:50,000, contour interval 50 metres with 25 metres intermediate contours. This series covers the southern project area and will appear in a monochrome edition. In order to match this series, photographic enlargements of the 1:100,000 scale maps, in a monochrome edition, contour interval 40 metres with 20 metres intermediate contour lines will be produced for the remaining northern region.

The mapping programme is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

Aerial Photography

The immediate result of an aerial survey project consists of the contact prints from the original negatives. Under the current projects a total number of approximately 100,000 prints will be delivered to the Office for Aerial Photography and Mapping in the Afghanistan Geological Survey. Measures have been taken in order to assist any other governmental agency employed in the economic development of the country. This has resulted in a national aerial photo library with a filing system under which any particular picture can be located in the minimum of time. The Library will offer working space for its visitors and stereoscopic equipment for a detailed study of pictures. A photographic processing laboratory is being established in order to provide other agencies with contact prints, enlargements and mosaics.

A number of institutions have taken immediate advantage of the picture material. The photographs have proved to be of invaluable help in geological studies and mineral prospecting going on at present. An archaeological team has made important discoveries as a direct result of a photo study. Civil aviation representatives have used aerial photographs in preliminary studies for selecting sites for new airfields, and have a result been able to cut down on time consuming field work. The photographic material has also been used as a basis for hydro-metric research and for the study of drainage patterns and water-sheds.

The following map series will be produced:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

It will be reproduced in five different colours:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

It will be reproduced in five different colours:
A. Scale 1:150,000, contour interval 100 metres with 50 metres intermediate contour lines. The series will cover the entire country.

With the widespread interest and need among the Government offices concerned the Ministry of Mines and Industries initiated a nation wide aerial survey project in 1957.

In planning the project it was realized that the complete absence of geodetic control constituted a major problem in the attempt to answer the acute demand for maps within reasonable limits of time. It was regarded as imperative to complete the mapping of the country within the time-limit of the five-year Plan colours; for the remaining central and southern part of the country it will be a monochrome edition.

OF THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Daily Islah editorially welcomed the establishment of the new industrial institute by the Ministry of Education for the manufacture of school materials such as pens, pencils compasses and rulers.

The establishment of such an institute which will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan, the editorial said, was certainly well advised inasmuch as it would be possible to put these materials at the disposal of the students at a cheaper price. It would also save the country in the long run considerable foreign currency which could be used for other development purposes.

The paper also carried a report on Afghanistan's system of irrigation. The report, based on an interview with Mr. Abdul Ali Nawabi, Chief of the Department for Agricultural Farms in the Ministry of Agriculture, gives brief descriptions about various dams which have either been completed or are nearing completion. These include: Seraj, Serdeh, Kharwar, Zanakh Khan, Surkhob, Ghazi, Darunta, Kajakai, Sar Band, Bughra, Dervashan, Dahla dams and the Ajmir and Archi Canals.

Yesterday's Anis devoted its editorial on the coming talks between Mr. Tshombe, of Katanga, and Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Central Congolese Prime Minister. After giving background information about the internal strife in the Congo, specially after the attainment of its independence, with a particular emphasis on the secessionist activities of Mr. Tshombe and the counter-efforts of the Central Government for the reintegration of Katanga, the editor said that Tshombe being an instrument in the hands of the mining millionaires of Belgium and other colonial countries has proved in the past that his words and agreements could not be taken seriously. To him negotiation was simply another way of playing up for time. The Kitona agreements between Tshombe and Adoula had not materialized and the previous talks in Leopoldville between them failed to produce any results. It could not be said with any degree of certainty, concluded the editor, as to whether the projected talks in Leopoldville would produce the required result or not? Tshombe should have realised by now that it was impossible for Katanga to remain a separate entity from the Congo and the sooner an agreement was reached in this connection the better for the Congolese people and the United Nations, which was equally suffering because of its peace-keeping activities in that Central African country, the editorial said.

Radio

The unilateral action of Pakistan which resulted in the blockage of Afghan transit, has inflicted heavy blows on the economic life of the people of Pakhtunistan, the sole responsibility for which lies with the Government of Pakistan.

It may be mentioned that Afghan goods were flowing through Pakistan for many years. Since the trade flowed through Pakhtunistan, the people of that country were deriving considerable economic benefit from it. The Afghan transit trade, thus, played an important role in the economic life of the people of Pakhtunistan.

Similarly, it must be reminded that last September the Pakistan Government unilaterally and unjustifiably closed down Afghan consulates and trade agencies in Peshawar, Parachinar, Quetta and

President de Gaulle's aims.

(Contd. on page 3)

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

TUESDAY

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:45 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
Pakhtunistan 3:35-3:40; Music
3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;
article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band; Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
Programme, and also in Urdu,
Russian, Arabic and French Pro-
gramme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Since enormous quantities of shell and oilcake are also utilized; cotton was ginned every year at the shell is being used in steam the "Kunduz Combined Cotton generating plants and the oilcake Company" Cotton Mills, great besides being useful as chemical amounts of cottonseed had accumulated until in 1955, the construction of an oil pressing plant was started by the Government near the cotton mills. Upon completion of the oil press structure, canned machinery and equipment purchased from German firms were installed. The entire establishment, now in full operation, comprises seed-skipping, oil press, refinery, tals, boarding schools and various oil preparation, tin-making and refrigeration sections.

The by-products like cottonseed

It is over a year and half that the oil coming both in the liquid and solid forms has been satisfactorily used for cooking by hospitals, boarding schools and various other institutions. Even the general public is favouring it. In 24 hours the plant is capable of extracting 20 tons of oil from 100 tons of seed. The extract is stored in two giant tanks that can hold 1,000 tons of oil each. The tanks are large enough for six months' oil.

Associated with the oil plant is an oxygen making unit that supplies the various branches with oxygen. The oil plant in Kunduz is capable of not only extracting oil from cottonseed but from a variety of oil-bearing seeds. The cooking oil produced by the plant comes in cans of 4 and 2 kilo capacity and in barrels which are marketed in Kabul and in Kataghan.

As a result, he said, "we've been trying to extricate ourselves from that mistake and in the process of doing it we've had to suffer some reversals." As for the present, he said there were indications that prospects for peaceful settlement of the Laos problem had improved.

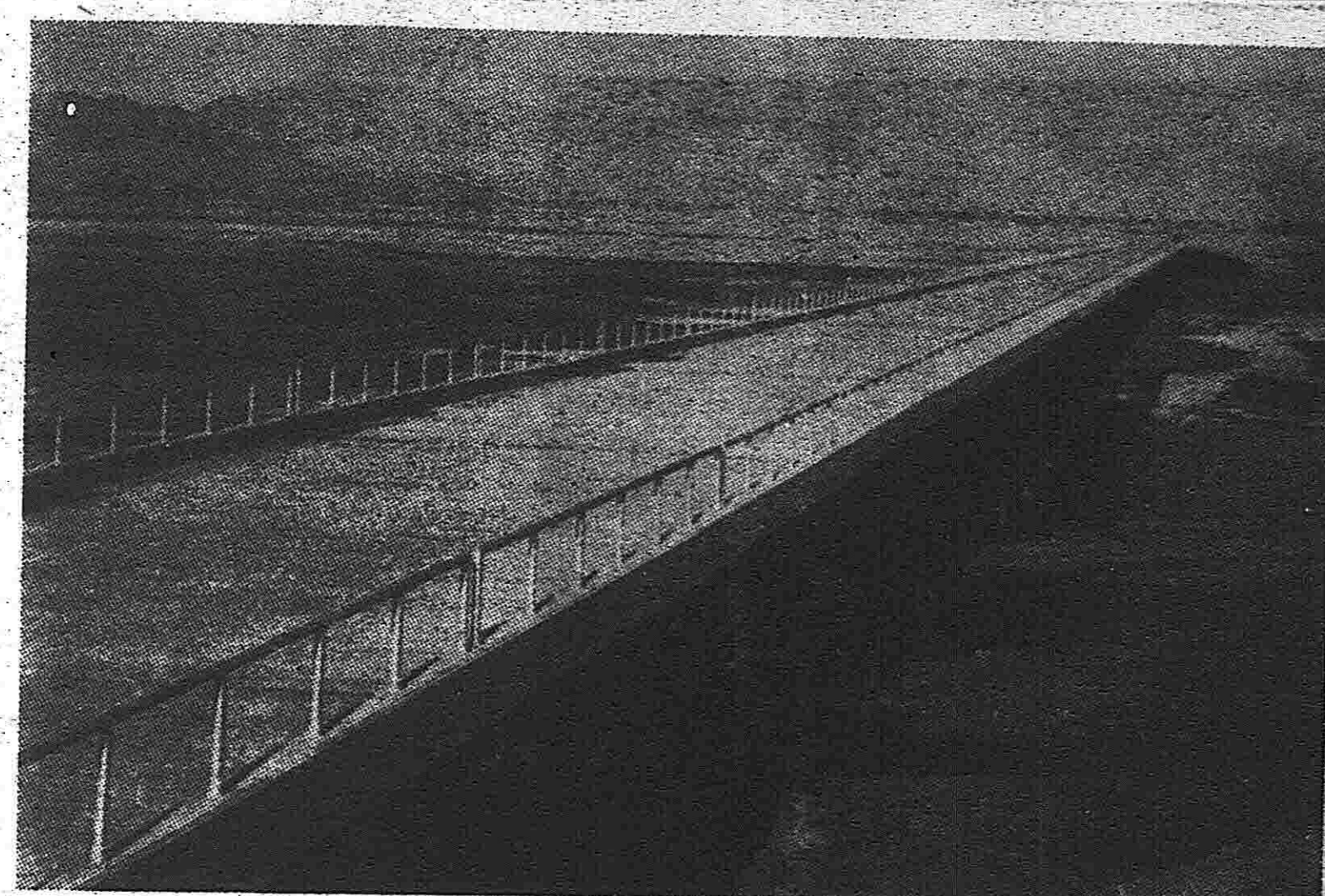
Mr. Humphrey emphasized that he fully endorsed President Kennedy's decision to send U.S. troops to Thailand to help it protect its border against any threat from the Leftists. He called the despatch of the troops "a very necessary operation."

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a TV appearance he did not feel that Laos was hopelessly lost but "it is in serious trouble." He said he thought "a neutral Laos is possible."

"Our early military commitment to Laos, by trying to make an ally out of a relatively weak country, a very backward country and essentially a peaceful country where neutrality was the predominant force at the time, was a policy mistake."

The Government spokesman said they covered procedural questions.

Mr. Tshombe arrived in the Congolese capital last Friday under United Nations protection.



The newly-constructed Hashimi bridge in Herat.

Cooking Oil From Kunduz Becoming Popular

Since enormous quantities of shell and oilcake are also utilized; cotton was ginned every year at the shell is being used in steam the "Kunduz Combined Cotton generating plants and the oilcake Company" Cotton Mills, great besides being useful as chemical amounts of cottonseed had accumulated until in 1955, the construction of an oil pressing plant was started by the Government near the cotton mills. Upon completion of the oil press structure, canned machinery and equipment purchased from German firms were installed. The entire establishment, now in full operation, comprises seed-skipping, oil press, refinery, tals, boarding schools and various oil preparation, tin-making and refrigeration sections.

Associated with the oil plant is an oxygen making unit that supplies the various branches with oxygen. The oil plant in Kunduz is capable of not only extracting oil from cottonseed but from a variety of oil-bearing seeds. The cooking oil produced by the plant comes in cans of 4 and 2 kilo capacity and in barrels which are marketed in Kabul and in Kataghan.

As a result, he said, "we've been trying to extricate ourselves from that mistake and in the process of doing it we've had to suffer some reversals." As for the present, he said there were indications that prospects for peaceful settlement of the Laos problem had improved.

Mr. Humphrey emphasized that he fully endorsed President Kennedy's decision to send U.S. troops to Thailand to help it protect its border against any threat from the Leftists. He called the despatch of the troops "a very necessary operation."

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a TV appearance he did not feel that Laos was hopelessly lost but "it is in serious trouble." He said he thought "a neutral Laos is possible."

"Our early military commitment to Laos, by trying to make an ally out of a relatively weak country, a very backward country and essentially a peaceful country where neutrality was the predominant force at the time, was a policy mistake."

The Government spokesman said they covered procedural questions.

Mr. Tshombe arrived in the Congolese capital last Friday under United Nations protection.

As a result, he said, "we've been trying to extricate ourselves from that mistake and in the process of doing it we've had to suffer some reversals." As for the present, he said there were indications that prospects for peaceful settlement of the Laos problem had improved.

Mr. Humphrey emphasized that he fully endorsed President Kennedy's decision to send U.S. troops to Thailand to help it protect its border against any threat from the Leftists. He called the despatch of the troops "a very necessary operation."

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a TV appearance he did not feel that Laos was hopelessly lost but "it is in serious trouble." He said he thought "a neutral Laos is possible."

"Our early military commitment to Laos, by trying to make an ally out of a relatively weak country, a very backward country and essentially a peaceful country where neutrality was the predominant force at the time, was a policy mistake."

Afghanistan's Folklore

LEGEND OF THE FORTY MAIDENS

Near a fine valley known as Gul Bagh or the "Garden of Beautiful Flowers" situated on the southern side of the Kabul river about eight miles from the city of Kabul there is today a shrine called the tomb of the 40 maidens.

Years ago when the men of Kabul had been trying to dam the river to irrigate their fields and had always failed to hold the flow of the stream one day there appeared 40 maidens who were on their way to a picnic. They said to the men "You have tried hard to dam the stream now let us try." Whereupon weary men smiled at the girls and said "If you think you can succeed where we have failed you can try." So the maidens tied their flowing robes about their waists and set to work. As they were gradually succeeding in damming the river a hunter with his dog came to the shore and watched the young women as they worked. When the girls saw the hunter they prayed to God and said: "If this man wishes only to view the river and the dam let him stay; but if this man has evil thoughts in his mind toward us, please then deliver us from him so that he cannot harm us." At that moment there was a crash of thunder and the hunter with his dog and his weapon were turned into stone and have remained there ever since.

The maidens finished their work with zeal and determination knowing that God was working with them. When they had dammed the river and were about to depart, a band of Kaffirs suddenly appeared on the river bank and prepared to attack them. Again the maidens appealed to God and said: "Rather than let us fall into the hands of these Kaffirs, God save us and take us into your hands." The sky grew black and again there was a crash of thunder. The wind howled in the trees and the river nearly smashed the newly-made dam. The Kaffirs fled into the mountain and when the storm had abated it was discovered that the 40 innocent maidens lay dead on the bank near the dam which they had built.

And those who wish to see where these events took place can go to Gul Bagh and view the stone image of the hunter and his dog and see nearby the tomb of the 40 innocent maidens is now marked with banners and flags as a holy place.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI).—The American Senate democratic whip, Mr. Hubert H. Humphrey, said yesterday the United States made a "policy mistake" in 1959-60 when it tried to make a military ally out of Laos "where neutrality was the predominant factor at the time."

As a result, he said, "we've been trying to extricate ourselves from that mistake and in the process of doing it we've had to suffer some reversals." As for the present, he said there were indications that prospects for peaceful settlement of the Laos problem had improved.

Mr. Humphrey emphasized that he fully endorsed President Kennedy's decision to send U.S. troops to Thailand to help it protect its border against any threat from the Leftists. He called the despatch of the troops "a very necessary operation."

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a TV appearance he did not feel that Laos was hopelessly lost but "it is in serious trouble." He said he thought "a neutral Laos is possible."

"Our early military commitment to Laos, by trying to make an ally out of a relatively weak country, a very backward country and essentially a peaceful country where neutrality was the predominant force at the time, was a policy mistake."

The Government spokesman said they covered procedural questions.

Mr. Tshombe arrived in the Congolese capital last Friday under United Nations protection.

As a result, he said, "we've been trying to extricate ourselves from that mistake and in the process of doing it we've had to suffer some reversals." As for the present, he said there were indications that prospects for peaceful settlement of the Laos problem had improved.

Mr. Humphrey emphasized that he fully endorsed President Kennedy's decision to send U.S. troops to Thailand to help it protect its border against any threat from the Leftists. He called the despatch of the troops "a very necessary operation."

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a TV appearance he did not feel that Laos was hopelessly lost but "it is in serious trouble." He said he thought "a neutral Laos is possible."

"Our early military commitment to Laos, by trying to make an ally out of a relatively weak country, a very backward country and essentially a peaceful country where neutrality was the predominant force at the time, was a policy mistake."

The Government spokesman said they covered procedural questions.

Mr. Tshombe arrived in the Congolese capital last Friday under United Nations protection.

Soviet Artistes' Performance

AFGHAN HOSPITALITY PRAISED

KABUL, May 22.—The performance of Soviet artistes began last night at the Kabul Nendari. Earlier Mr. Latifi, the President of the Pohani Theatre, in a brief speech, stressed the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He said that exchange of artistes was beneficial for the promotion of better understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In reply Mr. Akeemyan, the head of the Soviet Artistes' delegation, expressed his happiness that their arrival in the Afghan capital coincided with the anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence which falls on May 27. He referred to the ever-increasing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and expressed satisfaction at the hospitality shown to them by the Afghan cultural circles.

At the end of the performance Mr. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Afghan Press and Information Department, presented flowers to the artistes in appreciation of their performance. The show which lasted two hours was highly appreciated. The performance will be repeated during the next few days.

FRENCH MINISTERS' VISIT TO ALGERIA

TUNIS, May 21. (Reuters).—Algerian leaders here believe that the current visit to Algeria of two French Ministers—M. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algerian Affairs, and M. Pierre Messmer, Minister of the Armed Forces—will soon lead to an improvement in the situation. The Algerian official news agency APS said yesterday that their visit marks an important stage which must permit the adoption of more effective measures, ensuring a better application of the Evian Cease-fire Agreements at all levels. In three weeks, the agency added, the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) will open a campaign to explain the significance of the Evian agreements to Moslems in preparation for the referendum on Algeria's future, now 41 days away.

PATHE LAO WILLING FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

NEW YORK, May 22. (Reuters).—The United Nations yesterday dissociated itself from views attributed to one of its top Congo officials that force of arms might be the only way to end Katanga's secessionism. M. Mahmoud Khari, a senior Tunisian official, was reported to have expressed this opinion in Tunis where he was seeking French-speaking technicians for the Congo. He is due in New York today for consultations with U Thant, Acting Secretary-General. A U.N. spokesman said yesterday that if the reports of M. Khari's comments were accurate "they represent only his personal views and not those of the Acting Secretary-General."

HONGKONG, May 22. (Reuters).—The Leftist Laotian leader, Prince Souphanouvong, said he welcomed neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma's "intention to convene a meeting of the three Laotian Princes to discuss the formation of a coalition Government, according to the (North) Viet Nam News agency yesterday.

In a report from Hanoi, the agency said Prince Souphanouvong, who is Chairman of the Pathet Lao Central Committee, made the statement in a broadcast over Pathet Lao Radio. It quoted him as saying he was ready to participate in a meeting on the Plain of Jars.



Dr. Radhakrishnan taking the national salute after taking the oath of office of President of India at a special ceremony in New Delhi last week. The retiring President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, is on his left.

Effective Peace-Keeping Machinery Urged DEAN EXPLAINS U.S. POSITION

GENEVA, May 22. (Reuters).—The Chief American delegate to the 17-Power Disarmament Conference here said yesterday there was no hope of general and complete disarmament if effective institutions for settling international disputes were not developed.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday. Football.—Khushal Khan, Avicenna by two goals to nil; Ghazi beat Faculty of Medicine two to one; Istiqlal beat the Commercial School eight to nil. Volleyball.—Rahman Baba beat Nejat; Habibia beat the Faculty of Law; Military Academy beat the School of Agriculture. Hockey.—Faculty of Letters drew with Military Academy; Habibia beat Istiqlal by five goals to nil. Handball.—Physical Training School beat Commercial School. Basketball.—Habibia beat Ghazi by 96 points to 14; the School of Agriculture beat Nejat by 15 points.

French War Hero's Evidence In Salan's Trial

PARIS, May 22. (Reuters).—Colonel Jean "leathernose" Thomazo, French war hero and advocate of Algerie Francaise, told his former chief Raoul Salan, in court here yesterday "you do not have to fear the judgment of God."

Of ex-General Salan, on trial for his life for leading the terrorist Secret Army, Col. Thomazo said that whatever might be the judgment of men, history would recognize him as a "magnificent chief."

Col. Thomazo, who took a leading part in the May 13, 1958, Algiers uprising which led General de Gaulle back to power, got his nickname from the leather patch he wears to conceal a face wound.

Another defence witness, General Andre Dulac, said that in the weeks following the 1958 rising "General Salan was alone in a position to decide whether there would or would not be a military action against Paris."

General Dulac said that when he went as Salan's emissary to see General de Gaulle then living in retirement, he told him the possibility of sending paratroops against Paris was envisaged.

General de Gaulle expressed regret at this and told General Dulac: "Tell General Salan that what he has to do and what he will do is for the good of France."

The first defence witness of the sixth day of the trial, Admiral Andre Ploix, former Commander of Naval Air Forces in Algeria, said Salan was trying to follow the same path as General de Gaulle did in June, 1940, when he called on Frenchmen to combat the war.

The defence last night won a minor victory by securing a ruling for two witnesses to be called to let the truth of evidence given by the former Prime Minister, M. Michel Debre, on the subject of the Bazooka attack on General Salan in Algiers in 1957.

The defence lawyer, M. Maitre Bernard le Corroller, said "If M. Debre has lied we will not hesitate to have him brought before the High Court."

The question at issue was whether an emissary of M. Debre, M. Christian de La Malene, former Secretary of State for Informa, had contacted Salan in Algiers about whether the Bazooka attacks should be tried in secret.

M. de la Malene and Salan's former juridical adviser, General G. Gardin, Deputy Director of Military Justice, were ordered to appear.

But M. de la Malene and General Gardin, failed to produce any sensational evidence on the Bazooka affairs.

Other military and civilian witnesses praised Salan's qualities and several said he was "a republican general."

The court adjourned until Wednesday to give the prosecution and defence time to prepare their final pleas. The verdict is expected on Wednesday night or Thursday.

KABUL, May 22.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, gave a reception in honour of Mr. Malahov, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, now in Kabul at Khyber Restaurant last night.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, certain high-ranking officials of the Ministries, members of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador and some of the staff of the Soviet Embassy at the Court of Kabul.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE HIGH AND THE MIGHTY**; Starring: John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Laraine Day, Robert Stack, Jan Sterling, Robert Newton, Phil Harris and David Brian.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **NIKAR**; Starring: Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **RAZIA SULTANA**; Starring: Jairaj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**; Starring: Patricia and Guy Madison.

Algerian Death Roll Mounts To 4,870

ALGIERS, May 22. (UPI).—An army patrol last night found the bodies of eight Europeans who had been tortured and thrown into Quicklime on a farm near the Algiers Tennis Club.

Although the quicklime had dissolved the bodies beyond identification, officials said enough characteristics, such as hair, remained to show the victims were Europeans.

But there was no immediate indication who had killed them—Moslems seeking revenge for the Secret Army Organization (OAS) trying to stop Europeans from rushing back to France in an ever-increasing exodus.

The discovery of the bodies came after five other Europeans were kidnapped and killed by Moslems. Other European was rescued after having been tortured.

Yesterday 20 people were reported dead and 12 wounded across Algeria, bringing the year's total to 4,870 dead and 8,924 wounded.

WASHINGTON-BONN RIFT ENDS

BONN, May 22. (Reuters).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, said yesterday in a report to a private executive meeting of his Christian Democratic Party that recent German-U.S. differences had been settled and it could be expected they would not be repeated.

The U.S. Government had been upset by Dr. Adenauer's remarks on the "hopelessness" of American-Soviet exploratory talks on Berlin.

Subsequently exchanges resulted in suggestions that a deep rift had developed between the two Governments over Berlin policy.

But on May 17 President Kennedy told a Press conference relations were "back on the track."

KABUL, May 22.—Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, gave a reception in honour of Mr. Malahov, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, now in Kabul at Khyber Restaurant last night.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, certain high-ranking officials of the Ministries, members of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador and some of the staff of the Soviet Embassy at the Court of Kabul.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +28°C
Minimum: +9°C
Sun sets today at 6-58 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-52 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 67

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1962 (Jowza 2, 1341 solar hejira)

PRICE Af. 1

Ghaffar Khan's Jail Term Extended By Six Months

KABUL, May 23.—The term of imprisonment of the famous Pakhtunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, has been extended until October, All India Radio said last night.

Carpenter Gets Ready For Orbital Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 23. (Reuters).—Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter yesterday went through "dry run" for an orbital flight expected on Thursday in which he will be more of a photographer-observer than a pilot. Carpenter's photographic tasks include trying for pictures of the earth's illuminated horizon. If successful, this experiment on behalf of scientists developing a guidance system for the Apollo lunar spacecraft—could lead to the use of the horizon as a navigation reference point.

While speeding over the tracking station at Woomera, South Australia, Carpenter will try to spot a series of 1,000,000-candlepower flares ignited on the ground. As well as making complex scientific observations inside and outside the capsule Carpenter will do all the things that his predecessor, John Glenn, did—eat, exercise and keep his tiny craft under control during launch, three orbits, and re-entry.

Mr. Carpenter last night got the green light for a launching attempt into space on Thursday morning after meteorologists forecast generally favourable weather here and in the recovery areas in the Atlantic.

U.N. Committee To Hear

Angolan Refugees

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 23. (Reuters).—The special seven-member United Nations Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration arrived here yesterday to hear evidence from Angolan refugees.

A U.N. announcement said Portugal had refused a request for the committee to visit the territories and refugees will be interviewed here and in the lower Congo until May 29, and later at Lagos, Accra, Conakry, Dakar and Casablanca.

PARIS, May 23. (Reuters).—The French Conservative Parliamentary Group, by 57 votes to 31, yesterday called on the party's four Ministers in the Government to resign.

A motion voted by the group said the Government's policy was in complete disagreement with the essential lines of the party's programme, on European problems and on the way the constitution was being applied.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was jailed last April to serve a six-month term. He is now in the Hyderabad Jail in Pakistan.

The imprisonment of the aged Pakhtunistani leader was extended by six months earlier too. He is in prison on charges of opposing the Martial Law regulation of the Pakistani Government. Following the arrest of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan last year mass demonstrations were organized by the people of Pakhtunistan in which a great number of writers and leaders of the nation were involved. The Pakistan Government made mass arrests.

TSHOMBE AND ADOULA

RESUME TALKS

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 23. (Reuters).—Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, yesterday resumed their talks on ending Katanga's secession from the Congo.

Mr. Tshombe was driven to the Prime Minister's riverside residence for the talks—the first time he has appeared outside his protected U.N. suite since arriving here five days ago.

He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Gardiner, Ghanaian United Nations Congo chief, and other U.N. officials.

Earlier sources close to the U.N. said that certain difficulties had arisen over the meeting of the two Congolese leaders. Observers speculated that the diplomats might have been asked to use their good offices.

ARGENTINIAN M.P.S COME TO BLOWS

BUENOS AIRES, May 23. (Reuters).—First fights broke out in Argentina's Chamber of Deputies last night and police used water hoses and tear gas on demonstrators outside Parliament.

The Steel-helmeted police, armed with Tommy guns, cordoned Parliament to prevent any of the 47 supporters of ex-President Juan Peron elected last March from entering the building.

They used the gas and the hoses on the crowd, mostly of Peronista supporters, when newly elected



His Majesty the King during his tour of western and north ern Afghanistan visited a livestock owner's tent in Maimana. (More pictures on page 3.)

Death Sentence On Salan Likely Today

PARIS, May 23. (Reuters).—Death sentence is expected today on ex-General Raoul Salan, former leader of the Secret Army Organization, who yesterday spent most of his time in prayer in the strongly-guarded Palais de Justice.

The nine-man mixed Military and Civilian High Court here, with Judge Charles Bornet presiding, suspended the trial for 24 hours on Monday after the last witness had been heard so that prosecution and defence could prepare their final pleas.

Salan is being tried for his OAS activities and retired for his part in the General putsch in Algiers last year.

During a week of hearings, many of the 50 defence witnesses, including army generals, Moslem and European members of Parliament and a priest, said that broken Government pledges and human miseries among the vari-

ous communities in Algeria had led Salan to take leadership of the OAS.

But the court President told the defence lawyers on Monday they could not expect their witnesses to explain Salan's motives or intentions "when the accused, best qualified, remains silent on this score."

Parliamentary observers commented however that the stronghold was only half-heartedly defended.

Most deputies were clearly or not three Peronista deputies who had slipped past the police cordons should be allowed to speak.

NATIONWIDE HUNT IN FRANCE FOR MISSING OAS KILLERS

PARIS, May 23. (Reuters).—A nationwide police hunt was under way in France yesterday for missing O.A.S. killers, after disclosures on Monday of O.A.S. plans to assassinate President de Gaulle.

S. RHODESIA BAN ON MEETINGS

SALISBURY, May 23. (Reuters).—Public gatherings, except those for non-political purposes, were yesterday banned throughout Southern Rhodesia for eight weeks by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Reginald Knight.

Police in Paris continued their questioning of Jean-Louis Blanchy, former lieutenant of the now-disbanded first Foreign Legion Paratrooper Regiment, and other arrested members of the O.A.S. "Delta" Killer Commando alleged to have reached France from Algiers last week with the mission of killing the President.

Sixteen arrests have so far been reported, including four of an O.A.S. killer group in Marseilles.

Police throughout France were yesterday provided with a description of Henri Slobodia, Polish-born former paratrooper, only member still at large of the Blanchy killer Commando.

The arms, discovered in the Paris apartment of an arrested man, Eugene Castale, consisted of a telescoped anti-tank bazooka, a rifle with a telescopic sight, three rolls of slow-burning fuse, five cakes of plastic explosive, five time-delay devices, several detonators, two automatic pistols and a map of France with certain markings described as "highly useful to the police."

General de Gaulle's plans for public engagement remain unchanged, his aides said. He will go as arranged to Orly airport today to meet President Moktar Duld Daddah of Mauritania on his arrival for a State visit.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
"BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY"
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 23, 1962

THE ALGERIAN
DRAMA

There have been in the past few days several new items about the Algerian issues which deserve comment:

1. Since the cease-fire agreement signed between the Algerian nationalists and France last March more than 3,000 Moslems have been killed by the OAS terrorists.

2. The exodus of the European population from Algeria to metropolitan France.

3. The proceedings of the No. 1 OAS leader, ex-General Salan's trial in Paris.

The time when Algerians will win their freedom is not too far and since for the last seven years they have accepted great human sacrifices for their national cause, we are sure that in the remaining few months too they can endure the injustice committed, this time by the OAS. However, it would have been heartening if the French authorities had launched a real and drastic action to wipe out the subversive elements. At present, the feeling is that there is submission in the face of criminal activities of the Organization. As soon as the Algerians themselves assume the direct responsibility of power in their country, the OAS will not have the "guts" to continue its activities.

The exodus of the European population from Algeria is directly related to what the OAS is doing in Algeria now. It is part of the OAS scheme to threaten and frighten the European population if they refuse to join their terrorist activities. What else could they do than to flee? The Algerian leaders, it may be mentioned, have assured the Europeans of equal treatment in a free Algeria.

Raoul Salan's trial is certainly to be considered the trial of a man who has not only committed crimes against the "supreme authority", but one who has trampled and defied humanity and justice. His trial should be a lesson to the other members of the Organization to abandon their subversive acts.

A PLAN WHICH CAN FOOL THE PRESS AND
NOBODY
AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAL

The pride of Pakistan's armed forces, the squadrons of super-sonic bombers, have failed to crush the resistance of the brave people of Pakhtunistan. To deprive the independent Pakhtuns of this freedom has proved a very difficult task for the Pakistani armoured divisions and heavy tank brigades. The clever Pakhtuns, who stood firm against the diplomatic and political tactics of British imperialism, paid no attention to the magic of basic democracies and election campaigns. The failure of the Pakistani soldier-politicians in depriving the Pakhtuns of their liberty has compelled the President of Pakistan to adopt some new measures to accomplish the task.

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

Field-Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, at a meeting held on April 15, at Tank in Occupied Pakhtunistan, advised the tribesmen (inhabitants of independent Pakhtunistan) to settle in Punjab and these colonial plans. Their settlement in Punjab will affect the health of the brave inhabitants of the hilly tribal regions could not support a growing population.

The people of Pakhtunistan are well aware of the aims and intentions of the rulers of Rawalpindi. The Pakhtuns know that the words of the Pakistan President

The Daily Heywad of yesterday carried an editorial on the latest Pakistani oppressive measures against the people of Pakhtunistan, including the large-scale arrest and imprisonment of the Pakhtun leaders. After giving detailed statistics of these arrests, the editorial goes on to say that Pakistan wants to kill the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan by resorting to such outdated and cruel measures as jailing Pakhtun leaders and chieftains and banning Pakhtun publications.

The Pakistani authorities must realize that the freedom movement of the people of Pakhtunistan has advanced to such a stage that it is impossible to put a stop to it. Pakhtuns are determined either to attain their goal of liberating their brethren in Occupied Pakhtunistan or completely perish in the attempts.

The Daily Islah devoted its editorial yesterday to Algeria. OAS, says the editorial, continues its efforts in the vain attempt to keep Algeria French. The fact that it is carrying out indiscriminate killings among the Algerian men, women and children without the slightest respect for humanitarian and ethical principles, shows the frustration and weakness of its leaders.

The Algerian people on the other hand have respected the pledges made by their leaders with the French authorities during the Evian talks and incorporated in the agreement which was subsequently signed between the two sides. The patience they have shown against the OAS is really Khafas, Shah Samands, Kubra and Shirazis. And at the extreme east and west ends of the fort were Lahori and Guzargah gates. By mentioning the above names is again rather difficult to establish the lines of the wall. If co-operation with France is in-creased, it could be assumed that the wall was built in a square or rectangular pattern. However, considering the location of Bala Hissar and Sherdarwaza and Asa-mae mountains it may be surmised that the fortification bore the shape of a triangle.

Since the river flowed through the walled city it may be taken that the wall extended along the foot of Sherdarwaza and Asa-mae mountains. The existence of traces of some of the gates mentioned above confirms this fact.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

Radio

With the penetration of Indonesian volunteers into West Irian, the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands has turned into military operations instead of political manoeuvring. Although the Indonesian regular forces have not yet taken a direct part in these operations and a state-of-war has not been declared by the two sides, in addition to his former parties, yet current trends show that if a satisfactory political solution of the problem is not found soon, this contingency may become a reality in the near future. President Sukarno in a recent statement declared that Indonesia would not turn back from her sent abroad for higher studies by policy in this regard and that West the Ministry of Education. Four Irian would be cleared of Dutch of them received scholarships in colonialism and become a part of the Federal Republic of Germany Indonesia before the end of this education in Austria.

RADIO KABUL His Majesty's Tour In Pictures
PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

WEDNESDAY

First English Programme:
8:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:37;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat-Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul-Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran-Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20607-21122.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, May 23.—Seventy-five per cent of Afghan Karakul skins in New York and London have been sold by auction. The Ministry of Commerce announces that greater interest was shown in Afghan Karakul as compared to that of other countries in the May auction in London and the March auction held in New York. It is learnt that Afghan Karakul enjoys a favourable position in the world markets.

KABUL, May 23.—Mr. Abdul Mohammad Iltijayee, Khwaja Rawash Airport Manager, returned to Kabul recently after studying various aspects of international airport management in the United States for a year.

KABUL, May 23.—A report from the Worukzai in northern independent Pakhtunistan states that recently a group of Worukzai nationalists destroyed a concrete bridge in the Warsak area with the use of explosives. Another party of nationalists fired on the Pakistani military post of Badama.

BAGHLAN, May 23.—The Sugar Manufacturing Factory in Baghlan has advanced a sum of nearly 4.5 million afghanis to beetroot farmers this year against more than 4,000 tons of beetroot. Similarly the factory has loaned 125 tons of beetroot seeds to the farmers. An official of the Factory said the programme of assisting farmers in this manner was still in progress.

Inspection Of Test

Ban Violations

U.S.S.R. REJECTS U.K.'S

SUGGESTION

GENEVA, May 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Joseph Godber, of Britain, yesterday invited the Soviet Union to accept a quota of invitations to inspect possible violations of a nuclear test ban treaty. Mr. Godber, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in a three-hour meeting of the Nuclear Tests Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Conference here, added that there might be such a quota for each country signing a treaty, according to a Western source.

The meeting made no progress but agreed to meet again next Friday.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, termed Mr. Godber's proposal "unwarranted" and said the West was making obsolete suggestions.

Mr. Godber had said the Soviet Union was talking about compromise but in fact holds to her old position of not accepting inspection.

If a party did not invite inspection, then a test ban treaty would soon fall apart, he added.

Mr. Arthur Dean, United States, said the Soviets were avoiding "logical undertakings" contained in the neutrals' plan aimed at breaking East-West deadlock on the question of international verification of a test ban treaty.

Western sources said Mr. Tsarapkin had opened the meeting by reiterating the Soviet contention that the West had rejected the neutrals' plan and said he awaited new Western proposals.



Major and Mrs. Gherman Titov with U Thant, when they called on the U.N. Acting Secretary-General at the U.N. Headquarters in New York recently.

NEW ZEALAND TO SEND TROOPS TO THAILAND

WELLINGTON, May 23, (Reuter).—The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, announced today that, after consultation with the Thai Government and at their invitation, the New Zealand Government had decided to offer a force for service in Thailand.

The force New Zealand was prepared to contribute to reinforcing Thailand against any leftist threat from outside would be drawn from all three fighting services.

The troops were standing by, ready to be flown from New Zealand to Thailand when suitable arrangements were made for their reception, Mr. Holyoake said.

They would be wholly under New Zealand command, though they would act as necessary in general support of Thai and other forces.

Three Bristol fighter aircraft of No. 41 Squadron of the New Zealand Air Force would proceed to Bangkok and be available for whatever jobs were required.

The first rate anti-submarine frigate Taranaki, now serving on the Far East station, would also be available if required, said the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister again stressed that although the offer was for a token force it was to be regarded as a precautionary move taken in accordance with New Zealand's obligations under SEATO to assist Thailand at a time when the security of its borders is endangered.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, said yesterday Canada had no intention of sending troops to Thailand.

In reply to a question at a Press conference, he said that Canada had no responsibility in that area and intended to assume none as far as troops were concerned.

U.S.S.R. Moves To Second Place In Oil Output

MOSCOW, May 23, (Tass).—The Soviet Union has moved up to second place in the world for oil in the neutrals' plan aimed at breaking East-West deadlock on the question of international verification of a test ban treaty.

USSR State Planning Committee, Mr. addressing a scientific conference of oil and chemical industry workers here, said that the Soviet Union now held the first place in the world as regards natural gas resources.

EXODUS FROM ALGERIA CONTINUES

ALGIERS, May 23, (Reuter).—

Violence throughout Algeria yesterday claimed 27 victims, 21 of them moslems, military officials said early today. Five of the Moslem dead were women.

Meanwhile, the number of Europeans leaving the country for France increases daily, the militray officials said.

A total of 650 people, including 50 Moslems, sailed yesterday for Marseilles.

In Oran, western Algeria, a Secret Army Organization gunman rushed into the local Air France Airline office, which was filled with Europeans booking passage for France, and fired in the air.

The next time I'm really going to shoot like that," he shouted before he rushed out again.

Police yesterday found the bodies of seven more Europeans slashed with knives and thrown into quicklime. The discovery was made not far from the Algiers suburb of Hussein Day where eight similarly mutilated European bodies were found on Monday night.

The following are the results of the Anderson Trophies Tournament held under the auspices of the Kabul Golf Club.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON TROPHY (72 holes stroke play, scratch)

The figures after each name denote the first, second, third, fourth rounds and the final respectively:

C. Brown 81, 74, 77, 79, 311.
N. Farriss 77, 86, 80, 86, 329.
E. Seraj 86, 84, 80, 84, 334.
J. Holley 87, 83, 85, 81, 336.
C. Garber 81, 86, 86, 83, 336.
O. d'Arrom 89, 87, 88, 88, 352.
R. J. Glascock 91, 89, 90, 84, 354.
J. N. Dhamija 84, 92, 92, 88, 356.

ERTHEL H. ANDERSON TROPHY (72 holes, handicap): The figures after each name denote the handicap, the first, second, third, fourth rounds and the final.

J. Holley 12, 75, 71, 73, 69, 288.
R. Miller 24, 80, 75, 75, 59, 289.
R. J. Glascock 15, 76, 74, 75, 69, 294.
D. R. Malleck 24, 79, 81, 60, 295.
C. Brown 4, 77, 70, 73, 75, 295.
J. Fabricius 22, 84, 74, 71, 70, 299.
E. Seraj 8, 78, 76, 72, 76, 302.
M. Beavers 13, 79, 76, 79, 73, 307.

Hockey.—Commercial School beat Avicenna by three goals to nil. Khushal Khan drew with Nadirra.

Handball.—Ghazi beat Military Academy by five points to two.

Basketball.—Science Faculty beat Military Academy by 42 to 28 points. Teacher's Training beat Physical Training by 28 to 15 points.

Volleyball.—Nadirra beat Avicenna; Itfaq Club beat Ghazi; petition for men and women. The new handicaps and instructions will be posted on the Notice Board.

On Friday, May 25, 1962, there will be an 18 Hole Bogey Competition for men and women. The new handicaps and instructions will be posted on the Notice Board.

—ADVT.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film, **LES GIRLS**; starring Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall and Mitzi Gaynor and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film; **NAKAB**; starring Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **FASTER THAN THE WIND**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **RAZIA SULTANA**; starring Jai-raj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **MEHLON KE KHWAB**; starring Kishore Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

RESULTS

The following are the results of the Anderson Trophies Tournament held under the auspices of the Kabul Golf Club.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON TROPHY (72 holes stroke play, scratch)

The figures after each name denote the first, second, third, fourth rounds and the final respectively:

C. Brown 81, 74, 77, 79, 311.
N. Farriss 77, 86, 80, 86, 329.
E. Seraj 86, 84, 80, 84, 334.
J. Holley 87, 83, 85, 81, 336.
C. Garber 81, 86, 86, 83, 336.
O. d'Arrom 89, 87, 88, 88, 352.
R. J. Glascock 91, 89, 90, 84, 354.
J. N. Dhamija 84, 92, 92, 88, 356.

ERTHEL H. ANDERSON TROPHY (72 holes, handicap): The figures after each name denote the handicap, the first, second, third, fourth rounds and the final.

J. Holley 12, 75, 71, 73, 69, 288.
R. Miller 24, 80, 75, 75, 59, 289.
R. J. Glascock 15, 76, 74, 75, 69, 294.
D. R. Malleck 24, 79, 81, 60, 295.
C. Brown 4, 77, 70, 73, 75, 295.
J. Fabricius 22, 84, 74, 71, 70, 299.
E. Seraj 8, 78, 76, 72, 76, 302.
M. Beavers 13, 79, 76, 79, 73, 307.

Hockey.—Commercial School beat Avicenna by three goals to nil. Khushal Khan drew with Nadirra.

Handball.—Ghazi beat Military Academy by five points to two.

Basketball.—Science Faculty beat Military Academy by 42 to 28 points. Teacher's Training beat Physical Training by 28 to 15 points.

Volleyball.—Nadirra beat Avicenna; Itfaq Club beat Ghazi; petition for men and women. The new handicaps and instructions will be posted on the Notice Board.

On Friday, May 25, 1962, there will be an 18 Hole Bogey Competition for men and women. The new handicaps and instructions will be posted on the Notice Board.

—ADVT.

On Friday, May 25, 1962, there will be an 18 Hole Bogey Competition for men and women. The new handicaps and instructions will be posted on the Notice Board.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +27°C.
Minimum: +12°C.
Sun sets to day at 6-59 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-51 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 68

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1962 (JOWZA 3, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Thant Rejects Dutch Request For Action Against Indonesia

THE HAGUE, May 24, (DPA).—The United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, has rejected a Dutch request to take measures "against aggressive Indonesian actions in West Irian."

In his letter published here yesterday U Thant said such a step would mean partiality in the conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia.

At the present stage it appeared to be necessary to call on both Netherlands and Indonesia to refrain from any aggressive acts.

Such an appeal was particularly necessary in view of attempts by the American diplomat, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, to bring the two sides to one table for talks on a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

U Thant also rejected a request by the Netherlands Government to send U.N. observers to West Irian.

Meanwhile, President Kennedy told a Press Conference in Washington yesterday that the United States would be "very concerned" if the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West Irian degenerated into a complete military conflict between the two countries.

The President said the United States had been working very hard with the help of Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former U.S. Ambassador to India, to attempt to work out a solution of the West Irian problem which would make military action unnecessary.

"We have not had success," the President added.

He said he believed Mr. Bunker was now discussing the matter with responsible officials of the United Nations to see what further action could usefully be taken.

Mr. Bunker, during recent private talks between representatives of the two countries held near Washington, proposed a plan whereby administration of West Irian would be handed over by the Dutch to Indonesia under United Nations supervision and that a referendum of the people of West Irian be held in two years when they would be able to determine their own future.

U. S. Concern

The President said he would hope that Mr. Bunker's proposal could be considered carefully by both sides because the United States would be very concerned if the situation degenerated into armed conflict.

Indonesia has indicated willingness to resume talks on the basis of the Bunker Plan, but the Netherlands has with-held consent because they think the Bunker Plan fails to meet their case that the people of West Irian must be given the right of self-determination.

Indonesian military action in the Fak-Fak area of West Irian was seen here partly as pressure to bring the Netherlands back to the conference table.

The situation in Washington was regarded as extremely delicately balanced, but the United States would not be deterred by Indonesian military action, yesterday morning.

(Contd. on page 4)



A delegation of three Afghan women arrived in Moscow yesterday by air from Kabul on a two-week tour of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee. (From left to right) Mrs. Alia Noor Etemadi (leader), Mrs. Rokia Abubakar, Member of the Historical Institute, and Mrs. Kobra Omer, Director of Education in the Afghan Women's Welfare Institute.

35 NATIONS CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, May 24, (Reuter).—Thirty-five nations have told the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, that they favour the calling of an international conference on trade problems which would give particular attention to primary commodity markets.

Eleven nations, including the groupings of Western countries, United States and most of Western Europe, have opposed such elimination of discrimination in a move, saying the conference would be unlikely to achieve any concrete benefits.

The General Assembly last December asked U Thant to seek West Germany, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Switzerland, as well as the United States, to consider the proposed conference.

On the same day Dr. Sohal visited the Soviet news agency, Tass, and had a talk with its Deputy Director-General, Mr. Vladimir Khatuntsev.

HAVANA, May 24, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union has signed a contract to sell Cuba two oil drills to drill 14,000 feet down. The agreement also provides for Soviet technicians to investigate Cuba's oil potential during 1962 and 1963.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Big Industrial Explosion Planned In Uzbekistan

MOSCOW, May 24, (Reuter).—The world's biggest industrial explosion with 30,000 tons of explosives, will be used to lay bare a new non-ferrous metal deposit in Uzbekistan Tass reported yesterday.

More than nine million cubic yards of rock will be thrown up in the explosion.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

AN ILLOGICAL ACT

We, indeed all the people of the world standing for justice and reason, would like to know the logic behind this Pakistani illogic.

Western Press Throws Light On Pakistan Colonial Rule

Along with a dozen other notables he was rounded up on suspicion of plotting against the regime. The fact that he has always been a close friend of the West gives an ironical twist to this story, especially as President

On the developments within the Kabul University during the past five years with special reference to the opening of the Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture and Economics and also the inauguration of the Department of Philology, Journalism and the Institute of Geography in the Faculty of Letters.

It is therefore significant - and undoubtedly discouraging for President Ayub Khan - that the week-end poll has returned so many professional politicians of the old camp. Most of the leading figures, it is true, are still under a ban (and some under arrest); but the Govind rank has stepped forward, in spite of the dissolution of the political parties and of the close regimentation of what can scarcely be called an election 'campaign'. Organizations have plainly played an active part."

The policy which has antagonized the various elements with the Pakistanis only solution of the problem lay

Contd. on page 3)

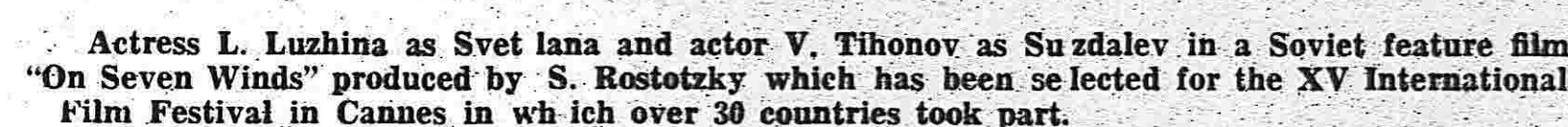
metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dec. 21-25, 1978 7:00

Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583
Feroz: Phone No. 24273
Barai: Phone No. 20523

Ansari: Phone No. 20520



house construction. The factory will be constructed at the foot of the hill north of Kabul Airport and is estimated to have a capacity of annually producing 4,000 square kilometres of area of construction parts.

Another Contract

At the same time, another contract for drawing of an overall Plan for Kabul City and a com-

stipulates the construction of apartments in Shar-i-Naw and Kart-i-Char. The types of these apartments have been studied by Afghan and Soviet experts for a year and now final agreement has been reached.

tribal sardars and from them to the regime to speak with authority on Suniwardy or East bengal. Iney village headmen and the fact that Baluchistan was arrested by the were all arrested, more or less these latter were fairly close to military regime. The wide gulf on the same flimsy charges, "plot- their people gave the Khan of existing between the Government ting against the regime". Kalat some reason to feel that he officials and the people is still. The recent polls revealed more could speak with authority for widening. clearly than ever that the regime is not enjoying any popularity.

The moral of this all is that the amalgamation of heterogeneous elements with distinctly different cultural backgrounds in 1947 and never dedicated these commis-stamping it as Pakistan was a po-

(Contd. on page 4)

This park and palace of the Wazir was part of the ancient grandeur of this country which was destroyed during the first and second Anglo-Afghan wars.

It is, therefore, apparent that the OAS attempts at sabotage and terror are the final spasms of a dying cult because the date of the final referendum, which will make Algeria free, is fast approaching.

Algeria free, is fast approaching and the Algerians are facing the situation with commendable calm with the assurance that peace and order will once again reign in their homeland.

then homeland.

Impressive Show By Soviet Artistes

(By Our Ballet Critic)

Songs, dances, thrills and a hatful of tricks—that was good meat for an evening and when it was presented neatly cooked as was done by the Soviet artistes at Kabul Nandari last night the evening was enjoyable.

The two-hour programme began with a recital by Victor Baghni-meg on one of the national instruments of the Soviet Union, Balalaika, followed by Volga, the popular Soviet National song, and other songs sung by Yuri Giminit-hov who kept the hall resounding with his rich full-throated melodic voice. On popular demand he sang a Pushko song which drew repeated applause.

Madame Zhimo gave an expert's touch to her xylophone recital. Malinovskaya and Zaitfed fed the spectators with laughs and thrills with their hatful of tricks. They made the audience jump from 1962 to 1999 in a split second. The jugglers drew repeated encores. A vigorous Russian folk dance by Kalikina and Pogachov was one of the attractive items that followed.

However it was Ballerina Rezhenva with Valari Mirnov, who stole the limelight with their outstanding performance of a piece from the ballet "The Swan Lake". Her gliding movements and nymph like steps are unforgettable. The instrumental music by Vastromitchki on cymbalo was followed by the thrills provided by Nikolai who kept clubs flying in the air while standing on a rolling ball.

After the vocal recital by Galina Polyvanova and Yuri Giminit-hov came another piece by Ballerina Rezhenva and Valari Mirnov which brought the evening to a close.

The Soviet artistes' performance, which will be repeated at 6-30 p.m. daily for another week at Kabul Nandari, is worth more than one visit.

Carpenter Gets Set To Go Into Space

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 24, (UPI).—Technicians completed the first half of the split-count-down on Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter's space vehicle yesterday and launch crews were standing by for the crucial "go" or "no go" decision on today's orbital flight.

The decision will be made today at a meeting of Project Mercury Scientists.

The meeting primarily was for a review of late weather forecasts. These include a storm brewing far out over the Atlantic Ocean and a smoke haze over the Cape launching area caused by forest and swamp fires in southern and central Florida.

Officials made clear yesterday that they would settle for nothing less than a full, three-orbit mission today.

Lt. Col. John A. (shorty) Powers said the Project Mercury operations Director, Mr. Walter Williams "would rather fall back and go another day than go for less than three orbits today."

Another Low Point On New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 24, (Reuter).—Many more millions of dollars were wiped from the value of the stocks yesterday as the New York Stock Market registered another low point for the year.

EXPLORATORY TALKS ON BERLIN TO CONTINUE, SAYS KENNEDY

(Contd. from page 1)

States has not given up hope of persuading the two sides to resume talks, authoritative sources said.

German Problem Referring to West Germany President Kennedy said that misunderstandings between the United States and West Germany on the Berlin issue "have been straightened out."

Asked if the discussions with the Soviet Union would be resumed on the basis of a united allied position, the President said the exploratory talks would continue.

As far as positions were concerned, he added, an opinion must wait until the United States had analysed a West German proposal, received on Tuesday, on the access problem.

The West German communication was believed to suggest that

Ceylon Drive To Conserve The Elephant

COLOMBO, (Reuter).—Wild life experts the world over are following with keen interest the preparations now being made for the second elephant drive in the jungle along the north-west coast of Ceylon next September.

The operation, one of the most ambitious projects to conserve the fast disappearing elephant, is to push back 18 miles into the jungle a marauding herd of 18 elephants which have strayed from the jungle to plague west coast farmers.

The scene of the operation is 70 miles north of Colombo on the island's west coast, a few miles from the Deduru Oya (Deduru river) estuary which is hedged in by plantations on all sides.

The plan is to drive the herd through a populated area to a West German Foreign Minister, forest reserve which extends to Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, yesterday the 252 square-mile Wilpattu Wild life Sanctuary. If the drive is successful, it is believed that the latest suggestions for a Berlin herd, numbering 22 now in the forest reserve and move with them on the annual migration to the forest reserve.

The first attempt was made last September. It was a total failure because of poor planning and organization, and insufficient manpower. Many of the people who had volunteered their services, did not turn up at the last minute and the drive was called off almost as soon as it began.

This time, the organizers have the full support of the Army which will provide the men for the job. The drive, estimated to cost Rs. 85,000, will be financed by the Government, because it is being undertaken to conserve the Ceylon elephant which, experts say, is dangerously near to extinction.

The elephant population is estimated at 9,000 and, at the present rate of destruction, the animal would be extinct in the next four decades.

38 KILLED IN VIOLENT ACTS IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS, May 24, (Reuter).—At least 38 people were killed and 53 wounded in acts of violence throughout Algeria yesterday, military officials said here early today.

Thirty-one of the dead and 33 of the wounded were Muslims. One of the dead and six of the wounded were Muslim women. European woman.

Western Press On Pakistan

(Contd. from page 3)

policy has, more often than not, been based on miscalculations. The different ethnic elements, especially the Pakhtuns, want to preserve their identity. Despite the bombing of their defenceless villages in Bajawar, the imprisonment over 5,000 members of the Red-Shirt party, the confiscation of properties and exorbitant fines imposed upon them on the flimsiest pretexts, they are still fighting for their traditional freedom.

These brave people had a long struggle against the Muaghuls and the British in the same manner. As a distinct ethnic, linguistic and cultural entity, they want to form their own State. The British treated them as such and devised a referendum to ensure their future destiny in 1947.

This, however, was operated through the connivance of local officials against the wishes of the people. The Pakhtuns were asked either to join the Hindu State of India or the Moslem State of Pakistan. They were denied the choice to form their own State - Pakhtunistan. For this reason Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan and his party boycotted the referendum and the people of the unadministered areas did not vote at all.

It is indeed in the interest of peace and justice to give these seven million Pakhtuns the opportunity to freely express their will with regard to their future destiny. The Pakhtuns, like the Bengalis, resent the colonial rule imposed upon them by the Punjabis. Now that the facts about the present state of affairs in Pakistan have been brought to light in the Western Press, the problem of Pakhtunistan deserves to be treated as a human question, Physical Training; Faculty of Agriculture; School beat School Law beat ATT; Military Academy beat Habibia.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday:

Football: Nadirah beat School of Physical Training three to nil; Nejat beat Ghazi four to nil.

Hockey: Military Academy beat Nejat three to nil.

Handball: Faculty of Medicine beat Nejat three to nil.

Basketball: Habibia beat ATT, Agricultural School beat School of Physical Training; Faculty of Agriculture beat ATT; Military Academy beat Habibia.

Schroeder In Accord With Adenauer

BONN, May 23, (DPA).—The West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, yesterday stressed his accord with the Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, over Bonn's suggestions for a Berlin herd, numbering 22 now in the forest reserve and move with them on the annual migration to the forest reserve.

The first attempt was made last September. It was a total failure because of poor planning and organization, and insufficient manpower. Many of the people who had volunteered their services, did not turn up at the last minute and the drive was called off almost as soon as it began.

This time, the organizers have the full support of the Army which will provide the men for the job. The drive, estimated to cost Rs. 85,000, will be financed by the Government, because it is being undertaken to conserve the Ceylon elephant which, experts say, is dangerously near to extinction.

The elephant population is estimated at 9,000 and, at the present rate of destruction, the animal would be extinct in the next four decades.

Warakzai's To Continue Struggle

KABUL, May 24.—A large jirgah held in Deyori of Northern Independent Pakhtunistan has protested against a Pakistani allegation that the people of Warakzai have elected representatives for the National and Provincial assemblies of Pakistan. The Jirgah was attended by a large number of people from Ali Khail, Mullah Khail, Masti Khail, Shaikhan, Akhail, Rabia Khail, Mamazai, Fairouzkhail and Beezod.

Speeches were made by the leaders of the tribes on the colonial intentions of the Pakistani Government. The jirgah unanimously resolved that until the Government of Pakistan agreed to the inherent rights of the people of Pakhtunistan the struggle of Warakzais against that Government would continue.

MALAHOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

KABUL, May 24.—Mr. Malahov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, left Kabul for the Soviet Union yesterday.

During his stay in Kabul, he signed with Afghan authorities the protocol of technical assistance for the Salang Highway project, and irrigation schemes in Nangarhar.

He was seen off at the airport by Brigadier-General Mohammad Azeem, the Commandant of the Afghan Ministry of Public Works, Mr. Yaffai, the Chief of Planning in the Planning Ministry and the Soviet Ambassador and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

PARK CINEMA:

Today and tomorrow; At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American coloured film LES GIRLS; Starring: Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall, Mitzi Gynor and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film NIKAB; Starring: Shammii Kapoor and Madhu Bala.

At 7-30 p.m. American film PORT AFRIQUE; Starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film NATAK; Starring: Madhu Bala and Habi.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

Today and Tomorrow at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film MEHLON KE KHWAB; Starring: Kishore Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +28°C
Minimum: +10°C
Sun sets today at 7-1 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-49 a.m.

VOL. I NO. 69

KABUL, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1962 (JOWZA 5, 1341 S.H.)

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS

Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

Anti-Pakistan Demonstrations In Peshawar

KABUL, May 28.—Tourists who arrived here recently from Peshawar have brought details of frightful demonstrations which took place in the capital of Occupied Pakhtunistan on May 18.

According to the tourists over 100,000 people took part in the demonstrations which took place against the military regime of Pakistan. One tourist said that the number was around 300,000.

Pakistan publicity sources have said that the demonstrations were of a minor nature and were staged by a group of people against a film company. However, according to a tourist, these demonstrations were entirely political.

On May 15, the tribes of Sultan Khail and Pinda Khail held extensive demonstrations, says a report from Dir, Northern Pakhtunistan.

The demonstrators holding black flags, were shouting "Long Live Pakhtunistan" and "Death to colonialism." They formed a big jirga and unanimously decided to fight for the independence of Pakhtunistan against Pakistani colonialism.

In this jirga national representatives made important speeches exposing the anti-Pakhtunistan policy of the Pakistani regime.

On May 16, a big jirga was held at Malakand and May 19 in Chakdara which were attended by thousands of people by national leaders and scholars.

The participants called for the release of their national and political leaders. In both the jirgas the demand for the formation of Pakhtunistan was reiterated.

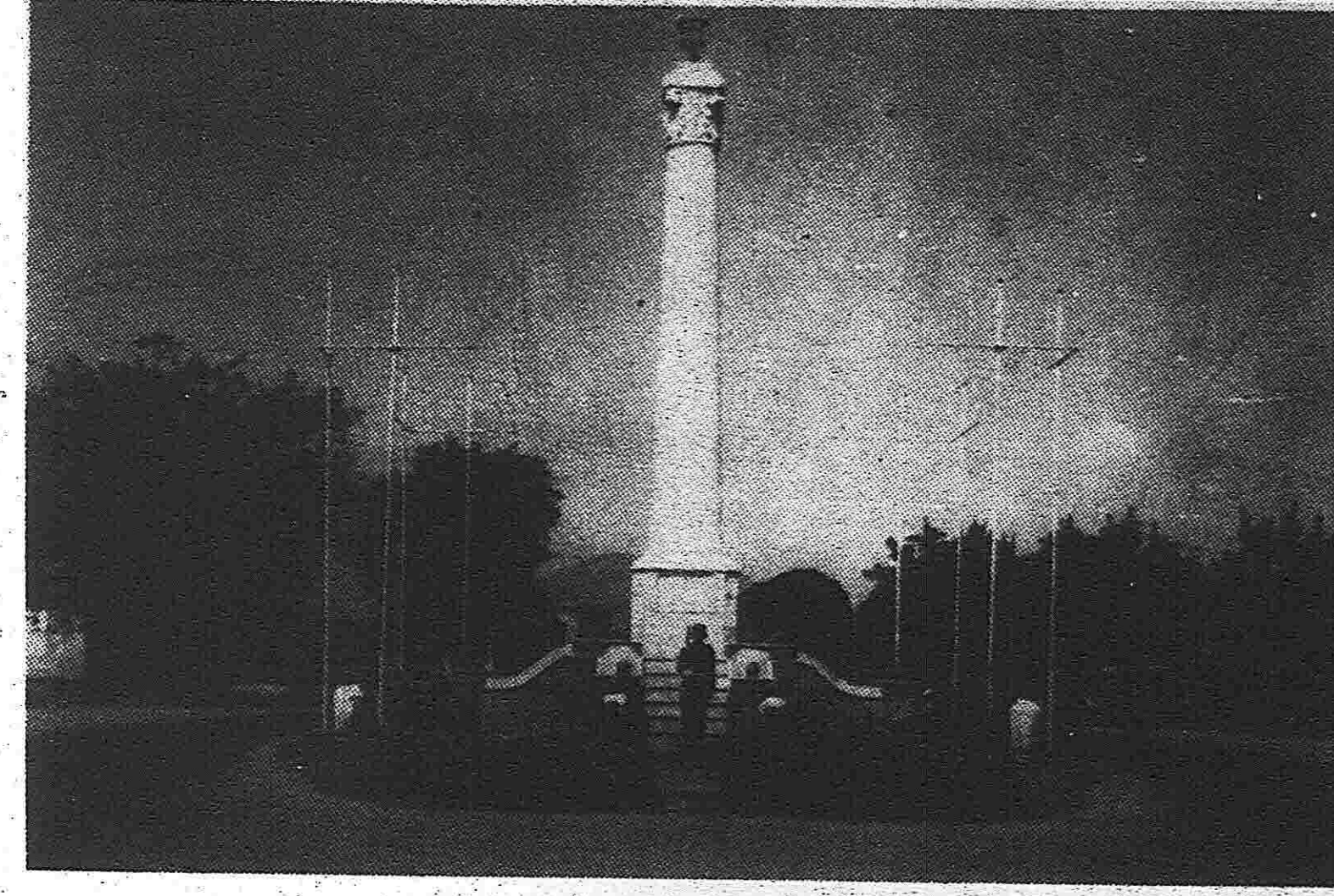
U.S.S.R. TO TRY TO END CONFLICT IN LAOS Coalition Government Under Souvanna Favoured

MOSCOW, May 26, (Tass).—Speaking over Moscow Radio and television yesterday Mr. Khrushchev the Soviet Prime Minister referred to the situation in Laos and said: "We are convinced that in this area of the globe, just as elsewhere, the colonialists finally would have to renounce the colonial policy not in words but in deeds."

The Soviet Government, he added, had been doing everything in its power to put an end to the war in Laos, begun by forces led by General Phoumi Nosavan and by the support of foreign militarists. The Soviet Government, firmly adhered to the position that it was essential to promote the formation in Laos of a coalition Government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. "We proceed now, as we did before that such a solution of the question would ensure peace in that country and give satisfaction to the Laotian people."

At one time the normalization of the situation in Laos seemed to be within reach. Meetings took place between the three Princes representing the main political forces in Laos. They have reached agreement to charge Prince Souvanna Phouma with the task of forming a coalition Government.

But clearly such a solution of the question did not suit the Right-wing leaders. It was because of this that Gen. Nosavan and



The Independent Monument built after the third Afghan-British war in honour of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah, the hero of the war, and those who sacrificed their lives for the national cause. Afghanistan observes its independence anniversary tomorrow.

First Major Soviet-U.S. Accord At Geneva ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA DECLARATION

GENEVA, May 26, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union and the United States the rival powers of the two-month-old disarmament conference, yesterday announced one of their first major agreements—a declaration condemning war propaganda. Delegates gave it tentative approval.

Their previous accord was on a draft preamble for a general disarmament treaty.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, (USSR) and Mr. Arthur Dean, (USA) drew up the anti-propaganda statement in private talks. They also resolved a month-long deadline for preliminary partial 1957 will be taken out of circulation and will be replaced by the new bank notes printed recently.

The declaration calls on the conference nations to condemn "statements to the effect that war is necessary or inevitable", and to return the old bank notes to local banks for cancellation. It affirms their conviction that "in and regional banks by July 22, our day war can no longer serve 1962, after which it will not be as a method of settling international legal tender."

(Contd. on Page 4)

Re-Entry Of Carpenter's Capsule Sets New Mystery For Experts

GRAND TURK ISLAND, May 26, (Reuter).—Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter said yesterday he believed he had his space capsule in the right position for re-entry even though it overshot its landing zone by more than 200 miles.

Mr. Khrushchev said: "It can be noted with satisfaction that Prince Souvanna Phouma, the leader of Pathet Lao, Prince Souphannouvong, recently reaffirmed that they consistently abide by the agreement on the establishment of a coalition Government of Laos reached at the meetings of the three Princes. This accords with our views."

"We shall try to prevent the conflagration of war from flaring up in Laos and support the just aspirations of the Laotian people."

the firing of the retro (braking) rockets on its final orbit. Lieutenant-Colonel John Powers, the astronaut's Press liaison officer, earlier said it seemed Carpenter obtained "less than perfect

retro-firing—we didn't get the velocity change we were looking for. We don't know why."

Control Difficulties He said it would be "premature to say it was because of difficulties in the altitude control system of the space-craft" a factor that caused difficulties for Lt-Col. John Glenn, America's first man into orbit.

Engineers and technicians were scheduled to meet Carpenter hoping to get some clue as to what exactly went wrong.

UPI adds: Space agency officials said yesterday "there are some unknowns" in the troubles that blazed Carpenter's Aurora-7 space capsule 200 miles beyond the area where ships were waiting

(Contd. on page 4)

Astronaut Carpenter

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY,
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:— 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 26, 1962

INDEPENDENCE
ANNIVERSARY

Afghanistan observes the anniversary of its independence tomorrow. It is a solemn but honourable occasion for all of us, for it reminds us of the bloody struggles which our forefathers waged for a century against an imperial Power which was spreading its roots in Asia. Afghanistan is the only country which never submitted to the designs of this colonial Power.

The three wars which Afghanistan fought for the preservation of its independence and national integrity have become part of the world history in which the story is told of a people who never submitted to foreign rule and intrigues.

The third Afghan-British war of 1919 was the conclusion of a century-long struggle of the people of this country for the preservation of their birthright—freedom. The hero of this great struggle was His Majesty the Late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. We, on this memorable occasion, offer our homage to the late king and those who sacrificed their lives for this sacred cause.

Afghanistan's underdevelopment today is a result of our struggle against colonialism. During those years Afghanistan had to choose between development (a development carried by a colonial Power for its own ends) and freedom. We chose the latter. And now, even though we have to work hard and run faster to catch up with the caravan of civilization, we are proud of what our forefathers did.

Today under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King April, and as they had been approved earlier by Schroeder in his Lausanne talks with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, on the eve of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

1. No differences exist regarding the continuation of the U.S.-Soviet Berlin exploratory talks.
2. The Federal Government is also in favour of a new agreement on free access to Berlin.
3. But Dr. Adenauer wants the many unbreakable ties with them that we feel obliged to support their national cause for the right of self-determination and freedom.

Ayub Khan's Dangerous Cry THE PRESS AND

By CHARDIWAL

The first step taken by British who have blundered over Afghan area as 'Independent Tribal Area'. Imperialists to seize the trans-Afghanistan. The policy of the Government 'Ghair Alaga' which means the sultan in the First Afghan War of India in the 1870's culminated in the Second Afghan War, nistrating in the British laws and juris-

During the course of this war, was an unhappy blend of myopia diction never reached these areas. The Board of Directors of the East and Impatience, and there are Even today the supersonic jet India Company said in one of its other examples of similar inepti-planes of the Pakistani Air Force official and famous reports: tude. Even Lord Curzon and his are bombing heavily and inhu- This war of robbery is waged by advisers showed by their attitude mainly the people of Dir, Bajawar the English Government through during the Afghan treaty nego- and Momand areas, which are the intervention of the Govern- tations of 1904-5 a failure to claimed by Marshal Ayub Khan, the ment of India. The report called grasp the fundamentals of the as part of Pakistan. The bulk of observers. Events in West Iran this war "a new crime in the an- Afghan problem or to understand the Pakistan Army and more incident because at that time the nals of nations" and a war the mentality of Afghan rulers", than 80 % of the arms which Indian troops were compelled to "against the people who had com- Pakistan gets from her allies are stationed and kept close to these the action against the Portuguese mitted no offence". With the departure of the Pakhtun leaders of in- colonial authorities, who were

India, the report continued: "The tinent, it was expected that the ternational fame like Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Khan Abdul Samad the Khan and 22,000 Pakhtuns from about the restoration of Goa. The every walk of life are kept in action taken by the Indian troops the Khan and 22,000 Pakhtuns from about the restoration of Goa. The Frontiers Crimes Act, the blackest While the nationalists considered the most inhuman law in the it a justifiable and necessary Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

On April 15, at Tank, near Dera less and unfounded. Strongly de- cal claim and his childish cry at Marshal Ayub Khan's nonsensi- cal claim and his childish cry at

RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah of Thursday carried an editorial, entitled "Bloodshed in West Iran". The recurring clashes between groups of Indonesian nationalists and Dutch colonial troops have drawn the close attention of observers. Events in West Iran these days remind one of the Goa incident because at that time the Indian troops were compelled to take action against the Portuguese colonial authorities, who were reluctant to discuss in any way the legitimate demands of India about the restoration of Goa. The action taken by the Indian troops at that time was interpreted in the different ways in the world. While the nationalists considered it a justifiable and necessary action, the Western allies of Portugal described it as "open aggression".

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

Now the operations of the Indo- nesian nationalists, who are fight- ing as volunteers and not as regu- lar Indonesian troops, are also being interpreted in various ways in the world. The Netherlands Government, has, in a letter, described these operations as an open violation of Dutch territorial integrity, but the Indonesian authorities say that the Dutch officials in West Iran have start- ed an illegal opposition to the Indonesians. The Netherlands endeavours to ensure that the neutral quarters and international figures should support her stand, recently by the UN Secretary-Gen- eral U Thant, does not uphold Dutch aspirations; for example, U Thant has not acceded to the Dutch demand for declaring Indo- nesia to be the aggressor, but he has invited the two parties once again to resort to peaceful means for settling their differences.

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT

on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;

Music 3:10-3:30; Commentary 3:10-

Music 3:43-3:46; article on "Af-

ghanistan's history" 3:46-3:59;

Music 3:50-4:00.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT

on 19 Metres Band for South East

Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre

Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre

Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;

commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-

6:46; article on "Afghanistan

today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band. Music, commentary

and articles in the Second English

Programme, and also in Urdu.

co-operation with the Ministry of

Public Works has been able to

dam and exploit a number of

water resources in the country.

The following is a list of dams and

this dam now irrigates approxi-

mately 9,000 acres.

Boghra Dam: 180 metres long

of 30 metres high this dam is

of Ghazni. City in the reign of

crete and irrigates 3,000 acres.

and irrigates 190,000 acres of land.

Dahla Dam: Built over the

high and 300 metres long. How-

dam was intended to be 50 metres

cultivable land lies from Jalala-

Arghandab river this dam is 50

ever when it was completed dur-

A canal 12 Kms long was dug

and irrigates 400,000 acres of land.

Darweshan Canal: Dug north of

the dam was repaired and put into

a useful purpose. In 1957 how-

better shape. Its actual length

ever plans were drawn to build a

metres it has a capacity of 19 mil-

lion cubic metres and capable of

irrigating 20,000 acres of land. To

gate 15,000 acres.

The Ministries of Agriculture

and Public Works are pursuing

plans to help bring more and more

land under irrigation.

It should be mentioned that the

effect of providing the irrigation

facilities is evidently reflected in

the country's increased produc-

tion of food grains on fruits and

more verdant countryside.

He returned slowly and in

great pain to the city where he

told the King of his victory. In

gratitude the King made him an

officer of his court, presented his

daughter to him as his bride and

declared a royal holiday for one

week.

And today if the traveller to

Afghanistan will ride out to

Shohaday Salehine, three miles

from the city and behind the

castle of the old Kings, he will

see the vast white skeleton made

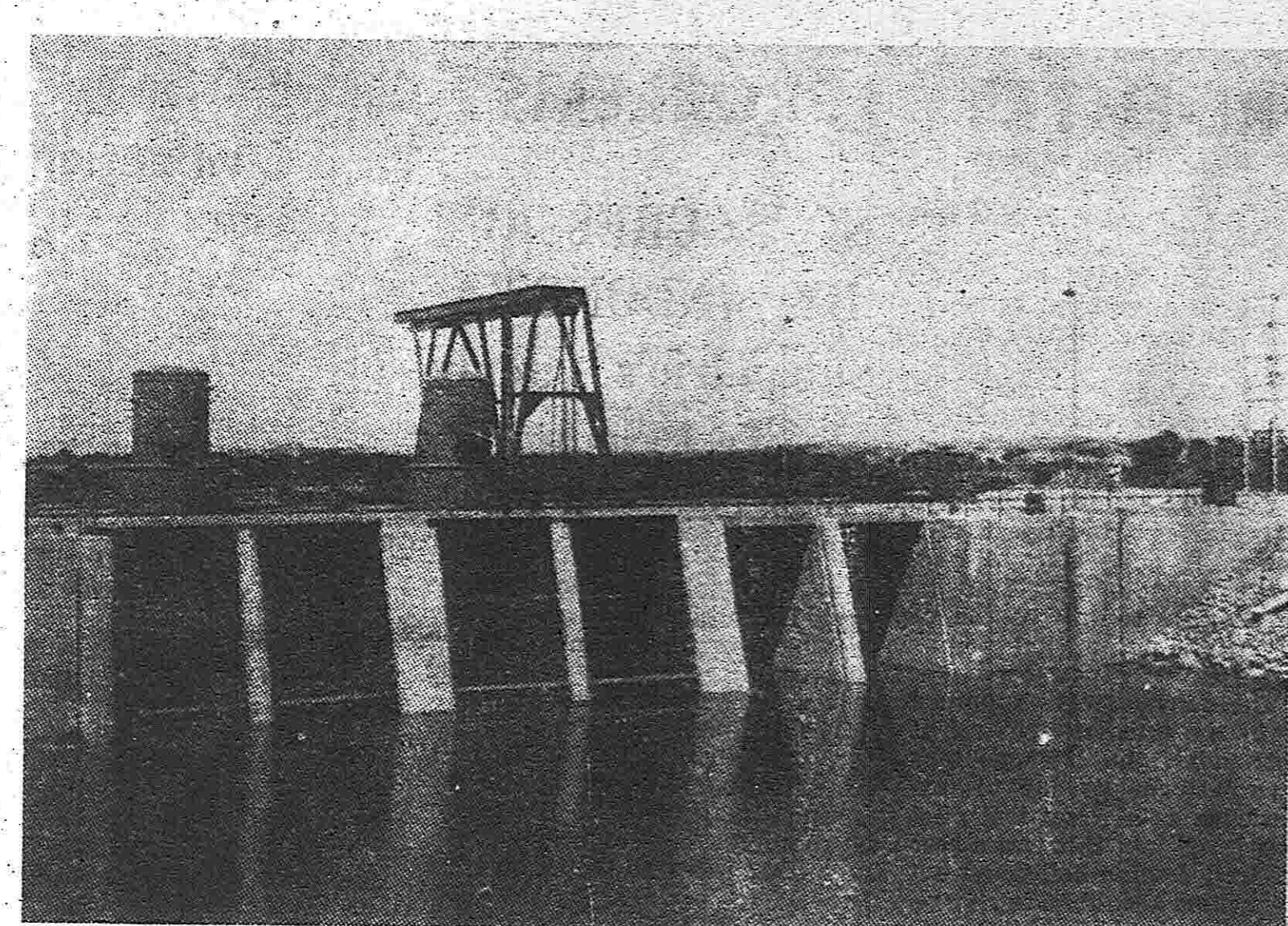
in stone of the dragon from whose

eyes water descends as from a

spring. And the people say since

its death long years ago, the

dragon has never ceased to weep.



Waters from the Helmand river are utilized for irrigation and power purposes.

Dams And Canals For Irrigation
In Afghanistan

In view of very little rainfall, it is obvious that Afghanistan, an agricultural country, needs irrigation facilities. The Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Works has been able to dam and exploit a number of water resources in the country. The following is a list of dams and this dam now irrigates approxi-

mately 9,000 acres. **Boghra Dam:** 180 metres long of 30 metres high this dam is of Ghazni. City in the reign of crete and irrigates 3,000 acres. and irrigates 190,000 acres of land. **Dahla Dam:** Built over the high and 300 metres long. How-

dam was intended to be 50 metres cultivable land lies from Jalala-Arghandab river this dam is 50 ever when it was completed dur-A canal 12 Kms long was dug and irrigates 400,000 acres of land. **Darweshan Canal:** Dug north of the dam was repaired and put into a useful purpose. In 1957 how-

better shape. Its actual length ever plans were drawn to build a metres it has a capacity of 19 mil-Darunta having a height of 22 province, Ajmir and Archi Canals. The Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works are pursuing plans to help bring more and more land under irrigation.

It should be mentioned that the effect of providing the irrigation facilities is evidently reflected in the country's increased produc-tion of food grains on fruits and more verdant countryside.

He returned slowly and in great pain to the city where he told the King of his victory. In gratitude the King made him an officer of his court, presented his daughter to him as his bride and declared a royal holiday for one week.

And today if the traveller to Afghanistan will ride out to Shohaday Salehine, three miles from the city and behind the castle of the old Kings, he will see the vast white skeleton made in stone of the dragon from whose eyes water descends as from a spring. And the people say since its death long years ago, the dragon has never ceased to weep.

SEATTLE, May 26. (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, yesterday called for immediate international control over activities in outer space to prevent the creation of a new military arena.

He urged the Soviet Union to co-operate in this respect, as well as to accept U.S. proposals for disarmament and an effective test ban treaty.

Two fervently hope that the exploration of space will not augment the dreadful perils which hang over the heads of mankind," he said in an address made the day after Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter's successful orbital flight.

The Commission said the device was dropped from a plane in the vicinity of Christmas Island. The explosion was in the "low yield" range.

WASHINGTON, May 26. (Reuter).—The 13th in the current series of "atmospheric nuclear tests" took place yesterday in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Ultimately, Mr. Schroeder had to realize that he could not pursue his policy - described as "pragmatic" rather than "dogmatic" with-out backing by his party and particularly Dr. Adenauer.

After a prolonged tug-of-war he admitted defeat in his first attempt to circumvent Dr. Adenauer's still greater influence and in-troduce greater flexibility into the West German foreign, policy, by

Afghanistan's
FolkloreThe Legend Of The
Stone Dragon

Many years ago there was a cruel dragon which lived in the mountains surrounding Kabul. The dragon was very big and very dangerous and very ugly and he became very bold. As the years passed by he developed an appetite for maidens, particularly those who lived in Kabul. For a long time the people lived in daily dread of the visits of the dragon, who would come swiftly and terrifyingly into the city and take away their maidens.

Finally the day arrived when the dragon had stolen and eaten all the virgins in Kabul except the lovely daughter of the King. The King and all his family were beset with fear and everyday expected the dragon to come to the castle to steal his daughter and destroy her. At this time there rode into the city of Kabul a handsome and brave young knight who had come from afar and who had taken holy vows.

When he learned of the terrible ordeal of the families of this city he went to the court, asked audience with the King and vowed he would go forth and slay the dragon.

And so the young holy knight mounted his strong destrier, rode to the mountains and found the dragon. There then ensued a most terrible battle between the great dragon and the knight which lasted many hours, during which the knight's steed was killed and the knight himself was wounded many times. When the knight's strength was failing because of loss of blood, the dragon attacked him once more: took him in his mouth and was about to chew him to pieces. At this moment, with a final surge of strength, the knight ran his sword through the roof of the dragon's mouth and into his brain so that it fell down dead.

As the wounded but victorious knight cut his way out of the dragon's mouth he was amazed to notice that the head and the teeth and the scales and the claws of this monstrous beast were turning to stone before his very eyes.

He returned slowly and in great pain to the city where he told the King of his victory. In gratitude the King made him an officer of his court, presented his daughter to him as his bride and declared a royal holiday for one week.

And today if the traveller to Afghanistan will ride out to Shohaday Salehine, three miles from the city and behind the castle of the old Kings, he will see the vast white skeleton made in stone of the dragon from whose eyes water descends as from a spring. And the people say since its death long years ago, the dragon has never ceased to weep.

SEATTLE, May 26. (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, yesterday called for immediate international control over activities in outer space to prevent the creation of a new military arena.

He urged the Soviet Union to co-operate in this respect, as well as to accept U.S. proposals for disarmament and an effective test ban treaty.

Two fervently hope that the exploration of space will not augment the dreadful perils which hang over the heads of mankind," he said in an address made the day after Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter's successful orbital flight.

The Commission said the device was dropped from a plane in the vicinity of Christmas Island. The explosion was in the "low yield" range.

WASHINGTON, May 26. (Reuter).—The 13th in the current series of "atmospheric nuclear tests" took place yesterday in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Ultimately, Mr. Schroeder had to realize that he could not pursue his policy - described as "pragmatic" rather than "dogmatic" with-out backing by his party and particularly Dr. Adenauer.

After a prolonged

GENEVA DISARM CARPENTER DESCRIBES HIS TALKS RE-ENTRY PROBLEMS

(Contd. from page 1)

tional disputes." All nations are called upon to support the six-point draft declaration.

The delegates, sitting as the "committee of the whole," decided to submit the draft to their Governments for final approval and its expected to be formally adopted in plenary session next Tuesday. The American delegate at yesterday's meeting called the agreement "a forward-looking development."

Spirit of Good Will

His discussions with Mr. Zorin had been in "a spirit of good will and without rancour," he said.

Mr. Zorin, while calling on the conference to adopt the declaration, said he would have preferred to have seen more concrete measures incorporated, including provisions for legislation.

Agreement on the declaration had previously been held up because the United States was unable to accept a call for laws to ban war propaganda. They said this would violate the U.S.A. constitutional freedom of speech and the Press.

If all goes well, the draft declaration will be adopted in time for inclusion in the progress report which the conference is to make to the United Nations disarmament Commission in New York by June 1.

Mr. Zorin suggested that the declaration could then be passed on to the General Assembly and an appeal made to all member nations to support it.

A second agreement announced yesterday by the Soviet and U.S. proper attitude, then "we have co-Chairmen was that the Committee of the Whole should discuss concurrently non-dissemination of nuclear weapons to re-entry path.

This was a compromise formula worked out by Sweden and India. In yesterday's atmosphere of renewed buoyancy, Mr. A. A. Atta, Nigerian delegate, Chairman of the eight neutral delegations that the conference should adjourn from June 15 to July 16 for a summer recess.

Neutral delegates feel that the conference will have made sufficient progress by then to warrant stock-taking by Governments. The three-Power nuclear test ban talks resumed here yesterday afternoon.

SOHAIL'S TALKS IN MOSCOW

KABUL, May 26.—Dr. Sohail, President of the Afghan Department of Press and Information, Glenn Jr., the first American to currently paying an official visit to the earth, were on Tuesday to the Soviet Union, yesterday day engaged in a lot of "friendly" met. Mr. Ghafurof, President of jousting, about the luminous the Asian Peoples Institute of objects both saw as their space Academy of Sciences and then ships came through the "dawn" saw Novosty Press Agency and over the California coast line.

KABUL, May 26.—Mrs. Saliha through the top after it splashed Etemadi, former Principal of the down, in the ocean between Malalai Girls School has been appointed acting Vice-President of He said he could have left it the Women's Society. She was through a side with water and introduced to the Society's staff sink as Astronaut Grossom's on Thursday by Mr. Alukoza, the liberty Bell-7 capsule did after a Deputy Minister of Education, sub-orbital flight last July. Until the appointment of another Carpenter's capsule was flown Principal she will also act as the Cape Canaveral from Puerto Principal of the Malalai Girls' School yesterday afternoon for scientific inspection.

(Contd. from page 1)

to pick him up. But the 37-year-old spaceman called his three-orbit flight a "snap" even though he admitted that for 40 minutes at the end of it "no one knew where I was and I didn't either."

Something went wrong with the Aurora-7 between Hawaii and California on the final orbit when Carpenter was getting ready to fire the retro-rockets to break the 17,532-miles-per-hour speed of his space craft and start it back towards earth. He had to take over manual control of the capsule at this most vital point in its flight.

The capsule was supposed to be on automatic control at this point, but Carpenter's own instruments and his experience as a Navy test pilot convinced him this was a case where a human being and not a machine should be in charge.

By cross-checking his instruments and making visual observations through the space capsule window which has lines to denote proper relationship with the horizon, Carpenter determined that his visual observations were correct. He promptly went on "fly-by-wire" control—a sort of power steering mechanism—even though his hydrogen peroxide fuel was dangerously low.

What is more, Carpenter said, he was convinced that he had the capsule in the proper position for re-entry.

Lt. Col. Powers said the retro-rocket firing was "less than perfect" but if Carpenter is right about having the capsule in the proper altitude, then "we have got some surprises" for Project Mercury officials who ascribed the overshoot to a too-shallow re-entry path.

"People who tell us not to send a man (into space) should take a look at this book," Powers said.

Wrong Telemetry Reports

Col. Powers indicated that telemetry reports from the space-craft might have been wrong. That could be why the pilot, depending on his own faculties and visual observation, took over control and aligned his craft in what he believed was the proper attitude for returning to earth.

At one point during his flight Carpenter indicated he was able to change the altitude of the capsule simply by moving his head or arms. The Mercury space capsule is designed like a bad-blunt end always should face forward while in the atmosphere.

At any rate, Powers said, if Carpenter's assumptions were right "then we will have to find the answer somewhere else."

KABUL, May 26.—Mrs. Saliha through the top after it splashed Etemadi, former Principal of the down, in the ocean between Malalai Girls School has been appointed acting Vice-President of He said he could have left it the Women's Society. She was through a side with water and introduced to the Society's staff sink as Astronaut Grossom's on Thursday by Mr. Alukoza, the liberty Bell-7 capsule did after a Deputy Minister of Education, sub-orbital flight last July. Until the appointment of another Carpenter's capsule was flown Principal she will also act as the Cape Canaveral from Puerto Principal of the Malalai Girls' School yesterday afternoon for scientific inspection.

NO 'AGGRESSION' BY INDONESIA

Subandrio's Reply To Thant

JAKARTA, May 26, (Reuters).—Indonesia has told the U.N. that her landings in Pandol in West Irian were not aggression because the Indonesians were merely moving into their own territory at present occupied by the Dutch.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, said this in a letter replying to an appeal by U Thant, acting U.N. Secretary-General, for a resumption of negotiations with the Dutch on West Irian.

The letter, published yesterday, said Indonesian armed forces were guilty of aggression, as demonstrated by their destruction of Indonesian warships and planes. Indonesia had been seeking a peaceful solution to the question since 1950, "so long as such a solution is feasible and possible," the letter added. Any measures she took to drive away foreign colonialism from West Irian were consistent with the U.N. Charter.

NEW DATE TO BE SET FOR CHILDREN'S DAY

KABUL, May 26.—Children's Day this year will not be celebrated on May 28.

Dr. Abdul Ghafar, President of the Kindergarten Association, said in an interview that 7th of Jowza (corresponding with May 28 this year) was not a suitable date as it would not give the children enough time to complete their exercises.

He added that in other countries this day was usually celebrated during the first week of October which corresponds with the S.H. month of Mizan. Dr. Ghafar explained that the Kindergarten Association had submitted proposals to the higher authorities and an announcement would be made on a revised date for Children's Day as soon as a decision was reached.

SOUVANNA IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, May 26, (UPI).—Prince Souvanna Phouma arrived in Laos yesterday to begin talks aimed at forming a neutralist Government for the strife-ridden country.

Afghanistan's Contribution To Civilization

(Contd. from page 1)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Afghanistan has made important contributions to the world's civilization and religion, according to a well-known American author and educator.

"Afghan history reaches into dim past, has nurtured rich, often glorious civilizations, and sent out great conquerors," Dr. Erich Bethmann, Vice-President of the American Friends of the Middle East told an audience of scholars, diplomats, and U.S. officials last Tuesday.

Speaking on the subject "Afghanistan, Old and New," Dr. Bethmann traced the valuable role played by the early Aryans in what is now Afghanistan in sheltering, refining and transmitting various religions. He cited particularly the Vedas, great epic poems that were sung in Aryan cities of the Afghan area long before they were first recorded.

Present day Afghanistan was described as a potential tourist paradise, offering beauty and grandeur unmatched in Europe. Dr. Bethmann outlined the country's current industrial and agricultural development programme.

The Afghan Ambassador, Mr. M. H. Maiwandwal, the First Secretary, Mr. Zalmay Mahmud-Ghazni and the President of the Associated Students of Afghanistan in the U.S.A. Mr. Zia Noorzay also participated in the programme and answered many questions.

The special evening honouring Afghanistan was sponsored by AFME.

KABUL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

KABUL, May 26.—A tennis championship will start tomorrow on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Anniversary at the Military Club courts. The tournament will last a week.

KABUL, May 26.—The following telegrams have been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King: To His Excellency President Gido congratulating him on the National Day of Argentina.

To His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of the country's day of independence. To His Excellency President Tito of Yugoslavia congratulating him on his birth anniversary.

PARK CINEMA: At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **LES GIRLS**, starring Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall, Mitzi Gaynor and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5-00 p.m. American film: **PORT ARRIQUE**, starring Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **FATHER THAN THE WIND**.

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **NATA**, starring Madhu Bala and Habi.

ZAINAB CINEMA: At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**, starring Patricia and Guy Madison.

Jouhad's Death Sentence

Suspended

PARIS, May 26, (Reuters).—Lawyers last night won an eleventh-hour respite for ex-General Edmond Jouhad, former second-in-command of the Secret Army Organization under sentence of death, by demanding a new trial.

Reports had circulated here that Jouhad might face a firing squad at dawn today in a military fort in the Paris region.

For several hours there was doubt about whether the demand for a re-trial would be entertained.

But last night the Justice Minister, M. Jean Foyer, passed it on to France's highest appeal court, automatically suspending any execution until the court has ruled on the plea. This could take days or weeks.

Jouhad has been held in the condemned cell of Fresnes Prison, outside Paris, since he was sentenced to death by the high military court on April 13 for his O.A.S. activities and for taking part in the generals' putsch of April last year.

Last Wednesday the same court sentenced ex-General Raoul Salan, his superior in the O.A.S., to life imprisonment after finding "extenuating circumstances" in his case. Salan is in the same jail as Jouhad.

Jouhad's lawyers seized on the disparity between the two sentences as the basis for their plea.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +27°C.
Minimum +11°C.
Sun sets today at 7-03 a.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-47 p.m.

VOL. I, NO. 70

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1962 (JOWZA 7, 1341 S.H.)

NATION CELEBRATES 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

KABUL, May 28.—The 44th Afghan independence anniversary was celebrated in the country yesterday. From 9 to 11 in the morning His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, high-ranking military and civil officials, members of the Senate and the Supreme Court signed the Special Book at Dilkusha Palace.

Anti-Pakistan Demonstrations

Continue

KABUL, May 28.—A report coming from Dir in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that the demonstrations and protests of the Sultankhail and Payendakhail tribes continue; the resentment of the people of the area against Pakistani colonialism is increasing.

According to an other report demonstrations against the Pakistan Government took place recently in Mayar and Jandol areas in which thousands of people took part.

The demonstrators, carrying black flags, shouted slogans of 'Long Live Pakhtunistan' and 'Death of the Colonial Government of Pakistan'. The report adds that police who tried to disperse the demonstrators were attacked by the latter.

A report from Bajur says that recently a great tribal jirga was held in Tilai of Laramadak and Dandokai. The jirga took important decisions regarding the defence of Pakhtunistan territory and fight against Pakistani colonialism.

The paper wrote: "We would like to greet from the bottom of our hearts the courageous and industrious (people of Afghanistan) and wish them new success in developing their industry and culture."

Tass reports that yesterday most newspapers in Moscow carried special articles on the occasion of the Afghan National Day. The latest issue of the "World Culture" published in Peking carries an article entitled "our friendly neighbour-Afghanistan".

The article says: "Afghanistan and China have been close neighbours since ancient times. After the founding of the people's Republic of China, especially after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1955, friendship has been growing with each passing day and more friendly intercourse between the two peoples have been made. Following the mutual visit between the Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Mohammed Daoud in 1957, Afghan, Deputy Prime Minister Mohammed Naim paid a visit to China in 1959. In 1960 the two countries signed the Sino-Afghan Friendship and Non-Aggression Treaty, during the visit of Vice Premier Chen Yi to Afghanistan. Thus, the friendly relations between the two countries has been formulated in the form of a treaty. This is a new milestone in the development of friendship of the two peoples as well as a great contribution to the promotion of unity of the Asian peoples and the defence of world peace."

UPI adds: The Secret Army Organization yesterday threatened to use a new weapon "which no Army in the world has ever used" in its struggle to fend off Moslem independence in Algeria.

The OAS brandished the threat in a pirate radio broadcast near the Algiers Radio wavelength. It gave no hint what the weapon might be, but the threat added to the panic gripping Europeans who are now fleeing Algeria at the rate of more than 3,000 a day.

Algiers last night said the only solution for the future of Algeria was talks, between "those who consider Algeria as their homeland."

(Contd. on page 4)

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shabi Pul; Blue Mosque, Share-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



Mr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, signing the Special Book at Dilkusha Palace on the occasion of Afghanistan's independence anniversary yesterday.

Resumption Of Talks On W. Irian Likely Dutch Accept 'Bunker Plan' As Basis For Discussions

WASHINGTON, May 28, (Reuters).—Dutch acceptance of the "Bunker proposals" as a basis for further talks with Indonesia on West Irian was warmly welcomed in Washington yesterday.

U.S. officials said the United States had been urging the Dutch Government for some time to accept the proposals, put forward by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former U.S. Ambassador to India, as third party in preliminary discussions held near Washington in March.

The officials said that Dutch acceptance of the proposals apparently opened the way for a resumption of the talks, though

Carpenter Saw Beauty Beyond Recognition From His Spaceship

CAPE CANAVERAL, May 28, (Reuters).—The American Astronaut, Commander Malcolm Scott Carpenter, told a Press conference yesterday of the sunsets and sunrises he saw—"beauty beyond description"—as he made three orbits of the earth in his capsule which "behaved like a jewel."

The Atlas booster rocket which sent him into space last Thursday "performed as close to perfect as we have ever witnessed," he said.

Carpenter said that he did not know why the flight ended 250 miles off target.

"I don't know," he said. "It could have been due to altitude or to impulses in the retrorockets."

He said he was sure that Mercury could find data in the capsule which would explain what had

happened.

Carpenter said he had an "argument" with his fellow astronaut, John Glenn, about the particles both had sighted from their space capsules.

"He said his were luminous. Mine were not," he said. He said that when he had moved his photometer to the side of the capsule to take a light reading on one particularly large particle the photometer had touched the side of the capsule and a "tremendous cloud" of the particles flew off.

This led him to believe that the particles were of ice attached to the side of the capsule.

No Tension

The astronaut said he felt no tension waiting in his Aurora 7

capsule during the final minutes of the countdown.

He said the first time he saw his escape tower after it had been jettisoned it was travelling so fast it was already two or three miles away from his capsule, right on the horizon.

He said the sustainer rocket of his Atlas cut off on schedule and the turn-around of his capsule was "a great thrill" largely because he "turned it manually rather than with automatic controls." It was a thrill to see," he said.

Carpenter denied that he was a "tired and confused astronaut," as some ground tracking officers were reported to have said.

If my opinion is worth anything (Contd. on Page 4)

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

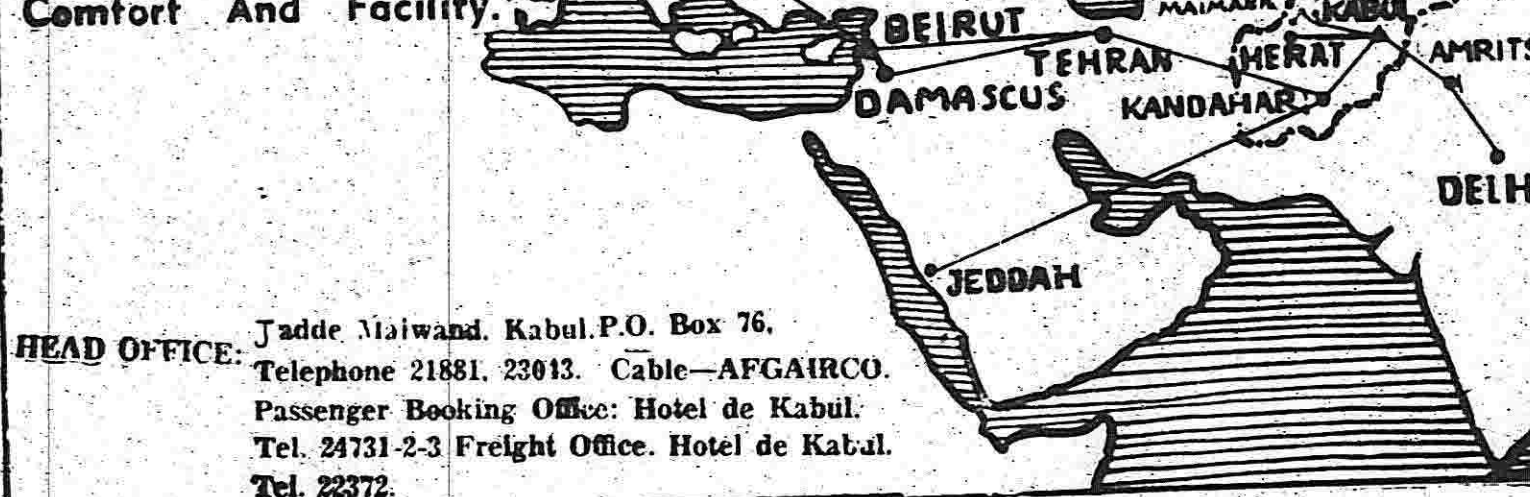
Fly Ariana Above FRANKFURT

Lofly Mountains And

Green Valleys. Ariana

Planes Provide Every

Comfort And Facility.



HEAD OFFICE: Jadde Maiwand, Kabul, P.O. Box 76.
Telephone 21881, 23013. Cable-AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office. Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khatil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL
Telephone:—21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

MAY 28, 1962

A MOCKERY OF
JUSTICE

The fact that President de Gaulle has decided to dissolve the military tribunal which tried the No. 1 OAS leader, ex-General Raoul Salan, shows that leniency had been shown in the trial of a man who was the chief instigator of mass murders of thousands of people and a challenger of the authority of the "Supreme Power" in his country.

All justice-loving people of the world were greatly surprised when the French military court passed only a life sentence on the OAS leader. Not that the issue of Salan's life itself is of any importance, but here is a principle involved which we think the court has violated. Certainly no modern civil or military law will punish a man who is directly responsible for the killing of thousands of innocent people with only a life imprisonment verdict.

What was expected in the case of the OAS leaders who have been captured by the French authorities is that justice be done to them—nothing more, nothing less. Those who tried Salan and those who announced that another trial for the No. 2 OAS leader, Jouhad, sentenced to death, will be considered have violated the principles of justice, law and order.

Both cases confirm the double standard of the people and officials concerned with them.

Now that General de Gaulle himself has expressed his annoyance and displeasure at the sentence given to Salan and he has found instances of collaboration and bribery among his top aides for helping the French Secret Army Organization, would it not be an idea to retry Salan. If there is a case for trying ex-General Jouhad, we see no objection in doing the same thing in the case of Salan.

The fact that he is left off with life imprisonment may no doubt be a victory for the OAS but certainly it is a mockery of justice.

PAKISTAN FIDDLES WHILE THE PRESS AND PAKHTUNISTAN BURNS RADIO AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

According to reports published in Pakistan's Press, Sir Olaf tish from India, the successors to the one time Governor of the so-called North-West Frontier Province of India, has arrived in Peshawar. Sir Olaf, advocate of Pakistani colonialism, has said that the purpose of his visit is to meet old friends, but it is expected that taking advantage of the opportunity, the Military Junta will seek his advice to deal with the Pakhtun resistance. Sir Olaf's arrival at Peshawar was accompanied by the arrival of a squadron of F-104 Jet fighters, now stationed somewhere in Pukhtunistan. This combination makes the arrival of Sir Olaf a historic event in the history of the battle of freedom of the Pakhtun nation. In honour of the arrival of Sir Olaf, pleader of the neo-imperialism under the banner of religion, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, by a days when R.A.F. planes attacked targets of military importance, Ghaffar Khan for another six months.

Sir Olaf, in his tour of Occupied Pukhtunistan, will find a lot of changes in every walk of life of the people. He will find thousands of Pakhtuns, mostly the elite of the nation in prisons and will find Pakhtun resistance has not been come to know that their immovably broken and the situation in Pakhtunistan remains the same as it was. Sir Olaf will be astonished in the days of Sir Olaf's government to know that the fines imposed upon the individuals by the Martial Law regime exceed the amount of the collective fines which were imposed on some villages in these areas during the days of British occupation.

We are sure that the author of "Pathan" will be surprised when he comes to know that some Nawabs and Pakistani agents were selected for the Pakistani Assembly as Pakhtun representatives but with Punjabi votes. Sir Olaf, who on his arrival in Pakistan, expressed his regret for the sufferings of the Pakhtuns in England owing to the newly imposed Immigration Law. He admitted this fact. No doubt, Sir Olaf will be shown some achievement of the Pakistani Government in some parts of Pakhtunistan. He will see the multi-purpose Warsak Project, the Sui Gas Plant, the Mardan Sugar Mill in its new shape and some other works. But he must know that these projects are not the result of the Pakistani efforts or their sympathy towards the Pakhtun people. These achievements of history.

No doubt Sir Olaf knows that after the withdrawal of the British from India, the British rule in India, had beside the three wars, waged a continuous fight against up to the moment of their departure from India. During the rule in India, we were the targets of their armed and political aggressions and every kind of subversive activities. Today when they have left the subcontinent of India, the British writers like Professor Toynbee, Professor Rushbrook Williams and Sir Olaf have established an anti-Afghan propaganda front in London. But as the tomb of General Elphinstone in Jalalabad and the blood marked rocks of Khurd Kabul are a witness of the aggression from the other side of the Dover, one day the pages of the Times, the Daily Mail and other papers will show to the world that these projects are not the result of the Pakistani efforts or their sympathy towards the Pakhtun people. These achievements of history.

DECLARATION AGAINST WAR PROPAGANDA

GENEVA. (Reuter).—The following is the text of the declaration against war propaganda submitted by the United States and the Soviet Union to the Disarmament conference here on Friday.

The Governments of the States participating in the 18-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva: Considering that in the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination "to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours";

Considering the Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Charter lays down the obligation that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State;

Recalling that the joint statement of agreed principles of disarmament negotiations affirms that it is important for the achievement of disarmament that

ments indicate two important facts to the enemies of Pakhtunistan and to those who do not believe in the economic point of view. First it shows that the British authors for Pakhtuns to the world as uncivilized people, not able to come in touch with modern industries and military secondly it proves to the world that the country of Pakhtunistan is called "Pakhtunistan" is very rich from the economic point of view. This is the territory which has suitable places for the establishment of hydro-electric power with enormous natural deposits. The mineral wealth of this country, which is still untouched, is a guarantee for the further progress of that land. It has been proved now that the trans-Indus river land of this part of the world, but favourable for the development of all kinds of industries. It is an open fact that Pakhtunistan as an independent State will not only develop itself as a progressive nation, but can help its neighbour, Pakistan also.

We hope that Sir Olaf, during his tour of Pakhtunistan will see these facts and on his return to London will let the people of his country know the true picture of Pakhtunistan. During their rule in India, had beside the three wars, waged a continuous fight against up to the moment of their departure from India. During the rule in India, we were the targets of their armed and political aggressions and every kind of subversive activities. Today when they have left the subcontinent of India, the British writers like Professor Toynbee, Professor Rushbrook Williams and Sir Olaf have established an anti-Afghan propaganda front in London. But as the tomb of General Elphinstone in Jalalabad and the blood marked rocks of Khurd Kabul are a witness of the aggression from the other side of the Dover, one day the pages of the Times, the Daily Mail and other papers will show to the world that these projects are not the result of the Pakistani efforts or their sympathy towards the Pakhtun people. These achievements of history.

No doubt Sir Olaf knows that after the withdrawal of the British from India, the British rule in India, had beside the three wars, waged a continuous fight against up to the moment of their departure from India. During the rule in India, we were the targets of their armed and political aggressions and every kind of subversive activities. Today when they have left the subcontinent of India, the British writers like Professor Toynbee, Professor Rushbrook Williams and Sir Olaf have established an anti-Afghan propaganda front in London. But as the tomb of General Elphinstone in Jalalabad and the blood marked rocks of Khurd Kabul are a witness of the aggression from the other side of the Dover, one day the pages of the Times, the Daily Mail and other papers will show to the world that these projects are not the result of the Pakistani efforts or their sympathy towards the Pakhtun people. These achievements of history.

No doubt Sir Olaf knows that after the withdrawal of the British from India, the British rule in India, had beside the three wars, waged a continuous fight against up to the moment of their departure from India. During the rule in India, we were the targets of their armed and political aggressions and every kind of subversive activities. Today when they have left the subcontinent of India, the British writers like Professor Toynbee, Professor Rushbrook Williams and Sir Olaf have established an anti-Afghan propaganda front in London. But as the tomb of General Elphinstone in Jalalabad and the blood marked rocks of Khurd Kabul are a witness of the aggression from the other side of the Dover, one day the pages of the Times, the Daily Mail and other papers will show to the world that these projects are not the result of the Pakistani efforts or their sympathy towards the Pakhtun people. These achievements of history.

PAKHTUNISTAN BURNS RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah of Thursday carried an editorial entitled "West on the threshold of Freedom". After World War II an extraordinary and unprecedented movement for freedom shook the slumbering peoples of Asia and Africa and the European colonial Powers. This was the natural consequence of colonial rule because the subject peoples are bound to realise their situation sooner or later and try to liberate their homelands from foreign rule. The colonialists, on the other hand, tried to depict these movements in another form: some of them described them as "revolts" and "rebellions" while others dismissed them by declaring that they did not possess "national backing" and were "foreign-inspired". However, history proved the inaccuracy of all such claims and brought out the fact that a nation determined to rid itself of alien rule can never be kept in bondage for long. The United Nations also sensed the changing trends and condemned colonialism in all forms; this was done in a Declaration issued on December 4, 1960. The Declaration urged the liquidation of colonies and the need for non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, equality for all, and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It is, therefore, surprising that despite such clear-cut instructions from the world organization certain European States are even now trying frantically to perpetuate 19th century conditions in their overseas possessions. The Netherlands is one such country, which has been trying fruitlessly to keep West Irian under subjugation. From the day that Indonesia attained her independence, she has been claiming West Irian to be a part of the Indonesian mainland, but the Netherlands Government has refused to entertain this claim. The result of this refusal on the part of the Dutch authorities to face facts is that Indonesia has found itself compelled to send volunteers to West Irian. It is now seen that the people of West Irian are welcoming the Indonesian volunteers as liberators. It is, therefore, apparent that within the next few weeks West Irian will become free of foreign influence and will form an integral part of Indonesia, proving once again after the goan episode, the infallibility of national movements for liberation.

The dailies, Islah, Anis and Kabul Radio carried articles and commentaries on the 44th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence, which is either a sign of designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression".

Since his birth, man has been risking his life and comfort for settlement of disputes between States by the use of force, and also statements to the effect that war is necessary or inevitable. (2) Condemn appeals for the settlement of disputes between States by the use of force, and also statements to the effect that war is necessary or inevitable. (3) Affirm their conviction that in our day, war can no longer be a method of settling international disputes and their desire to educate the younger generation in this conviction and to promote the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples.

(4) Undertake to promote by every means at their disposal the widest possible circulation of news, ideas and opinions conducive to the strengthening of peace among peoples.

(Contd. on Page 3)

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-5 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:13;
Music 3:13-3:16; article on
"Weekly Free Review" 3:16-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40

commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-
6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan"
6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band. Music, commentary

and articles in the Second English

Programme, and also in Urdu,

Russian, Arabic and French Pro-

gramme could be heard at the

same intervals as on the Third

English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air
Service

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Zahidan—Kabul:

Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Zahidan:

Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-

Ariana
Itefaq
Bakhtar
Rana

Phone No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 20527

Because of the above irrigation canal several schools especially discussions with top Thai and U.S. military advisory officials on Thai agricultural extension centres, rural and village schools were American military co-operation.



A piece from the ballet, "The Swan Lake" (left) and a Russian folk dance (right) performed by Soviet artists at Kabul Nandari. The show will be on daily at 6-30 p.m. for a few days more.

Helmand Project Improves Economic Welfare Of S. Afghanistan

Since 1937 the Government has construction of residential buildings in large numbers in Marja, been contemplating several projects, hospitals, schools, Shamalan, Lasskhargah and Chahrammes to develop the south and hospital barns, the importance of Anjir.

south-east region of Afghanistan the old and historical Lashkargah on account of its economic importance has been revived. In the agricultural field also with new legislation and a study possibilities of irrigation by using much work has been done. Several claims of people belonging to the Helmand river and its tributary agricultural extension centres Girishk, Garamsaer, Novah, Barataries. The waters of Helmand have been opened to guide the kzar, Zarbhan Qala using Helmand Arghandab and Turnak rivers are farmers in the use of new agricultural methods.

During the years prior to the water for irrigation purposes and first Plan about 800 families in generation of electricity vast areas Marja and 13,000 families in Shamalan were settled in new lands and as a result of which the economic standard of the people in that region can be raised to a high level. In addition a number of children's training, health and welfare centres were opened. Seven nurseries extended over an area of 600 jiribs were established in Nadeali, Marja, Shamalan, Darveshan, Girishk, Bula and Turnak and about seven million seedlings including 54 domestic and 44 foreign varieties have been planted.

The most important activity in the Helmand Valley Project, 20,000 jiribs under the Shamalan the Turnak project were planned. The levelling, digging of the field of industrial activities of subsidiary canals, drainage, the installation of the Girishk age, construction of roads were Hydro-electric Plant with a capital undertaken with the above city of 3,000 kw. This consists of purpose in view. A diversion dam two generator turbines and five on the Zahershani Canal and a sub-stations. Two diesel generators, canal across the Turnak were constructed. To keep up a regular also established. A marble factory flow of the Arghandab river five for stone cutting purposes was May 28, (Reuter).—The West controlling gates in different parts started. In Lashkargah a model German Defence Minister, Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, said yesterday he will fly to England on Friday at the invitation of his British counterpart, Mr. Harold Watkinson.

In the miscellaneous field, the land is proposed to be brought most important items are under British counterpart, Mr. Harold Watkinson. A diversion health, education and cadastral survey. For the purpose of keeping the farmers in good health as well as for the propagation of preventive and curative medicines on West German-British defence Harwell, England, showed that for extensive medical programmes co-operation and on balance of nary studies in the Saraj, Bakwa Rabies were planned and under- BANGKOK, May 28, (UPI).—Gen. James L. Collins, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific, arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit. He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He told reporters here that the scientists said tests in the Atomic Research Centre at Harwell, England, showed that for a period of about four months Napoleon was exposed intermittently to an abnormally large amount of a substance which was transformed into a radio-active isotope by irradiation.

The scientists said they were convinced the bundle of hair they tested was authentic.

It has belonged to a Swiss family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

Heart Disease Main Cause Of Death In Advanced Nations

NEW YORK, May 28, (Reuter).—Heart trouble is the main cause of death in the advanced countries, while diarrheal diseases are the biggest killers in the developing nations, according to a World Health Organization (W.H.O.) report.

The document was presented to the World Health Assembly's Committee on Programme and Budget at a meeting in Geneva earlier last week, and a summary of it was issued here on Friday. Entitled "The second report on the world health situation," it covered the period 1957-60.

The report, based on data representing about 35% of world population, said heart disease was responsible for over a quarter of all deaths, followed by cancer. Vascular lesions affecting the nervous system came next, with accidents fourth.

In the developing nations, diarrheal diseases, gastro-enteritis, pneumonia and influenza were the main cause of fatalities, while 48 countries mentioned leprosy as a continuing problem. The report estimated there may be as many as 15 million sufferers from this disease.

The report noted a dramatic decline in poliomyelitis in nearly all nations using vaccines on a large scale, with "spectacular" falls in Canada and the United States. Tuberculosis deaths also continued to fall.

Lung cancer deaths were reported in increasing numbers during the past decade but there were inexplicable differences between countries. The report quoted as an example that the 1957 death rate in Finland was 27.6 per 100,000 people, while in Norway it was 8.6.

DID NAPOLEON DIE OF ARSENIC POISING?

LONDON, May 28, (UPI).—A group of scientists on Friday suggested the body of Napoleon should be exhumed to discover whether he died of arsenic poisoning.

They said tests of his hair supported the theory that Napoleon had attacks of acute arsenic poisoning before he died captive of the British, on the island of St. Helena.

Writing in the magazine "Nature," British and Swedish scientists said: "Very desirable information could probably be obtained after exhumation of the corpse."

He told reporters here that the scientists said tests in the Atomic Research Centre at Harwell, England, showed that for a period of about four months Napoleon was exposed intermittently to an abnormally large amount of a substance which was transformed into a radio-active isotope by irradiation.

The scientists said they were convinced the bundle of hair they tested was authentic.

It has belonged to a Swiss family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in 1821.

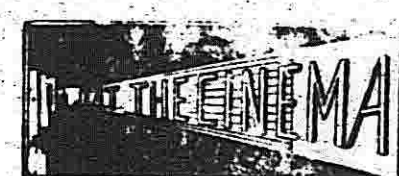
He said it was only for general family for a long time and supposedly came from Napoleon's valet, who shaved Napoleon after his death in

Independence Anniversary CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

DOBRYNIN-RUSK TALKS ON BERLIN TODAY

30 Killed In Terrorist Acts

Kabul News In Brief



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **GREEN FIRE**; Starring: Stewart Gringer and Grace Kaley.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**; Starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **DERESU UZALA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **THE SUN SET**.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **FASTER THAN THE WIND**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DO BEHEN**; Starring: Mukham Sharma and Kidar Kapoor.

Classified Advt.

WANTED TO BUY: Two bicycles—1 male, 1 female; Contact Capt. Eneigl, US Corps of Engrs, U.S.A.I.D.

ITALIAN CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

The Trade Section of the Italian Embassy informs all Afghan traders and other interested persons that an exhibition of consumer goods produced in Italy will start for home today, Mr. Stanley Wright, British spokesman of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees announced in Tunis yesterday.

Kabul Gulf Club

Information from the Tournament Committee:

The first round of 18 holes for men and 9 holes for ladies of the Air Attache Cups will be played on Friday, June 1. Players can make up their own games but will be seeded for the final round on the following Friday. Be sure to print names on the score cards to ease the task of the Committee. Cards must be handed in before 1 p.m.

It should be remembered that according to the local rules no one except the competitors should use the course before 9 a.m. Practice before the competition is permitted on the 5th and 9th greens and on the area north of the 5th green, but must be stopped as soon as any competitors approach these greens.

A list of the new handicaps will be posted on the Notice Board.

Information from the Entertainment Committee.

The Entertainment Committee announces that the date for the dance has been postponed to June 9. Invitations will be despatched soon. Reserve the evening. The music will be provided by Terry Crisp and his well-known band.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +24°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 7-04 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-45 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 73

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1962 (JOWZA 10, 1341 S.H.)

Soviet-U.S. Accord On Draft Progress Report On Disarm Talks

GENEVA, May 31, (Reuter)—America and the Soviet Union reached agreement yesterday on the text of a draft progress report on the work of the 17-Power disarmament Conference, an authoritative source said here yesterday.

DISPUTE OVER

BIZERTA

Tunisia Wants Talks

Resumption

PARIS, May 31, (Reuter)—Tunisia has asked for a resumption of talks with France broken off last January, usually well informed sources said here last night.

The request was made for negotiations at the ministerial level, the sources said. The French Government had not yet replied.

Tunisia is understood to want an announcement of the talks before July 1.

The sources said the emphasis in any resumed talks would be on the methods of evacuating France's air and naval base at Bizerta.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off after French and Tunisian forces fought over the base last July.

The talks between the two countries to settle conditions for evacuation of the base were broken off in January without a definite date for their resumption being fixed.

69 Die In Indian Bus Accident

AHMEDABAD, May 31, (Reuter)—Sixty-nine passengers, five of them children, died when a bus crashed 40 feet off a bridge into a river near here last night, according to a report reaching here.

Eighteen people were injured in the accident, at the major river bridge near Kapadwani, about 60 miles from Ahmedabad, the report added.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

KABUL, May 31—New chief commissioners were announced yesterday for three chief commissioners by the Ministry of Interior.

Mr. Roshandel, the Sheberghan Chief Commissioner, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Ghazni. Mr. Deen Mohammad was appointed Chief Commissioner of Badakhshan. Mr. Nesar Ahmad, a cally turned high-ranking official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Badakhshan.

SIX KILLED IN TWO AIR CRASHES

RIPLEY, NEW YORK, May 31, (Reuter)—Three children died, Delawar, the Badakhshan Chief Commissioner, has been appointed off from an airfield here yesterday. Their father and uncle were critically injured.

Three people were killed in a mid-air collision of two other private aircraft only 10 miles away from Ripley.

Merging Armed Forces

ADOUA-TSHOMBE AGREEMENT

ADOUA, May 31, (Reuter)—The Congo and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga have agreed to set up a mixed military commission charged with merging all armed forces in the Congo republic under a uniform command, the Congolese ACP news agency reported yesterday.

The Commission is to have a U.N. Chairman and consist of three members representing the Congo and Mr. Tshombe's Katanga, and the forces of Katanga and South Kasai.

The agreement reached by Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe in their Leopoldville talks provides for the integration of all military and paramilitary units regarding their armaments and organization. This covers the possible increase and reduction of certain units in consonance with the Congo Republic's constitutional structure.

The Central Government and the provincial Governments' countermeasures to be taken.

The United Nations to take all counteraction that might be necessary in the event of disobedience by individual units.

Such U.N. counteraction is to be agreed with the Congolese authorities concerned.

The Military Commission to set up mixed observers teams to supervise the implementation of the merger decisions.

SOVIET WRESTLERS TO VISIT KABUL

KABUL, May 31—A team of 12 Soviet wrestlers is to visit Kabul next month to compete with the Soviet athletes will come to Afghanistan under a cultural agreement between the two countries.

DOBRYNIN-RUSK TALKS ON BERLIN RESUMED

WASHINGTON, May 31, (Reuter)—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoli Dobrynin, held their fourth and hitherto longest meeting in the series of the U.S.-Soviet exploratory talks on Berlin here yesterday.

When he emerged from the U.S. State Department after seeing Mr. Rusk for one hour and fifty minutes, Mr. Dobrynin seemed to be in good spirits though reticent.

Mr. Dobrynin said his talks with Mr. Rusk had gone off as usual and that he would probably be answering a question whether Laos was also discussed.

Mr. Rusk and Dobrynin held their last meeting over a month ago on April 27, before Mr. Rusk went on his trip taking him to Western defense conferences in London, Athens and Canberra.

U.S. State Department officials said after the Rusk-Dobrynin meeting that the discussion did not touch matters on which a common position has not yet been established between Washington and Bonn.

Yesterday's talks in particular had not covered any details of the question of a Berlin "access authority" although the matter of access to Berlin was discussed in outline as was the matter of the continued presence of Western troops in Berlin, the officials

said. The "Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" declared that "friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of the Soviet Union" is not at a standstill.

The West German Ambassador here, Professor Wilhelm Grewe, and Mr. Foy Kohler, head of the State Department's European desk who attended yesterday's Rusk-Dobrynin talks, later for the benefit of both peoples, day's week in order to harmonize peace and international friendship and Washington regarding the composition of the "access authority" and other aspects of the American plan for a Berlin settlement.

The President of Mali emphasized that "our stay in the Soviet Union" is not at a standstill.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

West German as well as U.S. Union has been useful not only diplomats in recent days have for us, the leaders of the public contradicted American Press of Mali, but I am convinced that these divergencies visit will be useful for the whole of Africa.

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Kabul, Afghanistan

Subscriptions Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

MAY 31, 1962

PESHAWAR RIOT
REPERCUSSIONS

The Pakistani authorities in Peshawar must have their hands full with the repercussions of the May 18 mass demonstrations which they claim to have taken place against a film company. Those who have witnessed the frightful demonstrations on that day have given a clear picture of what happened in that occupied Pakhtunistani city. How the people antagonized the Pakistani authorities and attacked the radio station there were described by the tourists arriving here. Recent reports have given details of the number of people killed, injured and imprisoned by the Pakistan Government.

May be the Government of Pakistan tries to play down the incident and label it as just a protest against a film company, but, surely, when one probes a little deeper into the matter and studies the background of the issue and the attitude of the people of the area towards the Martial Law regime, he surely cannot be tricked by the version of the Pakistani government.

The mass demonstrations in that city took place just at a time when the Pakistan Government had once again reaffirmed its intention that it was not going to let the political parties be revived. Also it came at a time when the military regime announced another extension of the prison term of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and everyone knows that those who took part in the May 18 demonstrations were the relatives, friends and followers of thousands of Pakhtunistanis now languishing in Pakistani jails. And yet the Government of Pakistan tries to convince the world that the incident was nothing but a protest against a film company. Pakistan has now banned the entry of people from independent parts of Pakhtunistani into the city.

The killings and mass detentions which took place in an area where the people are struggling for their freedom serve as yet another example of the colonialistic designs of the Pakistani Government.

After the second British invasion of Afghanistan, or what is called the Second Afghan War, the pendulum swung back to the non-interference policy of Lord Lawrence. Though the British, after Gandumak Treaty, tried to undo the work of their predecessors in Afghanistan, in reality they continued interfering in the home policy of Afghanistan and even tried to have a control over its foreign relations. Amir Abdul Rahman after being enthroned in 1880 was greatly troubled by this policy.

The Amir came to the throne at a time when the country was in a desperately difficult situation. Outwardly, the British had signed a treaty of non-interference with him; but he was not deceived as he was fully aware of their secret plans. It was generally believed that after the accession of the Amir and conclusion of Gandumak Treaty, that colonial Power will change its old policy, but in fact to the people's anxiety, this did not happen, for the British continued to make false promises - both verbal and written. Out of these, the most significant is the extension of a railway line from the old Chaman to the new town.

The one-sided Gandumak treaty, which had torn away certain parts of the Afghan soil on the border, had left the Kohzakh mountain in Afghan territory. The British, realizing the strategic importance

of the place, started naked aggression on Afghanistan and tunneled through the mountain. Thus as a matter of fact, it was British, who just broke the Gandumak agreement which was signed on her own terms. This shows that the British wanted to have the important strategic points under their control, at any cost.

The Amir, as we all know, regarded the extension of the railway line in Afghan territory, as a knife into his vitals. This shows the deep feelings of the Afghan Amir towards the British policy in Afghanistan. In fact, the presence of the British Government on the Amir was in no case less than its pressure on his predecessors - Amir Dost Mohammad and Sher Ali.

After the accession of Amir Abdul Rahman, the Forward Policy school of thought took a new form. Outwardly, the British for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Amir Abdul Rahman was a strong believer in the integrity of his homeland. He was dealing with the tribes as his own subjects. No one, according to him, was their real ruler except the Afghan Amir. The Amir and Lord Lansdowne were fully conscious of each others policy. The Amir wanted to avert all sorts of interference in his home-policy by the British, while the Viceroy had to save the British interests in Afghanistan. In pursuance of the forward policy, the British Government missed no chance of extending their power over the tribal area. The fore-sighted Amir did his best to describe to the British officials the result of this unwise policy. But they intended to carry out their plan even at the cost of a third war. The Amir, on the other hand, watched with hatred all these tendencies on the part of Britain. He refused a proposal for negotiation on the border issue and did not allow Lord Roberts to come to his Court. At last, Sir Mortimer Durand came to Afghanistan in 1893 to enforce a carrying out the same old policy, border line drawn in accordance through British agents in India, with the interests of the British Empire. After a few weeks of discussion, an agreement was signed. The Amir, however, with all his ed by Sir Mortimer Durand and the aversion against these aggressions Amir Abdul Rahman. This was adopted a calm and cold blooded second agreement imposed on some days and even weeks before policy. He is blamed by some for Afghanistan after the unfortunate his attitude toward the British. Gandumak treaty. The Durand So why not have your own poultry. The others, on the other hand, Afghanistan has always been taken by try? Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of trouble for the sake of

Portugal's Intransigence And THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By WAKIBEEB

The United Nations Sub-Committee answer to two resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960 and 1961. The 1960 resolution condemned Portugal's continuing non-compliance with the United Nations Charter obligation and with the 1960 resolution listing territories on which information should be supplied and also its refusal to cooperate with work of the United Nations Committee of Information from non-self-governing territories.

In setting up the Special Committee the 1961 resolution said that the Assembly on its part must continue to discharge its responsibility towards the people of the territory.

At the same time it asked the United Nations Secretary-General that until Portugal complies with its obligations, he should prepare back-ground material for the use of the Committee and it was not to visit the Portuguese territories on the basis of an answer received from the Portuguese Foreign Minister which did not offer the necessary co-operation.

On the other hand it will visit other countries situated in the vicinity of the Portuguese territories where they will interview refugees and nationalists from the Portuguese territories. In connection with this it may be mentioned that the South African find out about the real status of Nobel Peace prize winner, Albert Luthuli has criticized the statement of the Committee as having out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

The Committee, which is now visiting Africa had earlier expressed its "earnest hopes" for assistance to Portugal in a spirit of co-operative endeavour. It is with this background that the Committee is visiting Africa to find out about the real status of the people living in the dependent territories. No doubt that the Committee also has to find out about the dependent territories belonging to other imperial Powers but it has been Portugal necessary that a Committee of the United Nations in discharging its charter responsibility for preparatory work.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-13 GMT
on 75 Metre Band News 3-09-3-7;
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghan culture" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40 commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Sports, continues the editorial, is increasingly becoming an instrument of goodwill and friendship between nations of the world. The Olympic tournaments that are being held every few years in one of the capitals of the member countries of the International Olympic Organization is a good example of the role that is played by sports in promoting international friendship and understanding.

In Afghanistan sport has made progress with the economic and social developments and our athletes and sportsmen are taking part in international sport events.

Victory and Defeat

The editorial concludes by saying that it must be remembered, however, that the main purpose of a game is not to lose or to win but the enjoyment to be had out of the fair play and strong partnership to make the game an interesting one. Our young sportsmen, therefore, should learn to control their emotions at the time of defeat as well as triumph.

Isah also carried on its front-page a photo of the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, addressing a mammoth crowd in Southern Sumatra in which he had reiterated the determination of his country to liberate the Dutch-held territory of West Irian before the end of this year.

The woman columnist of the paper, Madam Rooh Afza, has written about the advantages of keeping a small poultry within the house from the viewpoint of domestic economy. Chickens, ducks and even turkeys, she says, are not at all in good for cooking when they are purchased at the market. They have to be fed for some days and even weeks before they become ready for cooking. Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of poultry.

Isah also carried on its front-page a photo of the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, addressing a mammoth crowd in Southern Sumatra in which he had reiterated the determination of his country to liberate the Dutch-held territory of West Irian before the end of this year.

The woman columnist of the paper, Madam Rooh Afza, has written about the advantages of keeping a small poultry within the house from the viewpoint of domestic economy. Chickens, ducks and even turkeys, she says, are not at all in good for cooking when they are purchased at the market. They have to be fed for some days and even weeks before they become ready for cooking. Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of poultry.

Isah also carried on its front-page a photo of the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, addressing a mammoth crowd in Southern Sumatra in which he had reiterated the determination of his country to liberate the Dutch-held territory of West Irian before the end of this year.

The woman columnist of the paper, Madam Rooh Afza, has written about the advantages of keeping a small poultry within the house from the viewpoint of domestic economy. Chickens, ducks and even turkeys, she says, are not at all in good for cooking when they are purchased at the market. They have to be fed for some days and even weeks before they become ready for cooking. Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different kinds of poultry.

Isah also carried on its front-page a photo of the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno, addressing a mammoth crowd in Southern Sumatra in which he had reiterated the determination of his country to liberate the Dutch-held territory of West Irian before the end of this year.

The woman columnist of the paper, Madam Rooh Afza, has written about the advantages of keeping a small poultry within the house from the viewpoint of domestic economy. Chickens, ducks and even turkeys, she says, are not at all in good for cooking when they are purchased at the market. They have to be fed for some days and even weeks before they become ready for cooking. Then she goes on to give a few tips on how to breed different

CENSURE MOVE AGAINST FRENCH GOVERNMENT

PARIS, May 31. (Reuter).—Right-wing opponents of General de Gaulle's Algerian policy yesterday tabled a motion of censure against the Government in the National Assembly. It will come up for debate next Tuesday.

NEW OIL-BEARING REGION IN U.S.S.R.

(Contd. from page 3) Four geological sections of the depressions, have been made by means of seismic prospecting, and the earth's crust has been investigated to a depth of 30 kilometres to the Mohorovichich layer. Drilling of a seven-kilometres deep boreholes has been started. May be it will not pass through all the saline layer, but in any case, it will enrich the knowledge of geologists about a huge thickness of the crust. The place will be chosen shortly for the second seven-kilometres borehole.

It is expected that the saline layers will be penetrated this time and the scientists will learn about the secrets of the strata beneath them.

Khrushchev

Attends

Goodman Concert

MOSCOW, May 31. (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev went to a Benny Goodman Jazz concert last night—and said afterwards he was "pleased and delighted" about it all.

Mr. Khrushchev said "I enjoyed it, but I don't dance so I don't understand it at all."

Soviet officials and Western diplomats were astounded that the Soviet Premier found time to attend this concert at the end of a heavy political day.

He sat in a special box in a 4,500-seat sports arena to hear the first concert given here by Benny Goodman, the American clarinet player, and his band.

But several times, as the band swung into such traditional pieces as "Saint Louis Blues" and "Avalon," Mr. Khrushchev leaned over to Mr. Liéwellyn Thompson, U.S. Ambassador, and asked questions. When he left Mr. Khrushchev sent a message to coloured vocalist, Joya Sherrill, saying "It was a delight to hear you."

As young Soviet Jazz fans surged down the aisles calling for encores, Goodman told reporters: "It was wonderful. It was grand."

Algerian Refugees in

Tunisia Leave For Home

TUNIS, May 31. (Reuter).—The first group of Algerian refugees in Tunisia went home yesterday. One hundred Moslems left the old roman town of haidra, just inside central Tunisia, in a column of lorries for their ruined home village of Gouraye, about 20 miles away in the Tebessa region.

Further convoys will take more families to Gouraye and other villages abandoned by their inhabitants during the seven year war between French forces and Algerian Moslem nationalists in Algeria.

The repatriation operation for all the Algerian refugees in Tunisia is expected to last over two months.

The signatories of the motion were drawn from the group of Algerian deputies and from the Conservatives.

The censure move followed a defence of the Government's policy in Algeria by M. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algerian Affairs, which expressed the determination of General de Gaulle and his Ministers to pursue the holding of a self-determination vote in Algeria on July 1 whatever acts of terrorism were carried out by the extremist European Secret Army Organization.

But M. Joxe's speech failed to rouse the slightest interest even among the Gaullists. It lacked warmth and was frequently interrupted by the jeers of extreme Right-wingers.

M. de Broglie, who is a member of the Conservative Party, was greeted with calls of "resign" and most of the Right-wing deputies left the debating chamber when he rose to speak.

President de Gaulle is to broadcast to the nation on June 8, two days before the official opening of the referendum campaign and preceding yet another presidential tour of the provinces.

This was announced after a Cabinet meeting at which General de Gaulle said that despite "certain fluctuations" after the Military Court's decision not to execute the Secret Army chief, Raoul Salan, the Government's Algeria policy "is being and will be maintained."

He was determined, he said, to ensure "continuity of the public powers whatever form these fluctuations take," according to the information Minister, M. Alain Peyrefitte.

Physical Fear

M. Joxe told the Assembly that because of the terrorists, physical fear reigned everywhere in Algeria.

Europeans had first been told not to leave, then they were told to go. Economic life had slowed down, consumption had dropped, unemployment had spread and many people had fled to the countryside.

Nevertheless order was progressively being enforced.

The O.A.S. had failed and was left with nothing but terror for terror's sake.

From June 1 enough ships and planes would be available to enable 7,500 Europeans to cross daily to France.

INONU CABINET RESIGNS

ANKARA, May 31. (Reuter).—The parliamentary group of the Republican People's Party last night approved the resignation of the six-month-old coalition Cabinet, Mr. Ismet Inonu.

A spokesman announced this at a special meeting of the group. Mr. Inonu is a member of the R.P.P.

Shortly after a Cabinet meeting Mr. Inonu and R.P.P. Ministers went to the parliamentary group meeting.

Asked by reporters as he left the Cabinet meeting if his duty as Premier still continued, the 78-year-old Mr. Inonu replied: "It does."

Government Printing House.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN DIR

KABUL, May 31.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, says that demonstrations against the colonialistic designs of the Pakistan Government in Dir, and specially in Jandul district, are increasing.

Recently a large jirga was held in Malik Nawkar Khan district. The jirga resolved unanimously that until there are traces of Pakistani colonialism in their area, they will fight. Similar jirgah were held in other parts of Bajawar, the report adds.

West Asked To Change Berlin Policy

MOSCOW, May 31. (Reuter).—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia last night called on the West to change its policy on Berlin "while there is still time." Western observers said the article signed "Observer" was the most uncompromising printed here in recent weeks on the issue.

The article said several times that there was no question of retention of Western "occupation" troops in West Berlin.

"When a peace treaty had been signed with East Germany," the Western powers "will have—whether they like it or not—to respect the sovereignty of the (East German) State of German workers and farmers in the centre of which has West Berlin."

"Not to submit themselves to the system which will come into the force with the signing of a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic means consciously to bring a sharpening of the situation and to take the consequences of this."

WILLIAM WYLER IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, May 31. (Tass).—The well-known American motion picture director and producer, William Wyler, arrived here at the invitation of the Soviet Film Makers' Union.

He will stay in the Soviet Union for 10 days to familiarize himself with the new achievements of Soviet film art, meet film makers and visit film studios.

He is one of the American film directors best known in the Soviet Union. His films, "dead end," "the little foxes" and "roman holiday" were shown.

News In Brief

KABUL, May 31.—Dr. Sohail, the President of the Afghan Press Department, now on a tour of the Soviet Union, has ended his visit to Tajikistan and left yesterday for Moscow.

In Tajikistan he met the Tajik Minister of Culture on Tuesday to discuss cultural relations between the two countries.

Dr. Sohail also called on the Premier of the Republic.

KABUL, May 31.—Mr. Hafizulla, Acting Director of the Labour Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries with Mr. Ali Mohammad Zekria, an official of the Department of United Nations Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Kabul for Geneva yesterday morning to attend the 43rd Session of the ILO Conference due to open on June 6.

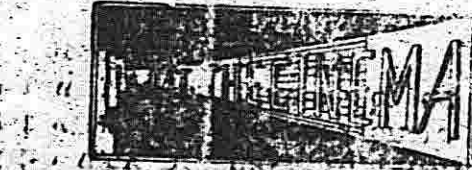
KABUL, May 31.—The team of Soviet artists left Kabul for the Afghan capital on May 10 to hold a series of concerts.

The artists arrived in the report by Mr. Latifi, the President of Pohani Theatre, a number of Afghan artists and the Soviet Ambassador with officials of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL, May 31.—The Afghan women's delegation, led by Mrs. Noor Etemadi, met the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tajikistan on Monday. The Vice-Chairman is reported to have described to the Afghan visitors the social activities of Tajik women.

KABUL, May 31.—A report from Prague says that the Czechoslovak Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, and Education and Culture together with high-ranking Czech civil and military officials, the Corps Diplomatique and Afghans residing in Prague attended a reception held in the Afghan Embassy to celebrate Afghanistan's Independence Day Anniversary.

KABUL, May 31.—Laws prescribed against crimes committed by Government officials and crimes against public security were considered yesterday by the Legal Commission of the National Assembly.



PARK CINEMA
Today at 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m. and tomorrow at 10 a.m., 2-30, 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **GREEN FIRE**, starring: Stewart Granger and Grace Kelly.

KABUL CINEMA
At 5 p.m. American film **THE SUN SET**, starring: John Ford.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **FASTER THAN THE WIND**, starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 5 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**, starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **DERESU UZALA**, starring: Zainab.

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DO BEHEN**, starring: Mukham Sharma and Kidar Kapoor.

Classified Advt.

ITALIAN CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

The Trade Section of the Italian Embassy informs all Afghan traders and other interested persons that an exhibition of consumer goods produced in Italy such as hats, gloves, handbags, shorts, pyjamas, underwear, blouses, pullovers, textiles and jewellery, will be held at the Hamidi Stores near the USIS in Shar-i-Now on June 2. It will last a month. The exhibits are not for sale, but the Hamidi Stores will accept orders.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education and Culture together with high-ranking Czech civil and military officials, the Corps Diplomatique and Afghans residing in Prague attended a reception held in the Afghan Embassy to celebrate Afghanistan's Independence Day Anniversary.

Basketball—Military Academy beat School of Physical Training; Nejat beat AIT.
Handball—Commercial School beat Ghazi three to nil.
Volleyball—School of Physical Training beat Avicenna School of Agriculture beat AIT; Afghanistan Bank beat Ghazi.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariane Above **FRANKFURT**

Lazy Mountains And

Green Valleys. Ariana

Planes Provide Every

Comfort And Facility.

HEAD OFFICE: Jaddu, Jalawand, Kabul P.O. Box 76,
Telephone 21881, 23043. Cable—AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-23 Freight Office, Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.

JUNIE

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +24°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-43 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahr-e-Ful; Bldg
Mosque, Shahr-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 74

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1962 (JOWZA 12, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

O.A.S. HALTS ITS ATROCITIES

Algerian Nationalists & Europeans Begin Talks

ALGIERS, June 2, (Reuter).—The O.A.S. has apparently halted its terror campaign—for the next few days.

Royal Audience

KABUL, JUNE 2.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended Thursday, May 31:—

Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Interior; Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. A. K. Hakimi, Chief of the Department of Auditing in the Prime Ministry and Mr. Mohammad Shafi Rahguzar, the editor of Weekly Zhwan-doon.

Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, June, 2.—His Majesty the King on Thursday congratulated President Bourguiba of Tunisia on the occasion of Tunisia's National Day.

His Majesty the King yesterday congratulated President Segni of Italy on the occasion of Italy's National Day which is being celebrated today.

On the occasion of the official birth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II which is being celebrated today, His Majesty has sent a congratulatory telegram to her.

180 Students

Pass

Aviation Course

KANDAHAR, June 2.—One hundred and eighty students passed an aviation course conducted by the Afghan Air Authority in Kandahar on Wednesday.

At a function held on the occasion, Mr. Gulbahar, Director of Civil Aviation explained in detail the developments in the field of aviation in Afghanistan during the First Five-Year Plan and congratulated the students on their success.

A total of 280 students were enrolled for the course. The 180 graduates underwent training in the fields of air traffic control, communications, electronics and other related subjects. They will soon be given jobs at various airports in the country. The remaining 100 students will be trained for an additional period of six months.

The "truce" has been declared while preliminary talks are held between Europeans and Moslem nationalists on the future of Europeans in Algeria.

European and Moslem sources confirmed yesterday that meetings had already taken place between representatives of M. Abder Rahman Fares, Moslem President of the Algerian Provisional Executive, and Europeans.

Moslem sources said the meetings were being held with the approval of the Algerian Provisional Government in Tunis, many of whose members are concerned over the unexpectedly large exodus of Europeans from Algeria.

One Moslem told me the G.P.R.A. did not want Algeria to develop into a second Tunis which, he said, had gone into a steady decline since the Europeans left.

Some Moslems believe that M. Fares is trying to build a third force to mediate between the Europeans who remain and elements of the National Liberation Army (A.L.N.) who have fought for years.

According to moderate Moslem nationalists many of the field leaders of the FLN were dissatisfied with the Evian Cease-fire Agreement and considered they

(Contd. on page 4)

Pakistan Asked To Give Up Design To Make Pakhtunistan A Colony

KABUL, June 2.—A big jirga was recently held at Marzina in Warakzai in which a large number of representatives, leaders and scholars took part.

After listening to the speeches of national leaders, the jirga unanimously passed a number of resolutions. One resolution said the Government of Pakistan should recognize the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan at the earliest opportunity and give up its design of converting Pakhtunistan into a colony.

Another resolution said all Pakhtunistani prisoners should be released without any conditions whatsoever.

The propaganda of the Pakistan Government that the Warakzai tribe had elected representatives for the central and provincial assemblies of Pakistan was unfounded, and third resolution said. The Warakzai region is an integral part of Pakhtunistan and has no connexion with Pakistani Law and Assemblies.

The Warakzai region is an anti-Islamic measures and orders war.

FIGHTING AGAIN IN W. IRIAN AS HOPES RISE FOR TALKS' RESUMPTION

THE HAGUE, June 2, (DPA).—Fighting broke out again yesterday between Netherlands military units and Indonesian paratroopers on West Irian, north-east of Fak-Fak, authoritative Dutch sources announced.

In the fighting one Indonesian was killed and one Dutch soldier was wounded, the sources added. They said that Papuans shot dead an Indonesian paratrooper on Onin peninsula when he attempted to swim across a river.

UPI adds: authoritative sources in Washington expressed hopes that the Dutch and Indonesians would resume their talks on the

West Irian dispute within a week or 10 days.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands yesterday replied to last Tuesday's appeal by the acting Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Netherlands and Indonesia to end the hostilities in West Irian, says Reuter.

Mr. C. W. A. Schurman, Chief Dutch delegate, handed the acting Secretary-General a communique containing the text of his Government's reply in a 25-minute meeting with U Thant last evening.

The text of the reply was not disclosed. A Netherlands spokesman said it would be released simultaneously here and in the Hague at 1500 GMT today.

No reply to U Thant's appeal has yet been received from the Indonesian Government.

In identical cables to President Sukarno of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Jan de Quay, the acting Secretary-General said: "I would urgently appeal to your Excellency to order the immediate ending of all hostilities in West New Guinea (West Irian) so that the negotiations on the basis of the Bunker proposal may take place under the most favourable conditions."

His message added: "I sincerely hope that in view of the excellent chances for a peaceful settlement of the problem this appeal will be heeded."

Italian Trade Mission In Kabul

KABUL, June 2.—A 26-member trade delegation from Italy led by Professor Lorenzo Isgro, a member of Parliament, arrived in Kabul on Thursday.

The delegation was received at the airport by Mr. M. S. Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. Ghulam Jallani Sadiki, President of the Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Azizi, the President of Industries Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Mr. Mohammad Rafique, Director of Economic Relations in the Foreign Ministry, and some officials of the Ministry of Commerce, together with Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador, and certain members of the Italian Embassy.

During its week's stay in Afghanistan, the delegation will hold meetings with high-ranking officials of certain Ministries and heads of trade organizations. The delegation includes Government representatives and officials of Italian trade companies.

The Italian Ambassador held a reception in honour of the Italian delegation at the Italian Embassy in Kabul on Thursday evening. Those present included Mr. Sarwar Omar, Mr. Sadiki, Mr. Rafique, Mr. Keshawar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Azizi, and heads of banking organizations and commercial firms.

ANOTHER US NUCLEAR

TEST

WASHINGTON, June 2, (Reuter).—The Atomic Energy Commission yesterday announced that a low yield underground nuclear test was conducted at its Nevada test site. This was the 35th announced test shot in the series of subterranean blasts.



The Italian trade delegation, led by Professor Lorenzo Isgro, which arrived in Kabul on Thursday.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 2, 1962

THE LOCUST MENACE

That both the Soviet Union and the United States have come out quickly with offers of assistance in fighting the locusts in western Afghanistan is a healthy result of the friendly relations between Afghanistan and these countries.

Locusts have been a growing menace throughout Middle East for a long time and, unless countries where eggs are laid take proper steps to destroy them they will not only bring disastrous results in the shape of destruction of food crops and fruit trees in the country of origin but also in other countries where they migrate after becoming full grown insects.

In these days of food shortages it is essential that all countries of the region should co-operate and tackle the pest in the common interest of the people.

The Locust Research Centre in London gives timely warnings of the movements of swarms and the places of egg-laying and it is for the countries to heed the warnings and take steps to destroy the eggs and insects. Assistance offered by specialized agencies in this connexion is also essential.

It is strange that instead of taking precautionary steps Pakistan should accuse Afghanistan for the alleged locust invasion of that country while the truth is that they moved into western Afghanistan from Pakistan via Pakhtunistan.

But for the co-operation of the people of western Afghanistan who have taken prompt measures, with means at their disposal to fight the swarms, the magnitude of the menace would have been beyond description.

Already it is known that over 7,000 acres in the Kandahar-Helmand valley and large areas in Herat have been sprayed with insecticide and officials believe that the threat to crop destruction has been removed.

With the spraying machines, planes and a helicopter made available to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Soviet Union and the United States we have no doubt that the "mopping up" operations against the pest would be successful and that the last traces of locusts would be wiped out.

Relations Between Afghanistan And India

The following is the text of speech by Mr. M. K. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Press Department, broadcast from All-India Radio on Afghan Independence Day.

In view of the cordial relations and common ties of history fortunately existing between Afghanistan and India, I am happy, on this day when the noble Afghan nation is celebrating the anniversary of its independence, to convey, via the All India Radio, to our friends the people of India, the message of friendship of the Afghan nation. I also wish prosperity and plenty to the two nations, who are endeavouring tirelessly under the guidance of their patriotic and sympathetic leaders to advance.

The Afghan nation, to whom Nature has granted a beautiful and virile homeland, loves its freedom heart and soul and tries to defend it at the cost of life. The history of this part of the world bears witness to the efforts made by this nation to protect its national honour. The Afghans have been ready and willing at all times to forego everything except the freedom, and in doing so, they have suffered heavy loss of life and property inflicted upon them by a colonial neighbour during a period of more than a century.

The Free Afghan has tried, especially during the third decade of the 20th century, to move out of a forcibly-imposed cocoon, and try to recuperate, with vigorous efforts, from the shortcomings of the past.

In the international field Afghanistan follows the traditional policy of "friendship with all and neutrality where acts endangering world peace and tranquility are involved". The Afghan nation knows that its losses can be compensated for and the causes of its backwardness due to perpetual

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT RIOTS IN PESHAWAR

BY CANDIDUS

The recent riots in Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, can serve as a barometer of public sentiments in that country. The Pakistani propagandists, as is their custom, dismissed the whole episode as a minor expression of disapproval against a foreign movie-film company, but those who were on the spot and those who know Pakhtun character attribute it to the rising anger of the Pakhtunistan masses against Pakistan and its dictatorial regime.

Forced Integration

The Pakistani rulers know that Pakhtunistan was forcibly integrated with Pakistan and, therefore, the Pakhtunistan will secede sooner or later from a country to which they are foreign racially, linguistically and culturally and where their presence is tolerated simply for the sake of exploiting their manpower and natural wealth.

In order to prevent this eventual showdown, the Pakistani leaders first tried to dope the planes and a helicopter made available to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Soviet Union and the United States we have no doubt that the "mopping up" operations against the pest would be successful and that the last traces of locusts would be wiped out.

Some Pakhtunistans were hoodwinked for a time by this means, but they discovered soon that a hoax was being played upon them

Change of Tactics

Those who have followed events closely since the establishment

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

It must be remembered that the population of Algeria consists of 10 million Moslems and one million Christians. All these Christians are Europeans because the efforts of Christian missionaries to spread the Christian faith through preaching have utterly failed in Algeria. These one million Christians have, therefore, come to Algeria after the French occupation of the country in 1830. The Europeans living in Algeria are not of pure French stock; the greater part of these immigrants have come from Spain, Malta and Corsica and, therefore, possess neither real cohesion nor unity. The only factor, which has bound them together, is that they have taken up residence in a Moslem country with the help of a colonial regime and have obtained the best lands and the greater part of the natural wealth of Algeria under colonial laws. The Europeans in Algeria have always considered the Algerian Moslems as a conquered people. They have consistently held the idea that the Arabs are not fit to be free and it is for this reason that the greater part of these Europeans have risen to the appeal of the OAS extremists.

Algerian Offer

The Algerian nationalists have proclaimed from the very beginning their readiness to provide the chances of a comfortable and peaceful life and an equal part in the economic life of Algeria to the Europeans. This offer is an important corollary of the Evian Agreement which led to the ceasefire agreement in Algeria. Experience has, however, shown that although the war between the French Army and the Algerian nationalists have ended, yet the attacks by the European extremists upon Moslems continue uninterrupted. These extremists fire upon Moslems, including women and children, schools and even French troops. This action reflects their mentality to which the idea of Algerian Moslems freely deciding their future is repugnant. Recent reports said that nearly 100,000 Europeans have left Algeria during the past one month; that the Government of France is helping these refugees in every way, including financial aid, and that they are being transported by sea and air. Twenty steamers are stated to be employed in transporting these refugees through the Western Mediterranean and another 5,000 are brought to France by plane every day. Big plans are said to be under way for this purpose.

The noteworthy thing about this exodus is the opposition of the French Secret Army Organization to the departure of these colonists. The extremists believe that Algeria must remain a French possession where the Algerian Europeans should rule over Moslems. It is for this reason that they have to question the question of allowing Europeans to learn the political alphabet. To the Pakhtunistans—the real target of the Plan—it serves as an "eye-opener" because they are now convinced that the Karachi junta want not only to keep them within Pakistan, but also to deprive them of every democratic venue justifying their claims as a separate nation.

(Contd. on page 3).

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.3 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Maiwand: Phone No. 20580
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufizada: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589



The scene of drawing lots for prizes sponsored by the Afghan Bus Company on Thursday. The first prize winner received one-year free bus pass to travel in all parts of the city plus 1,000 Afghans.

AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA

Some Hints On Growing Dahlias And Carnations

By GULBAZ

Needless for me to say that beauty. I have seen flowers of bed damp, continuously, until the Dahlias are grown from roots four different colours on one stems as thick as a pencil and propagated from a division of dahlia plant grown by myself Under no circumstances should mature roots or sucklings in from seed. The best dahlia seeds the surface of the bed be allowed to spring. Similarly, carnations, I have obtained come neither from seed to get dry because it has a creased by layering and cuttings. States, but from India—Cooper tion of the stem which lies just who want "flowers" and their main Giant Exhibition strain sold by can be maintained if the bed is interest is to have colour in their them contain huge flowers of tall "sprinkled" with water morning myself do not call them "Show and semi-cactus dahlias of diverse do exceptionally well in ground fertilized with horse-manure. This may be due to the fact that horse

When To Plant
Plant dahlias seeds in February droppings are rich in nitrogenous elements and because it keeps the culture lies not in knowing before. Kandahar. These may be planted in the cold climate of Kabul, hand what form and colour the ed in shallow boxes of rich soil it has, however, a great draw-cupation"—that factor of uncertainty would be about 4 inches tall by teeth, seems to me to be either a taint of what the seed planted the middle of May, should be impatient eater or it tries to save would bring. In my case my in- planted out in well-manured beds, its molars for old age; it does not terest in a flower ceases when the first bud opens and I know its real to find that apparently very result appears in the form of a worth. Among the flowers which healthy seedlings die down with veritable Pandora's Box of tena- satisfy this "craving for novelty their stems shrivelled exactly at cious clover, plantain, wild- and surprise are dahlias and car- the level of the ground or bed as mustard, field-daisy, compeas and nations. To those who like dahlias if the stem had been pressed bet- every possible variety of weeds and carnations I would like to say: ween the finger and the thumb listed in encyclopaedias. An- "Never grow them from tubers or exposed to a live-coal. At first other thing, horse-droppings allow- watch what happens". I assure a fungus disease, but the roots and have a tendency to act as in- cusp- pleasant surprise in multicolours, leaves looked very robust and in variety of fleas—I know what I am picotees, marbled, and polka-dot perfect health. The trick to pre- ones and others of breath-taking vent this trouble is to keep the

(Contd. on page 4)

Dangers Of Oral Contraceptives

Use of oral contraceptives over long periods "cannot be contemplated without considerable trepidation," an editorial in Lancet, a journal for British doctors, said on Friday.

The warning came three days after the announcement that the new contraceptive pills would be available to women all over Britain through the country's Family Planning Association.

"Despite the lack so far of evidence of harmful permanent action by oral contraceptives their use for long periods cannot be contemplated without considerable trepidation."

For it may be dangerous to interfere with rhythmical processes and even if you thoroughly understand the mechanism of a clock, if it is going well it should be left alone, for interference with its mechanism can be disastrous.

Twenty years may go by before we can be sure about the safety of the present oral contraceptives; and in a fortunate and well-fed country where other methods of contraception are available and effective, it seems sensible to restrict their use to those menstrual irregularities that must be corrected or to those circumstances where their use is impossible or ineffective.

Elsewhere, in overcrowded lands, where starvation for many is a more serious and immediate threat than uncertainty about future ill-health in a few, the advantages of oral contraception may well be judged to outweigh the risks.

SUBSCRIPTION TV IN U.S.A.

The first large-scale American experiment in subscription television will start in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 2.

New Hollywood films, live theatre and sports attractions will be sent out in prime evening hours by a Hartford Station. Only subscribers will have the equipment to unscramble the signal.

PESHAWAR RIOTS

(Contd. from Page 2)

The recent riots in Peshawar show that the people of Pakhtunistan are now fed up to the teeth with the military regime in their homeland and are ready to vent their pent-up anger in every possible way, including arson and armed resistance. The Pakistani propaganda agencies may try to cover up the real cause, but mass demonstrations, clashes with the police, firing and the burning down of public buildings, can hardly be described as a minor expression of disapproval.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

CELEBRATIONS

KABUL, June 2.—A reception was held at the Royal Afghan Embassy in London on May 30 to celebrate the Afghan independence anniversary. The function was attended by over 400 people, including high-ranking officials of the British Foreign Office, Government and Parliament members, Ambassadors, professors and journalists.

A similar function was held on May 29 at the Afghan Embassy in Moscow which was attended by the USSR Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, high-ranking Government officials and the diplomatic corps in Moscow. Meetings were held by the Afghan students in Moscow University and the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association.

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22255.
- * ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMEDAIR-KABUL
- * OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
- * OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- * PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
- * OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better."

Situation In Algeria

(Contd. from page 1)

A Moslem lawyer said: "They still believe that independence should mean chasing every Frenchman into the sea."

Police believe the "truce" is not likely to last much longer than next Monday, especially if the talks produce no immediate promise of results.

"O.A.S. leaders just won't be able to hold back the younger and more desperate elements after that time," one senior officer said.

Algiers Curfew
Algiers police yesterday halved the curfew while, for the first time in weeks, veiled Moslem women were seen in the streets in European quarters of the city and shoeshine boys were back on their beats.

The curfew was fixed from midnight until 5 a.m. local time. Previously it extended from 8-30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Three powerful explosions were heard on Thursday night in the upper-town districts of Algiers but no details were reported.

Meanwhile police are trying to trace 13 Europeans who left Aumale, 59 miles south-east of Algiers, two days ago and have not been seen since. They were travelling to Algiers where they were due to embark for France.

On the Paris bourse, Sahara oil shares boomed on the news from Algeria. Financial circles felt convinced that the turning point in Algeria had been reached, that the OAS was beaten and that the Government's peace programme in Algeria would be carried into effect.

The French High Commissioner, M. Christian Fouchet, said in Algiers last night that the OAS could not stop the Algerian self-determination referendum to begin on July 1.

He said in a television address that "order will return" and ended on "people not to let young men become assassins."

He declared that many Europeans had not even read "the first line" of the Evian Agreements which gave a solemn guarantee of co-existence with security and dignity between the two communities.

Afghan Delegation

Thanks

Tajik Women

DOSHANBAH, June 2.—Mrs. Alia Noor Etemadi, head of the Afghan women delegation, now visiting the Soviet Union in a television address to the women of Tajik Republic of the USSR on Thursday evening, expressed her delegation's gratitude for the warm and friendly reception during its stay in the republic.

She said that such goodwill visits would be useful for the strengthening of cultural relations between the two countries.

Mrs. Abubakir and Mrs. Kubrah Omar, the members of the delegation, expressed their best wishes for the women of the USSR.

The Vice-Prime Minister, the wives of the Deputy Minister of Culture and the President of the Tajikistan branch of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association were among those who attended a farewell party.

The delegation left Dushanbah for Moscow on Thursday.

X-15 Rocket Plane's Successful Test

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, June 2, (Reuter).—The X-15 rocket aircraft was yesterday put through its most dangerous test when it was brought back into the atmosphere with its nose tilted 22 degrees higher than its tail.

Its pilot, Major Bob White, streaked to 129,000 feet at 3,750 miles an hour and then re-entered the atmosphere at an angle that would cause a conventional aircraft to stall out of control in order to test the best way to break the speed of descent of future spacecraft.

"I was quite pleased with the plane's stability, I believe we could do it at a slightly higher scale, if necessary," Major White said afterwards.

"Manoeuvres such as this help us avoid the extreme heat and aerodynamic pressures that we would have if we dived in nose-down."

U.K. Asked To Grant Freedom To Nyasaland

NEW YORK, June 2, (Reuter).—Members of the Special Committee on Colonialism, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, have urged Britain to grant independence speedily to Nyasaland.

A U.N. Press report on the Committee's debate on Nyasaland on Thursday said Mr. Valentin Oberemko (Soviet Union) described the regime there as a typical colonial one, characterized by disenfranchisement of the indigenous African inhabitants who constituted the overwhelming majority of the population.

M. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) said Abdul Waleed Etamadi, Mohamud Omar Seraj beat Mohammad to convene immediately a conference to decide the date of Nyasaland's independence.

PROPOSED U.K.'S ENTRY INTO E.C.M.

Australia And New Zealand Criticize Brussels Talks

LONDON, June 2, (DPA).—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, and the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. John Marshall, yesterday criticized the Brussels negotiations about Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community.

In a joint statement Mr. Menzies and Mr. Marshall described Prime Ministers and also by "disturbing developments" leading figures in the United Kingdom, compromise decisions reached at Brussels for the termination of Commonwealth preferential tariffs on industrial products of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Menzies yesterday also had a two-hour discussion with British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

The Menzies Marshall joint statement is interpreted by observers as an indication of the difficulties Britain is expected to face at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference next September.

Criticism at this early stage of the Brussels compromise proposals may flare into open opposition at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

The Commonwealth countries are concerned particularly with continued favourable markets for their agricultural products which provide their main foreign currency income.

In the September conference, it is said, Mr. Menzies will occupy a key position and his attitude may greatly determine the stand

Soviet Criticism Of U.S. Views On Banning Nuclear Arms

GENEVA, June 2, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday accused America of not wanting a nuclear test ban and of blocking moves towards a disarmament treaty.

U.S. High Altitude Test Today

WASHINGTON, June 2, (Reuter).—A spokesman for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said that conditions appear to be favourable for an imminent high altitude nuclear explosion over Johnston Island in the Pacific.

The shot, the first of three or four designed to test the ability of the United States to strike back after an enemy attack, was expected to take place shortly after dusk Pacific time (03-00 GMT today).

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul on Thursday.

Football.—Lycee Khushal Khan beat School of Physical Training three to nil; Medical School beat Itefaq Club three to nil; commercial Lycee drew with Brishna Kot equal.

Handball.—Nijat Lycee beat Khushal Khan Lycee five to two.

Volleyball.—School of Accounting beat Nijat Lycee; Itefaq Club beat H. P. Team.

Basketball.—Rahman Baba Lycee beat Ghazi Lycee; H.P. Team beat Habibia.

Tennis.—Salahuddin Ghazi beat Lycee; Waleed Etamadi; Mohamud Omar Seraj beat Mohammad to convene immediately a conference to decide the date of Nyasaland's independence.

PROPOSED U.K.'S ENTRY INTO E.C.M.

Australia And New Zealand Criticize Brussels Talks

LONDON, June 2, (DPA).—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, and the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. John Marshall, yesterday criticized the Brussels negotiations about Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community.

In a joint statement Mr. Menzies and Mr. Marshall described Prime Ministers and also by "disturbing developments" leading figures in the United Kingdom, compromise decisions reached at Brussels for the termination of Commonwealth preferential tariffs on industrial products of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

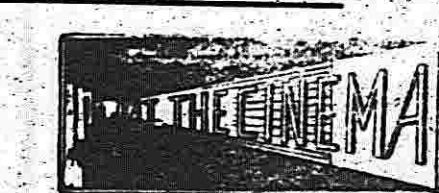
Mr. Menzies yesterday also had a two-hour discussion with British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

The Menzies Marshall joint statement is interpreted by observers as an indication of the difficulties Britain is expected to face at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference next September.

Criticism at this early stage of the Brussels compromise proposals may flare into open opposition at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

The Commonwealth countries are concerned particularly with continued favourable markets for their agricultural products which provide their main foreign currency income.

In the September conference, it is said, Mr. Menzies will occupy a key position and his attitude may greatly determine the stand



PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **GREEN FIRE**, starring Stewart Granger and Grace Kelly.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: **MR. INDIA**, starring Geeta Bali. At 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **NIKAB**, starring Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **THE HOWRAH EXPRESS**, starring Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**, starring Patricia and Guy Madison.

Classified Advt.

ITALIAN CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

The Trade Section of the Italian Embassy informs all Afghan traders and other interested persons that an exhibition of consumer goods produced in Italy such as hats, gloves, handbags, blouses, pullovers, textiles and jewellery, will be held at the Hamidi Stores near the USIS in Shar-e-Now on June 2. It will last a month. The exhibits are not for sale, but the Hamidi Stores will accept orders.

Afghanistan's Flora & Fauna

(Contd. from page 3)
talking about, so please allow it to decompose elsewhere or use it fresh; it does not harm plant, especially dahlias.

Carnations, from the ordinary bedding variety, the Marguerite and Chabaud ones, to the lordly Tree Perpetual and the fancy sorts, can be grown easily from seeds and flowers the same season if the seeds are planted under glass in November and prising to say that the perpetual sorts, even though listed as "Half-Hardy Perennials" survive three armament, he said, but when the time came to put words into deeds planted in a bed facing the south, she refused provisions banning I think that carnations are one of weapons of mass destruction. This is the easiest flowers to grow, but was a serious obstacle to disarmament.

The Soviet delegate said the U.S.A. did not want to agree on banning nuclear weapons and repeatedly made propaganda in favour of a preventative nuclear war.

Time-Limit
Mr. Zorin said the U.S.A. did not want binding provisions, refused an overall time-limit for disarmament and wanted to keep a veto on transition from one stage of disarmament to another.

The Western sources said Mr. Arthur Lall, Indian chief delegate, said both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union should drop provisions from their rival disarmament plans for referring disputes about transition from one stage of disarmament to another to the U.N. Security Council.

Several delegates criticized the veto powers and rights of these provisions because of the permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. Lall thought it should be possible to maintain within the projected Council of the International Disarmament Organization (IDO) the flow of disarmament from one stage to another without interruption.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +24°C.
Minimum +11°C.
Sun sets today at 7-61 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-42 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 75

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1962 (JOWZA 13, 1341 S.H.)

O.A.S. Leaders Order Disarming Of Fanatical Youths

ALGIERS, June 3, (Reuter).—The "truce" between the European and Moslem communities in Algiers moved into its fourth day yesterday amid reports that OAS leaders have ordered the disarming of gangs of fanatical European youths who have been killing lone Moslems in the streets.

In isolated incidents yesterday unidentified gunmen wounded a 17-year-old European in the first gun attack here for 48 hours, and a plastic bomb wrecked the villa of the Mayor of Guyotville, near Algiers.

Three armed men escaped with 4,500 new francs in a raid on a suburban Algiers Post Office and 10 masked Europeans got away with 310,000 new francs when they ambushed a postal van in central Oran.

PARIS, June 3, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle will face a test of strength next Tuesday when the National Assembly votes on a motion of censure of his Government.

All French observers in the lobbies take it for granted that the motion will fail, despite the recent attacks on the President's policies at home and abroad. But for the first time since he took office four years ago, the criticism has become violent and personal.

President de Gaulle is being attacked because he wants a political union of European states as opposed to a supranational fusion of existing governments. He is accused of being anti-American and of wanting to form a "third force" in Europe, which would arbitrate between America and the Soviet Union.

On home issues he is charged with undermining parliamentary institutions and of wanting to impose on the country an undesired presidential system of Government on American lines.

These attacks came to the boil last week after a special military court failed on May 23 to condemn to death the OAS leader, ex-General Raoul Salan.

Following the Salan verdict a sudden increase in the number of Europeans leaving Algeria led to accusations in Parliament that the Government was indifferent to the fate of Frenchmen there.

The high refugee rate is continuing. Airport and harbour officials at Marseilles said yesterday that nearly 6,000 had arrived there in 24 hours.

The storm of criticism caused some people to conclude that de Gaulle's power and prestige are on the wane and some even talked about France having an OAS Government in a few months.

But little more than a week after the Salan sensation, the political atmosphere is already much calmer.

The President himself has responded to the criticism by announcing that he will address the nation next Friday (June 8) and make a four-day speaking tour of eastern France from June 14 to 17.

There has been a lull in the bloody wave of terrorism in Algiers since last Wednesday. Both Moslem nationalist and European sources say the truce will last as long as contacts continue between envoys of M. Abder Rahman Fares, Moslem President of the Algerian Provisional Executive and representatives of the European community here.

The talks held with the full knowledge of Algerian Moslem leaders in Tunis, deal with the future of Europeans in an independent Algeria and independence is considered a certainty after the self-determination vote of July 1.

Police fear that if nothing tangible comes of the contacts within the next few days the OAS will mount a new terror offensive.

One senior police officer said: "The OAS dare not let the Europeans accept the fact that Algeria is sliding towards inevitable and unqualified independence without making some kind of last-minute offer."

(Contd. on page 4)

Further Integration Of U.N. Aid With National Programmes Suggested

NEW YORK, June 3, (DPA).—A New U.N. report on technical assistance urges further integration of U.N. aid with national development programmes.

The Secretary-General's report on U.N. technical assistance activities in 1961, released today, says that while U.N. organs increased their efforts to help developing nations, the resources available to them are inadequate to meet the growing demand for their services.

The report says that regional economic commissions are becoming stronger as the social and economic activities of the U.N. are being decentralized in line with General Assembly recommendations.

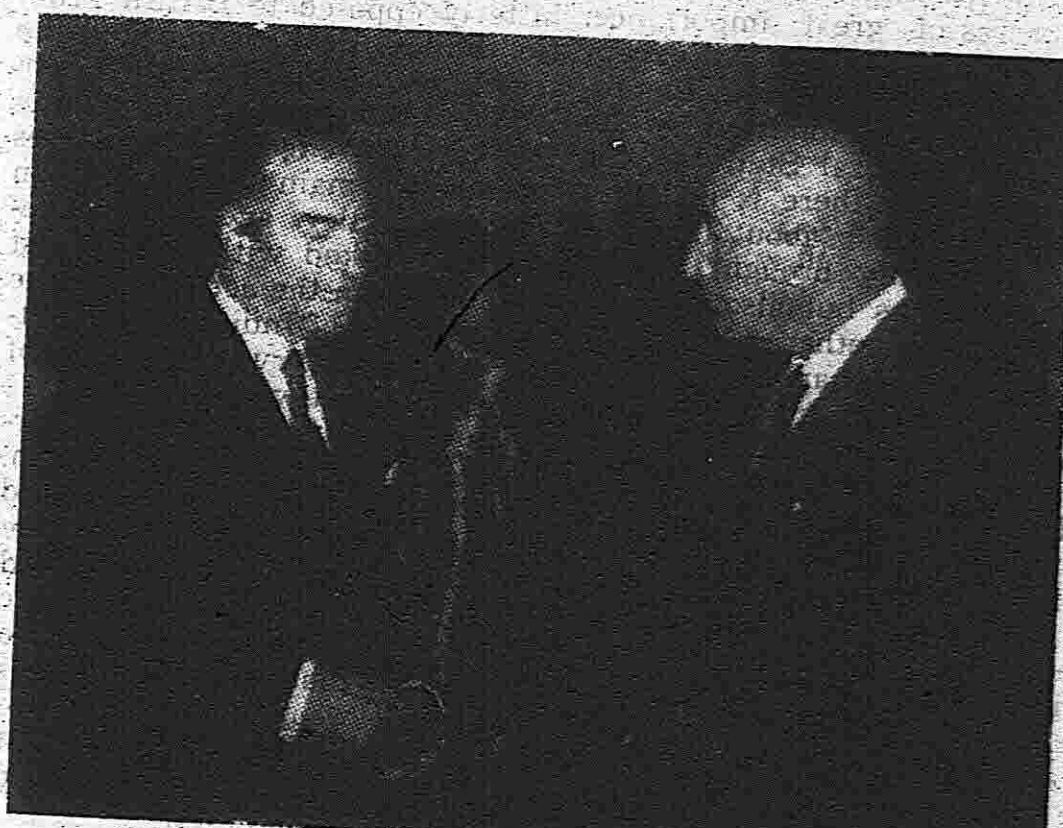
It says projects "have become truly effective when related to national development plans" and adds: "Correspondingly, the correlation of U.N. support with other countries."

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, with Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador, at a reception held by the latter last night on the occasion of the National Day of Italy. The function was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Second Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, certain Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul.

Angolan Leader To Lead Liberation Troops Against Portuguese

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 3, (Reuter).—Mr. Holden Roberto, 244 Angolan fighters to lead his liberation forces against Portuguese troops in Angola.

Children's Day On October 2

KABUL, June 3.—Children's Day this year will be celebrated on October 2. It will not be a public holiday. An official of the Kindergarten Association said the change from May 28 to October 2 was made to give time to the children to complete the necessary exercise. He added that from now on Children's Day will always be celebrated on the 10th of Mizan, which conforms with international practice.

Mr. Roberto, leader of the "Union des Populations Angolaises" (UPA) said the men were experienced fighters. Twenty had formerly served in the Portuguese Army, and they had fought with FLN forces against the French on the Tunisian border.

His party is one of the larger groups active behind the Angolan uprising.

They would cross into Angola in guerrilla warfare, and several had been picked to conduct FLN-style commando raids.

The would cross into Angola from the lower Congo.

Mr. Roberto told reporters the movement was receiving arms from Tunisia, but declined to speak about his combat plans.

Some of the men said they would fight oppression everywhere, and hoped to continue in South Africa after the liberation of Angola.

INONU NOMINATED TURKISH PREMIER

ANKARA, June 3, (Reuter).—President Gursel of Turkey has nominated Mr. Ismet Inonu as Prime Minister. It was officially announced here today.

The announcement came after a meeting between the two men at the Presidential House.

Asked by reporters whether he had accepted the nomination, Mr. Inonu told them to await the official announcement—indicating that he is accepting the Premier ship.

Organization Of African States

REVISED CHARTER

APPROVED

LAGOS, June 3, (Reuter).—A three-day conference of Foreign Ministers from 19 African countries ended here yesterday with the approval of a revised draft charter for an organization of African States.

The Charter, which provides for close co-operation between member States, will next be discussed at a meeting of heads of State in Addis Ababa at a date yet decided.

The text of the Charter is not expected to be published before the delegates report to their Heads of State.

Countries represented at the conference were Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malagasy, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Upper Volta.

U.S. Journalist

Found Dead

NEW YORK, June 3, (Reuter).—Mr. Demaree Bess, veteran reporter and contributing editor of the Saturday Evening Post, was found dead in his room at a New York hotel yesterday. He was 68.

A maid discovered his body slumped across a bath tub. Police said he appeared to have fallen and struck his head.

Mr. Bess was a former North China Bureau Manager for United Press. He joined the Saturday Evening Post in 1933.

THREE KILLED IN TRUCK ACCIDENT

KABUL, June 3.—Three persons died in a truck accident on the Khair Khana Pass, 18 kilometres north of Kabul, on Friday. They were the driver, the attendant and a passenger. The truck, a Tatra carrying goods from Kataghan Province was coming to Kabul when it ran off the road and fell into a ditch.

The bodies of the driver and the attendant were handed over to their relatives, while the passenger was buried by the traffic authorities since his relatives were not available. The truck belonged to the Sidiki Transport

KABUL TIMES

The Most Significant War In Afghan History

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief

Sabahuddin Kushkak

Editor

S. Khalil

Address:

Joy Sheer, 3,

Kabul, Afghanistan.

Telegraphic Address:—

TIMES, KABUL.

Telephone:—

21494

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250

Half Yearly ... Afs. 150

Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15

Half Yearly ... \$ 8

Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad

will be accepted by cheques

of local currency at the official

dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT

PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 3, 1962

DEVELOPMENT OF

AVIATION

It is a hopeful sign that 180 students have passed an aviation course conducted by the Afghan Air Authority in Kandahar. Development of Aviation is a very important factor for a progressive Afghanistan. Work on the construction of a network of civil airports all over the country which began during the First Five Year Plan will be carried on during the second Plan. And the installation of meteorological stations and training of personnel will definitely ensure the success of air transportation in the country.

While there are two international airports being built in Kabul and Kandahar, in all other major cities of the country regional modern airports are under construction. The Herat airport is already completed and work on the Kunduz and Jalalabad airports are in full swing.

The importance of modern airport in a mountainous country like Afghanistan is obvious. Besides being mountainous, Afghanistan is a landlocked country. Before the searoute to India and the Far East was discovered, Afghanistan served as the "great gateway between the East and the West." With the completion of the Kandahar and Kabul airports, it is hoped that such a historic position will be revived. Planes making trips between Europe and the Far East, when using the Kabul or Kandahar airports, will certainly have shorter distances to cover than at present.

It is to provide for a speedy means of transportation within the country and also a quick international transportation service that the Government of Afghanistan has laid special emphasis on building modern airports and the development of civil aviation in the country as a whole.

British authors and historians of his book "Afghanistan" have written too much about the first and the second wars fought between the Afghans and the British, but regarding the Third Afghan War which in many respects was of great importance, they have kept silent and except a few official reports and the report which was submitted by the Chief of General Staff of the British Army, there is no other record in English about this war which not only brought liberty to the Afghans but also changed the destiny of other Asian and African countries and nationalism in the Orient.

When the unnatural treaty was imposed and the artificial Dura- and Line was established as a barrier to separate eight million Afghans from their motherland, the British Government adopted a policy aimed at Afghanistan's political and economical blockade. Amir Abdul Rahman in his biography states that at one time the British stopped all goods of the Afghan Government and traders at Indian ports which were in transit to Afghanistan to compel Afghans to accept their demands. But such a policy was unbearable for this country.

The Afghan leaders never sat idle and were anxious to break this blockade.

General Nadir Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, was the most important figure in the group of opponents of the British colonial policy.

Frontier Policy

Sir Fraser Tytler on page 224 Army were a proof that the

Ghiassuddin's 5-Century-Old Chinese Tour Impressions

By A. A. KOHZAD

In the 15th and 16th centuries with the start of the Timuride era in Afghanistan when the revival of arts, construction, architecture and literature was initiated, the Ming dynasty, which was in power in China, transferring their centre of administration from south to Kanbalegh, or today's Peking, also initiated a new era in fostering and developing art, literature and architecture. The main focus of renaissance in Afghanistan was Herat.

The creators of renaissance in our country and those in Khetai or China established mutual friendly relations on the basis of which the old friendship was renewed and cultural as well as commercial intercourse between the two countries began to grow steadily. It was exactly at the time of Shahrukh Mirza's reign in Afghanistan (1429-1447) and Young-Lou one of the most powerful rulers of the Ming dynasty in China that trade and friendly relations were firmly established between the two countries.

No doubt, during Chingiz Khan's invasion of Asia the intervening expanse of land between the Peking fortress and the thick walls of Hari City was trampled upon by Moghul equestrian groups. But by earnest orders of Chingiz Khan and his descendants such a control was maintained in the area that travelling back and forth and trade contacts were rendered quite safe. The situation likewise continued until the end of the Timur Koragan reign.

After his death Amir Temur was succeeded by his sons. The

By CHARDIWAJ

his book "Afghanistan" writes: "At this time that is from 1919 to 1924, Nadir Khan, as particularly as a popular and influential leader of the tribes, was Commander-in-Chief and more bitterly opposed to British Frontier Policy. He had inherited the traditions, handed down from Abdul Rahman, of maintaining the 'prickly edge' of the tribes as being the main plank of Afghan Frontier Policy, and in consequence he looked with the gravest misgivings on the activities of the Government of India as manifested in their 'Forward Policy' of the early post-war period.

The continuance of the Forward Policy in Pakhtunistan, which the British who emerged as a victorious power in the First World War, caused alarm in Afghan quarters. The British Government's methods to use the Afghan transit route as a political weapon added to the Afghan anxiety and as the result in the spring of 1919 the third Afghan War broke out.

The General Staff of the British Army in India which had military plans to extend the Forward Policy as far as the slopes of the war, the Peshawar Command was ordered to reach Jalalabad via

mighty Hindu Kush brought the cream of the imperial army into the field. According to the official publication of the Chief of the General Staff of the British Army in India, the British generals and

politicians intended to enter Afghanistan and to capture Kabul for the third time. Also the military preparations of the British

near Decca in Afghan territory.

(To be concluded)

British wanted to fight a final battle to become permanent masters of the Hindu Kush by depriving the Afghans of their cherished independence and liberty.

The Third Afghan War was the most significant war in the Afghan history because it was in this war that the British used for the first time their Air Force against an Asian country. It was thought that an air attack on Kabul would bring the Afghans to their knees. Also this war was the first war in which the British Army headquarters intended to fight Afghanistan from two fronts, one from the Pakhtunistan side and the other from Meshed where British troops were stationed at that time. From Chitral upon the remote corners of Kakeristan hundreds of British units and brigades took positions against Afghanistan.

Twenty-three experienced British generals such as General Dwyer of the Jallianwalabagh (Amritsar) fame were given the command of the gigantic British forces. According to the British official report of the Peshawar Command was ordered to reach Jalalabad via

Khyber as soon as possible and the weakening of the OAS is the decision to include Algerian Muslims in the security forces of Algeria. Formerly there was speculation that certain elements in the French Army entrusted with the task of maintaining peace and security in Algeria were OAS sympathizers. By drafting Algerian Muslims into the security forces this doubt is also being removed. All these factors, concludes the editorial, have contributed to the weakening and an ultimate failure of the OAS and it can be expected that an end will be put to all its activities in the near future.

The Daily Anis carried pictures of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Britain on the occasion of her birth anniversary and His Excellency the Italian President, Sgr. Antonio Segni, on the anniversary of the Italian National Day.

Italian National Day

Ghiassuddin with his varied companions formed a caravan of several hundred travellers that made the round trip between the two cities of Herat and Peking in three years. He spent five years in Peking and other places studying temples, forts, palaces and the spacious compound of the Peking Royal Palace that exists even today.

The great walls of Khan Balegh city or Peking over 62 ft wide, the large compound, the original walls of the city castle facing the royal palace and the stone pavement are in existence today. The other things Ghiassuddin had noted and praised were the royal of the advanced countries in West thrones, musical instruments, Europe, Afghanistan and Italy handsome pieces of chinaware and have a long history of political, metal dishes, decoration of thrones and friendly relations candlesticks. They can be seen with each other. The Italian today in the Peking castle now diplomatic mission arrived in turned as the National Museum.

It can thus be understood that countries have been constantly in the 15th and 16th centuries good trying to consolidate and expand relations between Afghanistan of the friendly relations between the Timuride era and the Ming the Timuride China began to grow and trade delegations between the exchange of cultural music and the Chinese art as well as the art of pottery were brought into our country.

the Chinese historians and scholars have been demanding

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10.45 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:

Dep. 14:30 Arr. 16:30.

Herat-Kabul:

Dep. 12:10 Arr. 16:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.

Kabul-Herat:

Dep. 7:30 Arr. 11:50.

Beirut-Kabul:

Dep. 24:15 Arr. 15:00.

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:

Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Haidar: Phone No. 22554
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Posarlai: Phone No. 22810
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524



Tanning of Karakul skins.

The Development Of Industries In Afghanistan

The idea of developing industries in Afghanistan is a comparatively new one. During the 19th century Afghanistan was either preoccupied with armed struggle to preserve her independence or she was kept, or found it necessary to remain in isolation. Under such circumstances it was hardly possible for her to make any progress in the economic or industrial field. Cottage industries in the country, on the other hand, were adversely affected by the influx of cheap industrial products via India and Russia.

The first modern plant of its kind in Afghanistan was set up at the end of the 19th century. This was a small ordnance factory to which a small woollen work was subsequently added. Work on the hydro-electric plant at Jebel-Us-Seraj started before the First World War; this plant started power-production after the War. The rate of industrial progress in Afghanistan at that time was so slow that this small power-plant took ten years to complete; it had an output of 3,000 kw.

After the attainment of independence, conditions for industrial progress and expansion improved. The first consequence of that historic event was that Afghanistan came to establish direct contacts with the outside world, but other factors, such as absence of capital, technical personnel and modern communications created well-nigh insurmountable difficulties.

Even then other smaller factories, remained on paper because unfavourable circumstances and difficulties prevented its rapid implementation. On the initiative of the Government, when the First Five-Year Plan was launched there were no industries worth the name in Afghanistan. Circumstances even then were not favourable; one of these factors was the high cost of transportation. The Plan aimed at developing industries together with basic services such as transportation, the training of technicians, and the development of agriculture and mines.

Industrial planning has two objectives: namely the production of consumer goods so that foreign currency may be saved for a better purpose, and secondly the setting up of firm foundations upon which power-production and industries could be developed steadily and over a longer period. Because private capital could not cope with both aspects of this plan; therefore the Government undertook to finance the basic industries. This does not mean that private enterprise has been scotched because every encouragement is given to private investors to develop industries; what the Government does is to keep a watchful eye and to be ready to step in with advice and financial assistance whenever necessary.

Afghanistan's Folklore

LEGEND OF FATHI

KHAN BARBISA

Once upon a time there was a King named Aslam Khan who reigned in the city of Bost, the ruins of which now lie near the town of Lashkar Gah in the Helmand Valley. The king was happy and his people were prosperous but he had one serious problem—he had no sons. One day, a holy man came to the city and gave the king a barrel of apples. The king and his queen together with the minister and his wife each ate an apple and the rest he gave to the members of his court. Lo and behold, in due course, the queen had twin sons while the Minister's wife also had twins, a son and a daughter. The other courtiers all had sons.

Gradually these children grew up and became young men. The minister's daughter became a beautiful young lady named Rabia. One of the king's sons, named Fateh Khan fell in love with Rabia and they became engaged to be married. The young men of the court were full of high spirits and had sport by shooting arrows into the water jugs in which young ladies carried water from the city well. The girls finally became angry and complained to the king. When Fateh Khan came to his father he was not permitted to sit beside him. In a rage the young man left his father, gathered the young men about him and in the night led his troops on horseback out of the city. As they were leaving, Fateh Khan took Rabia together with her brother and his own brother.

King's Message

The king heard of his sons' departure and he was deeply grieved. He sent a messenger after them to urge them if they must go out from the city to go to Mecca. But one of the troops changed the message so that it urged them to go to India and towards India they journeyed. They travelled many days until they came to a town of Mongols ruled over by a Moslem king whose castle was nearby. Here the troops of young men decided to stay. They drove the villagers out and took over their homes. One day when a caravan of the king's treasure was passing by they robbed the caravan, and killed the escort. At this indignity, the king assembled his guards and attacked the troops of Fateh Khan. The battle was long and fierce. A truce was called for a few days but when Fateh Khan again attacked the king's followers, the battle raged once more and was maintained until the forces of the king had slain all the young men, including Fateh Khan himself.

And when the fighting was finally over, Rabia went to the king and asked where she should bury the body of Fateh Khan. The king, who was sorry for the lonely, beautiful girl, told her she could bury her young man in the grounds of his castle where the grave would always be tended by his own gardeners. He told her that she could remain in the castle as long as she desired. The legend states that Rabia spent the rest of her life in the castle, caring for the grave of Fateh Khan.

Charge Against 10 O.A.S. Men

PARIS, June 3. (Reuter).—Ten members of the Secret Army Organization arrested recently after they arrived from Algeria with plans to murder General de Gaulle, were yesterday charged by an examining magistrate with attempted murder and plotting against the authority of the State, justice sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the ring leader was 25-year old Algiers-born Gabriel Anglade. He was responsible, they said, for planning several attempts against General de Gaulle's life which never materialized.

Meanwhile, Algiers is breathing easier than it has for months or even years.

Among the encouraging signs yesterday were that Moslems in the Champs de Manoeuvres district removed barricades which have cut off their homes from the European section for three months.

In addition, managers of French owned companies and heads of Government office departments reported that Moslem employees whom they had not seen for weeks had made contact and arranged to be back at work on Monday.

Freak Snow And Storms In Europe

PARIS, June 3. (Reuter).—Snow and storms were highlights of "glorious June" in parts of Europe yesterday.

In France, snow fell in the maritime Alps and freak storms have swept the Cote d'Azur in the past 24 hours. The thermometer dropped to zero (centigrade) in Lille, northern France.

In Northern Italy, snow fell in the Italian Alps and swollen mountain streams and trees blocked roads in the Bolzano area. Heavy snowfalls awaited cyclists in the tour of Italy race in the Dolomites.

In Poland, snow fell in the Baltic port of Szczecin and in the Silesian mining centre of Katowice for the first time in June on record, the Polish meteorological Institute reported.

But in Istanbul, it was decided yesterday to close primary schools five days before the end of term because of a heat-wave which reached 34 degrees centigrade (93 Fahrenheit) in the shade yesterday.

Britain's Entry Into E.C.M.

Labour Party's Concern

OSLO, June 2. (Reuter).—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour Party leader, said here last night there was anxiety that Britain's membership in the European Common Market might interfere with a future British Labour Government's chances of planning the national economy.

Mr. Gaitskell arrived here last night for a Socialist International Council conference this week-end. In answer to questions he said it was possible the Common Market might lead to more internationally planned economy but that would depend on the Governments concerned.

For the Labour Party, he said, "the main question is whether the Government will be able to control the economy."

Operation On Siamese Twin Successful

LONDON, June 3. (Reuter).—Surgeons last night completed a second operation on the surviving Siamese twin Joan Adamu who was separated from her sister, Jennifer, 10 days ago. Last night's operation to re-secure the wound left by the first operation, lasted two hours, and a hospital spokesman said Joan's condition at the end of it was "good."

Earlier this week the hospital said that the condition of the wound was giving concern for Joan's future convalescence. Jennifer died during the initial operation to separate the twins, who were joined at the base of the spine.



The British Charge d' Affairs, Mr. H. J. Downing, held a reception at the Embassy last evening to celebrate the birth anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Britain. The function was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan, Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul; Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister; Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Second Deputy Prime Minister; certain Cabinet members; high-ranking civil and military officials and the Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul. Picture show (left to right) Mr. Steeves U.S. Ambassador, Sardar Naim and Mr. Downing.

WORK ON LOGAR BRIDGE BEGINS

Kabul, June 3.—Construction work on the new bridge in Logar has been started. The bridge, when completed, will have a span of 48 metres and a width of five metres. Seventy per cent of the expenses will be met with individual contributions by the people under the Logar Community Development Project and the remaining 30 % will be made available by the Rural Development Department.

ARCHI CANAL SYPHON INAUGURATED

KABUL, June 3.—Mr. Sidiq, Governor of Kataghan province, inaugurated the siphon of the Archi canal yesterday. Construction of this siphon was started by the Director-General of Agriculture of Kataghan province in July last year and completed in May this year. The siphon has a capacity of 60,000 m³ of water. With the coming into operation of this siphon, 60,000 more acres of land will come under cultivation. Before the construction of this siphon only 20,000 acres could be irrigated by the canal.

Kabul News In Brief

Mr. Mohd. Anwar Zia'ee, the Deputy Minister of Finance, appeared before the Finance and Trade Commission of the National Assembly yesterday morning to explain the regulation covering Government subsidies to other organizations and companies. The Legal Commission of the National Assembly studied and amended section 17 of the Prisons Act. The decision was submitted to the Assembly's secretariat for consideration by the plenary session.

The Italian trade delegation met Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Shirzad, Minister of Commerce, yesterday morning. Present at the meeting were several officials of the Ministry of Commerce. The meeting which lasted one and a half hour discussed matters relating to the expansion of trade between Afghanistan and Italy.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

Kabul Radio yesterday presented a number of Afghan musical instruments to the University of Indiana of the U.S.A. These instruments will be displayed at an exhibition to be held in the University of Indiana this year. Mr. Benawa, President of Kabul Radio, presented the instruments, to Professor Debre, of the University of Indiana.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film LES GIRLS; starring: Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall, Mitzl Gaynor and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film PORT AFRIQUE; starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

At 7-30 p.m. American film THE SENSEI.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film THE HOWRAH EXPRESS; starring: Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN; starring: Patricia and Guy Madison.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday.

Football.—Istiglal beat Military Academy three to one; Habibia drew with Ghazi one-one.

Basketball.—Faculty of Science beat the School of Agriculture; Teacher's Training School beat Nejat.

Handball.—Habibia beat Military Academy two to one.

Volleyball.—Faculty of Law beat Ghazi; School of Agriculture beat the Military School.

Tennis.—Nizamuddin beat Sa-lahuddin Ghazi; Mohammad Mehdi beat Hamidullah; Abdul Walid Etemadi beat Abdul Razaq; Tamim Ahmad Etemadi beat Omar Malikyar.

The Soviet Government warned that if the U.S.A. went ahead with high altitude tests, the Soviet Union would be faced with the necessity of taking corresponding measures to ensure her security.

It said that only short sighted politicians could count on the U.S. gaining any military advantages from the tests, and added: the Soviet Union will take care to see that such a thing does not happen.

The statement appealed to the United States to abandon high altitude nuclear tests and to take the path of agreement on banning all nuclear tests for ever.

The decision to set up the new court was announced by a Government spokesman after last Wednesday's cabinet meeting and a decree establishing the court was published in the Journal Officiel yesterday.

The four other members of the court are three colonels and a regimental sergeant-major.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +25°C.
Minimum +8°C.
Sun sets today at 7-07 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-42 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahl Pal; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I NO. 76

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1962 (JOWZA 14, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

131 DIE IN PARIS AIR CRASH Miraculous Escape Of Two Stewardesses

PARIS, June 4. (Reuter).—An Air France Boeing-707 jet airliner plunged off the runway during take-off from Orly airport here yesterday and burst into flames, killing 131 people in the worst ever air crash involving a single plane.

All 122 passengers—members of an art association returning to Atlanta, Georgia, after a holiday—seven crew and an Air France official were killed.

The only survivors were two air hostesses miraculously thrown clear. The steward Marcel lugor, found alive in the twisted wreckage later died in hospital.

A series of explosions was heard as the giant plane tried to get into the air, then plunged into a rose garden at the end of the runway and disintegrated in a sheet of flame. A great pall of smoke mushroomed from the wreckage and could be seen six miles away.

Only the tail section of the plane was left intact—standing on end. Fire engines doused the burning debris with chemical foam before rescue workers began dragging out the charred bodies.

Air France last night rejected a suggestion that the airliner was overloaded.

A company statement said: "The plane of 123 passengers aboard a Boeing is completely normal and does not represent any overload, this type of aircraft being easily capable of transporting 20 more people."

Scores of families were plunged into mourning in Atlanta as news spread of the crash.

Almost all the 122 passengers aboard the Boeing on charter from the Atlanta Arts Association were from Atlanta. They had left for Paris on May 9 on a tour arranged by the Women's Committee of the Association. From Paris many of the group went off to tour the continent, rejoining the main party for the flight home.

The victims included members of many prominent families, known throughout the State of Georgia.

Morale of Indonesian Troops High

KORTA FORA, West Irian, June 4. (Reuter).—Indonesian paratroops may make a "death or glory" stand against Dutch forces in West Irian's jungles.

A Dutch source said here yesterday the paratroops, who had been evading contact with Dutch forces, may make a "suicide bid" to drop in groups in parts of this territory since last Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture to disown, have previously been in withdrawal into the jungle cuss matters of mutual interest, whenever they sighted Dutch officials of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A Dutch military spokesman said the morale of the paratroops in that area was still high.

The Afghan women's delegation arrived at Leningrad on Saturday where it was welcomed by the Women's Association of the city of Leningrad. On Sunday, the delegation visited women's welfare and cultural centres and the Directorate of Kindergartens at Leningrad.

The Italian Mission's Talks in Kabul

KABUL, June 4.—The Italian Economic Mission, led by Professor Lorenzo Isgro, a Member of the Italian Parliament, met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries in his day the paratroops, who had been evading contact with Dutch forces, may make a "suicide bid" to drop in groups in parts of this territory since last Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture to disown, have previously been in withdrawal into the jungle cuss matters of mutual interest, whenever they sighted Dutch officials of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A Dutch military spokesman said the morale of the paratroops in that area was still high.



Dr. Sohail photographed with Madame Furtseva, Soviet Minister of Culture (centre) and Mr. Shah Allimi, the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow, after the President of the Press Department called on the Soviet Minister in Moscow recently.

O.A.S. Threat To Resume Terroristic Activities EUROPEANS WANT GUARANTEES IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION

ALGIERS, June 3. (Reuter).—The extremist Secret Army Organization threatened last night to resume its terroristic activities this week.

An OAS clandestine broadcast said the OAS had decided "to resume its liberty of action" beginning on June 5, and to force Europeans all contact with the authorities of Rocher Noir (the administrative headquarters near Algiers), except at the highest level, Homere.

The broadcast said the OAS had taken this decision "because a real cease-fire had been replied to by political manoeuvres and by an attempt to divide the European community and to disarm the resistance."

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

The announcer, who described of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the spokesman of the Affairs and press and cultural OAS High Command, said the organizations were present at OAS decided on a "real cease-fire" this function.

Sohail Returns From Soviet Tour

KABUL, June 4.—Dr. M. A. Sohail, the President of the Press Department returned to Kabul yesterday from a tour of the Soviet Union. He had been invited by the President of Soviet Council of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

In the Soviet Union, Dr. Sohail met cultural authorities and discussed with them cultural matters concerning the two countries. He was accompanied by Mr. Mubarez, Director-General of Cultural Relations in the Press Department.

On his arrival in Kabul Dr. Sohail expressed pleasure at the warm welcome and hospitality of Soviet cultural circles.

Dr. Sohail was received at Kabul airport by officials of the Press Department.

According to another report the Afghan Ambassador in Moscow gave a farewell reception in honour of Dr. Sohail on Friday. Those present at the function included the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, the Vice-Chairman of the Union of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and a number of other high-ranking Soviet officials.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

Dr. Sohail also attended a farewell luncheon in Moscow arranged by the Friendship Union in his honour on Saturday. The Soviet Minister of Culture, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and certain high-ranking officials and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the luncheon.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above the Mountains and Green Valleys. Ariana Planes Provide Every Comfort And Facility.

HEAD OFFICE: Jazde Mawand, Kabul, P.O. Box 76.
Telephone 21841, 23643. Cable—AFGHANICO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.

MACMILLAN-DE GAULLE TALKS SATISFACTORY British Application To Join E.C.M. Discussed

LONDON, June 4. (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, arrived here by air last night from Paris after week-end talks with President de Gaulle which included discussions on Britain's application to join the European Common Market. He had no comment to make at the airport on the talks.

In a communique issued after their talks Mr. Macmillan and President de Gaulle said that "after comparing views on the problems of the modern world, they confirmed their agreement on the community of interests between France and the United Kingdom."

The communique added: "They expressed the intention that this spirit would animate them in the consideration of the great prob-

lem with which they have to deal. It was in this same spirit that they embarked upon and intend to continue the negotiations now proceeding in Brussels."

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that the talks were "very cordial and most satisfactory."

But he would not be drawn into further details about the contents of the confidential talks between the French President and the British Prime Minister.

It was learnt however that apart from the subject of Britain's entry into the Common Market and her participation in a political European Union, General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan also discussed East-West relations.

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskak.
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone: 21494

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 4, 1962

A REALISTIC

APPRAISAL

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General that projects sponsored by the world organization have become truly effective when related to national development plans is a realistic appraisal of the situation.

Since the economic and technical assistance offered by the United Nations is mainly to under-developed countries and most of these countries are having their own development plans, it is but natural that projects launched or sponsored by the United Nations should be executed jointly and not separately.

And since the assistance offered by individual advanced countries is used in the context of general development programmes of the latter the aid by the United Nations should also be used within the framework of national development programmes.

In Afghanistan the United Nations Technical Assistance Board has been in operation for a number of years and fortunately the trend has been to use the assistance offered by the world organization as a complementary part of our national programmes. The Foreign Liaison Department in the Ministry of Planning, whose job is to co-ordinate help offered by foreign countries and organizations, is doing an efficient job in this connexion.

Under an agreement between Afghanistan and the United Nations the latter has made available several of its officials to work in various Afghan institutions under the direct authority of the heads of the institutions. This agreement has certainly been a good start for the integration of U.N. technical assistance with the national programmes of this country.

The recommendation of the United Nations Secretary-General for integration of U.N. aid with national programmes if further applied would certainly be an effective and positive step for the rapid progress of the developing countries.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN THE PRESS AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION RADIO

By Ibrahim Sheriffe

Particular attention is devoted to religious instruction in Afghanistan. This is essential because the overwhelming majority of the population of Afghanistan are Moslems; the minorities number less than one percent of the population but they have equal opportunities of schooling and freedom of worship. Theology is taught in all schools, whether primary, secondary, vocational or rural. The syllabus includes the teaching of the Holy Koran and theology plus allied subjects such as civics, social ethics, cleanliness, patriotism, national customs, Islamic and national traditions and humanism etc.

Theology and allied subjects are taught by qualified teachers. Special schools have been set up by the Ministry of Education for this purpose. These schools specialize in religious training. Persons admitted to these institutions must be sufficiently mature, they should possess full knowledge of religious matters and must be literate. With these qualifications as an asset, the trainees receive eight-years schooling under a specially-prepared programme. Previously, the syllabus of these schools was limited to religious subjects alone, but it has since been expanded to include geography, arithmetic, calligraphy, Persian, Pushto, local laws and regulations, office-management and science. Graduates of these schools are employed either as teachers of theology, officials of the Ministry of Justice or privately-hired employees. They are, however, not permitted to enrol in the College of Islamic Law in Kabul University. Such schools exist in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Nangarhar, Herat and Maimana Provinces.

General Nadir Khan's Masterly Stroke At Thal Changes Afghan History

By CHARDI WAL

But General Nadir Khan the Afghan C-in-C came to know of the British intention to advance towards Decca. The Afghan General at once decided to strike at the heart of the British military power. For the march of his troops towards Pakhtunistan he selected the same route by which General Roberts, known as Rapaat the Bald in Afghan folklore, came to invade Kabul during the Second Afghan War.

The British General Staff never thought that such a huge army could be transported by that route. But General Nadir Khan succeeded in leading his troops along this route and striking the decisive blow on the British Army. Thus he compelled once more the British to accept the Afghan superiority in the battlefield. On May 27, 1919, the Afghan forces under the cover of Afghan artillery defeated the British troops at Thal in Pakhtunistan and entered the military cantonment, the pride of the British defensive system in Pakhtunistan.

The official report of the Chief of General Staff of the British Army which is based on the reports of 23 British generals and printed at the Government Press, Calcutta, admits officially that the masterly stroke of General Nadir Khan at Thal suddenly changed the war situation. Not only the British control over the tribes was eliminated totally but it compelled the British High Command to abandon the idea of entering Afghanistan for the third time. The British surprising recalled their troops from the Khyber area to Peshawar.

The Third Afghan War not only saved Afghanistan from British occupation for the third time, but resulted in many important changes on the political stage of

these schools are employed either as teachers of theology, officials of the Ministry of Justice or privately-hired employees. They are, however, not permitted to enrol in the College of Islamic Law in Kabul University. Such schools exist in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Nangarhar, Herat and Maimana Provinces.

Because these schools are not of the standard to allow their graduates to join the Faculty of Islamic Law or to study Islamic jurisprudence, therefore a regular School of Islamic Law was established in 1944. To this School are admitted primary-passed students who are then given religious and scientific training; science, social as well as religious subjects plus Arabic are taught in this School. It is a six-year boarding school and the students graduate as 12th-passed students. They are enrolled for a period of four years in the Faculty of College of Islamic Law. The syllabus of this School include the teaching of Holy Koran, Punctuation of the Holy Koran, Rules & Duties, Principles of Islamic Law, "Tafsir" or Explanation of the text of the Holy Koran, Principles of the "Hadith" or sayings of the Prophet, Religions, logic, grammar, syntax, Oratory and Public Speaking, Study & Memorization, Dictation and Writing, Persian, Pushto, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Composition, Drawing and Islamic Conduct. The weekly school hours for each one of the 6 Classes are 40. Books, stationery and teaching materials are supplied by the Ministry of Education free of cost.

The School of Arts & Crafts

Before the Second World War the Ministry of Education possessed a well-organized and complete School of Arts with the following Sections:

Painting, carpet-weaving, zincography, draughtsmanship, woodworking, architecture, tailoring, weaving, model-making, photography, dyeing, decorative-work and caryon-making. With the outbreak of the World War, this School had to give up many of its Sections. The School is now being gradually expanded and equipped and is being housed in a new building.

The Princess Bilquis Vocational

School for Girls

This school, the first of its kind in Afghanistan, was established only a few years ago. The primary purpose of this school is to train girls for work in Banks, Government offices and commercial organizations as well as industrial plants. More will be said about it in the Chapter "Women's Education".

Central Asia. The Afghan victory proved to the world that the relations between the Afghans and their brethren in Pakhtunistan could not be disturbed by British military strength or the artificial boundary lines. British historians admit that with the third Afghan War British control over the tribes faded away and the outposts at Spinwam and in the Upper Tochi-Valley were evacuated.

Wana Abandoned

Wana, which was also abandoned, fell into Afghan hands. Apozai (Fort-Sandeman) was besieged, the Waziri militia units mutinied and across the border of Baluchistan huge desertions from the military units took place. At the Khyber not only the Afridis and Mohmands took up arms against the British but the Khyber militia at an official parade at Jamrud laid down their arms in sympathy with their Afghan brothers and left the British military posts. The same evening these Afridis appeared in their uniforms on the mountain tops of Khyber fighting the British forces.

The Third Afghan War was such a heavy blow to the British Foreign Office that during the armistice talks they requested the Afghan Government to ask the tribes in Pakhtunistan to stop fighting against the British. They also asked the Afghan Government to guarantee the safety of British airmen if they made any forced landings in Pakhtunistan territory. It was as a result of the Third Afghan War that the British Government in its letter No. IV attached to the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1921 (in Volume XIII of Aitchison's Treaties) accepted the legal difference between the people of India and

AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah in its editorial yesterday commented on colonialism. The word "colonialism" it says, has never been mentioned with favour in any modern dictionary. The European countries, in order to obtain raw materials, invaded and occupied for long years vast areas of Asia and Africa; their aim was to develop and keep running their many industrial plants in the East. They exploited the natural wealth of their overseas colonies and then sold back manufactured goods to these hapless people at exorbitant prices. By doing so the colonial Powers created employment for their masses and accumulated wealth at the cost of the misery of millions of humans; it also led the subject peoples to remain backward, underdeveloped and at the mercy of their masters for even the basic needs of life. Therefore, now when a country attains freedom, the first cause of its concern is about its economy because economic stability is the cornerstone of progress. That is why the European colonial Powers keep their colonies in a state of economic instability.

After the Second World War the subject nations decided to end the ties which kept them in bondage and to find a place and position of their own in the comity of nations. Next to freedom, they wanted to rebuild their homelands. They won their freedom after long years of struggle and manifold sacrifices, and they were called upon to make further sacrifices for the sake of economic stability. One of the ways in which economic progress could be achieved was for these countries to pool their resources, knowledge and experience by holding regional conferences. One of these conferences, namely the Meeting of African and Asian Lawyers, was held at Conakry from September 23 to 30 this year. The main purpose of the Afro-Asian countries is to combat colonialism in every form and shape; this is clearly reflected by the Declaration issued by the Preparatory Committee of this Conference. It must be repeated that these meetings, which are held by free and independent countries of

aim except to destroy the last remnants of colonialism in these continents.

Shoe Factory

Islah also carried a report on the development of the shoe and leather manufacturing factory. Since its establishment, says the report, the factory has been able to export about 50,000 pieces of tanned skin abroad. The factory employs approximately 150 women in its various branches. An equal number of men are also being trained for the heavier duties. Three foreign experts are also employed to train the workers in the shoe-making department.

The factory, which was established only last year, has so far Khosbi and Alikhel and on May 27, 1919, crushed the imperial pieces of sheep and goat skins.

The report also explains in detail the various processes to which the skin is subjected before being made into leather. Wool is separated by various means, washed, sorted, packed and made ready for which visited the Soviet Union on export in one department. After the invitation of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society returned to Kabul yesterday.

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-5 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10
Music 3:07-3:10 Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46 article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary put into operation in 1960 and well as any foreign factory. This Electro-plating Section: This section and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu Programme, and also in Russian Programme, could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar-Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul-Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul-Beirut:

Dep. 11-30 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul-Delhi:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Zahidan-Kabul:

Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Zahidan:

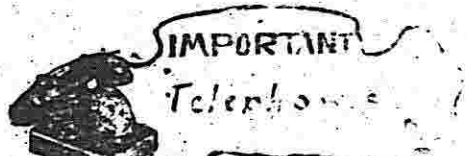
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:

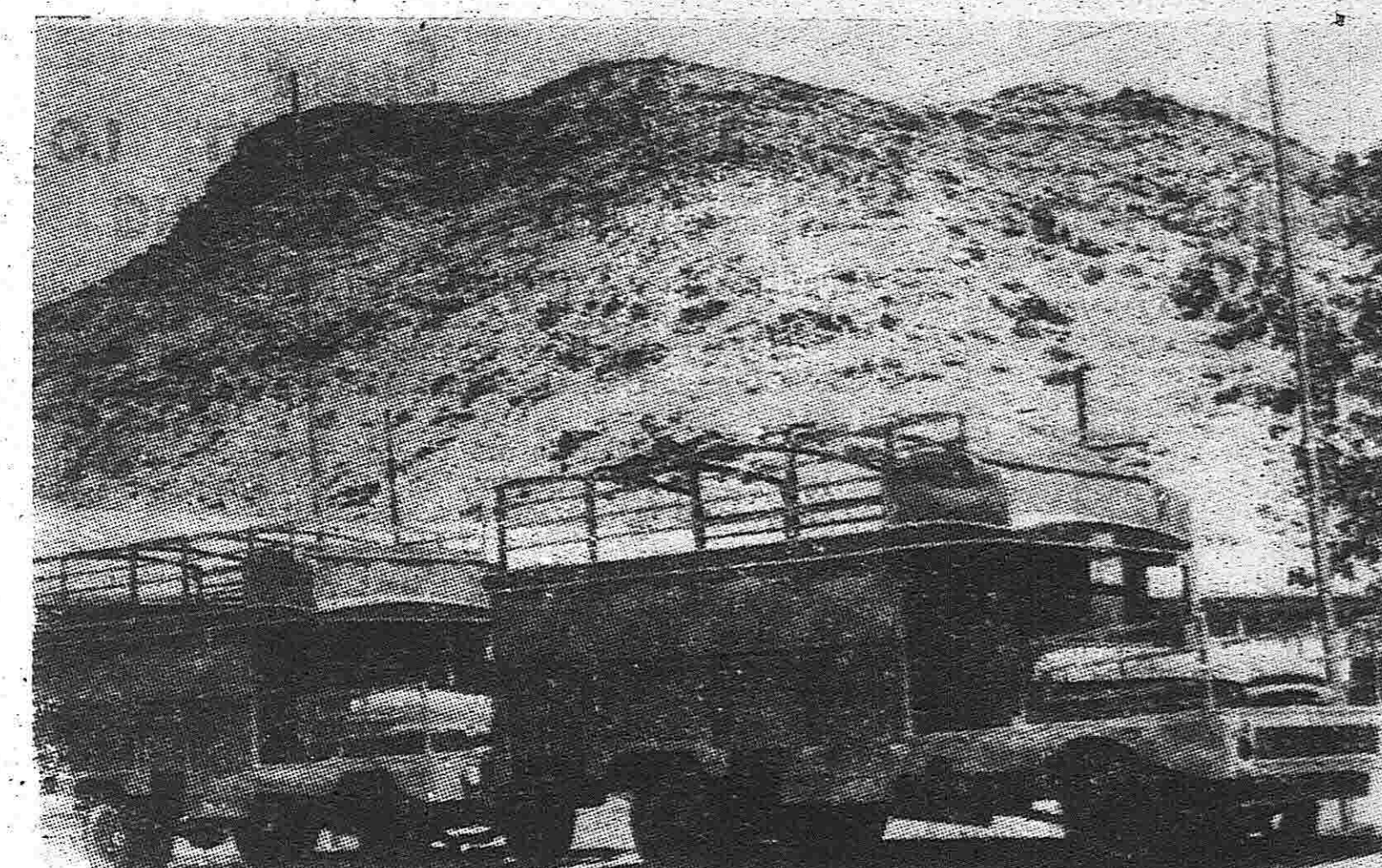
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.



Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Ariana
Ittefaq
Bakhtar
Phone No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619



Bodies for trucks are made at Jangalak factories.

Steady Increase In Jangalak Factory Production

The Jangalak workshops were in 1960 this section functions as factory new apparatuses. Metal Band. Music, commentary put into operation in 1960 and well as any foreign factory. This Electro-plating Section: This section and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu Programme, and also in Russian Programme, could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Repair of Electric Motors and Equipped with most modern facilities. This branch of activity is expected to be completed and put into operation in the near future.

In addition, the organization carries an effective training programme. The present enrolment of trainees number 169.

Automobile repair shop: Just as modern and perfect as the workshops division, this section is capable of carrying major repair and overhaul work on 1,300 automobiles on an average annually.

Foundry: Although in the early stages of its operation its volume of work was small, today it is different. This section at present smelts 30 tons of metal each month 27 tons being cast iron and the rest other metals like aluminium, brass, steel and so forth.

Automobile Body-making: Separated from the auto repair section

Jangalak factories repair electric motors.

with soap and hot water. Birds need a balanced diet to stay healthy. Canaries are seed eaters. The packaged canary seed is fine. Refill the seed dish each day, emptying the hulls. Give the bird a bit of apple occasionally and twice a week put in a piece of lettuce. Attach a piece of cattlebone to the side of his cage to supply him with salts and minerals and to keep his beak sharp. A canary eats gravel to help digest and grind up its food. Prepared bird gravel, bought at the store, should be kept sprinkled on the bottom of his cage. Don't use ordinary sand.

One of the big pleasures is watching your canary take his bath. He really enjoys it. A couple of mornings each week remove the food cups and perches from the cage and place a dish of lukewarm water inside. If he feels like bathing he'll get in the dish and splash and soak until he looks half-drowned. Then he will begin to preen himself until he is all dry and pretty again. Keep the room warm, with doors and windows closed to prevent drafts. Locate his cage where he can see you during the day and where he will get plenty of light, but not direct sunlight.

Over the years, the canary's claws tend to grow too long. They can be trimmed a couple of times a year with ordinary toenail cutters. Snip just a little. Canaries frighten easily. Don't make sudden or loud noises near them.

A FAMOUS GERMAN PAINTER

The famous German painter Gabriele Muentner, who was one of the members of the most important Munich artist group, Der blaue

(Contd. on Page 4)

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22155
- * ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMEDAIR-KABUL
- * OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
- * OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- * PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
- * OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better."

ASPHALTING OF Venezuelan TUTUMDARA Revolt ROAD BEGINS Nearly Crushed

PARWAN, June 4.—Asphalting of the Tutumdara-Jabal-u-Seraj Road has been started by the third unit of the Labour Corps. A Labour Corps official has reported that macadamizing work on this road was completed a month earlier. It joins the main Kabul Road with the Salang Highway. The new road, 7 kilometres long is 3 kilometres shorter than the old road.

Mr. S. G. Rasool, the Chief Commissioner of Parwan Province, inaugurated the asphalt laying plant of the third unit of the Labour Corps on Wednesday. He spoke about road-building and its role in the economic development of the country. Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Commandant of the unit explained the working of the plant. In 24 hours, he said, the plant was able to prepare and mix 100 to 150 cubic metres of asphalt material. He added that the plant included crushers, transport vehicles, graders and mixers.

Snippets

(Contd. from page 3).

Reiter, The Blue Rider, died in her Murnau home in Upper Bavaria on May 19, 1962, aged 85. She was born on February 19, 1877, in Berlin, and came to Munich in 1902 to study art. In Wassily Kandinsky, the founder of the movement of non-objective painting, she found her great teacher, and a life companion for several

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, June 4, (UPI).—Loyal Government troops appeared last night to have broken the back of a revolt after bloody block-by-block fighting in the heart of the city. Snipers' bullets whined through the streets but some of the rebel marine units were reported trying to escape to mountains in the South. Rebel units entrenched in the downtown area earlier had repulsed a dawn attack by Government troops and forced them to retreat.

By nightfall, however, loyal forces were encountering only sporadic resistance in the city, mostly from snipers.

Loyalist casualties alone were estimated at least 120 dead. Several hundred rebel snipers remained scattered throughout the city but a Government military spokesman predicted the mopping up operations would crush remaining resistance within 24 hours. Hard fighting forced the insurgents out of the big naval base last night after they staged the country's third military revolt in a year against the regime of President Romulo Betancourt. Navy Cmdr. Pedro Medina Silva, one of the revolt leaders, captured in the fierce battle, was reported still defiant.

"There has been Carupano and Puerto Cabello and there will be more to come," sources quoted him as saying. Carupano is an important naval base that was the scene of a revolt earlier this year. Troops, heavy tanks and mobile artillery patrolled the city streets as the Government clamped down a curfew for civilian residents of this city.

Situation In Algeria

(Contd. from Page 1)

to give a chance for co-operation between the two communities. "For that, the European community needs concrete guarantees and representation in all the organizations of the Algerian state," he said.

"It is with the intention of obtaining these guarantees that the OAS asked for representatives of the European community to make contact with members of the Provisional Executive."

Well-informed European sources said yesterday that the European negotiators were pressing for Algeria to have a constitution similar to that of Cyprus.

In return for promises on the constitution, the OAS, it was suggested, might undertake to persuade Europeans to remain in Algeria.

If they did not receive satisfaction, European sources said the OAS might blow up every important installation in the country before leaving.

The truce remained completely effective in Algiers town yesterday. But two gun-attacks in the suburbs killed two Moslems, and three simultaneous fires blamed by police on European incendiaries, destroyed Moslem property in the suburbs.

In Oran, where no truce has been observed, eight deaths in the past 48 hours included five Europeans believed to have been killed by the OAS on suspicion of being informers.

Colour Discrimination In Sport S. AFRICA PLAYED AT I.O.C. EXECUTIVE MEETING

MOSCOW, June 4, (Reuter).—Displeasure at colour discrimination in South African sport was expressed by delegates from both East and West when the executive of the International Olympic Committee met here yesterday, usually reliable sources said.

The executive, meeting to prepare a session of the full committee to be ceremonially opened here today, considered issuing a warning to the South African Olympic Committee, though it was recognized that the committee was itself not entirely free in the matter, the sources said.

The general view of the executive was that assurances on the removal of colour discrimination in South African sport, given by Mr. Reginald Honey, South African member of the 67-man full committee in 1960, had not been fulfilled because of measures of the republic's Government.

Forty-seven members of the Committee have arrived here for the session, which will end on Thursday. Only one member is absent from the eight-man executive, Mr. Bo Ekelund of Sweden, who is ill.

The executive yesterday received an assurance from its West German member, Dr. Paul Rieter von Halt, that the West Germans would co-operate with East Germans to send an all-German team for the 1964 Olympics.

But, the sources said, the West German representative said the present time was not too appropriate for the executive to favour a Japanese request for the inclu-

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER**; starring: Cary Grant and Deborah Kerr.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **THE HOWRAH EXPRESS**; starring: Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DO BEHEN**; starring: Rajendra Kumar.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **THE SUN**.
At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **FASTER THAN THE WIND**.

Three Village Schools

Opened

KABUL, June 4.—A village school for boys was opened at Gandatul village of the Khatjo region in Wardak by the Educational Directorate of Maidan.

Another boys school was opened at Charbagh village in Surkh-road district of Nangarhar province by the local Educational Directorate.

A third village school was opened at Gaib village in Jurm district by the Educational Directorate of Badakhshan province.

The guards of the lorries could not stand the attack of the nationalists and fled. The nationalists set fire to a number of these lorries.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +26°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 7-07 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-41 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 77

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1962 (JOWZA 15, 1341 S.H.)

ITALIAN AID FOR AFGHANISTAN Economic Mission's Talks In Kabul

KABUL, June 5.—The participation of Italy in Afghanistan's Second Five Year Plan and Italian technical aid and investment were the chief subjects of discussion between the Italian economic delegation and officials of the Afghan Ministries.

Convoy Of Lorries

Ambushed

TANK MILITARY

CAMP DAMAGED

KABUL, June 5.—A large number of Balolzi Massood Pakhtunistan nationalists, led by Mr. Khair Mohd. Khan Masood, recently ambushed a big convoy of lorries of the Pakistan Government in the region of Mado Jan and Sarooki military camp, says a report from Gurwik, central independent Pakhtunistan.

The guards of the lorries could not stand the attack of the nationalists and fled. The nationalists set fire to a number of these lorries.

Another group of Balolzi nationalists again under the leadership of Khair Mohammad Khan, fired on a number of Pakistani officials in the Tank area injuring one.

A group of Pakhtunistan nationalists threw hand grenades on the military camp of Tank causing extensive damage. Another group of nationalists dynamised a portion of the adjoining building of the military camp of Jandola. Some nationalists fired on the Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan and his guards.

The report adds the Government of Pakistan has arrested a number of Balolzi chieftains in different regions of occupied Pakhtunistan as a result of the increase in the anti-Government activities.

Pension Budget Passed

KABUL, June 5.—The pension budget of the Ministry of Finance for the last six months of the financial year 1961-62 was passed by the plenary session of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday.

The income under this budget for the last six months of financial year amounted to Af. 8.3 million and expenditure, to Af. 7.4. This budget was discussed a few days ago by the Commission for Financial Matters.

After the Chairman of the commission explained its details to the Assembly it was passed by a unanimous vote.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Famlir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, speaking at a meeting of the Italian trade delegation and officials of various Afghan Ministries yesterday.

Making Colonial Powers OAS-FLN Accord Quit Africa By Year End Likely Soon

ACCRA, June 5, (Reuter).—President Nkrumah declared last night that the United Nations should make a "firm declaration calling upon colonial Powers to quit Africa by December 31, 1962."

ROBERT KENNEDY'S NEW BOOK

WASHINGTON, June 5, (UPI).—A new book by the Attorney-General, Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, on his around-the-world trip earlier this year will be published in August, it was announced last night.

Italian Ambassador was present at the meeting.

The delegation also visited various branches of the Hajari and Nagari (lepidary and carpentry) and Jangalak factories.

U.S. HIGH ALTITUDE TEST FAILS

WASHINGTON, June 5, (Reuter).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday there was no possibility that the fragments of the nuclear device from the unsuccessful high altitude test over the Pacific would explode in the Ocean.

The A.E.C. said in a statement that it was not considered that the fragments of the device would cause "hazardous levels of radioactivity in ocean water or constitute a hazard to human life."

The Commission's statement came after the unsuccessful test earlier yesterday when a Thor rocket, carrying the device for what had been intended as the first high altitude experiment of the current Pacific series, was exploded by the range safety officer because of a malfunction.

Questions had been asked here in the wake of the failure whether the device might be touched off at some time in the future by the action of the sea and whether it would give off radioactivity.

The A.E.C. statement said: "When the tracking system malfunctioned, the nuclear device was deliberately destroyed in the air. The fragments fell into the ocean well within the established testing area."

"There was no nuclear detonation, and there is no possibility that the fragments of the device will explode in the ocean."

Some reports published here had said there was still a possibility that tiny fragments of the nuclear device, remained in the troposphere, which extends up to 55,000 feet, or in or above the stratosphere, depending upon how high the missile was blown up. Heavy fragments would fall immediately into the ocean.

The reports added that a Defence Department spokesman dis-

Opening a conference of African "freedom fighters," President Nkrumah also said Africa demanded that a meeting of this year's U.N. session should be devoted to the problem of colonialism in Africa.

The conference, of about 200 nationalists from most parts of Africa, has met to plan—in the words of the pro-Government Ghanaian Times—a "decisive assault on imperialism."

Most of the delegates have been meeting in secret for the past

(Contd. on Page 4)

described as "face savers" are believed to hold up agreement between the moderate OAS faction and the FLN.

To support their campaign in the Algerian referendum, due on July 1, both the FLN and its rival, the Algerian freedom movement "MNA" have launched intensive public relations drives.

FLN established its Press agency "APS" which will voice the policy of the Algerian Government in exile and a newspaper "El Moujahid" in Algiers.

MNA announced that it would henceforth work as a political party, "PPA," the Algerian People's Party.

The flood of refugees from Algeria to France continues—5,000 left the country by air and sea yesterday.



Gestetner 360

MADE IN ENGLAND

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic inker.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd.: 24157

KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Jadda Baghban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

Move With The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly	Afs. 250
Half Yearly	Afs. 150
Quarterly	Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

tanning process. About four different kinds of leather are being produced in some 13 colours. The factory obtains its raw material mainly from individual butchers in Kabul and its adjoining areas, but in planning to sign a contract with the Slaughter House for the purchase of a large number of skins.

Changes In I.O.C.

Membership
Opposed

Moscow, June 5, (Reuter).—Mr. Avery Brundage, American President of the international olympic committee, which formally opened its 59th congress here last night, said earlier yesterday that he would oppose a renewed soviet attempt to reorganize the Committee's membership on national representation lines.

Mr. Brundage told reporters that the Soviets had given notice that they would repeat their attempt made in the 1961 Athens Congress, to have the Presidents of national Olympic committees and the presidents of international sporting federations made members of the I.O.C.

In a speech at the formal opening of the session held in the Kremlin Theatre with some top Soviet leaders present, Mr. Brundage said there had been suggestions for changes in the organization, and added: "One of the greatest difficulties we have is to prevent political interference with sport. Governments knowing the great popular appeal of sport are always tempted to use it as a political tool or as a political weapon."

NKRUMAH DEMANDS FIRM
DECLARATION BY U.N.
Apartheid Policy
Of S. Africa

(Contd. from Page 1)

four days, and President Nkrumah has already addressed them twice. After last evening's formal meeting, the conference is expected to go into secret session.

There are three main items on the agenda—"the intensification of the struggle for freedom and independence in Portuguese and other colonial territories, the vital role and need for concerted action and unity in the struggle" and "three problems confronting (nationalist) organizations and parties."

President Nkrumah devoted most of his speech, running over an hour and a half to a passionate appeal for unity in Africa and to a slashing attack against what he called "the enemy... imperialism."

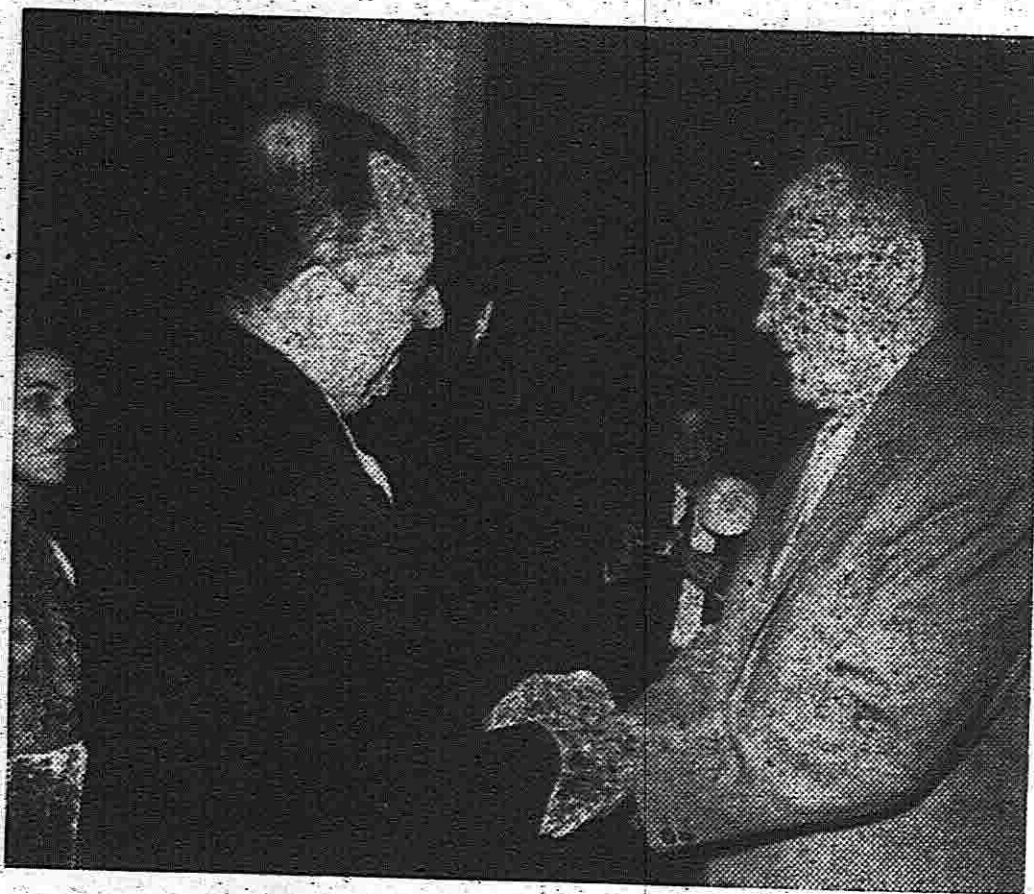
Delegates present last night included nationalists from Angola, South Africa, South-West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, Spanish Guinea, Fernando Po, Cape Verde, Kenya, the Rhodesias and Zanzibar.

One of the most prominent nationalists present was Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, the Northern Rhodesian leader, who was applauded when he entered the hall. President Nkrumah said the "freedom fighters" were meeting to "survey the forces at our disposal to determine our position at this time, to assess correctly the enemy's forces and to plan our strategy and battle tactics for the final phase of the struggle for Africa's emancipation."

He asked: "Who is the enemy? The enemy is imperialism... which uses as its weapons colonialism and neo-colonialism."

"Let us be very clear about this, apartheid. His experience during the last 10 years has only served to real objective which is the liquidation of colonialism and imperialism in all its forms—political, economic and ideological—and the political unification of Africa."

Mr. Carpio emphasized that this did not change his opposition to apartheid. His experience during his visit had only served to emphasize that contacts between peoples and nations led to a better understanding and ultimately strengthened the chances of a lasting world peace.



Mr. Kosygin, Soviet Deputy Premier, and Mr. Abdul Hakim Shah Alami, Afghanistan Ambassador to the USSR, shaking hands at a reception given by the latter on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Day.

Laotian Princes To Meet
On Thursday

LUANG PRABANG, June 5, (UPI).—Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma said yesterday he has invited the Right-wing Premier, Prince Boun Oum, to a conference of Laos three princes on the Plain of Jars on Thursday.

Prince Souvanna made the announcement after an hour-long audience with King Savang Vatthana.

The King "insisted on the necessity of the rapid formation of a coalition Government," Prince Souvanna said.

If Prince Boun Oum refuses the invitation, it will be "his responsibility," he added.

Criticism

PRETORIA, June 5, (Reuter).—Mr. Victorio, Carpio, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on South-West Africa, said in an interview with Rand Daily Mail yesterday that South Africa's apartheid policy was hated by the rest of the world and the intensity of that hatred could not be diminished by isolation.

He said he hoped that what little good the Committee's visit had achieved could be expanded to the benefit of South Africa in its relationship with the rest of the world—and in the interests of world peace.

The newspaper, quoted him as saying: "through this mission we have done our best in this direction. It is now up to your country to do its share. I can only hope that the leadership and statesmanship of your Government will measure up to the exigencies of the question in the light of the changing circumstances and the tempers of the present day."

"Your people are not as bad as I thought they would be when it is realized that they are the architects of the apartheid policy. When you come to know them they are human."

Mr. Carpio emphasized that this did not change his opposition to apartheid. His experience during his visit had only served to emphasize that contacts between peoples and nations led to a better understanding and ultimately strengthened the chances of a lasting world peace.

U.N. Committee On
Colonialism
In Tanganyika

DAR-ES-SALAAM, June 5, (Reuter).—Hundreds of chanting Africans carrying banners with such slogans as "Down with colonialism" and "Down with imperialism" greeted the 17-member United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism on its arrival here yesterday.

The Committee will be here until June 9 to hear petitioners from African dependent territories. It has already held hearings in Tangier and Addis Ababa.

Thanking Tanganyika for its invitation to the Committee to come here, Mr. Sory Coulibaly of Mali, the Chairman, said it "has enabled us to get closer to those countries which are most directly affected by our task."

This was "to seek to implementation of the General Assembly's declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film Last shows: A CLEAR SKY.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film THE HOWRAH EXPRESS; starring: Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film PORT AFRIQUE; starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.
ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film DO BEHEN; starring: Rajender Kumar.

Afghanistan's
Folklore

(Contd. from page 3).
out starving on the way". This to the apparently ruined merchant was a Godsend, who agreed to the offer there and then. Even though he was saved, as he thought, from complete bankruptcy, yet the idea of losing half of his capital on a foolish venture weighed heavily upon him and he moved about the streets of the city like a dazed man. While crossing one of the lanes he was accosted by an old and hunch-backed man who asked him: "Why are you so crestfallen, stranger; have you lost anything?" The merchant finding a sympathetic ear poured into it his woes and told the old man about the transaction and his pitiable plight. The wizened old man told him: "Son, this is a city of tricksters. We have two kinds of merchants here; one group consists of the honest dealers and the other of cheats and confidence-men. I am sure that you have been deceived because sandalwood is really very costly in this town. Now I have a proposition to make; listen to me. When the local trader comes in the morning to take away your load of sandalwood ask him not for "a measure of gold or silver", but "a measure of fleas half of which are male and the other half female" because he left the choice to you, in the presence of witnesses to demand a measure of whatever you name". The merchant did as he was told and the clever one was thus cornered because how could he get a measure of half male and half female fleas? The swindler found that his game was exposed and, thereupon, backed out of the transaction. The merchant thereupon sold his sandalwood at a handsome profit and returned home a wiser man.

KABUL SPORTS
ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday—
Football: Habibia beat Nejat two to nil; Isteglal beat Brishna Kote 2 to 1.

Hockey: Faculty of Letters beat School of Physical Training 6-0. Naderia drew with A.I.T.

Handball: Nejat beat Ghazi 2-0.
Volleyball: Military Academy beat Ghazi; Itefaq Club beat School of Agriculture.

Basketball: Military Academy beat School of Agriculture; Faculty of Science beat Nejat.

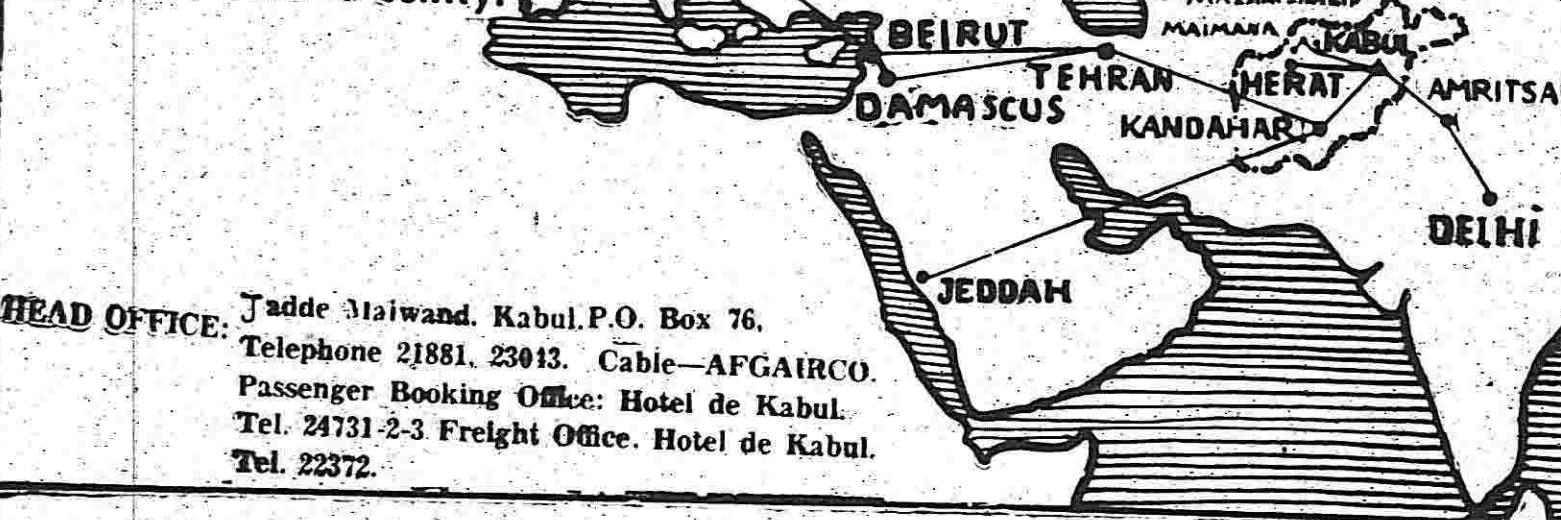
CERTIFICATES FOR 26
GIRL GRADUATES

JALALABAD, June 5.—Certificates were distributed to 26 graduates of the Jalalabad School for Girls on Sunday by Mr. Rahima Khan Mohammad, the wife of the Governor of Nangarhar Province.

Mrs. Khan Mohammad spoke about the reforms that were taking place in the life of Afghan women and hoped for the success of the new graduates. A play was staged by the students.

ARIANA AFGHAN
AIRLINES

Fly Ariana Above
Lofty Mountains And
Green Valleys. Ariana
Planes Provide Every
Comfort And Facility.



HEAD OFFICE: Jadda Mawand, Kabul, P.O. Box 76.
Telephone 21881, 23013. Cable—AFGAIRCO.
Passenger Booking Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 24731-2-3 Freight Office: Hotel de Kabul.
Tel. 22372.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +27°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-08 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-40 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Share-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Famir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 78

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1962 (JOWZA 16, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

Jouhaud Calls For Royal Baby Named
End To O.A.S.
Terrorism In Algeria

PARIS, June 6, (Reuter).—Ex-General Edmond Jouhaud, the condemned O.A.S. deputy leader, has appealed to ex-General Raoul Salan, the imprisoned O.A.S. chief, to order an end to O.A.S. actions in Algeria immediately; it was officially announced here last night.

F.L.N. Opposes
Formation Of
European Party

TUNIS, June 6, (DPA).—The Algerian Liberation Movement (F.L.N.) leaders are sharply opposed to the forming of a European party in Algeria.

The official Press service of the F.L.N. yesterday denied any groups of Algeria French the right to represent the entire European population in Algeria be it the O.A.S. murderers, politicians, or pseudo trade unionists.

The Press service called the plans to form the party a manoeuvre aimed at bringing the Europeans in Algeria under the control of the neo-colonialist gang.

For such a racist party Algeria had no future to offer, the press service added.
Any party based on racial discrimination will be relentlessly swept away.

It would contradict the treaties of Evian and the spirit of the new Algeria.

The F.L.N. said those Algeria French wishing to remain in Algeria should form an organisation within the F.L.N. or in alliance with the F.L.N.

The Press service reported a few days ago that some hundreds of Algeria French had advocated co-operation with the F.L.N.

The sharp reaction of the F.L.N. has led observers to the conclusion that the Europeans party applied for a licence with the Provisional Algerian Executive in Rocher Noir within the past 48 hours.

PAKISTANI MILITARY

POST ATTACKED

KABUL, June 6.—Two Pakistani soldiers were injured when a group of Utmanzai nationalists on May 31 attacked the Pakistani military post of shanguss.

The report from Bajawar, northern independent Pakhtunistan adds that on the same day two large national jirgas were held at Mandochinna and Ziarat Dai Sahib and another on June 1 in Dir.

In these jirgas large numbers of Salarzi tribesmen led by their elders, chieftains and representatives took part.

Speeches were delivered by national representatives urging the people to continue the struggle against Pakistani colonialism.

AFRO-ASIAN MOVE
ON S. RHODESIA
Afghanistan Among Others
To Draft Resolution

NEW YORK, June 6.—Afghanistan is a member of a sub-committee which has been assigned by the Afro-Asian group in the United Nations to draft a resolution for the General Assembly concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia.

The Assembly is due to resume its sessions tomorrow.

A 'FAIR' COMPETITOR
TO BEACHCOMBERS
LONDON, June 6, (DPA).—English housewives in Southern British seaside resorts are running traditional beachcombers out of business.

After taking their children to school dozens of British housewives make for the nearest beach every morning.

They have found out that early swimmers and sunbathers regularly drop money, mostly coins from their pockets, while changing into swimming costumes.

One particularly keen-eyed housewife claims that hardly ever a week passes in which she does not find coins worth at least £5.

The traditional beachcombers are sharply resenting this new and unwanted "competition" because some eke out an existence by rummaging rubbish left on beaches.

An old-timer who claims he has roamed about the beaches of Exmouth for some 40 years grumbled yesterday that the local housewives were literally "taking food" from his mouth.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, Ghanaian United Nations chief in the Congo, spent the best part of the morning trying to reconcile the two leaders, after a dispute at their last meeting on Saturday had threatened continuation of the discussions.

The Congolese Government had complained in an official communication that the Katangese President had used an altercation with the Congolese Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Jason Sendwe, at Saturday's meeting as an excuse to interrupt the talks on Monday.

KABUL, June 6.—Mr. Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture, yesterday inspected the experimental farms at Aliabad and Badam Bagh.

The Department of Plant Preservation, in co-operation with experts of the Wyoming Team, has cultivated various kinds of local and foreign wheat, barley, beetroot and other vegetables with the use of chemical fertilizers.

Mr. Mohammad Yaseen Mayel, President of the Plant Preservation Department, and a number of experts, local and foreign, of the Ministry were also present on this occasion. Regarding beetroot cultivation, Mr. Adalat asked the agricultural experts to apply modern methods on a large scale in the northern parts of the country. This, he said, could serve as a demonstration for encouraging the farmers to abide by these methods and the use of agricultural machinery.

KABUL, June 6.—Mr. Lazare Toshkov, Ambassador of Bulgaria, at the court of Kabul, met Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday morning.

Asked what kind of guarantee the U.N. should give for an impartial plebiscite in the territory, U Thant said: "at this stage, the U.N. is not involved."

U Thant said he thought the Netherlands and Indonesia would get together in the presence of Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the former Secretary-General, told his Press conference yesterday that he expected the Netherlands and Indonesia to resume talks on later full-scale negotiations.

He also defended his refusal to accept a Dutch proposal that U.N. observers be sent to West Irian, noting that his predecessor, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, had rejected similar suggestions from the Netherlands.

In the current situation, it would have been necessary to send military observers, he said, and he would not feel competent to do that without the authorization of the Security Council.

U Thant said he thought the Netherlands and Indonesia would get together in the presence of Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the former Secretary-General, told his Press conference yesterday that he expected the Netherlands and Indonesia to resume talks on later full-scale negotiations.

He also defended his refusal to accept a Dutch proposal that U.N. observers be sent to West Irian, noting that his predecessor, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, had rejected similar suggestions from the Netherlands.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkak.

Editor
S. Khalil
Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 06 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 6, 1962

BRIGHT PROSPECTS
IN LAOS

Now that Prince Souvanna Phouma has once again returned to Laos, the prospects of solving the Laotian crisis have become brighter. The hopes rise when as demanded by Prince Souvanna, the meeting of the leaders of the three political factions nears.

The leaders of the Right and Left-wings had earlier shown their readiness to take part in such talks and if reason prevails at their meeting tomorrow, there is every chance of a settlement of the Laotian problem.

That Prince Souvanna is the right man to head a national government in his country has become so obvious that for the Right-wing leaders or any other group to oppose the idea would only be a proof of their intention for not wanting to settle the problem.

It is true that both the East and the West have agreed on the formation of a government in Laos which pursues a policy of neutrality and national unity. But it is for the Laotian leaders themselves to think of unity for their country and work for it. If leaders of smaller countries of the world are not on the alert, it is very easy to become a victim of the cold war. And that is what has been happening in the case of Laos.

The events taking place there not only have been against the national interests of that country but also a factor of the cold war tension endangering world peace.

It is for these very reasons that when they meet on the Plain of Jars tomorrow the three Princes should agree to the formation of a coalition government.

Prince Souvanna has pointed out that if the other leaders do not agree he will abandon his efforts. If this happens one must expect another flare-up and a worsening of the crisis there.

RUMBLINGS OVER MALAYSIA PLAN
GROW LOUDER AT A GLANCE

These are the days of unions, associations and federations—social, economic and political. The world map is being redrawn fast because some countries are freeing themselves from the colonial shackles and some are being granted independence and because some of the newly-independent countries want to unite with other free territories to form political federations so that they could become more stable and develop themselves economically, socially, educationally and in every other way.

This basic desire of people wanting to come together or countries desiring to unite to form bigger units is a sign of the times. What is needed is unity of people and countries so that peace and prosperity can be achieved through the joint efforts of all. It was this desire of countries to come together that made possible a United Arab Republic some time ago. We know of the proposal mooted by Dr. Nkrumah of Ghana to form a United States of Africa.

The East African territories, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, also have been thinking of forming an East African Federation after the last of the territories becomes independent. African States have been holding discussions to form an economic community like the European Common Market to which Britain has applied for membership.

General de Gaulle has given wide publicity to his move for a European Political Union.

In The Far East
Coming to the Far East we hear of the Greater Malaysia plan, put forward by the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, during the early summer of 1961. He had visualized a Greater Malaysia, as he called it, comprising the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

The Tengku had at that time emphasized (1) that unification of Malaya and the three Borneo territories would be advantageous to the United Kingdom, the Malayan Federation and the territories themselves, and that the Malays and Dyaks were linked by close ethnic and linguistic ties, the Malayan language being spoken in all three Borneo territories.

Mr. Macmillan and the Tengku issued a joint statement on November 23, 1961, at the end of three days talks in London, announcing that they had given their approval in principle to the proposed formation of a Federation of Malaysia.

Opposition Grows
When everyone thought things were going on smoothly, rumblings began to be heard. Opposition to the Malaysia plan has increased greatly in Singapore and the three Borneo territories, so much so that the Tengku and his Malayan leaders have been compelled to issue dire threats, particularly to Singapore whose future as a result has given rise to considerable anxiety and concern in the minds of one and all.

It was thought that for their own political security and economic well-being, as many of them as possible should band themselves together either to form a single State or a Federation of States.

Physically Linked
Though politically separated from the British Singapore and Malaya are physically connected by the Johore Causeway. It carries the water main from Johore which is Singapore's source of water supply. Both are dependent on each other for trade.

Why then should there be opposition to the merger proposal? It is because, as the powerful Barisan Socials, a new extreme political party in Singapore and other opposition parties like the Worker's Party feel, the merger will not confer automatic Federal citizenship on Singapore citizens. They feel that under the merger plan Singaporeans will become inferior and subservient to the Federation people.

But the Tengku has frankly admitted that he is not prepared to give the Federal citizenship to the large number of Chinese in Singapore.

Security Threat
It is because of this that he had strongly opposed the merger in the past but now he has agreed to it because of the threat to the Federation's own security posed by Singapore's present drift towards the Left as alleged by the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) of Singapore.

Opposition to the merger plan Malaysia Plan.

March by a Special U.N. Committee to get Ruanda and Urundi to reverse their decision to become two completely separate States have failed, and Ruanda and Urundi will now be independent of each other and merely form an economic and monetary union.

Ruanda and Urundi therefore will have complete independence with regard to foreign internal and military policy.

The U. N. General Assembly will possibly also discuss the problem of Southern Rhodesia.

Afro-Asian nations in the United Nations are confident that they will succeed in putting the sub-duties, during the First Plan. Enact on the agenda with a two-thirds majority but it still remains doubtful whether a decision on the request to grant sovereignty, the Government of Afghanistan has now launched the Second Five-Year Plan. The Af-

with that two-thirds majority (DPA).

All efforts made since last

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Men who made history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;
article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
Programme, and also in Urdu,
Russian, Arabic and French
Programme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)
From Kabul to Beirut and
Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.
Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

IMPORTANT

Telephone

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20607-21122

Traffic ... 20159-24041

Airport ... 22318

Ariana Booking Office: 24731

Hashami: Phone No. 20589

Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575

Shafa: Phone No. 20536

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

Latif: Phone No. 23972

A MOUNTAIN FORTRESS
IN GHORSnippets From
The East

And The West

HOW NOT TO FALL

OFF MOUNTAINS

Firoz Koh is a mountain fortress in the Hazarah clear that Ghor was often governed by what is now recognized as the highland of Afghanistan. Firoz Koh was first built by Qutb-ud-Din Mohammad-I-Ghor (known but in earlier mediaeval days of the upper Murghab), it is in the Malik-al-Jabal or Mountain King) in the territory called being a separate entity amongst answer to what we know of the Warshadah. It was completed by Afghan kingdoms, and able to general condition of the surrounding his brother Sultan Baha-ud-Din hold its own against even soings and climate of the capital of Sam who succeeded him in 544 powerful as adversary as Mahmud Ghor, which would justify a claim of Ghor as long as that kingdom were with Bamiyan on the north-commanding eminence.

A.H. and remained the capital of Ghazni. Its communications to be considered a position of Ghor as long as that kingdom were with Bamiyan on the north-commanding eminence. The tribe bearing the name during the victorious reign of The exact limits of the district Firoz Kohi now inhabits the Murghab valley, but it is nomadic, and if became an important town, was on the bank of a river which it is therefore necessary to suppose favourably situated in a fertile place may well have been the upper pose that Firoz Koh was in the place and relatively well populated. Murghab, the upper Harirud, or valley.

The loftiness of Firoz Koh was try in 1894-5, could find no site caves extending in every direction described by Hafiz-i-Abru as corresponding with it in these ion. These are said to have been valleys and identifies it with the work of a king named Jalal. The inhabitants in that place extensive ruins of Taiwara on the and were devastated during the Moon (are the boon companions still locally known by the name Kara Bagh was situated on the northern bank of the Harirud and its extensive ruins show that it was an important city. An English officer found some coins on the secret of the Heavens."

And according to "The Middle words—" In the twelfth century we read that the capital of Ghor was the site and identified them as highest peak of this mountain is that the capital of Ghor was the site and identified them as more than 11,000 feet. It must also known as Firoz Koh: which name belonging to the period of have been a military centre with was probably appreciated by the fortresses and fortifications. nomad Aimak tribe now called

(Contd. on Page 4)

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L.
ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22255
- * ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMEDAIR-KABUL
- * OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
- * OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- * PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
- * OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better".

REFRIGERATORS
110 TO 290 LITRES
(3.9-10.2 CUBIC FEET)
AVAILABLE
FROM STOCK

mountain tops which are flecked with snow even in summer.

The Mountain Service is there to prevent them from losing themselves, literally. It maintains almost 200 miles of trails; several of these can satisfy the vacationeer who looks out of the window immediately on his arrival and exclaims: "Tomorrow I'm climbing to the top of Gerlach." But before he tries the High Tatra's highest, he will probably have heard a lecture by a Mountain Service volunteer. From his first step in the Tatra's the visitor, knowingly or unknowingly, is aided by the Mountain Service. Such aid is intended to make even deeper his enjoyment of this great natural wonderland of protected rare animals and plants in a wild setting and to bring him safely to the top of Gerlach, 8,655 feet high; or Lomnický Peak, 8,550 feet, or to lesser peaks, or through valleys cut by rushing streams and thundering waterfall.

French Premier THANT CALLS HIGH KABUL GOLF RESULTS

Replies To ALTITUDE TESTS "UNDESIRABLE"

PARIS, June 6, (Reuter).—The Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, rose in the National Assembly shortly after midnight to reply to the censure motion against his Government which has been debated since yesterday morning.

In a fiery speech, which on several occasions aroused the ire of the Right-wing sympathizers of the European extremists in Algeria, he accused the authors of the censure motion of insincerity and bad faith when they accused the Government of betraying the cause of a United Europe.

Turning to the right of the Assembly he said: "You who are dreaming of suppressing freedom are not really concerned with Europe which you would see disappearing rapidly if you were at the head of France."

This remark produced loud applause from the Gaullists and indignation from the opponents of the Government.

Under the leadership of General de Gaulle and with the approval of Parliament and the nation this policy was adopted, he said.

M. Pompidou went on to state that the Government's policy remained the application of the Evian agreements within the time limits provided for, in the expectation that this would no doubt result in an independent Algeria.

M. Pompidou said the guarantees for the Europeans in Algeria contained in the Evian agreements gave the French there the security needed to play their proper role in the Algeria of the future.

But, M. Pompidou, said the Algerians were holding the vote.

(Contd. from page 3).

Ahangaran situated on the upper bank of Harirud, was the capital of the last Ghor king who was captured by Mahmud of Ghazna and committed suicide.

The full account of his suicide is given by Minhaj the author of the Tabakat-i-Nasiri who writes: After Amir Mohammad-i-Suri became a prisoner he was unable to brook disgrace. He had a signet ring, beneath the stone of which some poison had been set; and, at this time, he availed himself of it, and died.

Pishin And Shorin

Pishin and Shorin were situated in the eastern part of Gharjistan. The former was called Afshin by Juzjani and was the capital of the Shar of Gharjistan. Ibn Hauqal believes that it was one of the chief towns of Gharjistan. Minorsky believes that "Shars" were faithful vassals of the Samanids. Later they submitted to Mahmud and in 399 A.H. Utbi the author of the Tarikh-i-Yamini, was sent to receive their oath of allegiance. The inhabitants of Gharjistan were reputed to be very courageous and this quality drew the attention of Firdavsi of Tus who praising Bustam of Ghor says: "The chief of the Ghorids was Bustam, the lion."

The second mountain range has the name Surkh-Ghar, and that also is in the Mandesh district within the limits of Tajik Koh. The third mountain is Ashuk, in the district of Timan, the size and altitude of which is greater than that of any other part of the territory of Ghor.

The fourth is the mountain range of Warani in the valleys and on the outskirts of which are the territories of Dawar and Walsht, and Kasr of Kajuran.

The fifth is the mountain of Ro'en, in the central part of Ghor, of immense strength and altitude. It is stated that the fifth mountain range is the Faj of Khaysar, the length, extent, and loftiness of which is beyond the bounds of conjecture, conception and understanding.

Laotian Princes Meet Tomorrow

VIETIANE, June 6, (UPI).—A formal invitation to another conference of the three-Princes of Laos was handed to Prince Boun Oum, Rightwing Government yesterday.

It calls for Prince Boun Oum to meet neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphannouvong tomorrow on the Plain of Jars.

The invitation, issued by Prince Souvanna, was delivered by an official of the International Control Commission from Laos.

It asked Prince Boun Oum to bring his top associates and a delegation with full powers to negotiate. This was considered to be a request that General Phoumi Nosovan, the military strongman behind the Premier, should also attend.

The letter added that Prince Boun Oum could bring as many troops, bodyguards and assistants as he wanted.

The invitation arrived here only a few hours after Prince Souvanna renewed his threats to return to Paris if a coalition Government is not set up from the war-torn country by June 15.

Prince Souvanna made the statement as he left the royal capital of Luang Prabang, where he had conferred with King Savang Vatthana.

Prince Souvanna said yesterday that if Prince Boun Oum refused the invitation it would be his responsibility.

There are five great lofty mountains in Ghor, which the people of Ghor say are the strongest of these. Zari-Margh of Mandesh at the foot of which is the Kushk and the capital of the Shansabani. The people of Ghor contend that Simurgh nourished Zali-Zar, father of Rustam in that mountain. Some of the dwellers at the base of the mountain heard during the years between 500 A.H. and 600 A.H. that Zali-Zar has passed away.

The second mountain range has the name Surkh-Ghar, and that also is in the Mandesh district within the limits of Tajik Koh. The third mountain is Ashuk, in the district of Timan, the size and altitude of which is greater than that of any other part of the territory of Ghor.

The fourth is the mountain range of Warani in the valleys and on the outskirts of which are the territories of Dawar and Walsht, and Kasr of Kajuran.

The fifth is the mountain of Ro'en, in the central part of Ghor, of immense strength and altitude. It is stated that the fifth mountain range is the Faj of Khaysar, the length, extent, and loftiness of which is beyond the bounds of conjecture, conception and understanding.

The fourth is the mountain range of Warani in the valleys and on the outskirts of which are the territories of Dawar and Walsht, and Kasr of Kajuran.

The fifth is the mountain of Ro'en, in the central part of Ghor, of immense strength and altitude. It is stated that the fifth mountain range is the Faj of Khaysar, the length, extent, and loftiness of which is beyond the bounds of conjecture, conception and understanding.

THE HOWRAH EXPRESS

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film THE HOWRAH EXPRESS; starring: Chitra Ranjan and Sheikh. ZAINAB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film MEHLON KE KHWAB; starring: Kishoor Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala. BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American coloured film, THE SUN SET.

On Friday, May 25, a Handicap Bogey Competition, 18 holes, for men as well as ladies, was held by the Kabul Golf Club. None of the competitors managed to beat "Colonel Bogey".

The results of the Competition are given below. In cases of equal results priority has been given to the player having least number of lost holes in the whole round, least number of lost holes in the last 9 holes or when the last hole was earliest in the round.

The figures after each name indicate handicap, strokes received won, lost, halved and total respectively.

Ladies
(1) P. Brown 16, 12, 4, 7, 7, 3 down.
(2) P. Cobert 36, 27, 0, 14, 4, 14 down.
(3) P. Fabricius 34, 26, 1, 16, 1, 15 down.

Men
(1) H. Thomas 13, 10, 5, 6, 7, 1 down.
(2) R. Ferrel 13, 10, 2, 4, 12, 2 down.
(3) C. Brown 4, 3, 4, 6, 8, 2 down.
(4) J. Fabricius 20, 15, 5, 7, 6, 2 down.
(5) O. af Strom 11, 8, 3, 6, 9, 3 down.

AIR ATTACHE CUP
Ladies
After 9 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) L. Kyriass 53; (2) J. Polley 55; (3) J. Steeves 57; (4) C. Mikesell 70; (5) P. Cobert 71.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 20 L. Kyriass 43; (2) 24 J. Polley 43; (3) 26 J. Steeves 44; (4) 34 C. Mikesell 53; (5) 34 P. Cobert 54.

Men
After 18 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) M. Beavers 31; (2) E. Seraj 84; (3) R. Wegner 84; (4) J. Polley 84; (5) O. af Strom 85.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 12 M. Beavers 69; (2) 18 J. Fabricius 71; (3) 14 J. D. Hampton 71; (4) 18 R. Miller 71; (5) 15 H. Kyriass 71.

THREE NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO I.O.C.
MOSCOW, June 6 (Tass).—Three new members—the National Olympic committees of Dahomey, Mongolia and provisionally, North Korea—were admitted yesterday to the International Olympic Committee.

This decision was adopted yesterday by the 59th session of the IOC at its first meeting held yesterday.

The meeting was attended by 43 IOC members, including seven representatives of the Executive Committee.

—ADVT.

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd: 24157
KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Nada Bagban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

On Friday, May 25, a Handicap Bogey Competition, 18 holes, for men as well as ladies, was held by the Kabul Golf Club. None of the competitors managed to beat "Colonel Bogey".

The results of the Competition are given below. In cases of equal results priority has been given to the player having least number of lost holes in the whole round, least number of lost holes in the last 9 holes or when the last hole was earliest in the round.

The figures after each name indicate handicap, strokes received won, lost, halved and total respectively.

Ladies
(1) P. Brown 16, 12, 4, 7, 7, 3 down.
(2) P. Cobert 36, 27, 0, 14, 4, 14 down.
(3) P. Fabricius 34, 26, 1, 16, 1, 15 down.

Men
(1) H. Thomas 13, 10, 5, 6, 7, 1 down.
(2) R. Ferrel 13, 10, 2, 4, 12, 2 down.
(3) C. Brown 4, 3, 4, 6, 8, 2 down.
(4) J. Fabricius 20, 15, 5, 7, 6, 2 down.
(5) O. af Strom 11, 8, 3, 6, 9, 3 down.

AIR ATTACHE CUP
Ladies
After 9 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) L. Kyriass 53; (2) J. Polley 55; (3) J. Steeves 57; (4) C. Mikesell 70; (5) P. Cobert 71.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 20 L. Kyriass 43; (2) 24 J. Polley 43; (3) 26 J. Steeves 44; (4) 34 C. Mikesell 53; (5) 34 P. Cobert 54.

Men
After 18 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) M. Beavers 31; (2) E. Seraj 84; (3) R. Wegner 84; (4) J. Polley 84; (5) O. af Strom 85.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 12 M. Beavers 69; (2) 18 J. Fabricius 71; (3) 14 J. D. Hampton 71; (4) 18 R. Miller 71; (5) 15 H. Kyriass 71.

THREE NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO I.O.C.
MOSCOW, June 6 (Tass).—Three new members—the National Olympic committees of Dahomey, Mongolia and provisionally, North Korea—were admitted yesterday to the International Olympic Committee.

This decision was adopted yesterday by the 59th session of the IOC at its first meeting held yesterday.

The meeting was attended by 43 IOC members, including seven representatives of the Executive Committee.

—ADVT.

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd: 24157
KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Nada Bagban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

—ADVT.

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd: 24157
KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Nada Bagban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

On Friday, May 25, a Handicap Bogey Competition, 18 holes, for men as well as ladies, was held by the Kabul Golf Club. None of the competitors managed to beat "Colonel Bogey".

The results of the Competition are given below. In cases of equal results priority has been given to the player having least number of lost holes in the whole round, least number of lost holes in the last 9 holes or when the last hole was earliest in the round.

The figures after each name indicate handicap, strokes received won, lost, halved and total respectively.

Ladies
(1) P. Brown 16, 12, 4, 7, 7, 3 down.
(2) P. Cobert 36, 27, 0, 14, 4, 14 down.
(3) P. Fabricius 34, 26, 1, 16, 1, 15 down.

Men
(1) H. Thomas 13, 10, 5, 6, 7, 1 down.
(2) R. Ferrel 13, 10, 2, 4, 12, 2 down.
(3) C. Brown 4, 3, 4, 6, 8, 2 down.
(4) J. Fabricius 20, 15, 5, 7, 6, 2 down.
(5) O. af Strom 11, 8, 3, 6, 9, 3 down.

AIR ATTACHE CUP
Ladies
After 9 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) L. Kyriass 53; (2) J. Polley 55; (3) J. Steeves 57; (4) C. Mikesell 70; (5) P. Cobert 71.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 20 L. Kyriass 43; (2) 24 J. Polley 43; (3) 26 J. Steeves 44; (4) 34 C. Mikesell 53; (5) 34 P. Cobert 54.

Men
After 18 holes played on June 1 the positions of the players are as follows:—
A. Scratch:—
(1) M. Beavers 31; (2) E. Seraj 84; (3) R. Wegner 84; (4) J. Polley 84; (5) O. af Strom 85.
B. Handicap:—
(1) 12 M. Beavers 69; (2) 18 J. Fabricius 71; (3) 14 J. D. Hampton 71; (4) 18 R. Miller 71; (5) 15 H. Kyriass 71.

THREE NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO I.O.C.
MOSCOW, June 6 (Tass).—Three new members—the National Olympic committees of Dahomey, Mongolia and provisionally, North Korea—were admitted yesterday to the International Olympic Committee.

This decision was adopted yesterday by the 59th session of the IOC at its first meeting held yesterday.

The meeting was attended by 43 IOC members, including seven representatives of the Executive Committee.

—ADVT.

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd: 24157
KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Nada Bagban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

—ADVT.

GUARANTEE. The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

Telephone: Office: 21979
Resd: 24157
KARTIK WADHERA
Gestetner Representative
Nada Bagban Kucha
KABUL (Afghanistan)

The Gestetner 360 is fully covered by the famous Gestetner guarantee, with arrangements for complete world-wide service and maintenance. Automatic ink.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +11°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:40 a.m.
Sun sets today at 7:11 p.m.

VOL. I, NO. 79

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1962 (JOWZA 17, 1341 S.H.)

Soviet-U.S. Talks On Outer Space Co-operation Useful

WASHINGTON, June 7, (UPI).—The American State Department said yesterday that recent U.S.-Soviet talks on co-operation in outer space have been businesslike and useful but declined to say what specific progress was made.

U.S. Reply To Thant's Criticism Of Nuclear Tests

NEW YORK, June 7, (UPI).—The United States replied yesterday to criticism by the Acting Secretary-General U. Thant concerning its planned nuclear space tests.

U. Thant denounced the projected Johnston island experiments at a news conference on Tuesday, pointing out that many scientists "with no axe to grind" had opposed them and called them "a dangerous psychosis."

Mr. Pluton, Deputy Chief of the U.S. delegation, said that the United States "regrets she had to test nuclear weapons at all. I am sure," he said, "The Acting-Secretary-General remembers that it was the Soviet Union which broke the moratorium against testing and broke it a time when there were negotiations for a proper treaty banning all nuclear tests."

"I am sure," he said, "The Acting-Secretary-General remembers that it was the Soviet Union which broke the moratorium against testing and broke it a time when there were negotiations for a proper treaty banning all nuclear tests."

U.S. officials have indicated such projects would not involve joint launchings of space vehicles because they could involve military rocket secrets.

Officials said Dr. Dryden was authorized to hold the talks on a technical rather than political basis. In other words, he is exploring what could be achieved as practical matter rather than what the two Governments would agree to.

U.S. officials have indicated such projects would not involve joint launchings of space vehicles because they could involve military rocket secrets.

Officials said Dr. Dryden was authorized to hold the talks on a technical rather than political basis. In other words, he is exploring what could be achieved as practical matter rather than what the two Governments would agree to.

U.S. officials have indicated such projects would not involve joint launchings of space vehicles because they could involve military rocket secrets.

Officials said Dr. Dryden was authorized to hold the talks on a technical rather than political basis. In other words, he is exploring what could be achieved as practical matter rather than what the two Governments would agree to.

U.S. officials have indicated such projects would not involve joint launchings of space vehicles because they could involve military rocket secrets.

Officials said Dr. Dryden was authorized to hold the talks on a technical rather than political basis. In other words, he is exploring what could be achieved as practical matter rather than what the two Governments would agree to.

U.S. officials have indicated such projects would not involve joint launchings of space vehicles because they could involve military rocket secrets.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



The Afghan delegation busy at work at the World Health Organization's General Assembly session in Geneva recently.

O.A.S.-F.L.N. TALKS DEADLOCKED

Terrorists To Resume "Freedom Of Action"

ALGIERS, June 7, (Reuter).—The Extremist Secret Army Organization announced in a clandestine broadcast here last night that it was resuming its freedom of action.

The announcer, who identified himself as the O.A.S. High Command spokesman, said that the negotiations between representatives of the Moslem and European communities had reached an impasse.

The announcer said: "The talks started by the O.A.S. have been sabotaged by the Gaullist administration. We find ourselves today in an impasse because we cannot accept that the future of the European community should find its only guarantees in the Evian agreements and that it should come under the yoke of the Algerian Army of National Liberation."

"As a result, the O.A.S. is resuming its freedom of action beginning tonight. We ask our comrades to resume operations aimed above all at economic objectives."

Shortly after the broadcast, two plastic charges exploded in a suburb of Algiers, damaging a post office and an unoccupied flat.

Stopping Aid To Poland

RUSK CRITICIZES SENATE ACTION

WASHINGTON, June 7, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State, last night strongly criticized the Senate action in prohibiting aid to Yugoslavia and Poland.

He said in a special statement against Indonesian para-troopers that the amendment to the foreign aid bill would deprive President Kennedy of the discretion he needed in "an explosive world."

Vegetables From Experimental Farms Available

KABUL, June 7.—Vegetable seeds from foreign countries which have been planted in various experimental farms of the Ministry of Agriculture have given excellent results and are now distributed among farmers. The vegetables are available in the market.

Mr. Abdul Ali Nawabi, the director of Experimental Farms in the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that seeds of various kinds of peppers, asparagus, sugar-beets and pumpkins had been cultivated satisfactorily. He said that the food value of these vegetables were better and the Ministry of Agriculture intended to increase their production.

MAZAR-I-SHARIF.—A radiotherapy unit was opened by Mr. Paramach, the Governor of Mazar Province in the Civil Hospital of Mazar-e-Sharif on Tuesday.

Mr. Paramach, in a brief speech, explained the developments that were taking place in the Public Health branches in Mazar and thanked the medical staff of the Civil Hospital for their hard work.

Dr. Mohammad Ayub the Director-General of Public Health in Mazar-e-Sharif said that radiotherapy was an essential and basic factor in determining the cause of illness. He called for the training of personnel in the field of radiology and X-ray.

DUTCH EVACUATION PLAN FOR W. IRIANS

THE HAGUE, June 7, (DPA).—Dutch Government has drawn up an evacuation plan for the population of West Irian which will, however, only take effect as a last resort, the Dutch Governor in Korta Rora, M. Platteel said yesterday.

He added that the present evacuation measures for the areas in which Indonesian paratroopers had dropped, were only "temporary."

Some hundreds of Dutch people, chiefly women and children, have been flown out of West Irian to Holland.

The Governor said the troop reinforcements sent to West Irian sufficed to "await all further developments calmly."

The Governor said there were two groups of Papuans in Fak Fak ter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State, last night strongly criticized the Senate action in prohibiting aid to Yugoslavia and Poland.

He said in a special statement against Indonesian para-troopers that the amendment to the foreign aid bill would deprive President Kennedy of the discretion he needed in "an explosive world."

Political observers are not convinced that the Prime Minister's decision will end unrest which has been widespread in the country since the officers' uprising on March 28 this year.

The Syrian Prime Minister announced that the Syrian Parliament would not be convened again. He said his Government would frame a new Constitution.

Mr. Azma expressed the view that other Arab States, notably Iraq, should also join the Union. The Syrian Prime Minister emphasized that he meant there should be a federal union with the UAR and not a direct union. He said his Government would seek early contact with Cairo to see whether such a relationship between the two countries was possible.

She said the main reason for her decision not to appear in Hollywood to make a film with Director Alfred Hitchcock. Princess Grace, made the announcement in an interview to be published this morning in the leading Riviera daily newspaper, Nice Matin.

Princess Grace, made the announcement in an interview to be published this morning in the leading Riviera daily newspaper, Nice Matin.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushnaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 Extns.
22851 [5, 05 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 7, 1962

A SHORT-LIVED
TRUCE

The "truce" in Algerian terrorism is short-lived. The Secret Army Organization has announced that it is resuming its "scorched earth" activities immediately as negotiations with the Algerian nationalists over guarantees for the future of Europeans have reached a deadlock.

This O.A.S. decision will be deplored, nay condemned, all over the world as only 24 hours before ex-General Jouhaud, the Number 2 O.A.S. leader who is under sentence of death, made a dramatic appeal to his former chief, ex-General Salan, to order an end to the O.A.S. bloodbath immediately. Everybody thought the battle was lost and fighting would stop.

It was thought that the very meaning of the present talks between the Algerian Provisional Executive and representatives of the Europeans was that the latter had begun to understand.

The mass exodus of Europeans at the rate of over 3,000 per day struck a severe blow to the O.A.S. terrorists who made contacts with the nationalists for talks to save face. The F.L.N. knows that it needs the Europeans in free Algeria at least for some years and so entered into the negotiations. The one million European settlers, who will have no homes and no friends if they leave Algeria, will have everything to gain by staying back and co-operating with the Algerian Moslems. A change of attitude on the part of the Algerian French can lead to mutual benefit in the spirit of the new Algeria.

The French Premier has rightly emphasized that the guarantees for Europeans in Algeria contained in the Evian Agreements gave the French there the security needed to play the proper role in Algeria in future.

Now that the writing on the wall is clearer, the O.A.S. murderers, instead of breaking the "truce", declared only a week ago, should, following their

The Price Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan THE PRESS AND
Had To Pay For His Utmanzai Speech RADIO

By NANGRAHARI

When the celebrated Pakhtun nationalist, the late Haji Sahib Turangzai migrated to the Momand area in Independent Pakhtunistan, his programme for educating and guiding the Pakhtun masses was taken up by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, this programme of enlightening and educating the public in Pakhtunistan was carried out for considerable time purely on social lines and completely divorced from politics. It was then the year 1919 and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had by then collected around himself a number of staunch collaborators with a measure of success to their credit.

In September 1919 one of the nominated British member of the Indian Legislature, named Mr. Rowlett, proposed a Bill under which anyone suspected of possessing anti-Government views of a political nature or of being a potential opponent of the British Indian Government, could be arrested and imprisoned by the police without a warrant and trial in a court of law.

This Bill was passed and came to be known as the Rowlett Act. The new law created a furore in pre-partition India, especially in Occupied Pakhtunistan. It was in connection with the agitation against this law that the people of the North-West Frontier Province first took up openly a political campaign. In order to suppress the agitation the Chief Com-

missioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Sir George Rosskapel, and other British authorities launched a reign of terror in the region.

The repressive actions of the provincial authorities deeply affected Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his programme of mass uplift. It was then that for the first time in his career Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan called a protest meeting in his home-village called Utmanzai. Nearly 100,000 people attended the meeting at which the Pakhtun nationalist leader condemned Rowlett Act and awakened the previously slumbering people of Occupied Pakhtunistan to take stock of their plight. The British authorities reacted to this development by arresting a large number of Pakhtun leaders, chieftains, priests, poets, writers and volunteers including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Mohammad Abbas Khan, Haji Shahnavaz Khan, Haji Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Kazi Abdul Wali, Hakeem Abdul Jaleel Nadvi, Mirza Aslam, Sayed Buzurg Shah, Mohammad Osman, Karam Elahi, Khan Mir Hilali, Allah Baksh Yusufi, Hakeem Mohammad Aslam Sanjari, Mohammad Ashuq, Abdul Aziz Khushbakh and a number of prominent Hindus. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's father, Bahram Khan, was also arrested in this connexion but he was let off soon afterwards.

In order to dampen the spirits of the Pakhtuns the British authorities encouraged the spread of rumours to the effect that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was sent to the Andamans, cremated, drowned in the river and so on, but in truth he was lodged in the Bannu Central Jail. The violent treatment meted out to him in prison resulted in the rapid loss of weight in the Khan; it has been stated that he lost nearly half of his weight within 40 days after his incarceration. The event deeply affected him and permanently affected his health and appearance.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's brother, Dr. Khan Sahib, has been heard to say that at the time of his brother's arrest and imprisonment he was in London; an English officer in a London club said to his companions: "One night we encircled the 'Large City' in the Frontier Province and succeeded with great bravery in arresting the region's 'King' named Abdul Ghaffar Khan because he had rebelled against the Government. Incidentally, this state-ment on the part of a British official shows the extremes of exaggeration to which the British authorities went in their war of propaganda.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was released from prison in 1920 but with a fine of Rs. 100,000 for the speech he had delivered at Utmanzai.

INCREASE IN WORLD COFFEE
SURPLUS PREDICTED

A United Nations team of economic experts has predicted an increase in the world coffee surplus because of crop damage in plus this year, and reported that much lower yields in India. Con- overall production of lead and tin production would be lower of 1961-62, but elsewhere there The Economic and Social Coun- cil's four-man Interim Co-ordinat- ing Committee for International Commodity Arrangements said in a round-up of market develop- ments in the past year that there would be a great need for long-term policies in the world coffee economy.

Although it gave no actual figures, the Committee said that 1961-62 production was estimated at 13 per cent larger than in 1960-61, "and with consumption increasing only slightly, the world surplus may continue to grow."

The report said that world grain production, outside countries with "centrally planned economies," had increased by 15 million tons, and stocks held by major exporters rose by about 12 million tons. The 1961-62 crops was expected to be "substantially great."

Cotton production in 1961-62, despite a market expansion in own leader's appeal, make an open declaration that they will once for all give up their terrorist activities and later follow it by action. And also they should desist from appearing in the garb of any neo-colonialistic gang, as is being feared now with the expected formation of a European party.

The Algerian people, Moslems and Europeans, will no doubt heave a sigh of relief when the O.A.S. terrorists lay down arms and become peaceful citizens to work for the progress of the new Algeria. The terrorists should realize that events in Algeria have taken the road of no return and that "Algeria of papa" is dead.

The report will be considered at a meeting of ECOSOC in Geneva beginning on July 3.

A new utopia is depicted in a massive United Nations document reporting on the replies of 17 nations to a questionnaire about the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

The Soviet Union would spend several thousand million dollars on American refrigerators, air-conditioners, petrol and other goods, Britain would have millions of pounds to spare, and aid to underdeveloped countries would expand, the document showed.

The 342-page compendium of 200,000 words contained the replies of Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, Switzer-

land, the United States, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet reply said the vast sums used on warlike expenditure in the first half of this century could have provided the earth's whole population with free bread for 50 years, or built comfortable dwellings for 500 million families, two-thirds of the earth's population.

The Soviet contribution to the compendium referred to the "good pre-war years" when Eastern bloc nations took 10 per cent of American exports, 11 per cent of British exports and 28.3 per cent of Germany's.

Freedom from military expenditure would enable the Soviet people to achieve several years earlier than is now planned "conditions of abundance and maximum satisfaction," the contribution said, and Eastern bloc trade with the West would about double in a few years.

The American contribution envisaged some expansion of trade with the Soviet bloc.

Britain foresaw some immediate strains if complete disarmament were carried out quickly, but no lack of alternative demand in the long run. Her 1960 net burden on overseas defence spending, balancing expenditure against income from armaments exported, was about £130,000,000.

France envisaged spending more on underdeveloped countries, improved productive capacity, education and science, private consumption, social and cultural facilities and housing.

Other countries said they did not expect disarmament would create serious problems for their economies.

AT A GLANCE

Isiah of yesterday commented editorially on the special importance attached by the Ministry of cotton during the Second Five Year Plan. The editorial, after quoting the Prime Minister, in the National Assembly about plans to treble the cotton production in the Helmand Valley goes on to point out all the steps that have been and are being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, such as giving technical and financial assistance to the farmers, educating them through technical officers and experimental farms and a host of other methods.

Isiah carried a picture of Afghan Ministers of Commerce, Finance, and Mines and Industries with the chief of the Italian Trade delegation.

Anis devoted its editorial to a discussion of the political situation in Ruanda Urundi in the light of the General Assembly's sessions being resumed shortly. The editorial says that as the resumption of the UN General Assembly session in getting nearer, people are talking about the agenda. Efforts are in progress to introduce certain items on this agenda. It is seen that most of these items are related to African countries, which are struggling for their freedom and against colonialism. Among them the Belgium-administered territory of Ruanda-Urundi is the most important. The editorial then gives background information about the social, political and economic status of the territories. It concludes by saying that sooner or later the territories will attain their independence. The important thing for all parties concerned is to see that the administrative machinery after independence is strengthened to the point where there will be no chance for colonialism to appear in another form or for internal strife to hinder progress.

OAS PLANS

Kabul Radio, in its commentary, last night, said: "Months have passed since the signing of the Evian Agreement, which should have led to the restoration of peace in the war-torn land called Algeria, but we see that even now scores of innocent Algerians are being sacrificed on the altar of barbarity and savagery of a group of criminals. General de Gaulle, despite his political acumen and valuable efforts to end the Algerian conflict, has failed so far in his attempts to wipe off the blood stains in Algeria and to revive French prestige in the world. Many political parties in France, which used to side with General de Gaulle and his policy, are now backing away from him inasmuch as after the Socialists and the National Democrats the Independents are now seen abandoning Gaullism. The only thing now left in the hands of General de Gaulle is the text of the Evian Agreement with the Algerian National Front, F.L.N. But the President of France should know—and perhaps knows—that the value of what he now has left in his hands is of greater value for French interests and prestige than all other things put together. It is, therefore, essential that the Evian Agreement, its terms and its spirit should be made to prevail by every possible means."

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Afghan culture" 3:35-3:40; Music
3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;
article on "Afghanistan
history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
Programme, and also in Urdu,
Russian, Arabic and French Pro-
gramme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

ARRIVALS:

Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:

From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.



TELEVISION VIA ECHO SATELLITE: Scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology succeeded recently in sending television pictures across the United States by way of the orbiting balloon satellite, ECHO I. The historic feat was accomplished in late April when signals, transmitted from San Francisco, California, were bounced off the two-year-old satellite in orbit 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) above the earth, and were received at Westford, Massachusetts. The stations are about 2,700 miles (4,300 kilometres) apart. A frequency of 8,350 megacycles was used with 20 kilowatts of power. Because of the irregular shape of the balloon due to continuous exposure to radiation bombardment and showers of meteoric particles, only about 30% of the signals received were "readable." MIT scientists said ECHO I was launched on August 12, 1960 from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

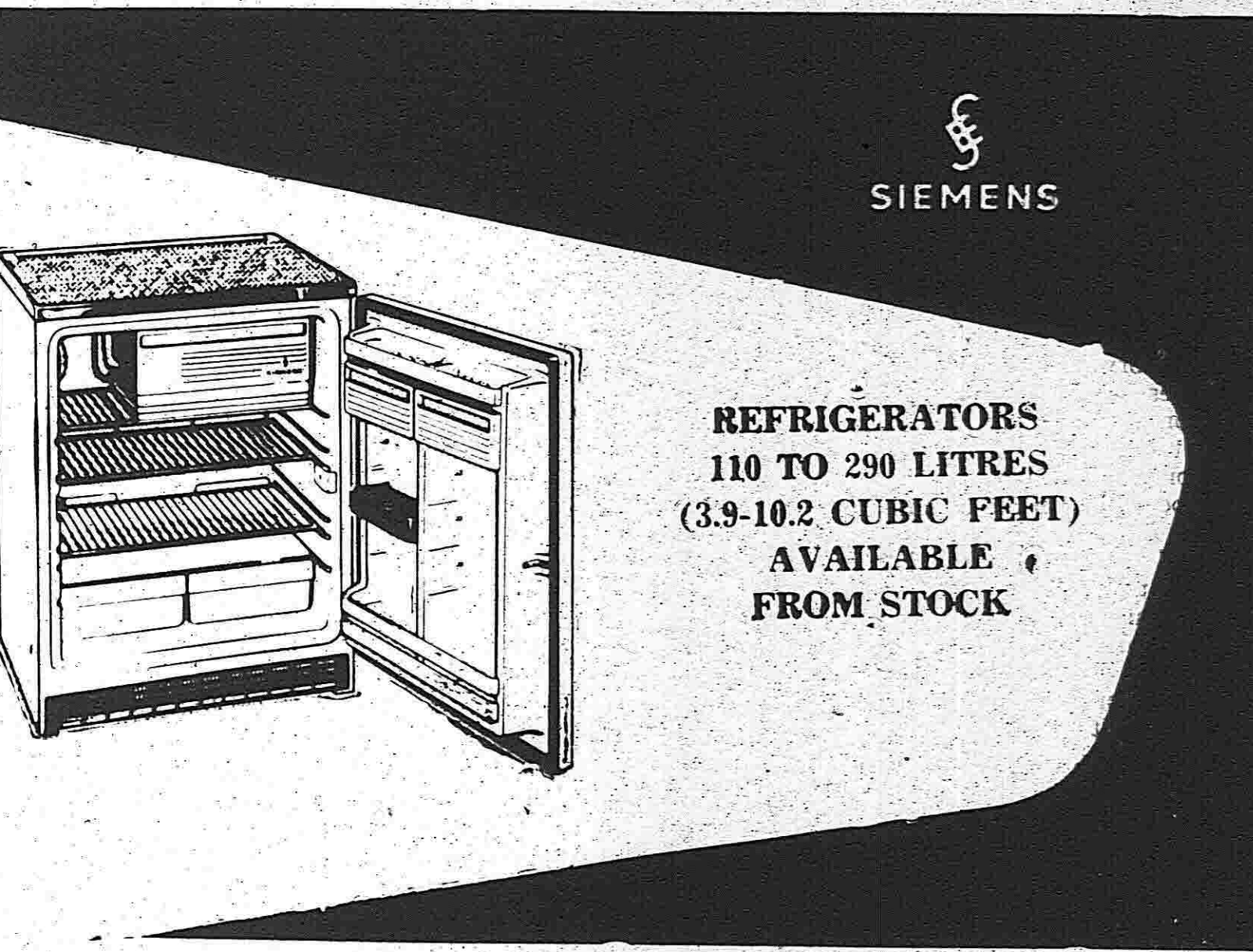
KOSHANIDE STUPA IN
TOPE DARA

By A. A. KOHZAD

Some time ago the Kabul serve its historical relics through-built in different parts of the Museum's plans to repair certain out the country. In Kabul too there were historic relics in and around. What is the relic in Tope Dara many temples on the ridges of Kabul under the guidance of a and what is its significance? This Sherdarwaza and Asamaee Moun- UNESCO expert were published. relic is a Buddhist stupa. Stupa tains. Basically every large temple There are quite a number of his- or Tope was used commonly in used to have a big stupa associat- torial structures around Kabul and other places of Afgha- ed with it. relating to Islamic and Buddhist nistan during the Buddhist era Occasionally however several eras. Their maintenance and care and has retained its form, and stupas large and small could be are of special importance in intro- meaning until today. seen together in one temple. ducing Afghanistan's historic arts. Buddhist temples generally con- In India caskets filled with the sist of two sections - one called ashes of Buddha used to be kept a letter to Mr. Charles Sabine, a Lombank director, Beckingham said Salariya had a "fantastic" amount of capital, a controlling interest in a dozen companies and had opened a current account, with a balance of £9,000 with Lombank Banking.

Tourists are generally interest- Singaharma and the other called inside stupas. Later the caskets ed not only in natural beauty but Stupa. During the Buddhist period were filled with the ashes of great also in studying the historical in Afghanistan from 2nd century saints and then put inside the features of a country. Fortunately B.C. to 9th century A.D. several Afghanistan has been able to pre-hundred temples and stupas were

(Contd. on Page 4)



REFRIGERATORS
110 TO 290 LITRES
(3.9-10.2 CUBIC FEET)
AVAILABLE
FROM STOCK

Four Men In

'A Gigantic Swindle'

Four men including one from Calcutta and one from Geneva carried out a "gigantic swindle" which cost a big finance company over £400,000 four and a half years, prosecuting counsel alleged in court in Worcester (England) on Tuesday.

They conducted a series of bogus hire purchase transactions relating to the purchase of cows and pigs, counsel said.

The four men are Gurbaksh Singh Salariya, a 30-year-old trade consultant of Calcutta Mansions, Bishop Lefroy Road, Calcutta, Keypee Taunk, 42 year-old commerce representative of Pradier Street, Geneva, Frederick Beckingham, 49, Publishing Company manager, of Gloucester, England, and Walter Guy, 50 industrial floor cleaner, of Cheltenham, England.

All except Taunk are charged with conspiracy to defraud Lombank Limited and Lombank Banking. Salariya and Beckingham are also charged with uttering forged hire purchase agreement forms and Beckingham is charged with fraudulently applying cheques. Salariya and Taunk are charged with aiding and abetting him.

There is a total of 35 charges against the four men. They have all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. M. A. B. King-Hamilton, prosecuting counsel, said Lombank paid out £406,458 for the bogus transactions in four and a half years. The money went into Salariya's bank accounts, he said.

Prime Mover

Salariya has been described as the "prime mover" in the alleged conspiracy, with Taunk and Guy as his "lieutenants." Beckingham, the trusted local manager of Lombank, is said to have approved the bogus documents and sent them to his head office in London.

Mr. King-Hamilton said on Tuesday there could be no doubt that Beckingham knew various fictitious firms mentioned in the agreements were part of Salariya's organizations.

Some of the agreements had been signed by Taunk, who was in India at the time (between 1958 and 1960).

Mr. King-Hamilton said that in a letter to Mr. Charles Sabine, a Lombank director, Beckingham said Salariya had a "fantastic" amount of capital, a controlling interest in a dozen companies and had opened a current account, with a balance of £9,000 with Lombank Banking.

The prosecution claimed that at that time Beckingham already knew that 92 fraudulent accommodation transactions had gone through, and he went on to approve another 52, counsel added.

Former Algiers Mayor To Lead New Party

ALGIERS, June 7. (Reuter).—M. Jacques Chevallier, 51-year-old former Mayor of Algiers, will head a European-led party campaigning for an independent Algeria with close ties with France during the self-determination referendum, it was authoritatively learnt last night.

All parties have to register for the campaign by tonight.

Former collaborators of M. Chevallier, who is regarded as a liberal and did much for the Moslems population during his term as Mayor from 1953 to 1958, said he would register some time today.

Meanwhile the O.A.S. "truce" continued in Algiers though there were reports that O.A.S. commandos intended to make a last attack against gendarmes in the city.

Stupas. Tope Dara was Stupa Dara originally in course of time the word Stupa became Tope in colloquial language. The inhabitants of Kohistan and Kohdaman Valley and other people of Afghanistan have retained the word with its old interpretation.

Situated between Khwaja Sayaran and Sinjid Dara at the foot of Paghman Mountain Tope Dara is close to Charikar. The houses there can be clearly seen from the two neighbouring villages and Charikar. About one kilometre from Charikar a kucha road branches to the left towards Tope Dara. This road is motorable by a jeep for some portion after which one has to go on foot uphill to reach the Tope.

Before the entrance to the Tope Dara Pass there are a number of projections on the sloping ground—the biggest being known as the As mentioned before the word Tope or Toup meaning stupa is still used in other parts of Afghanistan, for example Tope Rusem in Aibak (Samangan) and Toup most important aspect of these are portions of large stupas still in existence. Similarly in Kabul major obstructions in the path of the stupas called Seh Topan. There the OAS intends to carry out a large number of stupas in the area and its suburbs and from who have quit Algeria and are Chakari and even throughout the immigrants include active members of the OAS, who aim at conquering the area. The OAS is continuing acts of sabotage and destruction of public buildings and the disruption of the latter is more easily accessible for tourists. About 15 metres high this stupa can be seen from about these plans of the OAS, which would arouse the wrath of the President of France, to put an end to the aid of binod, speedily and permanently, to its construction can be precisely persons by the extremists. The related to the reign of Emperor Kanishka in the early part of the 2nd century A.D.

U.S.A. Asked To Speed Up Pacific Islands Trust Territory Advancement

NEW YORK, June 7, (Reuter).—India yesterday urged the United States to speed up the advancement of the Pacific islands trust territory.

The Pacific islands territory consists of 2,100 islands spread over an area of three million square miles.

Addressing the Trusteeship Council, currently debating conditions in the trust territory, Mr. M. Rasgotra (India) said he believed the political advancement of the trust territory should be further speeded up. In the past this advancement had been slow, but there had been an improvement in the past year.

Mr. Rasgotra also said the Micronesian Advisory Council should be given legislative powers much earlier than 1965, the present target of the administering authority. India hoped the transfer of legislative authority would be completed by the end of 1965.

He believed there were Micronesians capable of filling high executive posts, and noted at least two or three would be appointed to such positions by the time the Council next considered conditions in the territory, a year from now.

Mr. Rasgotra said he discerned a "new tempo, a new, vigorous approach and a desire to push ahead" in the administering authority's plans for the territory, but there had certainly not been anything

MOMAND TRIBE TO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST PAKISTANI AGGRESSORS

KABUL, June 7.—A report coming from Ghaziabad of Momand, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that on May 30 a large and important jirga of Momand and Sapi leading figures, elders, tribal chiefs and representatives was held in Ghaziabad.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

The plans of the Secret Army Organization, which, according to the latest reports, have fallen into the hands of the French Ministry of Interior, show that the OAS trouble-makers are determined to continue their efforts to disturb the peace in France and thus keep the French public in a state of anxiety and uncertainty. The Ru Rusem, south of Nanbahar, is the most important aspect of these are portions of large stupas still in existence. Similarly in Kabul major obstructions in the path of the stupas called Seh Topan. There the OAS intends to carry out a large number of stupas in the area and its suburbs and from who have quit Algeria and are Chakari and even throughout the immigrants include active members of the OAS, who aim at conquering the area. The OAS is continuing acts of sabotage and destruction of public buildings and the disruption of the latter is more easily accessible for tourists. About 15 metres high this stupa can be seen from about these plans of the OAS, which would arouse the wrath of the President of France, to put an end to the aid of binod, speedily and permanently, to its construction can be precisely persons by the extremists. The related to the reign of Emperor Kanishka in the early part of the 2nd century A.D.

TO Afghan Women's Delegation Back From Tour

KABUL, June 7.—A delegation of Afghan women, who had gone to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Paghman Mountain Tope Dara is close to Charikar. The houses there can be clearly seen from the two neighbouring villages and Charikar. About one kilometre from Charikar a kucha road branches to the left towards Tope Dara. This road is motorable by a jeep for some portion after which one has to go on foot uphill to reach the Tope.

The jirga was addressed by Honourable Mauli Sahib Nawakai in which he exposed the anti-Islamic policy of the Pakistani Government and its aggressions against the territories of Pakhtunistan. Similar speeches were delivered by Malik Sayed Jan, Malik Salam Khan and Kazi Saheb Khar Gani.

The jirga then unanimously adopted a resolution saying that the people of Momand will carry on their struggle against the colonial aggressions of the Pakistani Government to the last drop of their blood, and will not allow the Government of Pakistan to trample the established rights of the Pakhtunistan nation.

The jirga ended with shouts of "long live Pakhtunistan and death to the enemies of Islam and freedom of Pakhtunistan."

Members of the delegation said in an interview that they, as the first Afghan women delegation, they found an opportunity to participate in the friendly gatherings held on this occasion in various cities.

They also said that during their stay they found an opportunity to inform their Soviet friends about the role of Afghan women in the advancement of the country's development plans, education and training of children.

The delegation expressed appreciation about the warm and friendly reception accorded to them in the Soviet Union.

They also said that during their stay they found an opportunity to inform their Soviet friends about the role of Afghan women in the advancement of the country's development plans, education and training of children.



PARK CINEMA:

For three days at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE FOXIEST GIRL IN PARIS**; starring: Marine Carol, Misha Auer and Michel Piccoli.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **PORT AFRIQUE**; starring: Pier Angeli and Phil Carey.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **MEHLON KE KHWAAB**; starring: Kishore Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **THE SUN SET**.

SUN SET:

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **DERSU UZALA**.

New Kabul Tennis Champions

KABUL, June 7.—The names of the winners of the Tennis Tournament played on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Anniversary were announced at a function yesterday. Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Foreign Minister and a large number of spectators were present.

The winners are: (1) Nizamuddin Ghazni; (2) Mohammad Omar Farooq Seraj; (3) Salahuddin Ghazi; (4) Mohammad Mehdi; (5) Abdul Walid Etemadi; and (6) Abdul Razak.

Before the winners' names were announced, the final game was played in which Mohammad Omar Farooq Seraj beat Salahuddin Ghazi, Mohammad Mehdi beat Abdul Razak and Hamidullah beat Tamim Etemadi.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce, held a reception in honour of the Italian trade delegation at Kabul Hotel on Tuesday night. It was attended by certain Cabinet members, high-ranking officials, heads of commercial and banking organizations and members of the Chambers of Commerce together with the Ambassador and Members of the Italian Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL, June 7.—The leader and five members of The Italian trade delegation left Kabul for Moscow yesterday morning. They were seen-off at the Airport by Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Acting Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. Sadiki, President of the Chambers of Commerce, members of certain ministries, Ambassador and staff of the Italian Embassy in Kabul.

Professor Lorenzo Isgro, an Italian member of Parliament, had come to Kabul on May 31 as the head of a 26-member trade delegation, and during his one week stay in Afghanistan held talks with certain prominent economic and trade figures in this country and also visited some of the economic and trade organizations in the Capital.

The remaining members of the delegation are staying in Kabul to visit certain other economic institutions.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32° C.
Minimum +14° C.
Sun sets today at 7-09.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-39 a.m.

VOL. I. NO. 80

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1962 (JOWZA 19, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

BAN ON USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS FAVOURS World Convention

KABUL, June 9.—The Afghan Government supports the idea of an international convention for the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons to be signed in an international conference especially convened for this purpose.

Mass Arrests Continue In Pakhtunistan

Answering a letter of the Secretary-General regarding a resolution of the 16th General Assembly, the Afghan Government emphasizes the importance of the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the field.

It is the considered opinion of the Afghan Government that no international effort should be spared for the purpose of achieving the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons and the limitation of nuclear weapons with the hope that the existing weapons will be destroyed.

The Government of Afghanistan, adds the communication, considers that the signing of a convention on this matter, as an internationally binding document, will be useful and effective. Therefore, the Afghan Government will give its support to the idea of signing such a convention through convening a special conference for this purpose or any other ways and means which might be considered appropriate by the majority of the members of the United Nations.

Similarly, 21 people led by Mr. Abdul Samad Khan, and 80 people led by Mr. Sayed Kassim Ali Shah have been transferred to Dera Ismail Khan.

A big jirga was held at Palingat on May 31 which was attended by scholars, elders and a large number of Mohmand tribesmen, says a report from Bajawar, northern independent Pakhtunistan.

In the jirga national leaders made speeches urging the people to be ready for every kind of sacrifice to protecting their rights and in no way allow the Government of Pakistan to carry out its colonialistic programme in Pakhtunistan.

The jirga unanimously condemned the policy of the Pakistan Government towards the people of Pakhtunistan in general and towards the people of Bajawar in particular. It expressed hatred over the anti-Islamic policy of Pakistan Government.

Co-ordinated Launching Of Weather Satellites

GENEVA, June 9, (Reuter).—United States and Soviet scientists have made recommendations for the eventual co-ordinated launching of weather satellites.

The recommendations to both main activity in the immediate future would be co-ordination of the long-term and current economic plans of the COMECON



The Algerian security forces appearing for the first time in their new uniforms to guard the Algerian Television Studios in Algiers where the O.A.S. indulge in many bloody incidents

Algeria Issue Will Be Solved For France In 23 Days DE GAULLE EXPRESSES OPTIMISM

PARIS, June 9, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle in a television speech to the nation last night spoke with optimism and firmness about the future of Algeria.

He announced that "in 23 days the Algerian problem will have been fundamentally solved for France."

General de Gaulle said that thanks to the firm Government established since 1958 Europeans in Algeria had been spared the choice of the "suitcase or the coffin."

He emphasized the continued need for national unity and for the country to "provide herself with such defence forces as would threaten death for anyone attacking France."

General de Gaulle indicated that he may make a new appeal to the people by referendum "in order to ensure that in the future and independently of individuals, the Republic may remain strong and orderly and be assured of continuity."

This was understood to mean, sources close to the General said, that he favoured a change in the constitution which would provide for the next President of the Republic being elected by universal suffrage.

The highlights of his television address were: "In 23 days the Algerian problem will be fundamentally solved for France. Algeria

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 9.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week-end June 7, 1962.

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education; Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohai, President of the Press Department; Mr. Mir Abdul Aziz, the Governor of Kabul; Mr. Salahuddin Saljoqi, His Majesty's former Ambassador in Cairo; Brigadier General Mohammad Azim, Commandant-General of the Labour Corps and acting Deputy Minister of Public Works; Lieutenant-General Khan Mohammad, Military Commandant and Governor of Kandahar Province; Mr. Deen Mohammad Dilawar, the Chief Commissioner of Shiberghan; Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, Chief of the Auditing Department in the Prime Ministry and acting President of the Afghan Air Authority and Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi a Professor of the Law College, who has recently graduated from a West German University in the field of International Law.

The Referendum Question

PARIS, June 9, (Reuter).—Voters in Algeria will be asked one question only in the self-determination vote on July 1, it was learned from usually well-informed sources last night.

The question: "Do you want Algeria to become an independent State co-operating with France, on the terms defined by the declarations of March 19, 1952?"

The declarations of March 19 are the Evian Cease-fire agreements. These provide for:

A self-determination vote for co-operation between France and the new Algerian State after the vote, including joint exploitation of the Sahara, a French naval base at Mers el Kebir, the presence of French troops in certain stations for three years. The assurance of air communications for France across Algeria and the Sahara, and a series of political, juridical and economic guarantees for the European, and other minorities in Algeria.

Afghan Trade Mission In London

KABUL, June 9.—The five-member Afghan trade delegation headed by Mr. Mohammad Rasool Younsai, Chief of the Commerce Department in that Ministry has arrived in London from Paris.

The delegation will hold talks with the British Chamber of Commerce on finding markets for Afghan goods in Britain.

The Afghan trade delegation has already visited Greece, Italy, and France. On July 13, the delegation will leave for Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sahabuddin Khushtika
Editor
S. Khatibi
Address:
Jey Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851, 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 9, 1962

Britain And Southern

Rhodesian Issue

It is a matter for regret and despair to note that the very nations who are the "founders" of the United Nations should defy its principles and Charter. The question of Southern Rhodesia which has been under discussion for some time both in the United Nations and outside it, is one which is related to a country which had a great deal to do with the founding of the United Nations. And now we find that this very country rejects and opposes the right of self-expression to the majority of the people in that area. The so-called "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland", devised by Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, and blessed by the British Government has been opposed by the African nationalists since its conception.

It has been opposed on the grounds that it prolongs the supremacy of the whiteman as compared to the rights of the non-European population of the territories which comprises the majority of the population. Of late, the British Government has devised a constitution for Southern Rhodesia which has been described by the nationalists of the area as the continuation of the supremacy of a particular class. It has also been opposed by the Afro-Asian group in the United Nations. Afghanistan and several other nations have been assigned by this group to draft a resolution on the question for discussion by the United Nations General Assembly.

A United Nations Sub-Committee which recently visited London to investigate the matter announced that the new Constitution was nothing but a prolongation of the racial discrimination policies devised by Sir Roy and company. The nationalist leaders of the area have denounced the whole set-up. The British Government

APARTHEID IN SPORT THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 9, 1962

Women's volleyball has been included in the programme of the summer Olympics in 1964. This decision was adopted by the 59th session of the International Olympic Committee on Wednesday following the report by the Japanese Organizational Committee on preparations for the Olympics in Tokyo. All IOC members unanimously approved this proposal, made by the Japanese representative, Mr. Kazushige Kira. The President of the Japanese Volleyball Federation, Imataka, stressed that volleyball was one of the most popular sports in Japan. Participation of the best women's teams in the Olympics would promote the development of this interesting sport not only in Japan but in all countries.

The IOC ruled that the number of volleyball teams at the Olympics should not exceed 16 (men's and women's). Should more teams apply, the International Volleyball Federation will hold eliminations, as is the case with football teams.

There was quite a stormy discussion on the question of racial discrimination in the South African Republic. The Soviet representative, Mr. Alexei Romanov, noted that all the attempts of the National Olympic Committee of the South African Republic to surmount racial inequality in sports met with the opposition of the apartheid policy promoted by the country's Government. Mr. Romanov proposed to expel the National Olympic Committee of the South African Republic from the International Olympic Committee. Perhaps, Mr. Romanov said, the Government would then

change its policy as regards sportsmen who are black. The policy of racial discrimination was denounced by many IOC members. On this motion of the IOC President Brundage, the decision was adopted to make a stern warning to the National Olympic Committee of the South African Republic. If it does not comply with the earlier IOC decision, the South African Republic will be expelled from the IOC. The South African National Olympic Committee is given a year to take the necessary measures. The final decision on this question will be taken at the next session, which will be held in Nairobi in 1963.

A great interest was aroused by the report by Mr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil) on doping in sport. He pointed out that more and more amateur athletes are taking stimulants, and it is necessary to fight this trend. The IOC decided to consider this question after a special report by Sir Arthur Porritt, who is making a study of this matter.

The representative of the Japanese Organizational Committee for the 1964 Olympic Games asked to cancel the day-off, planned after the opening of the Olympics. The IOC agreed to this. Thus the 1964 Olympic Games will open on October 10 and competitions will start on October 11. The IOC cancelled its decision passed last year in Athens on the award of prizes to the first six prize-winners. Only three sportsmen, as previously, will be called to the stand of honour. The International Union of

Cyclists asked to include in the programme of the games competitions for women. But this request was declined by a majority vote. It was decided that trap shooting would be excluded from the programme of the Games because of difficulties in the preparation of shooting ranges for this event.

Amateur Status
One of the important questions discussed by the IOC session on Wednesday was the amateur status in sport. On the motion of the Swiss representative, Major Albert Mayer, a new amateur code, has been adopted regarding the rights and duties of amateur athletes.

Traditional IOC awards were conferred on the national sports organizations of Bolivia, Sweden and Mexico.

Awards were presented to the former Chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations of the USSR Mr. Nikolai Romanov and the well-known American sportsman, Phil Coleman.

Replying to questions of Tass and 'Sovetski Sport' correspondents if there is a danger of the barring of sportsmen of several countries from the 1964 Olympic Games for political motives, Mr. Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee, said: "If there will be any facts of discrimination of sportsmen strengthen Afghanistan's economic development, this law provides every facility for foreign investment in exploiting the country's natural resources. The facilities provided under this law are far more attractive to the investor than in many other countries in the ECAFE region. Foreign investors can expect to enjoy the following privileges:

(Tass)

1. Exemption from income-tax for three years after production starts.

2. Exemption for customs duty on the import of fundamental items for a period of three years. Municipal or State property will be made available at very low rents and on long-term basis for institutes that may be established on the basis of this law. These and many other facilities have been explained in the law for encouragement of foreign investment in Afghanistan.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR HAS A TOOTHACHE

ROME, June 9 (UPI).—Actress Elizabeth Taylor, whose past illnesses have added millions of dollars to the cost of her latest film, was sick again yesterday—this time with a toothache. A spokesman for the movie "Cleopatra" said Miss Taylor was unable to work yesterday. "She has an appointment with the dentist today," the spokesman said, "and is not expected to return to work."

This indicated the 30-year-old actress's trip to the island of Ischia to shoot more scenes with co-star Richard Burton may be postponed.

The off-postponed trip to Ischia was supposed to have been made on Monday, but a film source said the Right-wing forces on the one hand and the Left-wing forces on the other had reached their climax. The film source said the Right-wing forces were probably would go down on Wednesday. The film source said the Left-wing forces were probably would go down on Wednesday.

(Contd. on Page 4)

JUNE 9, 1962

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:55 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731

Mailwani: Phone No. 20580
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufzada: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589



The truck which is to carry the Olympic Torch for Tokyo Olympic Games to be held in 1964 on its way to Olympia in Greece.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

In 1961, the three textile mills duty. This was accomplished in an increase of 300 per cent of Gulbahar, Pul-i-Khumri and the first stage and more person-over that of the pre-Plan period. Jabal-u-Seraj together turned out net are being trained to have an. The most important hydel plant a total of 27,235,652 metres of adequate number to man the completed so far is the one at manufactured textiles. When it was first launched the overall operation during the Sarobi with an output of 22,000 textile mills of Pul-i-Khumri had running the entire mill through the city of Kabul, the textile mill a total of 550 units of handlooms. double shift steps up the production in Gulbahar and the cement However, since 1954 many improvements have been made and Since the new employees, ap-hydro-electric plants completed new equipment for winding and parently come from the farming so far are the one at Grishk with put into operation. These changes trained training and orientation to diesel power plants at Kandahar, in turn have influenced the per- enable them to operate the mod- Mazar-i-Sharif and Andkhoi with formance status of the early hand- ern textile machinery. A total production of 2,600 kw.

Power Production. Electricity is essential for in- ing power-projects is the hydro- operate only two units on his tour lost sight of by the authorities, will have a production capacity of can well be operated by one man, considered to be the nucleus of the during the second Five-Year Plan. Today there are altogether 850 programme of industrialization. The second hydro-electric plant units of machinery in operation Before the first Five-Year Plan at Pul-i-Khumri, with an output of the total power capacity in Af- 9,000 kw, has also been completed. From the very beginning the ghanistan amounted to 18,000 kw. Other projects are those of Textile Mill of Gulbahar has but now it has increased to 60,000 Jalalabad with a capacity of pursued a programme to train its kw; it is expected to increase to 10,000 kw and of Atghandab with workers so that sufficient number 131,000 kw, when the existing of skilled workers could be put onplants are completed. This would (Contd. on Page 4)

SIEMENS

REFRIGERATORS
110 TO 290 LITRES
(3.9-10.2 CUBIC FEET)
AVAILABLE
FROM STOCK

Afghanistan's Folklore

THE LEGEND OF SABRI LAKE

Many years ago in what is today Afghanistan, there were two kings: one ruled the area around Ghazni which was called Zabol and his name was Sabir Shah; the other, named Mehran Shah, ruled a large area in south-western Afghanistan called Sistan. Mehran Shah was also the spiritual leader of his people and was known far and wide as a holy man. Mehran Shah had a lovely and beautiful daughter whose hand had been asked in marriage by many princes and neighbouring kings. Sabir Shah had a young son who was a handsome and gifted man and who in turn fell in love with the daughter of Mehran Shah. It is said that when this girl opened the castle window her lover could see her several hundred miles away because of her dazzling beauty and that when she walked on the castle grounds, the horses taken to water could not drink because of her loveliness.

In due course the son of Sabir Shah declared his love for Mehran Shah's daughter. They were married and went to live in Zabol, a castle near his father's. Here the young prince became interested in his land and people and began to realize how poor they were and how much their land was in need of irrigation. When his wife was returning one day to visit her father, he urged her to persuade him to divide the Helmand River so that a part of it could flow into Zabol. When Mehran Shah heard his daughter's plea he was much saddened because he wished to help his son-in-law but he knew that what he was asking was not practical. However, against his better judgment, he divided the river and sent part of the flow to Zabol.

River shifts. Almost at once the main bed of the river shifted and flowed into what today is known as Sabri Lake. But the king's own lands began to suffer from lack of water and the new lake remained useless to them. Mehran Shah was, as has been said, a holy man and was given to visions.

One night he dreamed a dream that if he should strike the earth with his stick in a certain spot water would come. The next day he went to the spot, struck it with his stick and water rose from the ground, until it formed a large river. The river came to be known as Nahr-i Shahi or the King's River and its fresh flowing waters again brought fertility to the lands of Mehran Shah.

After several years had passed and bounty and health had come to the people of Mehran Shah as well as to the lands and people of his son-in-law and daughter, the armies of Alexander the Great came to Sistan. A great battle raged for many days and developed into a war that endured for six years. Alexander saw that victory would be difficult and long delayed. One night he was approached by a widow who told him she would arrange for the defeat of Mehran Shah if he would pay her much gold. Alexander paid her and the next day the widow brought a great amount of poison which she poured into the river. And as she poured the last drop of the poison into the river she turned into stone. Within a week the armies of Mehran Shah lay dead and dying because they used the river water for drinking, cooking and

(Contd. on Page 4)

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

ed also by a number of neutral countries interested in the problem, succeeded in establishing a cease-fire between the opposing forces in Laos. Although this was a great success in diplomacy and an important step taken to solve a complicated international problem, it was not enough by itself for a complete and final solution of the problem.

Because the opposing forces were still standing against each other with full mobility and there was no guarantee for preventing a fresh clash between them. Therefore while signing the cease-fire the Right-wing Government of Prince Boun Oum, which had a leaning towards the West and specially towards the United States of America, should be resolved and replaced by a coalition Government, under the neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma. Unfortunately this decision has not been implemented so far and the Right-wing leaders have not agreed to take part in a coalition Cabinet following a neutral policy.

Britain and the United States which have agreed in principle to the formation of a coalition Government in Laos are advising Prince Boun Oum and his influential Minister of Defence, General Phoumi Nosavan, their Laotian allies, to take part in the coalition Cabinet of the neutralist Prince. On the other hand their local allies such as Thailand and South Viet Nam are doing their best to prevent the very formation of such a Cabinet. In case the formation of a coalition cabinet is inevitable then the two countries favour that it should be limited only to the neutralists and the Right-wingers without any representation of the Left-wing.

Afghanistan's Folklore

(Contd. from page 3)

bathing. Alexander won his war but from that day to this people have come from Iran and Afghanistan to visit the graves of Mehran Shah and his followers and to pay homage to them as the graves of holy men. And the pilgrims who come to these graves pass by the stone statue of the widow at whom, by tradition, they spit and throw three stones. So many stones have been thrown over the euries that behind the stone statue of the widow stands a hill of stones.

Britain Asked To End Emergency And Release Prisoners In Zanzibar

DAR-ES-SALAAM, June 9, (Reuters).—An urgent appeal to Britain to "release all political prisoners arbitrarily held in custody and to end the state of emergency" in Zanzibar was adopted by the United Nations Committee on Colonialism here yesterday.

The appeal, put to the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Sori Coulbaly of Mali, was described as "grossly irresponsible" by the British delegate, Mr. J. A. Sankey.

At an earlier hearing, Mr. Juma Aley, Minister of Agriculture in Zanzibar, told the Committee, which has been holding sessions here to obtain evidence from petitioners from dependent African territories, that the British resident in the island, Sir George Mooring, had been exploiting the state of emergency.

He declared: "One can say there is almost one-man rule in Zanzibar. Zanzibar has been

FRESH VIOLENCE IN ALGERIA More Public Buildings Wrecked

ALGIERS, June 9, (Reuters).—A fresh outbreak of fires and explosions wrecked Algiers last night at the end of a day in which the European Secret Army Organization (OAS) blasted more public buildings in a renewal of its "scorched earth" policy.

Two explosions rocked the Students Association building in central Algiers within 100 yards of police headquarters last evening. The offices of the Secretariat and the university restaurant on the first and second floors were wrecked. No casualties were immediately reported.

Later, fires broke out in the Algiers Municipal Garage, in a school in the Bab-el-Oued quarter and in a car parked near a hospital. Explosions also occurred on the stairs leading to the Algiers forum and in the municipal library.

Listeners to Algiers Radio heard the sound of an explosion and the noise of breaking glass over their radios last night after President de Gaulle had ended his broadcast speech.

One person was reported injured and an ambulance rushed to the radio studios on a Boulevard by the hillside overlooking Algiers Bay.

The news bulletin following the presidential speech was interrupted and replaced by recorded music.

The OAS put out a pirate broadcast on the television sound channel while President de Gaulle was speaking. It announced that the OAS High Command yesterday condemned to death Jean-Georges Sarraudet, former leader of a 2,000 strong Commando in Algiers who called on Europeans to lay down their arms.

"The only hope for the European community lies in its determination, at the side of the O.A.S., to continue the scorched earth policy.... the threat of destruction is a trump card for the European community."

The High Commission Information Service at Rocher Noir announced last night that an 18-man OAS Commando had been arrested at Kolea yesterday and their arms seized.

Members of the Commando included eight French Army deserters and students. Seven stones.

The state of emergency was declared by Sir George in June last year after rioting and bloodshed during a general election in Zanzibar, which is a British protectorate.

A London conference to decide on the future constitutional progress of Zanzibar and the neighbouring island of Pemba broke down because of deep differences between the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (mainly Arab) and the opposition Afro-Shirazi party (mainly African).

Development Plans

(Contd. from page 3)

14,000 kw. Coal—This is also one of most important commodities for the production of motive power in developing mining, too, the Government is taking keen interest. The coal mines at Ishpushta and Karkar, which were being exploited before the Plan, have been mechanized. The target of 50,000 tons set under the first Five-Year Plan has been exceeded. More than 100, large trucks are being used to transport coal for domestic use and for industrial plants, such as the cement factory at Jabal-u-Seraj, the sugar refinery at French Army second lieutenant Baghlan, the silo at Kabul and the Guy, the Information Service said.

The High Commission Information Service at Rocher Noir said 33, in Northern Afghanistan. Seis-people, "including 10 murderers," were arrested in Oran yesterday during a control operation in the city centre.

Seventeen automatic pistols, 10 carbines, nine hunting rifles, 31 grenades and ten cars were seized, it was stated.

Several explosions rang out in the area of the Summer Place, where security forces are quartered, and shooting followed between O.A.S. men and security forces. This lasted five minutes.

ITALIAN DELEGATES LEAVE FOR HOME

KABUL, June 9.—The remaining members of the Italian trade delegation left Kabul for Italy on Thursday morning. Present at the airport to bid them fare-well were Mr. Mohammad Akbar, Director-General of Foreign Trade, Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Saraj, Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce, and a Committee of the Chambers of Commerce, the Italian Ambassador and other members of the Italian Embassy.

The leader and some other members of the delegation, after concluding their discussion over commercial matters with various Afghan Ministries, left for Rome earlier.

The 26-member Italian delegation arrival in Kabul a week ago.

The revised list leaves five parties registered—the F.L.N., the Algerian Communist Party, the Leftist Movement for the Community, the Socialist Unity Party and a mixed European-Moslem-Bilad-Mitidja Committee for the support of the Evian Agreements, formed in the farming town of Blida near Algiers.

In practice, this leaves an almost clear field for the F.L.N. observers said.

DE GAULLE'S Western

will decide her own fate. Algeria and France will be able to co-operate with each other organically and regularly.

The Algerians of European origin will have the necessary guarantees for freely taking part in the life of the new Algeria on a basis of full equality and full fraternity.

"This is what France has wanted and obtained."

"I express my hope once again that the French established over there will play their full part as soon as the last blood-stained clouds, with which criminal madmen are still trying to blind them, have disappeared."

According to Tass the Soviet Government said in the Note that the Soviet Union would "not be in a position to take any action in case of need, may be compelled to take proper steps to discharge its commitments to the German Democratic Republic which is an ally of the USSR."

"The Soviet Government has declared that responsibility for all the possible consequences of such actions, if they are continued institutions only prevented it, will rest with the occupation from acting that the executive authorities in West Berlin and can decide instead of always hesitating."



At 5-00, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **THE FOXIEST GIRL IN PARIS**; starring: Martine, Carol, Misha Auer, Michel Piccoli.

At 5-00 and 7-30 v.m. American film: **THE DECKS RAN RED**; starring: James Mason.

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian: **THE HOWRAH EXPRESS**; starring: Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **DO BEHNEN**; starring: Shyama, Ranjendra Kumar.

FILM REVIEW

The Foxiest Girl In Paris

[By Our Film Critic]

A theft, a couple of corpses and a band of gangsters are enough for a suspenseful drama and when a pretty girl is involved the interest is heightened.

The story, based on a novel by Franck Marchal, revolves round the theft of a clip of a countess at a fashion parade in Paris and the girl involved, Natalie Princess proves cleverer than the police investigators.

The dialogue by Henry Jeanson is as easy as the chase by the police to track down the thief. But who really stole the clip? Well, find the answer at the Park Cinema.

Directed by Christian Jaque, M.G.M.'s "The Foxiest Girl in Paris" in cinemascop, starring Martine Carol and Misha Auer, is a "must see" picture for crime-thriller fans.

News In Brief

A village school for boys has been opened at Dara village of Gurdez by the education directorate of Pakhtia province. An adult course has been opened in the local administration of Jaghori by the Education Directorate of Ghazni province.

Mr. C. B. Patel, chief of the Department for constructional material of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, left Kabul for Theraman on Thursday.

During his stay in Kabul Dr. Patel held meetings with high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Planning and Public Works and Kabul Municipality on problems concerning house-building materials.

PESHAWAR RIOTS NOT AGAINST FILM COMPANY

KABUL, June 9.—The Statesman a daily published in Delhi, in its May 20 issue reported that the Italian Embassy in Karachi had refuted the allegation by the Government of Pakistan that the riots by the freedom-seekers at Peshawar were held against an Italian film company. In the riots great damage was caused to the Peshawar radio station and other Government buildings.

The riots led to a clash between the Pakhtunistan inhabitants and the occupation forces of Pakistan.

THE FRIENDS OF CHAMBER MUSIC Present

A Concert of Baroque and Gothic Music Alexandra Fritsch, cellist, Peter Traunfellner, harpsichord, Herbert Zils, violin, Josef Schleifer, trombone in

The Garden of the British Embassy, Wednesday, June 17, 1962 at 5-00 p.m. Tickets: ASTCO - 50 Af.

—ADVT

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY: Maximum +31°C. Minimum +14°C. Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4-38 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

VOL. I, NO. 81

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1962 (JOWZA 20, 1341 S.H.)

Italy's Participation In Second Plan TRADE MISSION PREPARES REPORT ON KABUL TALKS

KABUL, June 10.—Afghanistan is likely to receive more technical assistance from Italy shortly. A Bill authorizing the grant of such assistance is being finalized.

Afro-Asian Group At I.L.O. ZEKRIA ELECTED CHAIRMAN

KABUL, June 10.—Mr. Ali Mohammad Zekria, in-charge of Specialized Affairs in the International and the United Nations Affairs Division in the Foreign Ministry who is now representing Afghanistan at the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva, has been elected by the Afro-Asian Group as their chairman during discussion of their common social problems.

Mr. Hafizullah, Acting Director General of the Labour Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, also a member of the Afghan delegation, in a statement described the latest changes in labour management in Afghanistan.

The conference is expected to last three weeks.

"Future Battles Will Be Fought By Remote Control"

MOSCOW, June 10, (UPI).—Fleet Adm. Ivan Isakov, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, predicted yesterday future battles will be fought by remote control with men directing the action through a television network underground or from aircraft.

Adm. Isakov also termed aircraft carriers "dead men walking the seas."

The Admiral, in an interview with the newspaper Izvestia, said "A mechanical robot will never replace man in war, though remote-controlled tanks without men in them will move on battlefields."

"Men, however, will direct the battle from aircraft or from below the ground by using a television system," he said.

Adm. Isakov said intercontinental rockets "are not becoming the only and absolute weapon," although they provide the basis for Soviet powers against a potential aggressor.

He said aircraft carriers like, battleships, are "ships of the past whose days are over even though the latest models are powered by atomic engines and are capable of great speeds."

U.S.S.R. AND U.S.A. TO EXCHANGE SCIENTISTS New Agreement Signed

KABUL, June 10.—Students of the fourth grade of the Chemistry and Biology Sections of the Faculty of Science led by professors of the Department of Zoology left Kabul on a four-day study tour of the Nangarhar Province.

Explaining the purpose of this trip to a Bakhtar correspondent, Dr. Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty, said the main idea behind such study tours was to apply their theoretical knowledge in the field of zoology, parasitology, and insectology. In addition to this, he said the main topics the students would collect various discussed between the Italian parasites available in the province trade mission and the Afghan to prepare a catalogue. He authorities during the former's planned that this time of the year week-long stay here included the was most suitable for obtaining maintenance of the balance of these parasites.

Laos Coalition Talks LONDON PAPER'S COMMENT

LONDON, June 10, (Reuters).—The Observer said today that if the three-sided Laos coalition talks break down "there will be tremendous pressure on President Kennedy to send the American Marines in Thailand across the border to prevent a total Leftist victory in Laos."

This independent Sunday newspaper commented: "The British Government could then find itself faced with the painful decision of whether or not to allow the Royal Air Force units in Thailand to be used to support the American move, with all the risks this entails of an expanding war and foreign intervention."

"Britain should make it quite clear that she will not support a military move into Laos and that, if the Laotian Right-wing continues to block a settlement, she will recognize Prince Souvanna Phouma as the legitimate head of the Laotian Government."

At present scientists of the two countries are drawing up and defining more precisely a plan for joint scientific researches they will conduct during 1962 and 1963.

HAZARDS

But it said there would be no danger to any inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific viewing the detonation from the surface with the naved eye.

There would be no hazard to personnel of ships outside the expanded surface test area, but aircraft would be restricted from flying in areas and at altitudes where dangers might exist.

It warned observers not to view the detonation through binoculars, telescopes or other light-concentrating optical instruments.

The coming high-altitude shot will be in the megaton range, with a yield of the equipment of about 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

It is one of three or four in a series designed to test the effects in the Pacific and official notices of a high altitude nuclear explosion on radio and radar, on which ing issued.

MOSCOW, June 10, (Tass).—An agreement between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the National Academy of the United States for 1962-1963 has been signed. In this connexion the Presidents, Academician Mstislav Keldysh and Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, exchange letters a few days ago.

The new agreement is a specific programme for the exchange of scientists, specialists in various branches of science. It envisages reciprocal journeys by scientists of the two countries to read lectures, study scientific researches, for scientific work and specialization in research institutions in the USSR and the United States. It is envisaged that world famous specialists and young scientists will be sent to the other country for periods from one to ten months.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS' SUPPORT LONDON, June 10, (Reuters).—Reynolds News, an independent Left-wing Sunday newspaper, reported today that support was growing among British Labour leaders for a ban on sending arms to South Africa.

In a front-page story the newspaper reported: "The party's National Executive is to be asked to back the idea. Several executive members already support an embargo campaign run by the Anti-Apartheid Movement."

The report said a conference of political and trade union leaders was being called this month to discuss the plan and also the question of economic sanctions. It added: "Some members of Labour's shadow Cabinet not on the party executive also favour a ban on arms which could be used to put down civil strife, such as tear gas. This is supplied by private firms."

Anti-Guerrilla Operations

SAIGON, June 10, (Reuters).—The United States depends for warning against an enemy attack. The first high altitude failed last Monday because of a fault in the guidance system of the missile launcher.

The A.E.C. said the Johnston test area remained circular in shape with a radius extending to 530 nautical miles at the surface, an increase of 60 miles, increasing gradually to 1,050 nautical miles at 40,000 feet, an increase of 350 miles at that altitude.

The A.E.C. repeated its original warning that the high altitude detonation was expected to disrupt radio communications significantly, in the high-frequency band.

This disruption would necessitate changes in air lines schedules and official notices of a high altitude nuclear explosion on radio and radar, on which ing issued.

The sources said the Guerrillas were known to have a chain of bases in inaccessible areas of the mountains, and with this added strength, they would be able to launch attacks from these bases as the monsoon rains spread from the south northward.

"The guerrillas must be concerned at the prospects from the coming months in the southern ricefields, where flooding will tend to keep the guerrilla units concentrated, and make them excellent targets for troops air-lifted by U.S. helicopters," the sources said.

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21494 (Ext.)
22851 (5, 10 & 4)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES
JUNE 10, 1962
A PRACTICAL
CONVENTION

Afghanistan's reply to the U.N. Secretary-General concerning the ban on nuclear and thermonuclear weapons envisages practical means for solving this burning issue of our time. The Afghan Government has supported the idea of an international convention, to ban the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons to be signed at an international conference specially convened for this purpose.

Such a conference would for one thing be free of the obstacles of veto which unfortunately has brought the previous attempts within the United Nations to an impasse. The only organ of the United Nations which is free of the power of veto, and can almost represent the world is the General Assembly which cannot enact under present circumstances, a convention binding on all nations. The People's Republic of China, having a population of more than six hundred million, has not been represented on the U.N. bodies.

It must also be remembered that right now a conference is in session in Geneva on the issue of banning nuclear tests. But it is to be pointed out that the agreements which might be signed in this conference would be binding on the participating nations. What is essential is that all countries should be parties to the agreement.

Thus an international conference specially convened for this purpose will have three main advantages:
1. It will be free of veto power.
2. It will represent countries still not represented in the United Nations, notably the People's Republic of China, and
3. It will be binding on all nations.

To overlook the fact that our world needs an effective and binding convention to ban the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons will be to ignore the reality of conditions in which we are living. The proposal supported by Afghanistan is one of the best means to realize the objective.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN RAPIDLY EXPANDING

Afghanistan is a Moslem country where Islam has conferred equal rights and equal opportunities upon men and women. Although social factors and customs kept our women secluded behind walls and away from public life, yet they have always received the respect due to them as mothers of the younger generation. Many Afghan women, even under adverse circumstances, led Afghan fighters to victory on the battlefield and there are many instances of Afghan women who ruled large principalities and even Empires. Afghanistan has produced poetesses of great fame, writers of great merit and masters of the art of calligraphy—all women.

As I have mentioned, customs, traditions and social conditions did not allow, for a long time, Afghan women to play their full part in public life. This unnatural isolation of our women has, however, been ended and at present, women are enjoying full equal rights in accordance with the principles of Islam.

Afghan women were unveiled voluntarily and not through coercion, over two years ago. Since then they have come forward, with commendable self-discipline, to enrich the cultural and social life of their homeland and to work shoulder-to-shoulder with their menfolk. This historic event created new and grave responsibilities for the educational authorities. One of these is "Education for women" on sound lines and in

KABUL PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS PROGRAMME

The Administration of "Kabul the Atom". This programme comprehensive programme for the public, including children, Wednesday, is also devoted to a week in the reading room of the Library where a large number of lectures on educational and scientific subjects. The subject of the lecture may be proposed by the audience and the speaker is asked to deliver a lecture on the topic. The main purpose of this programme is to revive and inculcate the various aspects of Afghan culture.

In this programme films are shown to the audience; the Library has shown over 700 educational, scientific, artistic and sports films under this programme during the past two years; this is meant to educate the public through audio-visual means of instruction of which the movie film is an important part. The programme is divided as follows:
1. The programme starts on Sunday, when stories are told from 2 to 3.30 p.m.
2. The programme on Monday is devoted to film shows beginning at 3.30 p.m. and continuing up to the end of the film depending on its length.
3. Tuesdays are devoted to debates and discussions on scientific, literary and educational subjects. This and the programme is attended by boy and girl students, who speak on pre-arranged subjects of a literary nature; one such subject was a comparison between "The Sword and the Pen". Another subject was "The Uses and Evil of mat, an experienced school-

teacher. The scientific debates and discussions are judged by a panel of boy and girl judges, selected by the Library Administration. Their award is final.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis in its editorial yesterday says that although natural obstacles are constantly yielding their resistance against the mighty weapons of science and technology, and every day additional facilities are introduced in man's life, there are certain difficulties which require greater effort, patience and mental resources for their solution. The breaking up of the atom is to be considered as one of the greatest human achievements. The energy released through this process can, if used for peaceful purposes, mark the dawn of a new era of human prosperity and material comfort. It can, however, have devastating consequences if used for purposes other than peace. It is this understanding that has spurred nations of the world to concentrate their efforts for the solution of the disarmament and nuclear test ban problems. It is gratifying to note that all the peoples of the world constituting small as well as large nations are taking part in these efforts.

Afghanistan is one of the non-aligned countries, which, through its policy of peace and promotion of international relations and the consolidation of world peace. This policy has been demonstrated in Afghanistan's political figures and now that efforts are being made to find a solid basis for banning the use of nuclear weapons it explained its stand as follows:

"It is the considered opinion of the Afghan Government that no international effort should be spared for the purpose of achieving the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons and the limitation of nuclear weapons with the hope that the existing weapons will be destroyed. The Government of Afghanistan considers that the signing of a convention on this matter as an internationally binding document will be useful and effective. Therefore the Afghan Government will give its support to the idea of signing such a convention through convening a special conference for this purpose or any other ways and means which might be considered appropriate by the majority of the members of the United Nations."

This is a stand which, has emerged from the ideals and aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world and is to the benefit of the people of the world and the consolidation of peace in a sincere and happy world.

Rhodesia Issue
The daily 'Israh' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland". Last week, says the editorial, 39 Afro-Asian countries asked the U.N. General Assembly to include the question of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the agenda of talks due to start on Thursday.

The chief Afghan delegate to the U.N., Mr. Pazhwak, also signed a resolution urging the U.N. General Assembly to include this item on the agenda of the plenary session. The editorial then goes on to give information regarding the political, historical and socio-economic status of the two African territories. The population of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, explains the editorial, is approximately 7.4 million of which 282,000 are Europeans. This small minority of Europeans has been trying to exploit the black population. Sir Roy Welensky is the Prime Minister of the Federation. His main

Mr. Goding pointed out that the U.N. was being replaced with a "qualified" Micronesian personnel as rapidly as possible. The Director of Education, the Director of Public Health, the Finance Officer, and the political and economic officers were all Marshallers, Mr. Goding said.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30; "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:48; article on "Weekly press review" 6:48-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air Services

MONDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

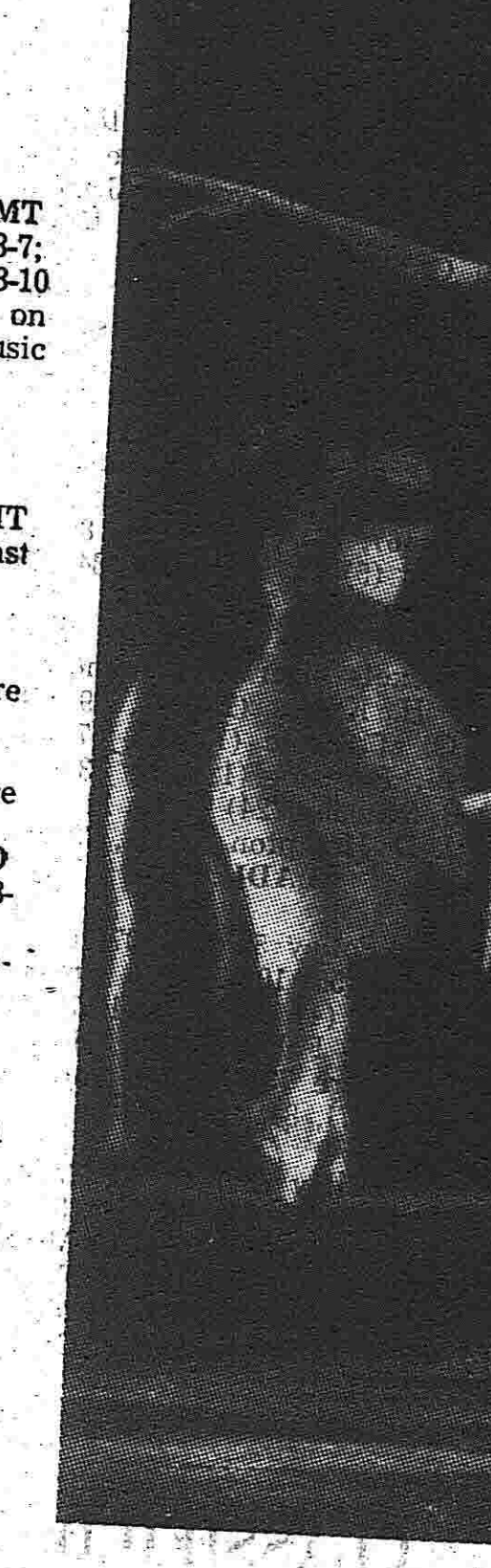
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul: Dep. 14:30 Arr. 16:30.
Herat-Kabul: Dep. 12:40 Arr. 16:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Kabul-Herat: Dep. 7:30 Arr. 11:50.
Beirut-Kabul: Dep. 24:15 Arr. 15:00.
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul: Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20067-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24721

Hafiz: Phone No. 22504
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Posarlar: Phone No. 22819
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME



E. Byabinkina in a scene from a new one-act ballet by N. Karotnikov "Vanius Venini" based on the novel by Stendal, staged at the Academic Bolshoi Theatre.

Cotton Production Expected To Rise In Second Plan Period

Cotton forms one of the most significant items for use in domestic industries as well as for export. Cotton production is planned to be increased during the Second Five Year Development Plan. It is expected that the total production in the current year will reach about 70,000 tons as against 50,000 tons produced last year, one-third of which was exported and the rest used inside.

Dr. M. E. Rafiq, the Popularization Director of the Ministry of Agriculture has said that in view of the favourable climate and soil in the northern provinces for growing cotton special attention is being paid to make better and efficient use of this potentiality.

There are several factors affecting the production of cotton and they are:
Irrigation: As a key to agricultural production irrigation has seriously drawn the attention of the authorities concerned who have thus invested large sums of money in its development. The only places in the northern provinces that suffer from shortage of water are Sheberghan district and Mazar-e-Sherif and Maimana Princes. But in Kataghan Province and Taluqan district this difficulty does not exist.
Quality of cottonseed: Obviously the best quality seed yields more. However, it is to be borne in mind that the task of improving the quality of seed is no easy agricultural undertaking. It requires enough facilities and great investment.
Chemical fertilizer: Use of chemical fertilizer increases production in comparatively less time. In our country increased cotton production requires two kinds of

chemical fertilizers - one is nitrogen fertilizer such as ammonium nitrate and the other is the phosphoric fertilizer like super-phosphate. As some soils in the north are alkaline the Ministry of Agriculture has used certain chemical fertilizers to minimize the amount of alkali. The Ministry of Agriculture administered at the beginning of the year a total of 5,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer in 150,000 acres of land in Taluqan, Sheberghan, Mazar-e-Sherif and Kataghan. Phosphoric fertilizers that are fit for autumn use will also be used in the northern provinces when the time comes. The Propagation and Popularization Department of the Ministry of Agriculture decided at the end of last year to despatch to the northern provinces a number of agricultural technicians equipped with modern facilities to encourage and assist the cotton growers so that their production may be stepped up by efficient means.

The agricultural specialists with the technicians now numbering 80 have been assigned specified cotton field areas to supervise and render necessary assistance. Such a close co-operation with the farmers is certainly worth appreciation and will help considerably in raising the farmers' living standards.

attributes his rise to his Hungarian coach, Mihaly Idol, who defected in 1956. "When I first reported to Igor he looked at me and said, 'Ho, the fat boy! I weighed 136 then. I weigh 127 now,'" says Beatty. "I had to sacrifice. It was tough at times." He runs for four hours a day every day, except on race days when he does a mere 14 hours. If paid off recently when Tiny Jim became the first man to break four minutes indoors. Two weeks later he was primed for a publicized duel against Ireland's Ron Delany. But the Irishman, injured, stood on the sidelines philosophizing. "Run. Run. Run. Run. until you're insensible. It's a hard way to approach something that's supposed to be fun."

Snippets From The East And The West

HOW LONG TO THE 3-MINUTE MILE?

The king of foot racers has abdicated. Herb Elliott of Australia, who has run 17 brilliant sub-four-minute miles, has let himself get soft and out of shape since the 1960 Olympics. At 24 he is more entranced with studying natural sciences at Cambridge University than with enduring the training necessary for sensational miles (as his old coach put it, you have to "thrust against pain and be contemptuous of it"). The moment he stopped punishing himself his reign was over.

Promptly another disciple of triumph-by-pain, New Zealand's Peter Snell (below), ascended the throne. In one incredible spree Snell shattered four classic marks in 15 days, including Elliott's mile record of 3:54.5.

It was the 71st time that the four-minute barrier had been broken since the breakthrough eight years ago. Suddenly there seemed no limit on man's speed except his ability to stand agony, and people were wondering, "How long before a three-minute mile?" Snell's most dangerous rival, America's undersized Jim Beatty, says he'll be down to 3:53 by summer. But Snell predicts he'll do 3:49 by then.

Snell admitted No. 1 target is little Jim Beatty, who has had to work as hard as Snell to get up there with the big boys. Beatty

O.A.S. Leader Urges Partition Of Algeria

ORAN, June 9. (Reuters).—General Paul Gardy, new leader of the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.), has called for partition of Algeria. European sources said here last night.

Outlining the aims of the OAS in a new policy statement, he called for the setting up of "one of several territorial formations liberated from the powers of the present Government in France and the forces of the (Moslem nationalist) army of national liberation."

The statement, the sources added, continued: "On these territories, the beginning of a free Rhodesia and Nyasaland is becoming more serious and we hope, concludes the editorial, that the efforts of the Afro-Asian countries will yield the required results.

(Contd. on Page 4)

A TIRELESS ROMANTIC

In a Paris town house where Chopin might have played, his greatest modern-day disciple fills the sun-drenched salon with a glow of youthful romanticism. Arthur Rubenstein is 72, but the years have merely heightened

(Contd. on Page 4)

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sahabuddin Kuskaki
Editor
S. Khali
Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21404 (Ext.)
22851 (5, 15 & 4).

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN:
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN:
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES
JUNE 10, 1962
A PRACTICAL
CONVENTION

Afghanistan's reply to the U.N. Secretary-General concerning the ban on nuclear and thermonuclear weapons envisages practical means for solving this burning issue of our time. The Afghan Government has supported the idea of an international convention to ban the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons to be signed at an international conference specially convened for this purpose.

Such a conference would for one thing be free of the obstacles of veto which unfortunately has brought the previous attempts within the United Nations to an impasse. The only organ of the United Nations which is free of the power of veto, and can almost represent the world is the General Assembly which cannot enact, under present circumstances, a convention binding on all nations. The People's Republic of China, having a population of more than six hundred million, has not been represented on the U.N. bodies.

It must also be remembered that right now a conference is in session in Geneva on the issue of banning nuclear tests. But it is to be pointed out that the agreements which might be signed in this conference would be binding on the participating nations. What is essential is that all countries should be parties to the agreement.

Thus an international conference specially convened for this purpose will have three main advantages:

1. It will be free of veto power.
 2. It will represent countries still not represented in the United Nations, notably the People's Republic of China; and
 3. It will be binding on all nations.
- To overlook the fact that our world needs an effective and binding convention to ban the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons will be to ignore the reality of conditions in which we are living. The proposal supported by Afghanistan is one of the best means to realize the objective.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN RAPIDLY EXPANDING

By Ibrahim Sheriffe

Afghanistan is a Moslem country where Islam has conferred equal rights and equal opportunities upon men and women. Although social factors and customs kept our women secluded behind walls and away from public life, yet they have always received the respect due to them as mothers of the younger generation. Many Afghan women, even under adverse circumstances, led Afghan fighters to victory on the battlefield and there are many instances of Afghan women who ruled large principalities and even Empires. Afghanistan has produced poetesses of great fame, writers of great merit and masters of the art of calligraphy—all women.

As I have mentioned, customs, traditions and social conditions did not allow, for a long time, Afghan women to play their full part in public life. This unnatural isolation of our women has, however, been ended and at present, women are enjoying full equal rights in accordance with the principles of Islam.

Afghan women were unveiled voluntarily and not through coercion, over two years ago. Since then they have come forward with commendable self-discipline to enrich the cultural and social life of their homeland and to work shoulder-to-shoulder with their menfolk. This historic event created new and grave responsibilities for the educational authorities. One of these is "Education for women" on sound lines and in accordance with the principles of Islam.

KABUL PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS PROGRAMME

The Administration of "Kabul the Atom". This programme comprehensive programme for 4. The fourth programme, on the public, including children. Wednesdays, is also devoted to a week in the reading room of the Library where a large number of lectures on educational and scientific topics are given. The subject of the lecture may be proposed by the speaker himself or the Library Administration may propose a topic on which a previously selected speaker is asked to deliver a lecture. The main purpose of this programme is to revive and inculcate the various aspects of Afghan culture.

In this programme films are shown to the audience; the Library has shown over 700 educational, scientific, artistic and sports films under this programme during the past two years; this is meant to educate the public through audio-visual means of instruction of which the movie film is an important part. The programme is divided as follows:

1. The programme starts on Sunday, when stories are told from 2 to 3.30 p.m.
2. The programme on Monday is devoted to film shows beginning at 3.30 p.m. and continuing up to the end of the film—depending upon its length.
3. Tuesdays are devoted to debates and discussions on scientific and educational subjects. This and other programmes are attended by boy and girl students, who speak on pre-viously-selected subjects of a scientific nature; one such subject was a comparison between "The Sword and the Pen". Another subject was "The Uses and Evil of Mat, an experienced school-

teacher. The scientific debates and discussions are judged by a panel of boy and girl judges selected by the Library Administration. Their award is final.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

NEW YORK, June 10.—The U.S. High Commissioner of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory has assured the U.N. Trusteeship Council that the present increased development in the islands will be maintained and even increased.

The High Commissioner Mr. M. Wilfred Goding said important economic gains were expected from the decision to admit outside capital participation in island enterprises, starting with the establishment of commercial fisheries. But the administration also would continue sponsoring its own fisheries projects as well, he said, because "there is ample room for both."

In the political development field, Mr. Goding said the speed with which the council of Micronesia, an elected advisory body, developed into a full-fledged legislative body would be determined "to a great degree" by the Council itself. He considered 1965 "an outside date" for that transformation, in view of the Council's current progress.

Mr. Goding pointed out that American administrative personnel were being replaced with "qualified Micronesian personnel as rapidly as possible."

The Director of Education, the Director of Public Health, the Finance Officer, and the political and economic officers were all Marshallese, Mr. Goding said.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis in its editorial yesterday says that although natural obstacles are constantly yielding their resistance against the mighty weapons of science and technology—and every day additional facilities are introduced in man's life, there are certain difficulties which require greater effort, patience and mental resources for their solution. The breaking up of the atom is to be considered as one of the greatest human achievements. The energy released through this process can, if used for peaceful purposes, mark the dawn of a new era of human prosperity and material comfort. It can, however, have devastating consequences if used for purposes other than peace. It is this understanding that has spurred all the peace-loving nations of the world to concentrate their efforts for the solution of the disarmament and nuclear test ban problems. It is gratifying to note that all the peoples of the world constituting small as well as large nations are taking part in these efforts.

Afghanistan is one of the non-aligned countries, which, through its policy of peace and promotion of international friendship, has always endeavoured for the improvement of the atmosphere of international relations and the consolidation of world peace. This policy has been demonstrated in international gatherings by Afghanistan's political figures and now that efforts are being made to find a solid basis for banning the use of nuclear weapons it explained its stand as follows:

"It is the considered opinion of the Afghan Government that no international effort should be spared for the purpose of achieving the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons with the hope that the existing weapons will be destroyed. The Government of Afghanistan considers that the signing of a convention on this matter as an internationally binding document will be useful and effective. Therefore the Afghan Government will give its support to the idea of signing such a convention through convening a special conference for this purpose or any other ways and means which might be considered appropriate by the majority of the members of the United Nations."

This is a stand which, has emerged from the ideals and aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world and is to the benefit of the people of the world and the consolidation of peace in a sincere and happy world.

Rhodesia Issue
The daily 'Israh' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland". Last week, says the editorial, 39 Afro-Asian countries asked the U.N. General Assembly to include the question of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the agenda of talks due to start on Thursday.

The chief Afghan delegate to the U.N., Mr. Pazhwak, also signed a resolution urging the U.N. General Assembly to include this item on the agenda of the plenary session. The editorial then goes on to give information regarding the political, historical and socio-economic status of the two African territories. The population of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, explains the editorial, is approximately 7.4 million of which 282,000 are Europeans. This small minority of Europeans has been trying to exploit the black population. Sir Roy Welensky is the Prime Minister of the Federation. His main

(Contd. on Page 3)

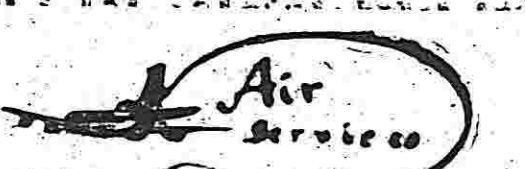
RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:55 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:16; Commentary 3:16-3:20; article on "Afghan culture" 3:20-3:30; Music 3:30-3:40.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



MONDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24741

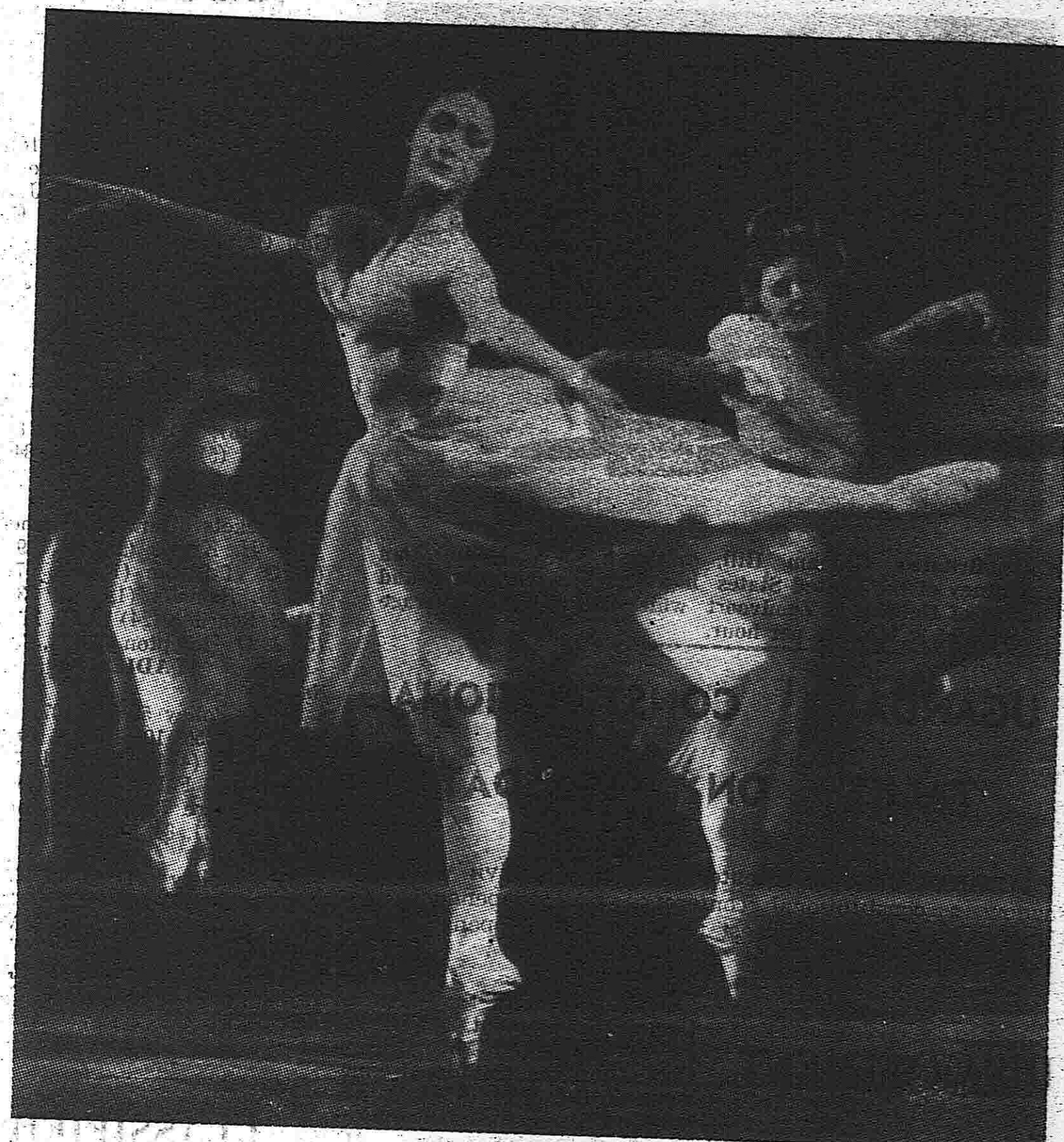


Hafiz: A Phone No. 2254
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Posarlan: Phone No. 22819
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524

Snippets From The East And The West HOW LONG TO THE 3-MINUTE MILE?

The king of foot racers has abdicated. Herb Elliott of Australia, who has run 17 brilliant sub-four-minute miles, has let himself get soft and out of shape since the 1960 Olympics. At 24 he is more entranced with studying natural sciences at Cambridge University than with enduring the training necessary for sensational miles (as his old coach put it, you have to "thrust against pain and be contemptuous of it"). The moment he stopped punishing himself his reign was over.

Promptly another disciple of triumph-by-pain, New Zealand's Peter Snell (below), ascended the throne. In one incredible spree Snell shattered four classic marks in 15 days, including Elliott's mile record of 3:54.5. It was the first time that the four-minute barrier had been broken since the breakthrough eight years ago. Suddenly there seemed no limit on man's speed except his ability to stand agony, and people were wondering, "How long before a three-minute mile?" Snell's most dangerous rival, America's under-sized Jim Beatty, says he'll be down to 3:53 by summer. But Snell predicts he'll do 3:48 by then. Snell admitted No. 1 target is little Jim Beatty, who has had to work as hard as Snell to get up there with the big boys. Beatty



E. Byabinkina in a scene from a new one-act ballet by N. Karotnikov "Vanios Venini" based on the novel by Stendal, staged at the Academic Bolshoi Theatre.

Cotton Production Expected To Rise In Second Plan Period

Cotton forms one of the most significant items for use in domestic industries as well as for export. Cotton production is planned to be increased during the Second Five Year Development Plan. It is expected that the total production in the current year will reach about 70,000 tons as against 50,000 tons produced last year, one-third of which was exported and the rest used inside. Dr. M. E. Rafiq, the Popularization Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, has said that in view of the favourable climate and soil in the northern provinces for growing cotton special attention is being paid to make better and efficient use of this potentiality.

There are several factors affecting the production of cotton and they are:
Irrigation: As a key to agricultural production, irrigation has seriously drawn the attention of the authorities concerned who have thus invested large sums of money in its development. The only places in the northern provinces that suffer from shortage of water are Sheberghan district and Mazare-Sherif and Maimana. But in Kataghan Province and Taluqan district this difficulty does not exist.
Quality of cottonseed: Obviously the best quality seed yields more. However, it is to be borne in mind that the task of improving the quality of seed is no easy agricultural undertaking—it requires enough facilities and great investment.
Chemical fertilizer: Use of chemical fertilizer increases production in comparatively less time. In our country increased cotton production requires two kinds of

chemical fertilizers—one is nitrogen fertilizer such as ammonium nitrate and the other is the phosphoric fertilizer like super-phosphate. As some soils in the north are alkaline the Ministry of Agriculture has used certain chemical fertilizers to minimize the amount of alkali. The Ministry of Agriculture administered at the beginning of the year a total of 5,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer in 150,000 acres of land in Taluqan, Sheberghan, Mazare-Sherif and Kataghan. Phosphoric fertilizers that are fit for autumn use will also be used in the northern provinces when the time comes. The Propagation and Popularization Department of the Ministry of Agriculture decided at the end of last year to despatch to the northern provinces a number of agricultural technicians equipped with modern facilities to encourage and assist the cotton growers so that their production may be stepped up by efficient means. The agricultural specialists with the technicians now numbering 80 have been assigned specified cotton field areas to supervise and render necessary assistance. Such a close co-operation with the farmers is certainly worth appreciation and will help considerably in raising the farmers' living standards.



attributes his rise to his Hungarian coach, Mihaly Igloi, who defected in 1956. "When I first reported to Igloi he looked at me and said, 'Ho, the fat boy! I weighed 136 then. I weigh 127 now,' says Beatty. "I had to sacrifice. It was tough at times." He runs for four hours a day every day, except on race days, when he does a mere 1½ hours. It paid off recently when Tiny Jim became the first man to break four minutes indoors. Two weeks later he was primed for a publicized duel against Ireland's Ron Delany. But the Irishman, injured, stood on the sidelines philosophizing. "Run, Run, Run, Run, until you're insensible. It's a hard way to approach something that's supposed to be fun."

A TIRELESS ROMANTIC
In a Paris town house where Chopin might have played, his greatest modern-day disciple fills the sun-drenched salon with the glow of youthful romanticism. Artur Schnabel is 72, but the years have merely heightened

(Contd. on Page 4)

O.A.S. Leader Urges Partition Of Algeria

ORAN, June 9. (Reuter).—Ex-General Paul Gardy, new leader of the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.), has called for partition of Algeria. European sources said here last night. Outlining the aims of the O.A.S. in a new policy statement, he called for the setting up of "one of several territorial formations liberated from the powers of the present Government in France and the forces of the (Moslem nationalist) army of national liberation."

The statement, the sources added, continued: "On these territories, the beginning of a free Algeria attached to the West, will be assembled the European and Moslem populations not wishing to live under the thumb of the FLN (Algerian National Liberation Front) and others."

SNIPPETS

(Contd. from Page 3)

both his fervour and his wizardry and his moment of relaxation is one of the few he has permitted himself in a schedule that might stagger pianists half his age. Beginning at the end of October, Rubenstein gave 10 recitals in 40 days at New York's Carnegie Hall without repeating a single number, then appeared all over the U.S. in cities as far apart as Washington and San Diego, California, returned to Europe in February for another month of performances, then flew to Toronto to initiate still another series of concerts, scheduled to extend to Pittsburgh on April 1. Rubenstein's Carnegie Hall engagements were sold out weeks before they started, and in a characteristic burst of exuberance, he turned over all his fees to charity. "Why do I do all this?" asks the most successful pianist alive. "It is simple. I love to play the piano."

Anti-Pakistan Demonstrations Continue

KABUL, June 10.—The opposition and demonstrations of the people of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan against the Government of Pakistan continue without abatement, says a report from Peshawar.

The Pakistani authorities, on the other hand, have intensified their campaign of arrests.

The Pakistani Press has admitted that a large number of nationalist workers of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party were taken into custody during the demonstrations and disturbances in Peshawar on May 18.

According to another report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan a large number of national jirgahs were recently held in Baramadak region of the Salazar area and at Khushkai village in a Yousufkai Mamund area at which the colonialist aggressions of the Government of Pakistan were condemned. The people of Salazar and Mamund regions also reiterated their pledge to continue the struggle against Pakistani aggression.

A Jandol report says that the Pakistani Political Agent at Moonda was attacked by an angry mob of Pakhtunistanis. He is said to have been severely man-handled.

Settlement Of German Issue

CONTINUATION OF TALKS URGED

MOSCOW, June 10. (Tass).—Pravda today publishes a declaration by the Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Treaty, which met in Moscow on June 7.

The meeting heard a report by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on the talks between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States concerning a German peace settlement.

The participants expressed complete approval of the Soviet Union's position at these talks, which is the common position of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It was unanimously reaffirmed through the conclusion of a peace treaty, liquidation on its basis of the occupation regime in West Germany and the establishment of a free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The meeting heard a report by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on the talks between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States concerning a German peace settlement.

The participants expressed complete approval of the Soviet Union's position at these talks, which is the common position of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It was unanimously reaffirmed through the conclusion of a peace treaty, liquidation on its basis of the occupation regime in West Germany and the establishment of a free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.



Britain's Graham Hill, driving a B.R.M., leading Dan Gurney of the United States in a Porsche during the Grand Prix of Holland at Zandvoort which Hill won at an average speed of 94.38 miles per hour.

UGANDA CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS ON TUESDAY

LONDON, June 10. (Reuters).—Threats of civil war overshadow a constitutional conference on independence for Uganda, East Africa's richest territory, which opens here on Tuesday.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Three More Plenary Sessions

GENEVA, June 10. (Reuters).—The Disarmament Conference has only three plenary sessions left before beginning next Friday a month's holiday to take stock of the three-month-old complex negotiations which have made little real progress.

The 17-Power conference will hold plenary sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings and then meet informally on Thursday afternoon to discuss procedure before adjourning until July 16.

Both the U.S. and Soviet delegations are expected by Thursday to complete their "first reading" of the three stages of their rival plans for general and complete disarmament under effective international controls.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

The past week was taken up with a searching analysis of total disarmament and international control provisions in the two plans and a full-scale debate on the crucial Nuclear Tests Ban Treaty deadlock.

Friday's debate included what an authoritative conference source described as "bitter, brilliant and moving" denunciations of the Soviet nuclear Powers by some neutral delegates for disregarding the interests of the rest of the world in their race for nuclear superiority.

The conference's sub-committee (Britain, United States and the West Soviet Union) dealing with the Berlin and the establishment of a protracted East-West tests ban free city of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and universal peace.

KABUL GOLF RESULTS

KABUL, June 10.—The following are the results of the final round of Golf played on June 8 under the auspices of the Kabul Golf Club:—

The figures after each name denote the first round, second round and the total.

MEN

Scratch (1) O. af Strom 85, 78, 163; (2) M. Beavers 81, 85, 166; (3) E. Seraj 84, 83, 167; (4) H. Thomas 85, 84, 169; and (5) H. Kyriess 86, 84, 170.

Handicap

The handicap figures are given in brackets after each name.

(1) H. Kyriess (15) 71, 69, 140; (2) O. af Strom (11) 74, 67, 141; (3) M. Beavers (12) 69, 73, 142; (4) B. Reardon (24) 74, 69, 143; and (5) J. D. Hampton (14) 71, 73, 144.

LADIES

Scratch (1) J. Polley 55, 52, 107; (2) L. Kyriess 53, 56, 109; (3) J. Steeves 57, 58, 115; (4) C. Mikesell 70, 69, 139; (5) P. Fabricius 75, 66, 141; (6) T. Moore 73, 76, 149; and (7) P. Cobert 71, 84, 155.

Handicap

(1) J. Polley (24) 43, 40, 83; (2) J. Steeves (26) 44, 45, 89; (3) L. Kyriess (20) 43, 46, 89; (4) C. Mikesell (34) 53, 52, 105; (5) P. Fabricius (34) 58, 49, 107; (6) T. Moore (36) 55, 58, 113; and (7) P. Cobert (36) 54, 67, 121.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Qualified Persian-Pashto teacher: Tuition fee moderate. Phone 23161.

[RADIO SHOP]
Are you looking for a modern Radio Shop?
Go To Mr. Atique's Radio Servicing Shop.

He has had four years' experience in Electronics abroad and his shop is equipped with the finest instruments.

He repairs radios, transistor equipment, tape recorders, record have withdrawn. But trouble or players and equipment with small not, though independence may be postponed a few weeks, it cannot be refused. Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

Address: Bazar Dehmazang now be refused. And the U.N. beginning of Karte 4. Opposite may soon have two more small restless members."

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **GREEN FIRE**; starring: Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly and Paul Douglas.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film **THE DECKS RAN RED**; starring: James Mason.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **THE HOWRAH EXPRESS**; starring: Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American coloured film **THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON**; starring: Marlon Brando and Machiko Yyo.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

There will be no shows in any of the cinemas tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1962, on account of Moharrum.

THE WEATHER

ESTERDAY:

Maximum +32° C.
Minimum +14° C.
Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-38 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Thant Criticizes Suggestions For Weighted Voting In UN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts, June 11. (Reuters).—U Thant, acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, yesterday struck at advocates of "weighted voting" in the world body to counter the numerical strength of the African and Asian member States.

Political Union Of Europe

STRAUSS FAVOURS

U.K.'S INCLUSION

KALAMAZOO, Michigan, June 11. (Reuters).—The West German Defence Minister, Herr Josef Strauss, said here yesterday that European unity required the inclusion of Britain and other nations and the "cession of certain sovereign rights to the community."

Herr Strauss, who is on a visit to the United States said in an address at Kalamazoo University that West Germany "aims at complete European integration although a confederation—that is to say the association of existing

nations—as an intermediate solution cannot be discarded, a priori, as being inappropriate."

West Germany wanted a "political union of as many European nations as possible" but unification would require all members States "to give up certain parts of their sovereignty and transfer them to the community."

He added that West Germany "does not consider that European should become a third force between East and West, but feels that the unity of Europe is the pre-requisite for a powerful European-American partnership."

12 Women Of "Sons Of Freedom" Sect Arrested

TRAIL, (British Columbia), June 11. (Reuters).—The police yesterday arrested 12 women of the fanatical "Sons of Freedom" sect who stripped and set fire to their clothes inside the house of John Verigin, Orthodox Doukhobor leader.

The house was partially destroyed by fire, and police said the women would be charged with arson.

Earlier yesterday, 12 "freedomites" burned down their own homes in the villages of Krestova and Goose Creek, continuing a "protest by flames" demonstration started last Friday.

The "son of freedom" splinter sect of a group descended from

(Contd. on Page 4)

GAMBLERS HELD UP ALGERIAN REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN BEGINS

BY GANGSTERS

ALGIERS, June 11. (Reuters).—Armed gangsters held up gamblers at gunpoint in the Algiers Municipal Casino yesterday and stole 35,000 new francs (about £2,500) from the desk where the betting chips are issued.

The gunmen entered and were joined by five armed men already in the gaming room. They lined up the gamblers against the wall with arms raised, then stole the cash.

The Casino is in Algiers biggest hotel, the Aletti. The Secret Army Organization has announced that it is not staging any hold-ups now, and the raid was believed to be "private enterprise."

CASABLANCA GROUP

MEETS THIS WEEK

CAIRO, June 11. (Reuters).—All Heads of State of the Casablanca group—except President Nkrumah of Ghana—will attend the summit meeting of the group's Political Committee here this week, according to usually reliable sources yesterday.

King Hassan of Morocco will arrive on Wednesday and President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Modibo Keita of Mali and Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, are due on Thursday.

President Nkrumah will be represented at the meeting by Mr. Ako Adjei, Ghana's Foreign Minister.

Accord On Laos Coalition Likely Today

VIENTIANE, June 11. (UPI).—General Phoum Nosavan, the Gov. The three rival princes of Laos government Press Agency, Lao Press, were due to return today to the Plain of Jars to try once again to form a coalition Government.

The Princes are Right-wing Premier, Prince Boun Oum, Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is to be Premier in the new coalition Government, and the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, whose forces fought alongside those of his half-brother, Prince Souvanna, against Prince Boun Oum's Army.

After their last meeting at the city of Khang Khay the three Princes announced jointly that only "a few things" stood in the way of a coalition Government. Prince Souvanna predicted final agreement would be reached by this afternoon.

But afterwards, when Prince Boun Oum returned to Vientiane with the Laotian strongman,

ALGIERS, June 11. (Reuters).—The political campaign for the Algerian self-determination referendum on July 1, was officially opened yesterday, but none of the five parties so far officially registered made any public move.

All are in favour of independence in co-operation with France, as outlined in the Evian Agreements, and the bulk of the European population is not represented by these parties.

In several places, the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) the main Moslem nationalist organization, and its rival, the Algerian National Movement (M.N.A.), have clashed in shooting incidents.

Several women were among the casualties when an M.N.A. commando attacked the F.L.N. village of Barika, near Algiers with sub-machineguns on Saturday night. Official sources earlier reported six people were killed and 15 wounded.

Isolated killings of Moslems in Algiers suburbs in the past few days are attributed by Moslem nationalist sources to the F.L.N.-M.N.A. struggle. The political successor to the M.N.A., the Algerian People's Party, which was excluded from the referendum campaign on technical grounds, has been given a new opportunity to register, but no official announcement has yet been made here on the subject.

Dr. Chawki Mostefai, F.L.N. member of the Provisional Executive, said here last night, the Algerian Provisional Government (G.P.R.A.) intended to issue a statement which it was believed "will give satisfaction to everyone."

"This statement will include a particular section for the Europeans of Algeria," he said.

Dr. Mostefai, who was speaking to reporters after his return from Tunis and talks with the G.P.R.A. leadership, said the statement would be made in connexion with the opening of the referendum campaign.

The Provisional Executive was set last March and given the task of preparing the way for self-determination.

He said this year the field of activities of the Institute had been expanded to Paghman, Char Asiab and Bagrami around Kabul. He revealed that among the people who went to the institute for treatment it had been found that only 70 per cent. had T.B.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 11, 1962

WEIGHTED VOTING

U Thant, the United Nations Acting Secretary-General, in his Williamstown, Massachusetts, speech, when criticizing the views of the Powers on the role of the Afro-Asian group must have had particularly in mind the "crisis of confidence" speech delivered at the end of last year by a leading statesman. That speech provoked lots of arguments and resulted in the disappointment of those standing for equality of all nations in the UN.

The fact is that no matter what some of the U.N. members intend that world organization should serve for, at present it cannot be used as a tool for promoting selfish interests of nations.

U Thant has specifically criticized the views of those nations which are calling for the so-called "weighted voting", as against the numerical voting, which is at present in practice in the United Nations.

In essence what the "weighted voting" means is that all nations in the world would not enjoy equal rights. The very concept is against the spirit and letter of the United Nations which calls for equality among all nations.

One cannot deny the fact that the rise of the Afro-Asian group in the United Nations has created a very novel concept in world politics, and that is that no longer one or two Powers can decide the destinies of other nations. The Afro-Asian group, as a moral force, has become a bulwark against the selfish ambitions of those countries which intended to promote their own interests. They have indeed played the role of the "check" and "balance" which while Montisquieu advocated it on the national level, these nations are applying it on an international level.

To overlook the role of these nations in the United Nations would be to ignore not only the principles of that organization itself but also overlooking a reality of our time.

THE WOMEN FIGHTERS OF THE PRESS AND RADIO ALGERIA

Five women, fighters in the Algerian Liberation Army, condemned to death, have recently been released from French prisons, and they now live in Tunisia. They are free, they continue to hide. They are being concealed by their comrades-in-arms. The O.A.S. wants to execute just as their comrades call one another brother.

They live together in Tunisia, and they call one another sister, just as their comrades call one another brother. They are all beautiful, young, delicate, with large dark eyes, but with sorrow, pale faces, for they have not seen the sun for years. All five are named Jemila.

A motion picture has been made about Jemila Boukhired in Egypt. The image of Jemila Boupasheh has been immortalized by Picasso, while Zokhra Drif, Beya Hossin and Jemila Bouavza have become all of them known as Jemila—the symbol of the fighting women of Algeria.

It is hard to steer a talk with them towards what a journalist wishes to know. They are modest, quiet, and it is difficult to imagine that these fragile bodies have endured the hardships of war. They have carried bombs, explosives and taken part in many engagements, especially in the heroic resistance of the city of Algiers. They had their worst moments when they fell into the hands of the Foreign Legion, paratroopers and other "specialists" of the French colonial troops.

Horror of Torture
In France itself several books have been published about the horrors of torture, humiliation and insults to which these girls have been subjected. "Years will

NOTABLE LIBRARIES IN KABUL

The main purpose for which public libraries are established is to provide reading material, books, periodicals and journals for readers and thus help in the task of educating the public. The importance of libraries in the present-day world cannot be minimized because this is one of the ways in which the individual can increase his knowledge of science, culture, social and political changes in the world and other subjects which are of vital importance to him. It is evident that every penny spent on books is well-spent money, because the benefits which may be derived from books outweigh their intrinsic value.

It is, however, not enough for libraries to contain many thousands of volumes on diverse subjects; to create a really good library, one must also devote attention to the facilities provided for study and research within the precincts of the institution itself. For example, a person engaged upon important research needs not only books but also quiet and solitude in which to digest properly the written words. These factors have to be kept in view if the library is wanted to serve its real purpose.

Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, has a number of libraries. In one category fall the "Royal" or "Palace" Libraries. These can be divided into two parts: first the "Royal Library" established and used by His Majesty the King in person, and secondly the "Library of the Royal Secretariat".

The Royal Library is a treasury of rare and invaluable books and documents. This Library was open-

AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled 'The Right of Self-determination'. The UN General Assembly, says the editorial, has started its new session. A number of important problems are expected to be discussed. Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, has sent a message to the Assembly saying: "Law and justice could be established in the world only through granting independence to all the subjugated nations of the world. The application of the right to self-determination is the most important pre-requisite of universal freedom and the continuation of peace. Peace cannot be guaranteed without the full recognition of this right."

One of the important factors still causing anxiety in the world, continues the paper, is colonialism, which in spite of the fact that both the 15th as well as the 16th sessions of the UN General Assembly voted for its complete eradication, unfortunately still exists in its most cruel form at certain places.

The struggle of the people of Angola and Pakhtunistan for the attainment of their independence is in complete accord with the general opinion expressed and being expressed in the two sessions of the Assembly. It is hoped, continues the paper, that the nations of the world, following their decisions during the 15th and the 16th sessions of the General Assembly on the complete eradication of colonialism, will now take practical steps towards the achievement of this goal and also the eradication of racial discrimination as practised in South Africa and elsewhere in the world.

Negative Stand
Although the resolute struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world will eventually succeed in implementing these important resolutions, yet if this does not take place peacefully and if the colonialists should adopt a negative stand and try to be stubborn, the situation may become critical and the entire responsibility for bloodshed, loss of property and endangering world peace will lie solely with the colonialists themselves.

The mass slaughter carried out by the Portuguese Government in Angola, the inhuman policy of the South African Government and the savage behaviour of the Pakistan Government against the people of Pakhtunistan with a view to suppressing and creating obstacles against the legitimate right of the people for independence, are examples of the black actions which go down in history as the nightmares of our time and in case they are continued will have great consequences for those who consider the method of using force to be effective in keeping the half-dead body of colonialism breathing.

It may be mentioned that our age is the age of freedom and national movements and no power can stand against the ever-rising tide of nationalism. The fact that Pakistan is resorting to imprisoning the leaders of Pakhtunistan and is indulging in armed incursions in different areas of Bajawar shows the panic of the Pakistani authorities. They cannot last for any length of time against the struggle of the people supported by the majority of the world population.

ITALIANS GO TO THE POLLS

ROME, June 11. (Reuter).—An estimated half of a total of over three million voters went to the polls yesterday in local elections expected to test public feeling over Italy's new Government.

Voting is to continue today and the first results are expected by tomorrow afternoon.

The elections in Rome, Naples, Bari, Foggia and Pisa, are the first since Sgr. Fanfani last February formed a coalition Cabinet of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans, relying indirectly on parliamentary support from Left-wing socialists. The Right-wing parties have sought to win votes as "the only bulwark against social-Communism."

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

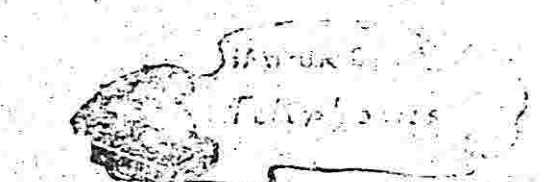
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



Ariana ... Phone No. 20527
Itfaq ... Phone No. 22647
Bakhtar ... Phone No. 22619
Rana ... Phone No. 20527



Pottery is an ancient occupation of Afghan villagers, specially in Eastern Afghanistan and Istalif. Watching a potter at work is always fascinating.

THE VOICE THAT MILLIONS OF AFGHANS LOVE

Madame Purveen, who once became the "Vocalist of the Year", is devoted to folk songs and recommends that training courses for musicians and artists should be launched.

This gifted lady, who with her spell-binding voice, is the favourite of millions of Afghans, was asked to reveal the secret of her success. She replied that from an early age she liked music and loved singing simple folk-songs. She declared that music should have roots in one's soul and spirit if it is to impress and influence the listeners; since Eastern, and especially Afghan folk music reflects the innermost yearning of the people, therefore they are popular everywhere.

She stated: "Afghan national or folk music stirs my feelings and this, to my mind, is and should be the real purpose of music—to lift us and our thoughts far above mundane things and to exhilarate our spirit". She added that although extensive research had not yet been made about Afghanistan's folk or 'local' music, yet recent efforts made in this regard had succeeded in reviving and revitalizing to an appreciable degree. "Tape-recording and preparing gramophone records of popular Afghan music," she said, "are doing much to acquaint the people with national music; I am



the late Ustad Kassem and Mirza Nazar Khan. According to her statement, she receives 'inspiration' from these well-known artists of Afghanistan.

(Contd. on Page 4)

A Ship That

Can "Fly"

A seagoing ship was launched in New York in virtual secrecy five days ago because she was designed to do more than float. She was made to fly.

No one swung a champagne bottle. No bands played. No crowds cheered.

The ship went down the ways silently watched by fewer than 10 workmen and bystanders, it was disclosed on Sunday.

The Maritime Administration because the fashion "personal and Grumman Aircraft Engineer-Corp. joint developers of the experimental ship, announced the launching last Tuesday of the 104-foot Hydrofoil Ship (SH) Denison in New York.

The 90-ton Denison is intended to become the first operational, ocean-going hydrofoil ship in the world they said.

Asked why the launching was unaccompanied by the traditional shipyard ceremonies, a Grumman spokesman said, it is traditional in our industry to start to talk about aircraft when they do what they were intended to do and that's fly.

The Denison, he said, "is intended to be more than just a ship. She intended to fly five feet above the water on hydrofoils." The spokesman said: A notable feat would not be considered accomplished until "flight trials" were successful. These tests were to follow normal sea trials.

Hydrofoil vessels, including several larger ones in the Soviet Union, now operate in relatively protected waters. The Denison was built to test whether the principle of hydrofoils which raise a ship out of the water like wings lift a plane could be applied in the open sea.

The Denison is scheduled to go into service shortly on a passenger run between Port Everglades, and the Bahamas Islands.

REYNOLDS NEWS

CHANGES NAME

Reynolds News, British Sunday newspaper first published in 1850, has announced it is to change its title to Sunday Citizen and cut down its page area to tabloid size.

The changes will come into effect on September 23, a front page announcement in yesterday's edition said. At the same time the newspaper will double its number of pages.

Sunday Citizen is the newspaper's present subtitle. It is to replace the old title (which is to be retained as a subsidiary title) because the fashion of "personal name" newspaper titles "is now behind us," and because the present title does not say what we are: a national Sunday newspaper, the announcement added.

Reynolds News, owned mainly by the co-operative movement, is a newspaper of the Left, supporting the Labour Party and trade union movement as well as the co-operative movement.

Its circulation is 320,000, lowest of all the British National Sunday newspapers.

Founded by George William Macarthur Reynolds, novelist and journalist, it started life as the Reynolds weekly newspaper. It later became the Reynolds Illustrated News and in 1936 the name was changed again to Reynolds News. It was bought by the co-operative movement in 1929. (reuter).

delegate at the United Nations.

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22255
- * ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMEDAIR-KABUL
- * OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
- * OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- * PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
- * OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better."

Thant's Speech U.S.A. CONDUCTS LOW British And E.C.M. News In Brief

MEGATON TEST

WASHINGTON, June 11, (Reuter).—The United States conducted a nuclear test detonation in the low megaton yield range near Christmas island in the Pacific at about 1600 GMT yesterday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

PAKISTANI AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

Disturbing Feature
Another "disturbing feature" of colonialism, U Thant said was that whatever advantages might have been gained by native societies through the impact of a new civilization, these were offset by the "colonizers" keeping aloof from the natives.

"Very few of them bothered to learn the language of the people, or made real effort to understand the indigenous culture," he said. "Wherever it existed, its aloofness and cultural exclusiveness created resentment, particularly in the minds of the educated subject peoples."

U Thant, who received an honorary doctorate of laws from the college, said that a very significant feature of independent movements was that when independence was too long delayed a mood of frustration and desperation set in, enabling "extreme forces" to gain the upper hand. This did not help to heal old wounds or bridge the gulf between past and future.

The role of the United Nations therefore should be not only to help expedite the emergency of new nations but also to create conditions which will help establish friendly relations between the new nations and their former masters as also with other fellow members of the world organization," he said.

AFGHANISTAN ARTISTS

(Contd. from page 3)

This historic jirga unanimously announced that unless the Government of Pakistan stops its made and every encouragement against the revival of Afghanistan's traditional and national music, struggle.

Madame Purwene says that her songs are selected with great care and a keen eye for the taste of the public not because of her own likes and dislikes. From among her popular songs she singles out "Gul-Farosh" (The Flower Girl) composed by Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim "Khalil" music for which she was composed by Ustad Gulam Hussain. She made a strong plea for more courses of music and the establishment of music schools in the country, which alone can lead to the revival and development of severely punished in accordance with the tribal laws.

100 Ban-The-Bomb

Demonstrators Held

DUNOON, Scotland, June 11, (UPI).—More than 100 ban-the-bomb demonstrators were arrested in the past 24 hours when they attempted sit-down protests at the U.S. nuclear submarine depot here, police said last night.

The authorities said 46 were arrested yesterday and 92 on June 9.

Those detained were part of a crowd of 500, a number considerably under the 2,000 hoped for by organizers, who gathered on the banks of the Holy Loch.

PAKISTANI AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 11.—The opposition and protests of the people of Dir, especially of Jandol, have increased and the number of opponents and the indignation of the people against the Government of Pakistan are increasing daily, says a report from Dir.

A report from Bajawar says that recently a big jirga was held in Malik Nohar Khan's village which was attended by national leaders, representatives and elders.

It was unanimously decided in this jirga that the people of Bajawar will live in a state of pre-paredness as long as the threat of Pakistani aggression continues to loom overhead and they will never miss any opportunity of defending their homeland.

More jirgas were held in Bajawar for this purpose and arrangements for more such jirgas were made.

Another report from Bajawar states that a large and important jirga was held at Dandoki Baba on June 8 which was attended by leading figures, chieftains and inhabitants of the Salazarai tribe and the Jandol area.

This historic jirga unanimously announced that unless the Government of Pakistan stops its made and every encouragement against the revival of Afghanistan's traditional and national music, struggle.

Madame Purwene says that her songs are selected with great care and a keen eye for the taste of the public not because of her own likes and dislikes. From among her popular songs she singles out "Gul-Farosh" (The Flower Girl) composed by Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim "Khalil" music for which she was composed by Ustad Gulam Hussain. She made a strong plea for more courses of music and the establishment of music schools in the country, which alone can lead to the revival and development of severely punished in accordance with the tribal laws.

A report from Tira Northern independent Pakhtunistan states that an important jirga of Apridi tribesmen and learned figures was recently held in Bagh.

The jirga condemned the aggression of the Pakistan Government against Pakhtunistan and protested against the anti-Islamic activities of the Government. It warned the Government of Pakistan that unless it stopped its acts of aggression against the Pakhtunistan nation and territory, the consequences for this part of the world and specially for Pakistan would be really grave.

A report from the Worakzai area states that a group of Pakhtun nationalists had lately gathered on the banks of the Holy Loch.

It was the 17th detonation in the atmospheric series that opened in the Pacific on April 25.

The AEC said the device was dropped from an aircraft.

It was in the low megaton yield range, equivalent to the explosive power of at least one million tons of TNT.

The latest could be the last before America carries out its high altitude nuclear blast over Johnston island later this week. The AEC announced on Saturday night that the nuclear test area at Johnston island was being temporarily extended from June 12 in preparation for a high altitude blast at an altitude of hundreds of kilometres.

The Commission explained the test area was being extended because of the expected intensity of light from the explosion which would occur in darkness.

The high altitude test will be a megaton blast, with a yield equivalent to one million or more tons of TNT. It is one of three or four in a series designed to test the effects of such blasts on radio and radar, on which this country depends to warn against nuclear attacks.

25 INJURED IN

PARIS INCIDENT

PARIS, June 11, (Reuter).—About 20 Moslems and five policemen were injured here last night when Moslems surrounded a police station in northern Paris to demand the release of other Moslems.

The detained Moslems were taken to the police station for a routine identity check after Moslems held a meeting of Moslems held to discuss registration for the forthcoming Algerian self-determination vote.

The detained Moslems were later released. But the other Moslems outside the station demanding their release refused to disperse when ordered and the fighting broke out.

A report from Tira Northern independent Pakhtunistan states that an important jirga of Apridi tribesmen and learned figures was recently held in Bagh.

The jirga condemned the aggression of the Pakistan Government against Pakhtunistan and protested against the anti-Islamic activities of the Government. It warned the Government of Pakistan that unless it stopped its acts of aggression against the Pakhtunistan nation and territory, the consequences for this part of the world and specially for Pakistan would be really grave.

A report from the Worakzai area states that a group of Pakhtun nationalists had lately gathered on the banks of the Holy Loch.

Officials Meet On Wednesday

BRUSSELS, June 11, (Reuter).—British and Common Market officials will meet here on Wednesday to attempt a "preview" of world agreements which could be worked out in the long run as substitutes for the present preferences on Commonwealth food imports into Britain, usually well informed sources said here.

The officials are negotiating on Britain's application to join the Common Market.

The crystal-gazing proposal came from the six Common Market delegations which have there-by side-stepped Britain's demand last week that Canada, Australia and New Zealand should be given comparable outlets for their farm exports after Britain joins the Market.

Duty-Free Imports

Under the Rome Treaty, which set up the market, she would then be obliged to do away with duty-free imports of Commonwealth products after a transitional period.

The sources said the "Six" biggest for years' is over the in-thought it would be wiser to try to forecast what the world commodity situation would be like in 1970—the end of the Common Market's own transitional period for agriculture before either accepting or rejecting the British demands on behalf of Commonwealth trade.

It is really on the world-wide commodity situation eight years in from now that the shape and scope of the agreements in question depend, the sources said. Sgr. Emilio Colombo, Italian Minister of Industry and Commerce, who is currently presiding over the negotiations, is believed to favour such future-prob- ing in an attempt to stave off "abstract clashes" on principles.

Foreign Students In Kabul University

KABUL, June 11.—A number of foreign students are now studying in the Faculty of Letters of Kabul University subjects like Pashto, Dari literature and geography. The students are from the Soviet Union, the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Sayed Bahauddin Majrooh, the Dean of the Faculty said that 38 foreign students had so far been followed various courses in the Faculty and most of them had obtained certificates. Students from Japan and India too had taken up courses in the Faculty, he said.

KABUL, June 11.—The Government of Greece has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishya, as the Afghan Ambassador in Athens. Mr. Rishya is also serving as the Afghan envoy in Cairo.

BAGHLAN, June 11.—The final examinations in schools in the warmer regions of Kataghan Province ended on Saturday. The examinations began 22 days ago.

KABUL, June 11.—The first unit of the Mobile Hospital, which was sent by the Ministry of Public Health to Macca to check the health of Afghan pilgrims, returned to Kabul yesterday. The unit was headed by Dr. Mohammad Azim of the Kandahar Civil Hospital.

12 WOMEN OF "SONS OF FREEDOM" SECT ARRESTED

(Contd. from Page 1)

The General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism, in a stern warning to South Africa, has declared that any attempt to annex the British protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland "will be regarded by the United Nations as an act of aggression violating the U.N. Charter."

The 17-nation Committee adopted a resolution containing the warning in winding up a three-week tour of Africa in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, late last week.

Members of the Committee are now returning privately to New York. The resolution, the text of which was made public here yesterday expressed "profound concern" at a declaration to annex the territories which the Committee said had been made by South Africa.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

The neutralist Prince whose armies have been fighting along side the Leftist forces of his half brother, also was designated Minister of Defence. The key post of Interior, which controls Laos's

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +33°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 7-11 PM.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-11 PM.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bina
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 83

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1962 (JOWZA 22, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

HOLIDAY NOTICE

The offices of 'KABUL TIMES' will remain closed tomorrow on account of Mohurram and there will, therefore, be no issue of the paper tomorrow.

U.N. Committee's Warning To S. Africa

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism, in a stern warning to South Africa, has declared that any attempt to annex the British protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland "will be regarded by the United Nations as an act of aggression violating the U.N. Charter."

The 17-nation Committee adopted a resolution containing the warning in winding up a three-week tour of Africa in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, late last week.

Members of the Committee are now returning privately to New York. The resolution, the text of which was made public here yesterday expressed "profound concern" at a declaration to annex the territories which the Committee said had been made by South Africa.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Belgian Move To Keep Troops In Ruanda-Urundi Under U.N. Control

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—Belgium is prepared to leave some of her troops in Ruanda and Ruanda under United Nations control after the two Central African territories attain independence on July 1, qualified sources said yesterday.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister, was reported to have received a favourable response to such a proposal from the Acting Secretary-General, but has yet to obtain the agreement of the powerful Afro-Asian bloc.

Belgium has administered the two territories as the U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and fears a breakdown of law and order, particularly in Ruanda, if the local law enforcement agencies are not supplemented from outside.

But the Afro-Asians fear that the presence of Belgian troops would enable Belgium to retain an unjustified foothold in that part of Africa.

M. Spaak addressed the Afro-Asian bloc privately yesterday morning and is due to state his Government's position in detail at a meeting of the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee today.

M. Spaak alluded to the possibility of Belgian troops remaining while answering a series of questions from delegates in the Trusteeship Committee yesterday.

Troop Withdrawal

Asked whether Belgium would submit a schedule to the current session of the Assembly for the withdrawal of military personnel, if the Assembly agreed to their more effective if order were maintained after independence, M. tained.

SOUVANNA TO HEAD LAOS COALITION

Boun Oum Out, Phoumi & Souphanouvong In

KHANG KHAY, June 12, (UPI).—The three rival Princes of Laos yesterday announced the formation of a coalition Government uniting the Leftist neutralist and Right-wing factions under neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as Premier in a bid to end the Laotian civil war.

US officials said in Washington, (reports Reuter) that the new coalition Government would be formally installed on July 18. Prince Souvanna has been Premier five times before and each time his Government collapsed because the Left-wing and Right-wing elements clashed.

Prince Boun Oum, the Premier in the current Right-wing Government, was left out of the new regime. But Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, the military strongman who put him in power, became a Vice-Premier with Leftist Prince Souphanouvong.

The formal announcement was made by Prince Souvanna after a day-long session in Khang Khay.

The neutralist Prince whose armies have been fighting along side the Leftist forces of his half brother, also was designated Minister of Defence. The key post of Interior, which controls Laos's

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

TRAIN RUNS INTO BUS: 42 DEAD

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (UPI).—A passenger train rushing through dense fog crashed into an overcrowded school bus at a level crossing yesterday, killing at least 42 children and adults.

Most of the victims were children between the ages of 3 and 12.

Another 508 remained in critical condition and over-worked doctors said some of them might die within 24 hours.

Private Property Law Approved

KABUL, June 12.—The National Assembly yesterday approved in a general session the law concerning the private property of civil and military officials and those of Government supported organizations where the State ownership is more than 50 per cent.

The deputies expressed the fact that the law was an effective means of preventing illegal use of public funds and properties by officials and the proper execution of various matters by them.

ALEC GUINNESS GETS A DOCTORATE

BOSTON, June 12, (Reuter).—Sir Alec Guinness, the British actor, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro member of the United Nations' Secretariat, yesterday received honorary degrees at Boston College's graduation ceremonies. Sir Alec received the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts and Dr. Bunche received a Doctor of Laws degree.

ROME, June 12, (Reuter).—In complete results up to midnight in the Italian municipal elections showed no important shift in public feeling to Italy's new Government. The Premier, Sgr. Fanfani's Christian Democrats and Sgr. Pietro Nenni's Left-wing Socialists who support him in Parliament registered some setbacks.

For the purpose of this airlift the Dutch Defence Ministry has chartered several planes from KLM airlines.

A total of 12 flights are being scheduled in this connexion from Schiphol to Willemsburg.

EASING THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

"Accra Plan For Disarmament"

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—An "Accra plan for disarmament," combining the best features of several earlier disarmament conferences to be held in the Ghana capital from June 21 to 28, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's chief U.N. delegate, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference here that the "Accra Assembly," as the gathering will be known, would make "practical recommendations" to ease the threat of nuclear war.

About 100 distinguished personalities will attend the conference, originally proposed by the President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Participants will include Mr. Philip Noel Baker, British Nobel Prize winner, Mr. Shinzo Hamai, Mayor of Hiroshima, Dr. Chaman Lal, a member of the Indian Upper House and Chairman of the Committee of Indian parliamentarians for peace, Mr. Sean Macbride, former Irish External Affairs Minister, and Sir Claude Corea, former Ceylonese chief delegate at the United Nations.

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
1964: Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhak
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 45 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 12, 1962

A COALITION
AT LAST

That the Laotian leaders have
agreed to form a coalition Gov-
ernment headed by Prince Sou-
vanna Phouma should bring to
an end a confusing and bitter
chapter in the history of that
South-East Asian kingdom.

What will happen next will
depend largely on the behavior
of the Laotian leaders them-
selves, though one must admit
that Laos will have to go
through a long and critical
period in order to specially
integrate the two hostile camps
—the Right-wingers and the
Left-wingers. Apart from this
it is the responsibility of the Big
Powers to see that the agree-
ment reached at the 14-nation
Geneva Conference on a neutral
Laos should be strictly observ-
ed.

The two blocs should now
enter into an economic alliance
to help that country rebuild its
normal life which was disrupted
because of rivalries between
the Big Powers.

That Prince Souvanna is
heading the Government must
give rise to the hope that both
the Right-wing and the Pathet
Lao groups will co-operate with
him sincerely.

The neutralist Prince
should be remembered, was
originally opposed by the
Western Powers; but after he
visited some of the Western
capitals, the leaders of the
Western Bloc became convin-
ced that Prince Souvanna stands
for nothing but the interest of
his own country, which he has
always maintained could be
best served by adopting a policy
of neutrality. Inside Laos he
has been opposed mostly by the
Right-wing leaders, first on the
very stand he had adopted and
then on the distribution of Cabi-
net posts. And it must be men-
tioned that Prince Souvanna
has won both points: a neutral
policy for Laos; and the holding these ends.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON
MARKET PROBLEM

Ever since the establishment of
the European Economic Commu-
nity (EEC) in 1957, world econo-
mic and political circles have been
closely watching the develop-
ments in connection with the
giant organization.
It aims at concentrating the
goods, capital and other resources
of the six big West European
countries involving over 300,000,000
people to form one solid economic
bloc against the rest of the world.

The E.E.C. came into effect on
January 1, 1958, after Belgium,
France, Italy, Luxembourg, the
Netherlands and West Germany
signed an agreement in Rome in
March, 1957, to work towards a
union. It is hoped that some ar-
cuments and free flow of goods
and services between the coun-
tries became associated with the
group in 1961 and Britain ap-
plied for admission under special
conditions, after considerable op-
position in Parliament, which said
the British was likely to be affect-
ed unfavourably.

In order to get a clearer under-
standing of the true implications
of this Market, it may be remem-
bered that the member coun-
tries have huge industrial and
agricultural resources.

The sum total of these econo-
mic forces working in unison
constitutes the E.E.C. The fact
that they will be surrounded by
a common external tariff and no
internal barrier has led other
countries to adopt various stands,
calling for an international trade
When the British Prime Minister
Mr. Macmillan submitted the
Britain's formal application for
membership to the E.E.C. in
The attitude of some of the non-

JABEL-U-SARAJ: SOUTHERN
GATEWAY OF HINDU KUSH

In the middle of the second
distance north-east is the enter-
year of the First Five Year Plan
at Gulbahar of Panjsher
newspapers published the con-
ception of a great project involv-
ing the construction of a high-
way connecting, by a tunnel the
two points north and south of
the highest peak of Hindu Kush
comparatively wider. With the
namely Jabel-u-Seraj in the south
and Khenjan in the north, three
passes have been passable since
old times.

Fortunately today work on the
project has made remarkable
progress and is estimated to be
completed by the middle of the
Second Five Year Development
Plan.

On the north-western section
of the beautiful valley of Kapissa
(Kohdaman and Kohistan) there
lies a significant place for half
a century now known as Jabel-
u-Seraj which was formerly
called Parwan. Jabel-u-
Seraj of today or Par-
wan of the past has had a special
important geographical posi-
tion in as much as it lies at the
junction of four major routes in
the central part of Hindu Kush.
This means that five kilometres
south-west of Hindu Kush lies
Ghorband Pass and at the same

of the controversial posts of
Defence and Interior by the
neutralists.
Afghanistan which has al-
ways maintained that the crea-
tion of a neutral Laos will not
only bring about peace and
prosperity to the country itself
but will be a positive step to-
wards the stability of the area
now hopes that all groups con-
cerned will unite to realize
policy for Laos; and the holding these ends.

But it is certain that the very
location of Jabel-u-Seraj implies
Kabul, June 12, 1962.

By KHATAK

August 1961, all the Common-
wealth countries, specially Aust-
ria and New Zealand and Canada,
showed signs of discontent and
anxiety, for fearing that they
might lose the trade facilities
they enjoy now. Britain, however,
while anxious to join the Market,
has given the impression that she
will not join the E.E.C. without
the full consent of the Common-
wealth nations.

Mr. Macmillan has said that
any treaty binding Britain and
France, Italy, Luxembourg, the
Netherlands and West Germany
signed an agreement in Rome in
March, 1957, to work towards a
union. It is hoped that some ar-
cuments and free flow of goods
and services between the coun-
tries became associated with the
group in 1961 and Britain ap-
plied for admission under special
conditions, after considerable op-
position in Parliament, which said
the British was likely to be affect-
ed unfavourably.

In order to get a clearer under-
standing of the true implications
of this Market, it may be remem-
bered that the member coun-
tries have huge industrial and
agricultural resources.

The sum total of these econo-
mic forces working in unison
constitutes the E.E.C. The fact
that they will be surrounded by
a common external tariff and no
internal barrier has led other
countries to adopt various stands,
calling for an international trade
When the British Prime Minister
Mr. Macmillan submitted the
Britain's formal application for
membership to the E.E.C. in
The attitude of some of the non-

The Eastern bloc countries hold
existence, serves cold war pur-
poses and makes for more inter-
national strain.
In this connection the latest
view expressed by the Soviet
Prime Minister Mr. Khrushchev,
calling for an international trade
When the British Prime Minister
Mr. Macmillan submitted the
Britain's formal application for
membership to the E.E.C. in
The attitude of some of the non-

JABEL-U-SARAJ: SOUTHERN
GATEWAY OF HINDU KUSH

In the middle of the second
distance north-east is the enter-
year of the First Five Year Plan
at Gulbahar of Panjsher
newspapers published the con-
ception of a great project involv-
ing the construction of a high-
way connecting, by a tunnel the
two points north and south of
the highest peak of Hindu Kush
comparatively wider. With the
namely Jabel-u-Seraj in the south
and Khenjan in the north, three
passes have been passable since
old times.

Fortunately today work on the
project has made remarkable
progress and is estimated to be
completed by the middle of the
Second Five Year Development
Plan.

On the north-western section
of the beautiful valley of Kapissa
(Kohdaman and Kohistan) there
lies a significant place for half
a century now known as Jabel-
u-Seraj which was formerly
called Parwan. Jabel-u-
Seraj of today or Par-
wan of the past has had a special
important geographical posi-
tion in as much as it lies at the
junction of four major routes in
the central part of Hindu Kush.
This means that five kilometres
south-west of Hindu Kush lies
Ghorband Pass and at the same

of the controversial posts of
Defence and Interior by the
neutralists.
Afghanistan which has al-
ways maintained that the crea-
tion of a neutral Laos will not
only bring about peace and
prosperity to the country itself
but will be a positive step to-
wards the stability of the area
now hopes that all groups con-
cerned will unite to realize
policy for Laos; and the holding these ends.

But it is certain that the very
location of Jabel-u-Seraj implies
Kabul, June 12, 1962.

But it is certain that the very
location of Jabel-u-Seraj implies
Kabul, June 12, 1962.

THE PRESS AND
RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis of yesterday
carried an editorial entitled "The
Coalition Government in Laos".
It is more than one year, says the
editorial, that the Laotian issue
has remained unsolved and in
spite of the efforts by countries
concerned, specially by those
which are members to the Geneva
Conference on Laos, no solution
has been found for the problem
owing to differences between vari-
ous groups in the country.

We used to hear often of the
news that agreement had been
reached on Prince Souvanna
Phouma forming a coalition Gov-
ernment, but afterwards it was
revealed that owing to differences
over the distribution of the in-
terior and Defence portfolios the
three Laotian princes represent-
ing the three political factions,
did not reach a final agreement.
The situation recently had become
critical again and another meet-
ing between the Princes was felt
necessary. Prince Souvanna
Phouma flew from Paris to Luang
Prabang and after a meeting with
the Laotian King, it was decided
that the three Princes should
meet on the Plain of Jars.

It is learnt, continues the edi-
torial, that the meeting has taken
place. Prince Souvanna is reported
to have said that agreement has been
reached on most of the controver-
sial issues, but Prince Boun Oum,
while being fairly optimistic, has
made the reservation that there
were still certain problems which
needed further study. Everyone
is anxiously waiting for the for-
mation of the coalition Govern-
ment under Prince Souvanna.

It is an accepted fact that the
existence of construction only way
to maintain peace and features
before the arrival of tranquility
in Laos is through a Greek sol-
diers just as there was policy of
non-alignment.
The strong fort of Artakana in
the Harirud basin. Jabel-u-Seraj
or Parwan has been and will be
the people will benefit from a
policy of southern gateway of Hindu
Kush, non-alignment followed by
a Just as birds have been fly-
ing united and coalition Govern-
ment, through Salang Pass in the
course it should be pointed out
that for of their seasonal migra-
tion maneign non-intervention is
the surest too has been using it
and its ad-guarantee for the na-
tional secur-jacent routes like
Panjsher Pass ity of Laos.
for his passage. Twenty three
centuries ago when Alexander
laid the foundation of Alexandria
in Jabel-u-Seraj during the time
its construction was in progress
he used to acquire information from
(Contd. on Page 4)

It is an accepted fact that the
existence of construction only way
to maintain peace and features
before the arrival of tranquility
in Laos is through a Greek sol-
diers just as there was policy of
non-alignment.
The strong fort of Artakana in
the Harirud basin. Jabel-u-Seraj
or Parwan has been and will be
the people will benefit from a
policy of southern gateway of Hindu
Kush, non-alignment followed by
a Just as birds have been fly-
ing united and coalition Govern-
ment, through Salang Pass in the
course it should be pointed out
that for of their seasonal migra-
tion maneign non-intervention is
the surest too has been using it
and its ad-guarantee for the na-
tional secur-jacent routes like
Panjsher Pass ity of Laos.
for his passage. Twenty three
centuries ago when Alexander
laid the foundation of Alexandria
in Jabel-u-Seraj during the time
its construction was in progress
he used to acquire information from
(Contd. on Page 4)

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday
carried an editorial entitled "In-
ternational Labour Organization
Conference" in which Afghanis-
tan is taking part. The editorial
mentions the law passed on labour
regulations and recent reforms
that are taking place in the life
of the workers in Afghanistan.

Since countries have to develop
and expand their industries a pre-
requisite for such a development
is provision of better and suitable
conditions for the workers and it
is for this reason that the labour
problems have become an inter-
national issue. It was for this
reason that in October, 1946, the
International Labour Organization
became one of the specialized
agencies of the United Nations.
The basic aims of this organiza-
tion are to provide for social
justice among the labour groups
and to accomplish this aim, it has
to regulate the number of hours
and days during the week for a
worker.

There should be more novelty
and profound changes in our
music, which we hope the Minis-
try of Education, with its Press
Department will bring about.
Yours etc.
ABDUL RAHIM
Kabul, June 12, 1962.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10
Music 3:10-3:15 Commentary 3:15-
3:30 Music 3:30-3:35; article on
Pakhtunistani "3:16-3:20; Music
3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre
Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-
6:46; article on "Men who made
history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
Programme, and also in Urdu,
Russian, Arabic and French Pro-
gramme, could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

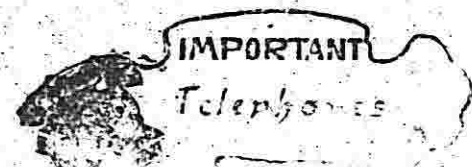
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.
ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.

From Beirut and Europe to
Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Kabul:
Jahid:
Faryabi:
Zaman:
Azeez:

Phone No. 20563
Phone No. 20534
Phone No. 20887
Phone No. 20531
Phone No. 24131



This Fordson tractor, balanced on the finger of a giant hand, greets visitors at the entrance to the British Exhibition in Stockholm, Sweden, which opened recently.

IRRIGATION DAMS ACROSS
HARIRUD

Being one of the chief rivers
of Afghanistan the Harirud origi-
nates from the central mountain
ranges and flows from East to
West. On both sides of the river
lie uncultivated land. However,
this potential agricultural area
has not been neglected.

The Ministry of Agriculture
sent a team last year to survey
the area from the point of hydro-
logy, geology, study of soil and so
forth.

Extending from Obah in Herat
to Ghorian the river basin encom-
passes 1400,000 acres of land.
Samples of soil from different
parts of this area have been
studied. Seven hundred thousand
acres of the area have been found
to be in the second and third class
and can be tilled under ordinary
conditions. While the remaining
portion falling in the fourth and
fifth class of soil will need to be
cultivated under very special con-

ditions, or else it may be used as
pasture land.

Kogan Dam: Eighty kilometres
from Herat the surveys carried
out in the Kogan area shows that,
a dam on one of the tributaries of
the Harirud capable of holding
nearly 260 million cubic metres
of water is feasible.

At present, there is a total of
200,000 acres under cultivation.
The Soil and Water Survey De-
partment of the Ministry of Agri-
culture directing its investigation
and studies generally on three
main projects has obtained the
following results:

1. Irrigation Dam in Hessa-
San: Topographical and geological
surveys carried out on this pro-
ject 250 kms east of Herat having
led the Ministry of Agriculture
to believe in the feasibility of
building a reservoir here capable
of holding some 593 million cubic
metres of water.

Tesbargi Dam: North of Hessa-
San, 270 kms from Herat
the construction of a reservoir
containing nearly 474 million
cubic metres of water is consid-
ered feasible.

HAVANA, June 12, (Reuter).—
Mr. Adam Rapacki, Polish For-
eign Minister, arrived in Havana
by air yesterday from Curacao.
He is expected to remain in Cuba
for six days.

Afghanistan's

Folklore

THE LEGEND OF
THE BAMIAN LAKES

Bamian is one of the most
beautiful spots in Afghanistan. It
is a green and fertile valley sur-
rounded by mountains. Bamian
is noted for its two ancient statues
of Buddha, each more than 2,000
years old. One 52 ft. high and
the other is 35 ft. high. People
have been going to view these
for years and in years gone by
pilgrims came from China, India,
Ceylon and other countries to pay
their respects.

Many years ago, the people
decided to build a dam in the
river to help in irrigating the
land. Work was begun and the
dam took shape, but before it
could be completed the waters
rose and destroyed their work.
Time and again the people tried
to finish the dam; time and again
the waters rose and smashed their
handiwork.

One day the Amir came to the
village and the people told him
of their efforts to build a dam that
would withstand the strength of
the waters and begged him to
help them. The Amir rode out
to the dam site and looked with
pity on the ruined remains of the
dam. He asked the villagers to
bring him some cheese. When it
was in his hand he blessed it in
the name of Allah and threw it
into the swirling waters of the
river.

There arose from the waters a
series of seven rounded walls of
rock which formed seven lovely
lakes with blue water whose
depth is still unmeasured. The
river disappeared but the lakes
remain to form one of the beauty
spots of the world.

Three of these lakes have names
and are known as: Bandamir,
which means the dam of the Amir
and which is the largest of the
seven; Bandapanir, which means
the dam of cheese; and Banda-
alait which means the dam of
command. This legend is told
today by the people of Bamian to
all who visit here.

TROUBLE WITH M. M.

FOX MOVIE STOPPED

HOLLYWOOD, June 12, (UPI).—
Officials at 20th Century Fox
studios yesterday shut down pro-
duction on its trouble ridden
movie "Some Things Got to Give."
from which Marilyn Monroe was
recently dismissed.

A studio spokesman released a
statement which said the studio
has reluctantly closed down film-
ing of the picture.

Miss Monroe was dismissed
from the movie last week because
of her near absences. She was
replaced by Lee Remick.

Marilyn's co-star in the film,
Dean Martin, then announced
that he would appear with Miss
Remick or any other actress in
the Fox movie.

3 PACIFISTS BARRED FROM TEST ZONE

HONOLULU, June 12. (Reuter).—A federal court here yesterday banned three pacifists from sailing to the U.S. nuclear test zone in the Pacific.

The three, who had intended sailing yesterday in a 28-ft. two-masted ketch named Everyman II, were ordered to appear in court here on Thursday.

The three-man crew of the Everyman were jailed for 30 days in San Francisco on Friday for defying a court order and trying to sail to Christmas Island in protest against nuclear weapon tests.

DPA adds: With effect from today the United States will enlarge temporarily the nuclear test area around and above Johnston Island in the Pacific as a safety precaution in connexion with its next high-altitude nuclear test there, it was officially announced in Washington.

The enlargement of the test area would continue in effect as long as necessary to complete the test of a megaton device to be exploded in darkness at a height of several hundred miles, the announcement said.

Because of the height the detonation would possibly be visible as far away as Hawaii, it added.

HINDU KUSH

GATEWAY

(Contd. from Page 2)

the natives on the Hindu Kush passages and paths especially the ones adjacent to Jabel-u-Seraj. During the past 23 centuries the condition of these passages has remained practically the same. But today the conditions of passage through Salang are "different."

One of the things pertaining to Alexander's passage through this part of Afghanistan is his crossing of Hindu Kush for Bactria and return to Parwan by the same route.

In the book called "Biography of Kings" containing events during the reign of Shah Jahan the Moghul ruler, it is recorded that when Ali Mardan Khan was about to leave Kabul to acquire Badakhshan he was informed that it was too difficult for too many soldiers to pass the Hindu Kush. He therefore made the passage by way of Parwan, Ahan-garan, Salang, thence passing Dushak to Khenjan with only 10,000 heads of cavalry. On return passing through Anderab, Sarab and then Khawak Pass he became to Shapan from where he made his way to Rukha. Governor's seat of Panjsher district. From there he then came to Gulbahr.

Although Ali Mardan Khan's expedition took place in the 17th century, nevertheless it gives the understanding that most probably Alexander too followed 23 centuries ago the routes through the same two passes i.e. Salang and Ranjsher. This is more so confirmed by the recent studies. Parwan

Alexandria, as was the southern gateway to Hindu Kush 23 centuries ago, will with the opening of the new highway through Salang regain its historic position on a much larger scale.

Pakhtunistanis Bridge Near Destroy Tatai

KABUL, June 12.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that a group of Baloolzai Masoud nationalists led by Mr. Khair Mohammad Khan destroyed a concrete bridge near the village of Tatai.

Another group of nationalists destroyed the Government building in Shabikhal Masoud area on June 2. A party of nationalists inflicted damages on the main fortress of the Razmak Military Cantonment with the use of the explosives.

A despatch from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga was held on June 6, 1962, in Ghazibaba of Arang and another the following day at Chingai. Both the jirgas were attended by elders, dignitaries and a large number of Utmankhal tribesmen.

The jirgas unanimously decided that all inter-tribal controversies among the Utmankhal people will be forgotten so long as the threat of aggression by the colonial Government of Pakistan over the territories of Bajawar and Utmankhal remained.

The entire Utmankhal tribe, Court of Kabul.

U.S.A. MAY RESUME AID TO LAOS

(Contd. from Page 1)

mal announcement.

"I am happy that we have reached a settlement of our internal problem," Prince Souphanouvong said later. "There will be difficulties but I think the new Government will be a success."

Laos's history has been a series of political and military crises since the kingdom first came into being. The current civil war began in August, 1960, when Capt. Kong Le ousted the then pro-Western Government in a bloodless coup and installed Prince Souvanna as Premier.

Gen. Phoumi retired to southern Laos, installed Prince Bouh Oum as Premier and led a successful drive northward that captured Vientiane and drove Kong Le's forces onto the Plain of Jars.

Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-Chairman of the Geneva convention on former French Indo-China, urged formation of a coalition Government but the three Princes were unable to come to any conclusion at the meetings in Switzerland and in Laos.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch last night quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

Reuter adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

KABUL TIMES THE TWO SIDES OF THE COIN THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
S. Khaili
Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21494 (Exts.
22851, 15, 16 & 4).

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 15
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate. Printed at GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES
JUNE 14, 1962

No Extra Guarantees

The firm and resolute answer given by the Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Khedda, to the European extremists should be enough for them to think of adopting a course which brings peace to Algeria and happiness to themselves.

The Algerian nationalist leader has categorically rejected any "extra guarantees" for the Europeans who want to live in a free Algeria. The Algerian leaders have time and again repeated that if the Europeans want to live as Algerian citizens after Algeria obtains its independence, they will enjoy equal rights with the rest of the population; and if they do not accept the citizenship, they would be given the status of an alien, common in all other countries.

But to ask for extra guarantees in a society of equals would be just another form of continuation of supremacy over the people of Algeria who have suffered from foreign domination for such a long time. If the issue of superiority of one group of people over others is permissible, then the Algerians are the ones to whom such privilege should have been granted.

The fact is that the chapter of colonialism will be over in Algeria in a few weeks' time. It is true that the O.A.S. has already caused much bloodshed. And it is obvious that before July 1, the date for self-determination referendum, they may resort to a last-ditch attempt to thwart Algerian independence. But what will happen afterwards, when the nationalists take over the responsibility? At that time the O.A.S. will be faced with a Government which is going to be tough in dealing with them and there will be no collaboration with them by government officials as it is suspected to be taking place now.

The 1960s will go down in the United Nations in spite of U.N. freedom. Many of the countries in Africa have broken the chains of bondage and colonialism wants to hold on to Angola through their persistent national struggles.

Apart from Algeria which has sisal, iron ore, and the diamonds to decide on its self-determination which Portuguese economy can on July 1, Angola is the only other big country which has yet to attain its independence.

Ghastly scenes of death, torture, on conditions in Angola has in slave labour, exploitation, misery, interviewed Angolan refugees in the neighbouring Congo, as it could not get permission to enter the bitter fight against the Portuguese. Even Portuguese Army, de since February 4, 1961, and their vigorous freedom movement took such proportions that Portugal had to sit up and take notice. She sent troops and more troops to crush the foreign inspired revolt and rebellion as it called the movement. There were only 8,000 soldiers in all Angola. 6,000 of them natives but today there are 30,000 troops, most of them Portuguese.

U.N. Resolution
The United Nations General Assembly, on January 30, last, summoned the officers of the ex-adopted a resolution in which it petition and said that while reaffirmed the inalienable right fighting in Angola we should for the determination and independence and urged the Government of Portugal to undertake reforms in conditions in Angola itself. "In the territory without delay with the view to transferring power to those people."

The Assembly called on the Portuguese authorities to "desist forthwith" from repressive measures against the people of Angola. The Portuguese permanent representative termed the resolution as an attempt to force "interference of the United Nations in the law and order problem of Angola, clearly a domestic affair of Portugal."

Portugal consistently refused to transmit information on non-self governing territories to the United Nations.

An 11-Year-Old Guerrilla War Comes To An End
The formation of a coalition of Public Works in 1950, and Government under the neutralist in the following year Prime Minister of Souvanna Phouma ends an on-off guerrilla war waged by the Pathet Lao over 11 years.

For 61-year-old Prince Souvanna it is the fourth time that he has been called on to lead his country.

A son of the late King Sisavang Vong, Prince Souvanna was educated first in Hanoi and later in France, where he studied engineering. Though a member of vintages pending agreement between the Royal House, he entered the Indo-China in 1931, and served as an engineer for 19 years.

After the French returned to Indo-China at the end of the second World War, Prince Souvanna took part in the struggle for Laotian independence. But he sought to achieve by negotiation what could not be won by fighting and in 1949 was one of the signatories of the Franco-Laos convention which accepted the French grant of independence within the French Union.

But Leftist elements in the "Free Laos" movement, headed by his younger half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, refused to accept the agreement and organized the struggle from the jungle.

Prince Souvanna's neutralist Government collapsed in July, 1959, as he was considered too sympathetic to his half-brother. He was sent as Ambassador to France.

A leaflet distributed among soldiers before landing in Angola says, "The Portuguese should rule over the Angolans, you will profit by it yourselves and you will be rewarded".

The policy adopted by Salazar's regime during the past 34 years has made the Portuguese people so fed up with it that it reflected itself in the form of demonstrations, strikes and riots even in Portugal.

Salazar's Version
Let us see what Salazar himself has to say on Angola. In an interview with a "Life" magazine editor, Salazar said that he was not opposed to Angola's independence—only independence granted too hastily.

Says Salazar: "The fact of a territory proclaiming its independence is a natural phenomenon in human societies and, therefore, it is a hypothesis that is always admissible but indeed no one can or ought to set a time limit for it. What is being subjected to time tables is the inconceivable politics of our time, which claim that States should set a time limit to destroy the unity and break up."

Not The End
This is not the end of the story. He goes on: "Economic, social and political progress, even if slower, becomes secure and enduring only by that process. Other wise—and the phenomenon is evident—such autonomies and above all independencies as have not matured but have been fabricated in series, are purely artificial and represent only a process of transferring the old colonialism into a new colonialism of a worse type."

This is the fear of this 73-year-old world's oldest Iberian dictator. That is the reason for his repressive policy. The Angolan Government in exile, formed in Leopoldville on April 5 by Angola-born Roberto Roberto claims the support of Tuesday's Anis devoted its editorial to a discussion of the recent developments in Algeria. The committee issued by the Committee of French Settlers in Oran, says the editorial, reveals that the majority of the French community in Algeria are against the O.A.S. and that they are seeking ways of establishing a spirit of co-operation with the Moslems in free Algeria. This way of thinking of the French population of Algeria shows the vanity of the O.A.S. claims on the one hand and the soundness of the Algerian struggle on the other. The firm stand adopted by the people of Algeria which resulted in gaining the sympathy of the French settlers to the extent that they are now openly condemning the O.A.S. gives rise to the hope of a prosperous and happy future of independent Algeria.

Paratroop Coup
But a paratroop coup in August, 1960, led by Captain Kong Le paved the way for a Government in which Prince Souvanna tried to bring peace back to the country by getting Left and Right-wingers to join him in a coalition. Main opposition to Prince Souvanna came from General Phoumi Nosavan "strongman" in the Government ousted by Captain Kong Le and in September a rival government headed by the pro-Western Prince Boun Oum was set up in Savannakhet, Southern Laos.

General Phoumi's troops eventually forced Prince Souvanna to flee the capital, Vientiane where a Right-wing Government was proclaimed to Cambodia. Since then Prince Souvanna has unceasingly sought a way to restore peace to the shattered kingdom.

Decisive Days
Radio Kabul in its commentary on Wednesday touched on Algeria. It says: The referendum on the Algerian self-determination is due to take on July 1. The people in Algeria, France and members of the Secret Army Organization are somehow waiting for that day. The people of Algeria, as agreed by the French Government as well, are going to announce their independence and complete freedom in accordance with their aspirations for which they have been struggling for the past seven years. They will then try to establish an independent and sovereign Government, which will enjoy every political and civil rights.

The Government of France is (Contd. on page 4).

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30; 'Music' 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.



Two famous Buzkashi horses, one belonging to Tash Marud and the other to Haji Kul, famous riders of the north.

HORSEMEN WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES SOLDIERS

Horsemanhood, the breeding and training of horses have been a part of Afghan life since old days. Very fine horses are bred in many parts of the country, especially in Northern, North-western and North-Eastern Afghanistan. The local inhabitants in these regions, whether rich or poor, cannot do without horses; this is a tradition and also an essential part of their lives. The people have to keep at least one horse each, even though of not a good breed, to transport them or their goods from one place to another.

Regular markets - twice a week are held in Kataghan and Maimana Provinces where horses change hands between buyers and sellers. Horses of extra-special merits and highly-bred steeds used for the traditional game of "Buzkashi" are sold and bought at special "Bazaars". The horses bred in Kataghan belong to the "Turkoman" breed. This is a world famous breed, known not only in Afghanistan but in such far off places as the Balkans, Turkey, Germany and even in America and Australia. This breed is also found in Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana Provinces. This breed is well known for its symmetrical body, fast pace and excitable temperament; that is why the horsemen of Mazar-i-

Snippets From The East And The West

SMUGGLING GOLD IN BEER BOTTLES

Gold in powder and nugget form is being smuggled into the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in beer bottles and matchboxes, it was disclosed in Dar-es-Salaam on Wednesday.

Customs officials have seized £7,000 pounds worth at Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika, where African motor vessels are carrying the gold across the lake to the neighbouring territories. Traders in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are reported to be buying it at a premium, and that the East African smugglers are using the frames they get for it to buy Congolese goods—coffee, hides and skins—at their own prices.

EVEREST CLIMBS —BUT NOT EVEREST

While Mount Everest has been climbed and conquered, Mr. Frank Everest, one of Britain's dwindling band of thatchers, is still climbing, unconquered, at the age of 77.

Mr. Everest, who lives at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, near here, claims to have climbed the equivalent of 29,000-foot Mount Everest many times over in his 67 years at the job, ascending ladders to thatch roofs, often with 60 lbs. of reeds or straw on his back.

Thatching runs in the Everest family.

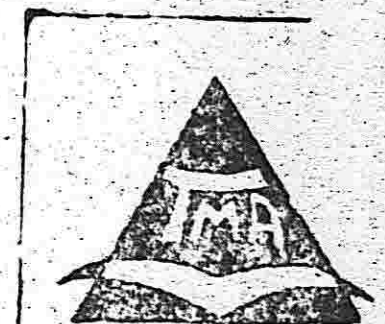
His father, grandfather and great grandfather were all thatchers before him.

Even his 60-year-old wife, Emma, helps him when he is working within easy distance of their home.

Turkish Government Crisis Resolved

ANKARA, June 14 (DPA).—The 13-day Government crisis in Turkey has been resolved. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Ismet Inonu, yesterday told the Turkish Chief of State General Kemal Gursel, that he would be in a position to form a new Government.

The new Cabinet would be based on a coalition of three political parties. Observers believe the new Turkish Government will be composed of representatives of the Peoples Party, the Farmers Party, the new Turkey Party and, possibly, some independents.



Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 2224.
- * ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMEDAIR-KABUL.
- * OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
- * OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
- * PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
- * OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better".

PRESS REVIEW U.N. ASSEMBLY DEBATE OVER S. RHODESIA Afro-Asian Group Discusses Strategy

(Contd. from Page 2)

expecting the July referendum to provide a fundamental solution of the Algerian problem. Apart from that they expect that the referendum will lay the foundation for future co-operation between the independent Algeria and France. Of course the future of European settlers in Algeria and the related guarantees promised by the Algerian Government are a matter of interest to the French Government.

The question that will be put before the voters on July 1 confirms the desire of the French Government for co-operation between the two Governments. The text of the question designed for the referendum is: Do you want Algeria to be an independent State and co-operate with France on the basis of the principles outlined on April 19.

The OAS aim is to get the referendum postponed and ultimately stopped, now sees that it cannot possibly attain its goal. On the one hand it is threatening to continue its "scorched earth" policy of sabotage and destruction and on the other is trying to gain some sort of guarantees from the Algerian Government for the future of its members through negotiations.

Any way events are quickly taking place one after another and eventually the free and independent Government of Algeria will definitely come into existence. Because Algeria has gone through its political maturity over the long years and is now in a position to play its rightful role among the free nations of the world and specially among the "Arab Maghreb" nations by establishing a legal and strong Government.

ANGOLAN CASE

(Contd. from Page 2)

F.L.N. veterans of the Algerian war along with the support of various independent African nations. Now that Algeria is having its independence the guerrillas will definitely support the Angolan nationalists in their struggle to free themselves from the Portuguese and catch up with the rest of their brethren in gaining independence for the population of 4,500,000 native Africans.

Sardar Daoud's View

It is worth recalling what Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Afghanistan's Prime Minister, said at the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations in September last:

"It is the basic desire of all freedom loving nations that colonialism in Angola and other territories under domination which are struggling for independence be terminated. I wish to express our full support for the freedom fighters of Angola."

Is Angola to wait until the Portuguese regime cracks up completely? Will Salazar ever come out of his own gloomy and rarely glimpsed world and feel the "wind of change" that is blowing across Africa and the rest of the world?

Whether he feels or not, we hope that Angolans and the world public opinion will make him feel it quickly and sweep him off Angola pretty soon.

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, Director-General of the Department of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, left Kabul for Iran on Tuesday to attend a conference on the protection of animals from infectious diseases.

A CORRECTION

In today's editorial on page 2 in the 12th line of the last paragraph the word "whom" should read "when".

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).—The Afro-Asian group of delegations conferred behind closed doors yesterday on strategy for the forthcoming General Assembly debate over Southern Rhodesia.

REPATRIATION OF BALUBAS Massive U.N. Programme

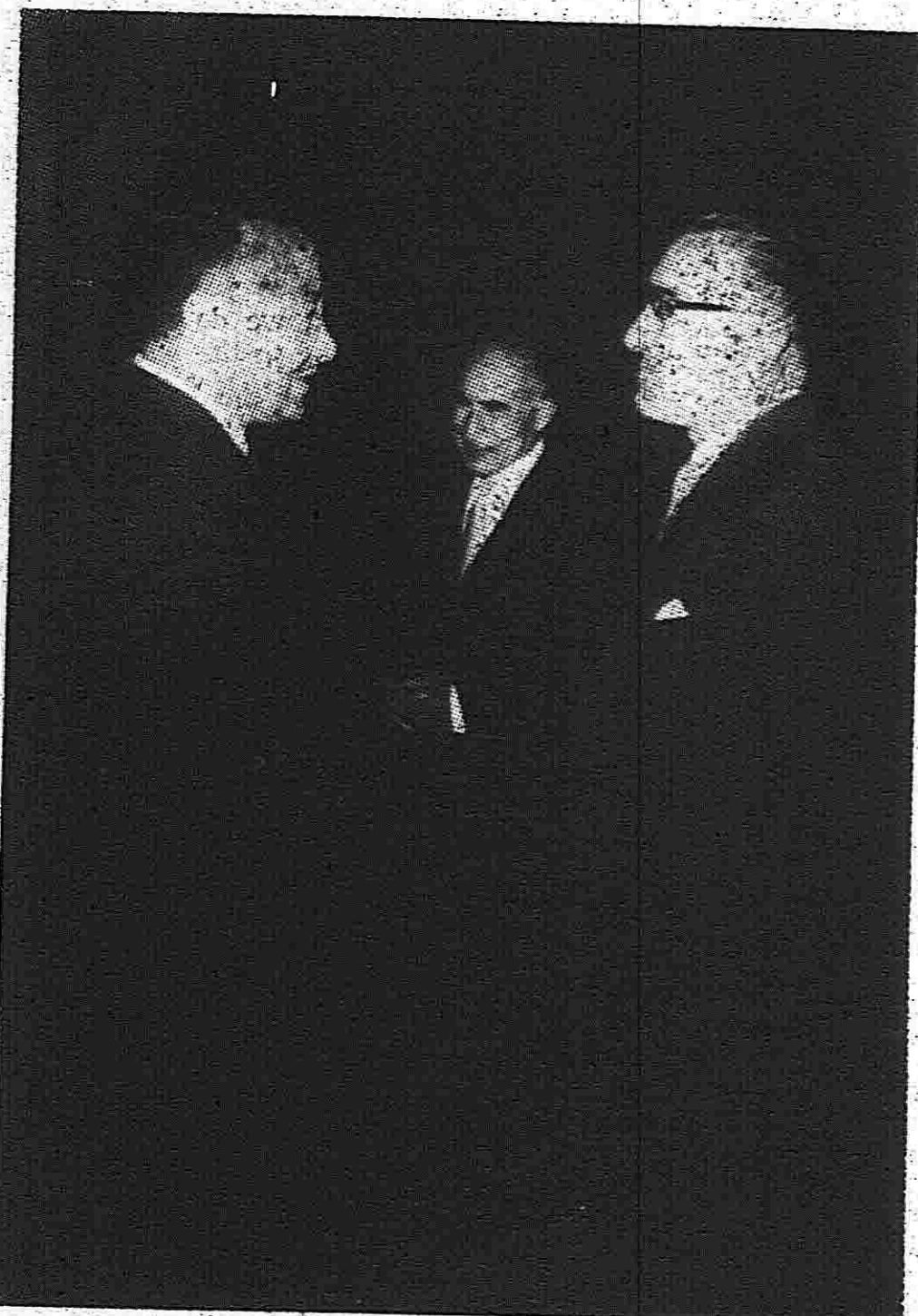
NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).

A thousand Baluba tribesmen a day are being airlifted out of Katanga in the world organization's most massive repatriation programme ever.

Over 50,000 Balubas have been living under U.N. protection since last autumn in makeshift tents and shanties in a squalid one-square-kilometre camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville.

During the past month thousands of the tribesmen have packed the belongings they took when fleeing their Elisabethville communes during the fighting in the secessionist Congo province, and have headed several hundred miles north to the land of their ancestors.

The U.N. announced here today that the vast repatriation programme had now reached the halfway mark, and was expected to be complete by mid-July, ending "one of the most distressing chapters in the Congo's post-independence history".



Mr. Rishtiya, the Afghan Ambassador in Cairo (right), receiving Mr. Sarwat Okasha, the UAR Minister for National Guidance (left) at the reception held at the Afghan Embassy in Cairo, by the former on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Anniversary. Dr. Mohammad Fawzi, the UAR Foreign Minister, is seen in the centre.

AFGHAN HORSEMEN

(Contd. from page 3).

sense of balance and the mastery of the players over their horses. They must have watched two stalwarts on rearing horses trying to wrench away, by force, the carcass in a melee of frantic horses and perspiring and flushed riders. At such times no law of horsemanship and "riding school" regulations are heeded by anyone; the main idea in everyone's mind is "How to snatch away the carcass and get it to the circle or goal? At this time the persons contesting for the prize have neither their feet in stirrups nor their hands on the reins; the horses buck, swerve and rear on their hind legs, the riders try feverishly to dislodge the opponent's hold upon the carcass, they twist themselves sideways, stand upon one leg in the stirrup, struggle with each other for mastery and then break away to gallop, blindly and at the mercy of a highly-charged steed, to place the carcass within the circle called "Halal".

The Mazary breed of horses is strong, handsome and tall, but it cannot vie in speed with the Kataghan breed. Prominent breeds in Western Afghanistan are the "Kashkaye", "Sabzwari" and "Bakhtiyari" etc. In Herat, too, the fanciers breed horses known as "Herati"; these are very suitable for riding, but not for games. It is not so fast as those of Kataghan and Mazar-i-Sharif, but can be improved through inter-breeding.

Certain breeds of horses are also seen in Kabul; one of these is the "Gurg-o-Mushky", trained and used for pulling carriages; the colts of this are trained and used as saddle horses. These are small-boned with small and pointed ears. It is a very alert and clever breed, which can be trained in various ways and for diverse purposes.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Kichaf, who has been appointed the chief of co-ordination for technical survey of water and soil resources in Afghanistan on behalf of the United Nations was introduced to Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture, on Tuesday. During the meeting methods of co-operation in this field were discussed.

KABUL, June 14.—Two officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, returned to Kabul on Monday after taking part in a regional seminar on animal husbandry held in Teheran.

The officials took part in a three-day seminar sponsored by the U.S. Aid. The Afghan representatives in this seminar described the latest achievements in cattle raising in Afghanistan and the fight against animal diseases.

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Ahmad Zia Takhari, an official of the Institute of Education, left for the United States on Tuesday for further studies in public administration. Mr. Takhari will stay in the United States for 12 months. Similarly, Mr. Abdul Ghafar Ghaznavi, a teacher in the Teachers' College of Kabul, left for the United States to study Natural Science.

VILLAGE SCHOOL OPENED

KABUL, June 14.—A village school for boys has been opened at the Yarm Valley of Nahrin. A similar school was opened yesterday by the educational authorities in Ghazni in Noburja village.

Kabul Golf Club

The Board of Governors will have their June meeting in the Club House at 1 p.m. on Friday, June 15, 1962.

Information from the Tournament Committee

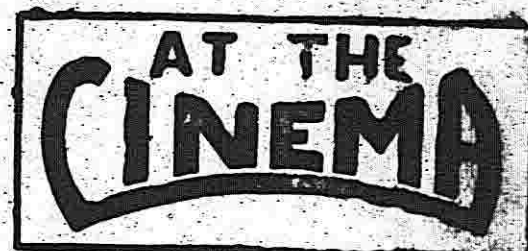
The new handicap list will be issued this week.

The next tournament will be the Thomas Cups which will start on Friday, 29th June, 1962. Further details will be given later.

PAN AM CUP

The following have so far qualified:

April—N. Farris (net 71)
May—R. Miller (net 58).
The lowest score in June—O. af Strom—net 67.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film IMITATION GENERAL; starring: Glenn Ford, Red Buttons and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film RAZIA SULTANA; starring: Sai raj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film THE TEA HOUSE ON THE AUGUST MOON; starring: Marlon Brando and Machiko Yyo. No film shows at BEHAD CINEMA as it is under repair.

New Fund To Aid Less Developed Countries DRAFT STATUTE SENT TO U.N. ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).

The draft statute for a proposed new fund to aid under-developed nations—which eight Western countries and the Soviet Union have already said they will not support—was yesterday forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly. The statute is for a new capital development fund which the Assembly decided to set up last December.

The 25-member committee entrusted with drafting the statute yesterday finished its second session by adopting the document for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Insufficient Resources

The United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan have previously told the Committee that they will not support the proposed new fund, on the grounds that insufficient resources are likely to be available, and that its purpose could be carried out by existing U.N. financial agencies.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia also stated yesterday that they would not support the fund because the statute omitted certain principles they thought vital.

The draft statute states that the purpose of the fund "shall be to assist under-developed countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans."

It should be financed from voluntary contributions by participating States, and an annual pledging conference should be convened by the U.N. for this purpose, the draft stated.

Kabul Golf Club

The Board of Governors will have their June meeting in the Club House at 1 p.m. on Friday, June 15, 1962.

Information from the Tournament Committee

The new handicap list will be issued this week.

The next tournament will be the Thomas Cups which will start on Friday, 29th June, 1962. Further details will be given later.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +29°C.
Minimum: +9°C.
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 85

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1962 (JOWZA 26, 1341 S.H.)

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi-Fal; Shoo Mosque, Share-New; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

Big Algiers Hospital Blown Up By O.A.S. Terrorists

ALGIERS, June 16, (Reuter).—Doctors were preparing to operate in the huge Mustapha Hospital here yesterday when a voice called out: "run for it. The place is going to blow up."

Seconds later a roaring explosion left the modern operating theatre in a mass of debris.

Other blasts wrecked two other operating blocks, and destroyed the hospital's laboratory.

No one was hurt in any of the blasts, which came a few hours after the OAS began to carry out its threat of stepping up its "scorched earth" campaign.

Troops brought up geiger counters to check for dangerous radiation from the Radiology Department, damaged by the blasts which wrecked the laboratory. Moslems invaded the hospital and drove off in cars, vans and Ambulances laden with looted blankets, mattresses and medical equipment.

Moslems of the local security force were first on the scene, but the hospital authorities said no patients, and some of the Moslem staff to leave at gunpoint for improvised nationalist hospitals in Moslem quarters.

Turning to the United Nations decision to debate Southern Rhodesia, Dr. Nogueira said Portugal voted against the move because it "respects the provisions of the Charter and secondly because the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland asked Portugal to vote in the interests of the Rhodesians, which Portugal gladly did."

Iraq And Syria To Unite Soon

BAGHDAD, June 16, (Reuter).—The frontiers between Iraq and Syria will disappear shortly, Maj-General Abdul Karim Kassem, Iraqi Prime Minister, declared last night.

Last week the Syrian Prime Minister, Mr. Bashir Azme, called in Damascus for a federal union of the U.A.R. and Syria and expressed the hope that Iraq might also join in.

General Kassem told a Baghdad University graduation ceremony here: "The Iraqi flag will fly in Iraq and the Syrian Republic flag will fly in Syria. But the frontiers between us will disappear, for we are one people and one country."

UAR DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 16, (Tass). A trade and economic delegation of the United Arab Republic led by the Economic Minister, Mr. Abdel Moneim Kaisuni, arrived here yesterday for commercial negotiations.

The Minister, his wife and members of the delegation were welcomed by the USSR Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev, and also staff members of the UAR Embassy in the USSR.

The report adds that because of tribes men will forget all their domes-

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 16.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended June 14. Mr. Mohammad Murid, the Minister of Communications; Major-General Khan Mohammad, Acting Governor and Military Commandant of Nangarhar; Mr. Roashan Dil, the Acting Governor of Ghazni; Major-General Sadullah, Chief of the Military Court in the Ministry of Defence; and Major General Abdul Karim Seraj, the chief of Naglu Hydro-Electric Project.

ALGERIAN NOTE TO CAIRO SUMMIT

CAIRO, June 16, (DPA).—Informed Algerian sources here revealed to the Cairo-based Middle East News Agency that the Algerian Premier, Mr. Ben Khedda, will submit an important note to the Casablanca group's current summit meeting in Cairo.

The note, the sources told M.E.N.A., stressed the necessity of supporting liberation movements in African countries and giving all assistance to African peoples struggling to liberate themselves from "imperialist domination".

The note also referred, M.E.N.A. said, to the role the independent Algeria expected the Casablanca Powers to play in supporting the Algerian people in the battle of reconstruction after achieving independence.

The sources said Algerian Premier completed the note last night after conferring with members of the Algerian delegation.

ALGERIAN LEADER IN ROCHER NOIR

ROCHER NOIR, June 16, (Reuter).—M. Mohammad Bouafia, a Vice-President of the Tunis-based Algerian Provisional Government, arrived in Rocher Noir yesterday by air.

He drove immediately to the villa of M. Abdel Rahmane Fares, President of the Provisional Executive ruling Algeria until the self-determination vote on July 1. It was believed this journey might be concerned with preparation of the self-determination referendum campaign.

Conditions In Central Pakhtunistan Very Critical

KABUL, June 16.—Conditions in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan have now become very critical, says a report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

On June 13, a grand jirga of the different Mohmand tribes was held at Palingat, says a report over their houses in order to express their opposition to and indignation over the policy of the colonialistic Government of Pakistan.

Eminent leaders of the Ooryazai Barozai, Umakhel and Yousaf-khel tribes delivered speeches of the defence of the homeland and the struggle against the colonialist aggressions of the Government of Pakistan. These speeches were listened to by the people with great enthusiasm.

The jirga unanimously decided that the jirga ended with the Mohmand death to colonialism and enemies of the Pakhtunistan nation.

The report adds that because of tribes men will forget all their domes-

CASABLANCA 'SUMMIT' TALKS OPEN Promotion Of African Unity Main Theme

CAIRO, June 16, (Reuter).—President Nasser of the U.A.R. opening the three-day "Summit" of the Casablanca Powers here last night, said: "Dangerous and complicated problems" faced them in Africa, conference sources reported.

"Some 50 millions in Africa still live under the yoke of imperialist domination and military bases," he declared.

Endless African riches are still usurped from their owners, looted by the settlers or by foreign monopolizing firms.

"In Africa there still exist," he said, "advocates of racial discrimination such as the Government of South Africa, the advocates of secession such as the Katanga Government and the tools of imperialist infiltration such as Israel."

"There are still the problems of years of underdevelopment," After his statement, President Nasser turned over the chairmanship of the first session to M. Ben Khedda.

The Committee approved its agenda. According to informants here, promotion of African unity will be one of the meeting's principal themes, with a possible approach being made to the rival Monrovia group of African States in an attempt to resolve existing differences.

King Hassan of Morocco, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Modibo Keita of Mali and Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Algerian Provisional Prime Minister, arrived at the city hall in a procession of cars with President Nasser. Ghana was represented by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ako Adefe.

No reporters were allowed to attend the meeting.

M. Toure said in a statement earlier yesterday "We will have to analyse thoroughly the changes that have taken place since 1961 in Africa, especially in Algeria, Angola, the Congo and Rhodesia."

(Contd. from page 3).

Mr. Krishna will draw more paintings of scenery in Afghanistan during his present trip.

KHRUSHCHEV ON WAY TO RUMANIA

MOSCOW, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, left here yesterday by train for an official visit to Rumania.

BOYS' SCHOOLS OPENED

KABUL, June 16.—Two boys' schools were opened on Thursday at Nava Siah Baghal and Nava Siah Baghal respectively by the educational authorities of Uruzgan district. Another boys school was opened by the Educational Directorate of Bamian district in the Yakavlung area.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskak.
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 16, 1962

B.C.G. CAMPAIGN

First wealth is health, says Emerson in his Conduct of Life. Strong and healthy people, well protected against the perils of disease, are the most important prerequisite of a society's progress and development. For unless the people are healthy they cannot put in hard work to fulfil any development plans particularly needed in a developing country like Afghanistan.

Considerable progress was made during the first plan in the field of public health. Effective campaigns were launched against smallpox and typhus. The total expenditure under the plan amounted to Af. 206 million while the anticipated figure was Af. 161 million only.

Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, has, while presenting the second Plan to the National Assembly, envisaged the extension of activities to promote preventive medicines and campaigns against contagious and infectious diseases on a large scale during the second Plan.

Thanks to the World Health Organization malaria has been practically eradicated in Afghanistan. Tuberculosis like malaria is a deadly disease. Scientists and doctors have made enough progress in their

research so as to be able to control even TB. The Tuberculosis Institute in Afghanistan which was opened in 1957 as a result of the Government's decision to bring down the number of people contracting the disease considerably. Already 120,000 mass BCG campaign is a sure people. Sanatoriums have been preventive method. The TB opened in several places for Institute should educate the treatment of advanced cases, public on the disease through The Institute has expanded its posters and audio-visual aids, activities so as to cover areas like Paghman, Char Asiab, Bagrami. Now it has decided to send mobile units to Parwan, Logar and Koh Daman for country.

INDIGNATION IN PAKISTAN THE PRESS AND OVER NEW ASSEMBLY

By CANDIDUS

The pet Constitution of the military regime in Pakistan has finally given birth to a "National Assembly". This freak baby of the Martial Law Constitution is naturally enough congenitally mute and paralysed.

It is mute because it was born without even a rudimentary tongue—the political parties which reflect the opinion and defend the basic rights of the masses; it is suffering from poliomyelitis because it can move not even a little finger without the permission of the President or, in plainer words, the Martial Law regime. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan in his inaugural speech, said in the clearest possible terms that the new National Assembly "did not mean the revival of democracy" in Pakistan; "political parties", he said, "will not be permitted".

We now learn that the first Bill to be placed before the Assembly will deal with the "fair treatment of persons held in detention". This is apparently a very hopeful beginning, but before a person needs "fair" treatment, why should he, in the first instance, be detained without a fair trial and why should he be denied the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Law? It is really hard for one to understand why any innocent person should be imprisoned and then receive "fair treatment" at the hands of those who were instrumental in

Pakhtunistan. This is something the rulers of Pakistan fear most and which gives them the nightmares.

Real Cause
The intelligentsia in Pakistan know the real cause and source of their misfortunes and are increasingly protesting against the undemocratic methods of their rulers. The world has heard, and is hearing, about the bitter attacks being made by prominent public figures in Pakistan upon the new Constitution, which, they rightly claim, is an insult to the sense of decency and propriety of every Pakistani.

The new National Assembly—the Assembly of the chosen few—has been inaugurated under a pall of protest and indignation in Pakistan because the masses are fearful of their rights and political future. Dissatisfaction with the new Constitution is so great and widespread that even one of the members of the Assembly has found it necessary to call for a change in the Constitution, which, he said, does not provide for the protection of the basic rights of the people of Pakistan. Anyway, the new Assembly has been inaugurated and a new Cabinet has been sworn-in; it now depends upon the members of these two bodies to prove whether they will "play ball" with the militarists or they will act with realism.

Bloodshed

The greatest amount of bloodshed occurred in Indo-China, where the problem looked very simple at first and an Indo-Chinese nationalist leader, Mr. Ho-Chi-Minh, was willing to solve it in an amicable way. The French authorities were, however, adamant, thereby dashing to the ground Dr. Ho-Chi Minh's hopes for a peaceful settlement. The war in Indo-China was, therefore, continued until the nationalists triumphed and an agreement was signed in 1954 dividing Viet Nam into two parts, the Northern and Southern Viet Nam. This partition of the country is not a permanent solution of the problem as events have shown to the world. This is so because clashes between the North and the South, which favour different ideologies, have been continuing. Last year, the Right-wing elements forced out the neutralist Government in Laos, but later events made it clear to all that the creation of a neutral Government in the country was the only remedy for Laotian troubles. This has now been done. It is hoped that the satisfactory resolution of the deadlock in Laos would exert a favourable influence upon events in South-East Asia because armed clashes there have been causing concern to the whole world.

Farm Development

The daily 'Israh' of Thursday carried a report about the agricultural developments in the country over the past three years with special emphasis on the educational programmes launched for the training of farmers. The report shows that 18 demonstration centres have been opened during the past four years where farmers can receive advice and see for themselves the use and application of modern farming techniques.

These soldiers are now used to attempt under Prince Souvanna go back to rice fields," the diplomat said. "There will have to be good jobs for them before they are disbanded."

Remember, there are still three armies and no cease-fire

It May Take Two Years Before Real Peace Comes To Laos

The new Laotian Coalition is a defence or important domestic agreement to keep them apart," one diplomat said.

The first task of the coalition, after formal investiture by King Savang Vathana on Monday, will be to work out an agreement ending hostilities, integrating the armies, and arranging for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and advisers.

The United States has no combat troops in Laos but has been aiding the Royal Army command led by General Phoumi with a large number of advisers. Prince Souphanouvong's forces, however, have been aided by combat units of the North Vietnamese Army.

Diplomats in Vientiane believe this situation will last for some time, because of the natural inclination of Laotians to go slowly and the more important difficulty of breaking up the three rival armies and integrating them into a single force.

It is expected that the Princes' agreement will not bring an end to the clashes that have broken the Laotian truce, sporadically for the past several months. Fighting is likely in areas which both Government and rebel forces claim.

Forces Integration

Failure to integrate the armed forces wrecked the last coalition attempt under Prince Souvanna in the late 1950s.

These soldiers are now used to attempt under Prince Souvanna go back to rice fields," the diplomat said. "There will have to be good jobs for them before they are disbanded."

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA PROGRAMME TREATMENT OF IMPORTED SEEDS

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-50 GMT
on 75 Metres Band. News 3:00-3:10
Music 3:10-3:15. Commentary 3:15-3:30.
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metres Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metres Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metres Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metres Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Even now, middle-June, the nights are generally cold and the days hot. This 'retarding' and 'accelerating' process makes carnations a highly refined plant—go berserk and commit, so to speak, hara-kiri by splitting its own throat. But to blame our climate for the non-germination of imported seeds is uncalled for. Germination of seeds is due to many factors; these include weather conditions, soil, freedom from disease, and last but not the least the personal attention which the grower can bestow upon them.

Another difficult seed is that of pansy. In this case, too, the above procedure may be followed with the added precaution that the tray should be kept in a cool, damp and shady place; this can be achieved if the tray is kept under a dense rose bush or dense-ly-growing vines. After germination the tray may be exposed gradually, to full sunshine. In Kabul pansy seeds germinate and grow rapidly if planted inside, i.e. in a cold-frame, greenhouse or in the living room, in February and kept close to the glass.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Different Sizes
There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

I have heard many friends, foreign and local, complain about the failure of imported seeds in Kabul. In the case of American seeds one of the sages told me to get only those seeds which are grown on the Western seaboard, i.e. California; others have blamed Afghanistan's dry climate and the rapid changes in the night and day temperatures. As I have already mentioned in a previous article carnations grown outside in open beds are subject to 'calyx-aplitting'; this is certainly due to the difference between the day and night temperatures during the growing and flowering period of these plants, i.e. late spring.

Even now, middle-June, the nights are generally cold and the days hot. This 'retarding' and 'accelerating' process makes carnations a highly refined plant—go berserk and commit, so to speak, hara-kiri by splitting its own throat. But to blame our climate for the non-germination of imported seeds is uncalled for. Germination of seeds is due to many factors; these include weather conditions, soil, freedom from disease, and last but not the least the personal attention which the grower can bestow upon them.

Another difficult seed is that of pansy. In this case, too, the above procedure may be followed with the added precaution that the tray should be kept in a cool, damp and shady place; this can be achieved if the tray is kept under a dense rose bush or dense-ly-growing vines. After germination the tray may be exposed gradually, to full sunshine. In Kabul pansy seeds germinate and grow rapidly if planted inside, i.e. in a cold-frame, greenhouse or in the living room, in February and kept close to the glass.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

By GULBAZ
Begonias and gloxinias cannot be grown in Afghanistan without a hot-house but petunias and mimulus can be grown easily if the following instructions are followed.

The soil should consist of 1/3rd good loam (called "Mutt" locally), 1/3rd sharp sand and 1/3rd well-rotted cow-dung or horse manure. Well-firm the soil in a two-inch deep earthenware container (called "Taghara" in Kabul), sprinkle the seeds evenly on top of this, press them down with a piece of board and cover lightly either with vermiculite, or if not available, with dried and shredded 'donkey-manure' (not horse-manure because it is stickier. These seeds may be watered from below, i.e. by putting the tray with this will not disturb the top covering. Those in a position to use vermiculite and chemical-fertilizers may grow these seeds in pure vermiculite impregnated with liquid fertilizer.

Another difficult seed is that of pansy. In this case, too, the above procedure may be followed with the added precaution that the tray should be kept in a cool, damp and shady place; this can be achieved if the tray is kept under a dense rose bush or dense-ly-growing vines. After germination the tray may be exposed gradually, to full sunshine. In Kabul pansy seeds germinate and grow rapidly if planted inside, i.e. in a cold-frame, greenhouse or in the living room, in February and kept close to the glass.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Asparagus and other tough-skinned seeds should be rubbed over a rather rough surface, such as that of a cement-floor, till the shiny-polished surface is worn-off. The easiest of all seeds is that of dahlia; these germinate with- in three days if kept in a warm atmosphere. Antirrhinum (snaps) and carnation seeds also sprout rapidly but great care should be taken in watering them; these seeds are approximate. I would suggest experimentation with aniseeds germinate in about a week if 'hushed'. Zinnia, nasturtium, godetia and slightly change certain cooking poppy seedlings do not transplant well unless grown in individual pots and planted without disturbing the roots. One of the best higher altitudes.

It is like this: "When the seedlings are two to three inches tall and have been hardened in open air, the container should be well-watered to soften the soil. After leaving it to soak for 15 minutes, the soil in which the seedlings are growing should be 'hosed' out or washed away with a strong jet of water from a watering-can. This will leave each and every seedling with every fibre of root intact. Seeds may be collected from locally-grown plants and stored in bottles or airtight tins (Nescafe tins are excellent, so are empty ampoules of penicillin, save them). Acclimatized seeds germinate rapidly and without trouble, but seeds of such hybridized plants as petunias (superbissima and the double sorts), large-flowered pansies and Delphinium (which deteriorate as long as six months to sprout).

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Recipes For Typical Afghan Foods

By Mrs. Rasool Taraki

Cups, tablespoons and teaspoons are used for measurement are off. The easiest of all seeds is that of dahlia; these germinate with- in three days if kept in a warm atmosphere. Antirrhinum (snaps) and carnation seeds also sprout rapidly but great care should be taken in watering them; these seeds are approximate. I would suggest experimentation with aniseeds germinate in about a week if 'hushed'. Zinnia, nasturtium, godetia and slightly change certain cooking poppy seedlings do not transplant well unless grown in individual pots and planted without disturbing the roots. One of the best higher altitudes.

It is like this: "When the seedlings are two to three inches tall and have been hardened in open air, the container should be well-watered to soften the soil. After leaving it to soak for 15 minutes, the soil in which the seedlings are growing should be 'hosed' out or washed away with a strong jet of water from a watering-can. This will leave each and every seedling with every fibre of root intact. Seeds may be collected from locally-grown plants and stored in bottles or airtight tins (Nescafe tins are excellent, so are empty ampoules of penicillin, save them). Acclimatized seeds germinate rapidly and without trouble, but seeds of such hybridized plants as petunias (superbissima and the double sorts), large-flowered pansies and Delphinium (which deteriorate as long as six months to sprout).

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperaments needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Delphinium Asparagus
Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be imported as long as six months to sprout.



ALSO:
TERYLENE
PLEATED
SKIRTS,
DACRON &
TRICEL
SLACKS &
COTTON &
SILK
BLOUSES,
ALL
TROPICAL.

Eggplant "Burani"
4 lb. eggplants; 1 % c. water.
2 top. salt red pepper and salt, to taste.
1 lb. fat, 1 tap. mixed spices.
1 lb. sliced onions, for "Chaka" for Ash, etc. "pias buryan".

Peel and slice eggplants length-wise (1/4 inch thick for young eggplants, thinner for old). Place on flat surface and sprinkle with salt. Let stand for 1 hour. Brown fat in shallow pan. Add onions and prepare "pias buryan." Strain fat and return to fire. Fry eggplant slices, several at a time, on both sides until golden brown, turning with fork. When all slices are fried, add water. Arrange fried slices of eggplant in liquid and cook slowly until liquid is absorbed, shaking pan occasionally to prevent sticking.

If eggplant is still not tender, add small amount of boiling water and continue cooking. To serve, spread small amount of "Chaka" on platters. Drain fat from each slice, arrange eggplant in single layer on "Chaka." Drizzle more "Chaka", then fat from the pan, over all.

PRESS REVIEW Grants And Loans For Reported Move For Developing Nations

AFGHAN DELEGATE'S PLEA AT I.L.O. CONFERENCE

(Contd. from Page 2)
tion of simple agricultural tools and implements. The report which is based on an interview with a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture also gives details of the steps taken by the Government and private organizations to assist the farmers by advancing loans and making the use of agricultural machinery available to them. The assistance also included the provision to the farmers of better quality seeds showing them the use of chemical fertilizers etc.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by Professor Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science and President of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission entitled "Does Life Exist in the Universe?". The article concentrates mainly on the possibilities of life existing on Mars.

The paper also carries snippets from some of the latest issues of Le Monde, Express and Polska.

5,000 KINDS OF INSECTS

Science Faculty's Collection

KABUL, June 16.—The Faculty of Science in Kabul University has collected five thousand kinds of insects from different parts of Afghanistan during the last two years.

The chemistry and biology students of the Faculty, who recently went to the eastern province of Nangarhar to collect more specimens of insects, returned to Kabul on Wednesday. The group was headed by Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, a zoology professor and the Vice-President of the Faculty.

Dr. Jalal said they were able to collect 30 different kinds of snakes, butterflies and insects.

CAIRO TALKS

(Contd. from Page 1)
We will have to formulate a plan of action; we will have to give a push to the liberation movement of African nations so as to speed it up and this is what the Casablanca Charter is aiming at," he added.

M. Toure also said in his statement: "We are determined to do our utmost for co-operation with all non-African countries which sincerely wish to progress in their help, without strings, in the economic fields."

(The U.A.R. was reported to feel her economy threatened by such groupings as the European Common Market.)

In Rabat, the Moroccan Ministry of Information, M. Abdelaziz Alaoui, said the conference would "certainly express their satisfaction over Algeria whose imminent independence could be attributed to pressures exercised by the Casablanca group on France."

He said it would strive for African unity notably by allaying suspicions "between black and white Africa."

One source of antagonism to be discussed, he added, was His Government's claim to Mauritania. The Monrovia group supports Maturitanian independence.

SILLO FOR MAIMANA: FOUNDATION LAID

MAIMANA, June 16.—The foundation-stone of a silo was laid recently in Maimana city by Mr. Hashmi the Governor. The depot which will be built on two acres of land will contain all modern facilities.

GENEVA, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Hafizullah, the Director-General of Labour in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, who represents Afghanistan in the I.L.O. Conference now in session in Geneva, said on Thursday that in the field of economic development the provision of grants and low interest loans would play an important role in building up the economic and social structure of the country.

UNICEF AID TO AFGHANISTAN

NEW YORK, June 16.—In the UNICEF Executive Board, which met in New York from June 4 to 12, Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus represented Afghanistan. The Executive Board approved commitments totalling \$16,569,593 for child welfare projects in 64 countries and territories.

Mr. Ghaus, in his speech, stated that the UNICEF assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of child welfare and malaria eradication was highly useful. He said Afghanistan supported the Executive Directors' intention to assist long-term projects but stressed that UNICEF should not neglect its relief work, emergency programmes or existing projects, and should achieve fair distribution of its limited resources.

New Trial Of Salan Likely

Paris, June 16, (DPA).—The possibility of a new trial against French ex-General Raoul Salan—sentenced to life imprisonment for leading the OAS terrorist organization in Algeria—was indicated by reliable sources here yesterday. They said that a fresh examination of the general was about to take place.

The new proceedings are thought to be based on the fact that even after his arrest Salan is said to have given instructions to the terrorist organization from his prison cell.

At his trial, which to everybody's surprise did not end in a death sentence, nothing was known about Salan's secret contacts with the OAS.

The Prosecution applied for the parliamentary immunity to be lifted from former French Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, who has been missing for some time and is thought to be the present political head of the OAS.

BERLIN, June 16, (Reuter).—East Germany has protested to the U.S., Britain and France against the trip of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, to West Berlin next Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Its announcement, published by the East German news agency A.D.N., said Dr. Adenauer's journey through East German airspace in a military aircraft would violate "the norms of the international law of transit traffic."

SOVIET PROTEST TO CANADA

MOSCOW, June 16, (Tass).—The Soviet Government has, in a note to the Canadian Government, pointed out that the installation of nuclear weapons on Canadian territory is a direct threat to the U.S.S.R. as this affects the security of the Soviet Union.

The statement recalls that Canadian statesmen openly speak of preparations for the nuclear arming of Canada. The campaign conducted in Canada with the object of fanning nuclear hysteria has the purpose of conditioning Canadian opinion to the idea of the nuclear arming of the country.

The Canadian Government has, however, denied any intention on its part to arm the country's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

U.S.A.'S 19TH TEST IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, June 16, (Reuter).—The United States conducted another atmospheric nuclear test in the Pacific yesterday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The detonation, the 19th in the current series, took place in the vicinity of the Christmas island, short shown at Park Cinema on Thursday and Friday.

Dropped by an aeroplane, it was in the intermediate yield range—the equivalent of between 20,000 and one million tons of TNT.

Closer Anglo-French Ties Advocated

OXFORD, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, said yesterday that even closer relations between Britain and France "are of the greatest importance, are indeed vital."

In a speech prepared in French for a ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of a new French cultural centre, the Maison Francaise, the Prime Minister said the forces bringing the nations of Europe nearer were acting.

He said the forces bringing the nations of Europe nearer were acting. Red Buttons, in the first strengthening the "time honour" Anglo-French partnership, gives able support, now and then reminding Glenn that he is a "General."

"It is a happy coincidence that I should be laying this stone so soon after my visit to General de Gaulle. Exciting thing are happening in Europe, and it is a challenging time for Europeans. We have a great opportunity," he said.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **IMITATION GENERAL**; starring: Glenn Ford, Red Buttons; Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **FIFTY FIFTY**; starring: Nalini Jayawant and Om Prakash.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **MEHLON KE KHWAB**; starring: Kishoor Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala.

FILM REVIEW

Imitation General

[By Our Film Critic]
A girl, a rank and a star and no current series, took place in the M.G.M.'s "Imitation General" in the vicinity of the Christmas island, short shown at Park Cinema on Thursday and Friday.

Produced by William Hawks and directed by George Marshall the film is based on a story by William Chamberlain. It relates to a war incident somewhere in France some time in August, 1944. The American troops lose their General who was killed while performing the heroic deeds of war.

In those unusual circumstances to keep up the morale of the forces ween Britain and France "are of the greatest importance, are indeed vital."

In a speech prepared in French for a ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of a new French cultural centre, the Maison Francaise, the Prime Minister said the forces bringing the nations of Europe nearer were acting.

He said the forces bringing the nations of Europe nearer were acting. Red Buttons, in the first strengthening the "time honour" Anglo-French partnership, gives able support, now and then reminding Glenn that he is a "General."

"It is a happy coincidence that I should be laying this stone so soon after my visit to General de Gaulle. Exciting thing are happening in Europe, and it is a challenging time for Europeans. We have a great opportunity," he said.

Move With The Times



Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

THE WEATHER

ESTERDAY:

Maximum: +31°C.
Minimum: +8°C.
Sun sets today at 7-14 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 86

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1962 (JOWZA 27, 1341 S.H.)

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines

PRICE Af. 1

African Common Market Move CAIRO SUMMIT APPROVAL

CAIRO, June 17, (DPA).—The six nations of the Casablanca Group at yesterday's session of their Cairo summit meeting approved of the recommendations by their Economic Commission concerning the establishment of an African Common Market.

But the conference participants at the same time decided to postpone ratification of the Common Market agreement until next October. The Common Market agreement, providing for the establishment of an African development bank and a payments union, is to become effective next January.

A later conference is to elect the official seat of the Common Market organization.

Conditions In Portuguese Territories

U.N. FACT-FINDING BODY'S WORK OVER

NEW YORK, June 17, (Reuter).—Delegates of the General Assembly's Special Committee on Portuguese territories have completed a fact-finding trip to Africa and are due back in New York soon to report to the Special Committee on Colonialism and the Assembly.

According to an announcement here yesterday, the delegates finished their work in Africa at Rabat, Morocco, on Friday.

They heard statements by representatives of political parties from Portuguese Guinea and Cap Verde and petitioners from the Union Generale des Etudiants d'Afrique Naire sous Comination Portugaise, and the conference of organizations of national Portuguese colonies.

The Portuguese authorities have declined to permit the Committee to send representatives to Portugal's African lands.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON SALANG HIGHWAY Delegation Satisfied

KABUL, June 17.—Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, accompanied by the Assembly's Vice-Chairman, Secretaries and chairmen of the seven Commissions and other representatives, returned to Kabul yesterday after inspecting the progress of work on the Salang Highway.

Mr. Sayed Ghulam Rasool, the Chief Commissioner of Baghlan, met the delegation on the way to Salang.

Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant-General of Labour Corps and the Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works, explained to the delegation the construction activities at various points on the highway.

The National Assembly President and the deputies, who inspected the tunnel on the southern

Afghan Trade Mission In Stockholm

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (Reuter).—An Afghan trade delegation headed by the Afghan President of Trade, Mr. R. Younessi, arrived here yesterday for a three-day semi-official visit.

The five members will discuss prospects of increasing Afghan-Danish trade with Foreign Ministry officials and exporters before going to Stockholm on Tuesday.

The delegation arrived here from London where they had trade talks and visited various industrial institutions.

The delegation is on a tour of certain African and European countries.

VIENTIANE, June 17, (Reuter).—The "phantom" Army of Viet Minh troops roaming the jungles and high plateaus of Laos poses the biggest problem for the International Control Commission (I.C.C.) when it implements the Geneva Agreement for the neutrality of Laos.

The Commission, composed of Indians, Canadians and Poles, has the task of seeing that all foreign troops leave Laos within 75 days after the Geneva Agreement is signed.

Mr. Avtar Singh, Indian Chairman of the I.C.C., told reporters here "we are prepared to do our part."

"We can bring in as many men as necessary. If we need 100 helicopters we shall get them."

"Already we have nine radio transmitter sets ready and we

End To O.A.S. Violence In Sight CRUCIAL DECISION TODAY

ALGIERS, June 17, (Reuter).—French officials here believed today is "decision day"—the crucial decision by the Secret Army Organization whether or not to abandon its campaign of violence.

Europeans assumed the absence of any O.A.S. "pirate" broadcast here last night meant the contacts in which the O.A.S. is seeking guarantees from the Moslem nationalists of rights for Europeans remaining in an independent Algeria are still continuing.

Usually reliable sources reported that M. Jean-Jacques Susini, the ex-student leader now regarded as policy maker for the O.A.S. in Algiers, had visited the administrative centre of Rocher Noir, outside Algiers.

It is generally expected that if the contacts succeed the deal will reduce the panic exodus of Europeans, which is robbing Algeria of professional men, skilled technicians and administrators needed for a smooth transition to independence.

A deal would also mean an end to O.A.S. violence in all except western Algeria.

Meanwhile, the O.A.S. is continuing its "scorched earth" policy here. Fires broke out last night in three schools, two blocks of flats, a Moslem lodging house, a restaurant, a grocer's shop and several offices. Two small fires also broke out in Algiers Town Hall, scene of Friday's big blast.

In Oran, O.A.S. stronghold in Western Algeria, a usually reliable source said last night that several European "terrorists" had been killed and 55 captured during a military operation on the city's outskirts.

Dr. Subandrio declined to pinpoint the deadline he referred to when pressed by a correspondent, Radio Indonesia said.

Soviet Reaction to McNamara's Speech

MOSCOW, June 17, (Reuter).—Tass reporting the speech made yesterday by Mr. Robert McNamara, U.S. Defence Secretary, said he had confirmed that America's military strategy and foreign policy were based on a nuclear build-up and increased conventional forces, not on disarmament.

"The word disarmament is mentioned only once in the transcript of his speech, which covers 14 closely printed pages. But it abounds in such expressions as powerful nuclear forces, nuclear war targets, Global NATO nuclear defence etc."

"The Minister stressed the readiness of the American Government to continue the nuclear arms race, Tass added."

TEMPLE RUINS AT PHRA VIHARN

BANGKOK, June 17, (UPI).—The world Court decision giving the ancient temple ruins at Phra Viharn on the Cambodia-Thailand border to Cambodia has prompted a reinforcement of border police by Thailand at the site, according to a Government information newscast.

The two countries have been disputing over possession of the temple ruins for the past 50 years.

But the villagers will be able to tell. They know the foreigner in their midst."

Commission officials believe it may take as long as two years to ensure all foreign troops are out of Laos.

Viet Minh soldiers often dress as peasants and work with the villagers.

"The I.C.C. may not be able to tell who is Viet Minh and who is a Laos villagers," a Commission official said.

"But the villagers will be able to tell. They know the foreigner in their midst."

KABUL TIMES IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSION THE PRESS AND IN TREATY-MAKING RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 6 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 17, 1962

LABOUR-EMPLOYER RELATIONS

The labour in underdeveloped countries is, perhaps, going through a very critical stage—a stage which reminds one of the industrial revolution era in advanced countries. The problems and social implications which arose of that situation and the experiences gained from it should provide ample opportunities for developing countries to make advances in this field.

The I.L.O. Conference, now in session in Geneva in which 102 advanced and developing countries are taking part, should keep these particular points in mind: (1) How to provide skilled labour for countries in need of them; (2) how to establish better relations between management and labour; and (3) how to improve the lot of workers, who in most underdeveloped countries still live in not very satisfactory conditions.

There is no doubt that just as the international agencies and advanced countries provide economic and technical assistance to developing countries, they can also assist in achieving the above mentioned goals.

One of the most urgent needs of achieving the required goals in the field is undoubtedly the existence of proper legislation in this connexion. In issuing various laws and regulations, these countries can take advantage of the experiences gained by developed countries.

Afghanistan's Ministry of Mines and Industries, to which the Labour Department is attached, has made considerable progress in the field. Laws concerning employment, work accidents, and weekly holidays have already been passed and similarly being a member of the I.L.O., Afghanistan has agreed to abide by a number of international conventions in this connexion. The newly established Employment Centre

Dr. Abdul H. Tabibi, the Afghan representative to the International Law Commission in his address before the Commission during its recent session in Geneva, said that accession to a treaty is important to the newly independent States.

Dr. Tabibi said that accession, or adherence was, with signature and ratification, one of the most important acts in the process of treaty-making. In certain cases, it combined both signature and ratification in one act; some countries made even accession subject to ratification, a practice which had been recognized as permissible by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927.

He fully agreed that the main element in the process of the negotiation and formulation of treaties was the participation of the States concerned but the criteria for participation should be first, the interest of a State and secondly, the usefulness of that State in the process of negotiation and in the operation of the treaty.

"Open" Policy

He supported an "open" policy for the participation of States in treaty making. Naturally, treaties which concerned only a group of

countries could remain open only to that group, but as a rule the open character of treaties should be encouraged. In particular, treaties of a universal character should be open to participation by all States; new States should be enabled to participate in them by means of a simple procedure such as a resolution adopted by the General Assembly.

He agreed that, in the case of a bilateral treaty or of a multilateral treaty concluded by a restricted number of States, the consent of all the parties was necessary for accession by an outside State. However, in the case of a multilateral treaty drawn up by an international conference convened either by States or under the auspices of an international organization, it was advisable that the rule should not be a strict one; even a time-limit of four years after entry into force was not feasible.

Numerous conferences were convened in modern times for the purpose of treaty-making and there were a very large number of new States, many of which were as yet unfamiliar with treaty-making techniques, or did not have the means or machinery to follow the process of negotiation.

For those countries, which included many new Asian and African nations, the process of accession had become a safety valve in cases in which they were unable to appear among the signatories to a treaty. For financial reasons, it was not uncommon for one of those States to be kept informed of the proceedings of a treaty-making conference by the representative of another State in the same region. Cases even occurred in which, owing to unfamiliarity with the practical advance arrangements for conferences, a country had not been represented at a conference.

In view of the difficulties facing those new nations, he urged that the rule concerning participation in a treaty by way of accession should be a flexible one. He had been surprised to hear an Asian member of the Commission defend the view that the parties to a treaty could refuse accession to those new nations. For his part, he supported the suggestion made by the Special Rapporteur to the effect that the General Assembly should adopt a resolution for the purpose of opening to accession certain multilateral treaties of a universal character.

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Situation in Laos improving". Ever since the day the three Laotian Princes signed an agreement for the establishment of a coalition Government the situation in that country has been improving. When this Government, says the editorial, officially takes over on Monday it has great tasks to perform in order to gain a worthwhile reputation in the world and solve the existing internal problems in the country. First and foremost, says the editorial, the Government has to send a delegation to the International Conference in Geneva, with a view to reaching an agreement on the Laotian problem and then making arrangements to carry out any such decisions that may be arrived at the conference.

Another problem facing the coalition Government is of course how to evacuate the foreign troops from the country, with a view to keeping the country non-aligned. The Chairman of the International Control Commission is of the opinion that it would not be possible to say whether the three Princes have really solved their differences and are ready to serve their country in a united manner or not? A few days has to elapse from the establishment of the coalition before this can be ascertained. The question of foreign aid will be another problem that the new coalition is expected to tackle. It may be reminded that the United States had stopped its aid to Laos when Prince Boun Oum, the former Prime Minister, had refused to co-operate with Prince Souvanna and others to form a coalition government. Laos has not received any American aid since February this year. Before that the United States was giving Laos \$3 million every month in the form of economic aid. Both the eastern and the western leaders have welcomed the agreement by the Laotian Princes and should be expressing the hope that other related problems too would be solved in a peaceful way.

clear forces, well within alliance resources, could enhance deterrence of any aggressive moves short of direct, all out attack on Western Europe."

Basic Strategy

The United States had come to the conclusion, he said, that basic military strategy, in the event of a nuclear war stemming from a major attack on NATO's alliance, should be "destruction of the enemy's military forces, not of his civilian population."

"We are convinced that a general nuclear war target system is indivisible, and if, despite all our efforts, nuclear war should occur, our best hope lies in conducting a centrally controlled campaign against all of the enemy's vital Western Powers, which consider themselves as founders of the world body, during many years were quite sure of the advancement of their views in the United Nations. This assurance emanated from, among other things, the veto power that was granted to the five Big Powers in the Security Council. During the troubled years, no matter how strongly worded protests came from various parts of the world against the influence of the Big Powers, it not only did not draw any attention but the Big Powers used to play a special lack of interest towards these voices. As a result of the great success attained by the freedom movement throughout the world in recent years, a page was turned and the number of Afro-Asian countries began to increase in the United Nations. Neutralist point of view, based on we possess can find a better way free judgment, was also began to than extreme reliance on nuclear gain popularity in the UN, and is weapons to meet our common

"We want and need a greater degree of alliance participation in formulating nuclear weapons policy to the greatest extent possible. We would all find it intolerable to contemplate having only a part of the strategic force launched in isolation from our main striking power."

"We shall continue to maintain powerful nuclear forces for the alliance, as a whole."

But the alliance should not depend solely on nuclear power, he added.

"Surely an alliance with the wealth, talent and experience that we possess can find a better way than extreme reliance on nuclear weapons to meet our common

"Fourthly, improved non-nu- threat," he observed. (Reuter). (Contd. on page 4).

NUCLEAR STRATEGY: CENTRAL ISSUE FACING N.A.T.O. TODAY

Mr. Robert McNamara, U.S. Secretary of Defence, on Saturday called for a "greater degree" of participation by the NATO allies in formulating nuclear weapons policy.

At the same time, he stressed the adequacy of the United States nuclear deterrent, and pointedly warned that limited nuclear capabilities operating independently would be dangerous and expensive.

The U.S. Defence Secretary also said the United States expected its allies to strengthen further their non-nuclear forces and nuclear forces were sufficient to improve the quality and stay power of these forces.

He made his comments in a speech prepared for delivery at graduation exercises at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. It was known that the speech had been cleared in advance at the "highest levels" meaning by President Kennedy and Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State. It obviously was given first-rate importance by the administration.

In it Mr. McNamara touched on material which he had discussed at the NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Athens in May, and said at one point that he thought it worthwhile to expose the United States' views on the NATO nuclear problem "as we

is yet another step in this field. But the point is that, in order to provide an attractive atmosphere in management-labour fields, the country has to bring the whole thing in to the orbit of its general development plan, for which resources and technical assistance is needed and here is where the international organizations come into the picture.

Mistaken Arguments

Mr. McNamara described as 'mistaken' what he said were the arguments that (1) increasing vulnerability of the United States to nuclear attack made it less willing as a partner in the defence of Europe and hence less effective in deterring such an attack; and (2) that nuclear capabilities alone were relevant in face of the growing nuclear threat and that independent national nuclear forces were sufficient to protect the nations of Europe. He emphasized inter-dependence within the alliance and said United States strategic retaliatory forces were prepared to respond to attack anywhere and whatever the targets.

"In short," he said, "we have undertaken the nuclear defence of NATO on a global basis." Mr. McNamara said four facts dominated consideration of the role of nuclear strategy, the central military issue facing NATO today. All of them pointed in the direction of increased integration to achieve a common defence.

"First," he said, "the alliance has over-all nuclear strength adequate to any challenge confronting it."

"Secondly," this strength not only minimizes the likelihood of major nuclear war, but makes possible a strategy designed to preserve the fabric of our societies if war should occur.

"Thirdly, damage to the civil societies of the alliance resulting from nuclear warfare could be very grave."

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20150-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Posarla: Phone No. 22819
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524

Faculty Of Agriculture And Engineering On Firm Foundation

Two kindergarten children try to act like grown-ups.

The Faculty of Agriculture and full time Afghan and nine American part-time instructors. Presently the Faculty has 16 Afghan, 10 American and only three part-time instructors. The Afghan Faculty was trained principally through U.S. Aid participation which means outstanding students were sent abroad for specialized training necessary for proper development of the Faculty. Sixteen students have been sent abroad and six have returned to positions on the Faculty. The rest will return to the Faculty when the training is completed.

Classes are held with small groups thus allowing students an opportunity to ask questions. All students are given the necessary text books, slide rules, drawing instruments and other necessary materials. Instructors clarify and supplement the textbook material. The students are examined frequently so that the instructor may properly appraise progress and give necessary extra help when needed.

New Buildings
Considerable progress has been made in the development of all laboratories but complete equipping will have to await the move to the new buildings now under construction. Presently the Agriculture Faculty has Botany, Zoology, Bacteriology, Soils, General and Organic Chemistry and entomology. Plant Pathology, Agronomy and Field Crops laboratories, which are all well equipped.

The Faculty of Engineering laboratories have technical drawing, surveying, physics, building and construction materials. The latter laboratories are best in Afghanistan having the ability to make the necessary tests on cement and concrete, soils and timber products.

Presently the Faculty graduates only men trained in General Agriculture and General Engineering. Specialization had to await an

Originally 44 students were enrolled at mid-term, first semester, 1956. The present enrolment is 333, indicating an annual growth of 20 per cent. The enrolment is about the same for Agriculture and for Engineering, with only 10 students in Veterinary Medicine. The Faculty has just started. The Faculty began with only two full-time American, three

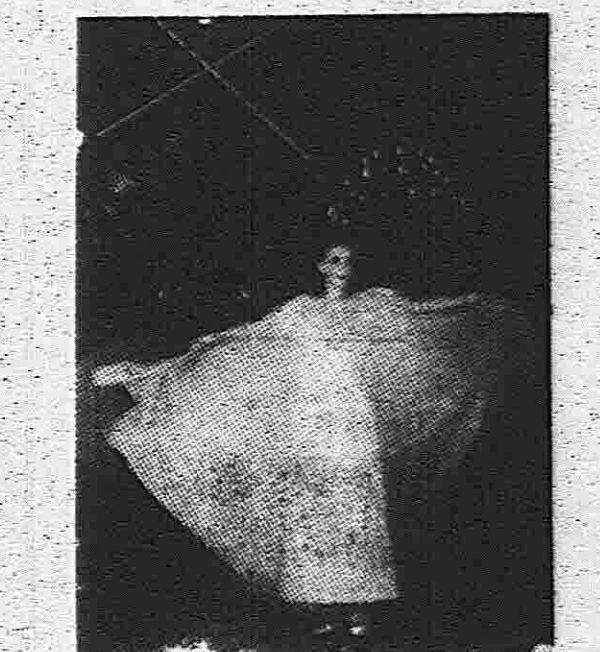
Snippets From The East

And The West

NYLON FASHION NOTE

This evening dress is yellow bri-nylon chiffon by British designer Matti was one of the styles shown at a Fashion Show given in London, England, recently in connection with the Second World Congress of Man-Made Fibres.

The show was the first all Man-



Made Fibre Couture Fashion Show to be staged in Britain by the 11 members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers, and featured 53 outfits commissioned by the British producers of man-made fibres, including garments ranging from day dresses and suits to grand ball gowns made in acetate, acrilan, courtelles, bri-nylon, terylene, tricot and viscose.

WILD ELEPHANTS IN YUNNAN FOREST

A wild elephant, one of a wandering herd, was recently killed by an inhabitant of the Shishong Banana groves in south Yunnan province.

Its tusks, weighing 10 kilograms each, have been sent to the provincial capital, Kunming.

The elephant was shot near a jungle about an hour's drive north-east of Yunchinghung, capital of the autonomous Chou.

The herd of wild elephants was spotted by a group of women who were collecting firewood outside a village near the jungle.

Startled by a great rustling in the wild banana groves, the women were frightened when they caught glimpses of a herd of wild elephants.

The women ran home and alerted the village. A group of men immediately turned out with rifles.

After several volleys of shots, one of the wild elephants was clearly observed wounded and running away.

Several days later, local people found the carcass of the wild elephant with six bullet holes in it, lying in a stream in the forest, some 25 kilometres from the scene of the shooting. They had followed the wide swathe cut by the raging animal in its death throes.

The jungle has a circumference of about 160 kilometres and contains such rare animals and birds as Chinese gaur, flying squirrels, two-horned hornbills and golden doves. It has been set aside as a wild game preserve.

According to Li Chih-chih, head of a biologists' team from Yunnan, the herd of wild elephants is still in the area. (Contd. on page 4).

PRESS REVIEW NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Soviet View Reaffirmed

(Contd. from Page 2)

very much being liked by all the members. Since the crisis in the Congo provided opportunity for this fact to manifest itself, therefore side by side with these events, Western diplomats raised their voices and one of them even talked about "the crisis of non-confidence" in the United Nations in one of his famous speeches. Now the same circles are talking about the Afro-Asian control of the United Nations. In fact what goes on but the logical change in the march of history. Time is moving towards free judgment, freedom of opinion, and freedom from being used for the benefit of others. The colonial diplomats of yesterday need to realize this fact. An ignorance or undermining of this fact will prove dangerous at any level the mistake is committed, be it individual, a nation or the whole world. Therefore, it will be better that instead of resisting this newly manifested Afro-Asian force, they should co-operate with it for the benefit of world peace and tranquillity.

Agriculture Faculty's Progress

(Contd. from Page 3)

adequate flow of better trained freshmen. Soon the Faculty of Agriculture will endeavour to offer both plant science and animal science specialists. This Faculty will also supply students for the Veterinary Medicine programme after they complete a two-year programme in agriculture.

General Engineers

The Faculty of Engineering has endeavoured first to train general engineers specializing largely in Civil Engineering courses. Beginning next year, it is planned to start the additional option of Electro-Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Azim says. Now we consider the Faculty to be on a firm foundation. Adequate space has been provided. Outstanding Afghan students have been trained and new buildings are being constructed with adequate funds to equip them properly. During the next six-year growth period the Faculty will graduate an increasing number of better trained students for the needs of Afghanistan. The Faculty now has a much larger number of undergraduate students who can be selected for specialized training abroad. It is planned to send eight in August for other specialized subjects needed which include veterinary medicine, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and agriculture.

Foot-And-Mouth Disease

TEHERAN CONFERENCE

TEHERAN, June 17. (Reuter).—Delegates and veterinarians from nine countries met here yesterday to discuss ways of preventing the African-type foot-and-mouth disease which has invaded the Middle East since last month, from spreading to Europe and Asia.

Afghanistan, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Syria and Turkey are represented, as well as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

The conference, called by the F.A.O., will continue until Tuesday.

Uganda Talks Constitutional Deadlock

LONDON, June 17. (Reuter).—The crisis-threatened constitutional conference on the future of the East African protectorate of Uganda is now entering its second week with delegates worried about prospects of civil war if long-standing territorial conflicts are not settled.

WILD ELEPHANTS

(Contd. from Page 3)

nan University now working there, three different herds of wild elephants, ranging from a dozen to over 20 animals each, are believed to be wandering in the forests.

The existence of wild elephants in this autonomous Chou had long been claimed by local people, many of whom reported having sighted them at a distance. The claim was supported by surveys from the Chinese Academy of Sciences who spotted spoor, droppings and skeletons of wild elephants in this region in 1957.

In March 1961, a group of biologists from Yunnan University sighted a herd of wild elephants in the jungle but failed to take any photographs of them.

SALANG TUNNEL

(Contd. from Page 1)

side of Salang expressed satisfaction at the progress of this vital project.

The delegates' questions regarding the future plans were answered by Brigadier-General Azim. After inspecting the highway, the delegation visited the concrete mixing plant nearby.

Dr. Zahir in a statement said he considered the Salang Project as vital for the country's economic development and a positive result of the First Five Year Plan. He said, "It is through the joint co-operation of the people and the Government that the greatest natural obstacles are being lifted, paving the way for progress and prosperity of the country."

The delegation visited the Salang at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Works.

STRAUSS SATISFIED WITH TALKS IN U.S.A.

BONN, June 17. (Reuter).—Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the West German Defence Minister, returned here by air yesterday from a 10-day visit to the United States, saying he was extremely satisfied.

He said he had some very frank discussions.

Colonel Gerd Schmacke, a defence ministry spokesman who accompanied Herr Strauss, said the Minister discussed political, economic and military problems with the U.S. President Kennedy, the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the Secretary of Defence Mr. Robert McNamara.

Salarzai Tribesmen Fire On Pakistani Agents

KABUL, June 17.—A report coming from Bajawar in the Northern Occupied Pakhtunistan states that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has sent a number of its agents to the Salarzai area of the Bajawar with a view to advancing its political and colonialistic programmes through bribes.

But a large group of Salarzai tribesmen, on June 14, fired on the Pakistani agents in Derak, killing one and injuring another. The others escaped.

Another report states that opposition and demonstrations of the people against the colonialistic Government of Pakistan is continuing with full intensity in all one person in Bajawar is still parts of Jandol. This state of affairs is alive.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE FOXIEST GIRL IN PARIS**; starring: Martin Carol, Misha Auer and Michel Piccoli.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE DECK RAN R.D.**; starring: James Mason.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DO BEHEN**; starring: Shyama and Rajendra Kumar.

Rusk To Discuss Berlin In Bonn

HAMBURG, June 17. (UPI).—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk said today he sees no difficulties for his forthcoming talks with the Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, on the Berlin problem.

Mr. Rusk, who will begin a tour of Europe this week, told a Hamburg newspaper "there may be slight differences over the procedures and tactics, but they cannot upset the unity of the principles of our policy. This is the truth."

Mr. Rusk said he would discuss the Berlin problem while in Bonn.

"In all our deliberations concerning the future of Europe, this problem will remain in the centre of our considerations," he said.

Mr. Rusk said that the U.S. Government had informed Bonn on all details of American-Soviet probing talks over Berlin.

Mr. Rusk also said the United States would welcome Britain's entry into the six-nation European Common Market.

"We hope that this will be the case and we believe that the cause of the Atlantic Community and this entire free world will be considerably strengthened," he said.

U.N. EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, June 17. (Reuter).—The United Nations' expenditure estimates for next year will reach nearly \$100 million, informants here believe.

The sources said yesterday that the record \$86.5 million estimate already submitted by the acting Secretary-General, U Thant, to the General Assembly's Advisory Committee was subject to supplementary change.

An extra \$14 or 15 million, the sources said, would be needed to repay capital and 2% interest on a bond issue subscribed to by member States to meet costs of the U.N.'s peace-keeping operations throughout the world.

Major structural changes, scheduled for next year, in the 39-storey U.N. building, made necessary by the increased membership, are made necessary by the increased membership, are believed to be another reason for the high estimates.

PARIS, June 17. (Reuter).—Seven Moslems and the European wife of a Moslem were seriously wounded last night when European gunmen in cars fired on them in two cafes in the Moslem Goutte district of Paris.

Witnesses who saw the attack said they appeared to be carried out by separate groups armed with machine guns.

THE WEATHER

ESTERDAY:

Maximum: +31°C.
Minimum: +9°C.
Sun sets today at 7-14 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-35 p.m.

MAIL SERVICE
KABUL TIMES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 87

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1962 (JOWZA 28, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Liberian Woman Older Than Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, June 18. (Reuter).—A newspaper here last week-end published a photograph of a Liberian woman said to be older than Liberia itself.

Zoe Ketteh, who claims to be 155, was discovered in a village in north-western Liberia when a census was being taken, the Liberian Age reported. She told reporters she had served a local king named Sao Boso who died in 1829.

The first settlement at Monrovia was founded in 1822 and the Liberian Republic in 1847.

"I don't care how long you live," Zoe told reporters, "You will never be satisfied with life."

Asked how it felt to be 155, she snapped: "The Almighty God put me here and I will only go when he takes me."

PLEA FOR DISSOLUTION OF 'ONE UNIT' PLAN

Pakhtunistani Jirga's Resolutions

KABUL, June 18.—A large national gathering of Pakhtunistanis was held at Charsadda on June 11, says a report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. The meeting was attended by thousands of Pakhtuns including nationalist workers and leaders.

Patriotic poems were read and slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan and Long Live Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan" were raised when the speakers described the aggressions of the Government of Pakistan against the Pakhtunistani nation.

The meeting passed a resolution urging all classes of the people in Pakhtunistan to join hands in forming a National Front. The meeting also demanded the immediate dissolution of the "One Unit Plan" and the release of thousands of Pakhtun political prisoners from jail.

The meeting resolved that activities for the restoration of the right of self-determination should be launched in a concerted and organized manner.

Another report from Peshawar says that the Government of Pakistan has ordered an enquiry to be made into the conduct of police and intelligence officers of Peshawar and other parts of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan on the suspicion of involvement in the bloody demonstrations of May 18 in Peshawar. The Pakistani authorities are also reported to have arrested Mr. Saifurrahman and Mr. Mahboob Ali on the charge of pro-Pakhtunistani activities.

According to another report, students of Peshawar University wanted to hold a symposium to commemorate the famous Pakhtun patriot-poet, Khushal Khan Khattak, but the University authorities refused permission to them. This action is reported to have caused resentment among

WAR OF TERROR ENDS IN ALGERIA

Nationalist-O.A.S. Agreement

ALGIERS, June 18. (Reuter).—Moslems and French settlers in Algeria made peace yesterday—nearly three months after the Moslem nationalists had signed a cease-fire agreement with the French Government.

A pirate broadcast by the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.) which has fought with bombs and guns to keep Algeria French called off its "scorched earth" campaign as from midnight last night and rescinded its orders to all Europeans to leave Algeria.

The pact came almost eight years after the start of the bitter nationalist struggle against French rule which officially ended on March 26 this year paving the way for Algerian independence.

The O.A.S. endorsed a broadcast by Dr. Chawki Mostefal, chief nationalist representative on the Algerian Provisional Executive, earlier yesterday in which the nationalists offered an amnesty to European terrorists and participation by the settlers in the Algerian security force if the O.A.S. campaign was called off.

The Moslem-O.A.S. agreement was reached after secret talks near here between the two sides. President de Gaulle, who returned to Paris yesterday after a South-East Asia, met the President of the Public Health yesterday afternoon and discussed with him the training programme of the Ministry.

He told a crowd at Montebellard: "Today is decisive in Algeria for agreement between Moslems and Christians."

The agreement represents the goal at which General de Gaulle has aimed in the four years since he was returned to power. But last night's O.A.S. broadcast emphasized that the latest pact was achieved to the exclusion of all external interference—a reference to the fact that the French Government had no hand in it.

Since the March cease-fire

(Contd. on Page 4)

Air Accidents In W. Germany

NEW 50 AF. AND 500 AF. NOTES

KABUL, June 18.—The Afghanistan Bank yesterday issued new 50 Afghani and 500 Afghani bank notes. The 50 Af. note is of light green and the 500 Af. note is of orange colour.

P. T. BANK CAPITAL RAISED

KABUL, June 18.—The capital of Pashtany Tejaraty Bank has been increased from 200 to 250 million Afghani. This was decided at the Board of Directors meeting yesterday. Mr. Habibullah Mali Achakzai presided.

Other present at the meeting included Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce, Mr. S. H. Majrooh, President of the Tribal Department, re-Bakshi, the Vice-President of the representatives of certain banking Rural Development Project, yesterday, to discuss with him Community Development programmes in Afghanistan.

KABUL, June 18.—Dr. N. Sitaraman, W.H.O. Regional Advisor for Medical Training in South-East Asia, met the President of the Public Health yesterday afternoon and discussed with him the training programme of the Ministry.

First Phase Of Salang Highway To Be Completed By Next Year End

KABUL, June 18.—The first phase of construction of the Salang Highway will be completed by December next year and the second stage in another three years' time, said Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant-General of the Labour Corps and Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works in an interview yesterday.

General Azim said: "It is expected that a total of 2,670 metres of tunnel will be dug through the Salang Pass. Over 1,000 metres of this tunnel has already been excavated. He explained that the tunnel will have an overall width of 8.5 metres. The implementation of the Salang project was started three years ago and the newly constructed road has a length of 108 kilometres and a width of 9 metres, 6 metres of which will be paved."

He said that the Salang project is being implemented in two parts. The first part having a length of 42 kilometres of road was inspected on Saturday by the nation's representatives.

About 60 students, 300 drivers and 200 technicians are being trained in various fields. Most of them are ready to joint active duty.

PHILOLOGY SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN KABUL

KABUL, June 18.—A seminar on philology, in which prominent philologists from Europe will participate, will be held at the Institute of philology in the ber 25 to October 10 this year. Faculty of Letters from September, Dr. Anwary, the Rector of Kabul University, in an interview yesterday said that arrangements had been made with the International Committee on Dialect and the Congress of Orientalists under the well known philologist and orientalist, Prof. Georg Morgenstierne of Norway honorary member of Pashto Academy, for a number of prominent professors to attend the seminar.



Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department, shaking hands with Kanwal Krishna, the Indian artist at the art exhibition which was opened by Mr. Mubarez, Director-General of Cultural Relations (right), at Park Cafe yesterday. (Report on back page)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkati
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN:
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 18, 1962

PEACE IN ALGERIA

The agreement reached between the Algerian nationalists and the O.A.S. is a welcome one because it brings to an end the wave of bloodshed and terror and prepares the way for a peaceful transfer of power from the colonial authorities to the Algerian nationalists.

Last week the Algerian Prime Minister, M. Ben Khedda, rejected the possibility of extra guarantees for Europeans in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreements. Since the Evian Agreements reached last March contained safeguards for the French population of Algeria, it would have been a sign of weakness on the part of the nationalists and submission in the face of terror to have agreed for any other guarantees.

The agreement reached between the nationalists and the O.A.S. yesterday contains these principal points - the O.A.S. has been recognized as the negotiating representatives of Algerian Europeans; the Europeans can enter the local security forces, and general amnesty for the European terrorists.

The agreement came after the big exodus of the European population from Algeria—it is understood about 150,000 had already left for France. The fact that the majority of European settlers in Algeria did not endorse the terror activities of the O.A.S. and that of late the terrorists confined their acts of sabotage only against this group, gave rise to alarm and concern not only to Algerian nationalists but to the French Government itself.

The leaders of the Algerian Government, who waged a war of liberation for seven years and along with it prepared themselves to assume the responsibility of taking over the government, know well that it will be through the joint co-operation of the Algerian and European population of the country that Algeria could lay

Vocational Schools For THE PRESS AND Girls Make Progress RADIO AT A GLANCE

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

The Women Teachers Training School or Lycee was, however, not enough for the growing needs of the country, and, therefore, another girl's Lycee was added to it soon afterwards and the number of girls primary schools was rapidly increased. The curriculum of girls schools was also revised and brought up to date by a Commission appointed for this purpose. At present the syllabus of a typical primary school for girls includes the following subjects: Holy Koran, theology, Persian, Pushto, arithmetic, hygiene, history, geography, drawing and handicrafts, child-care, cooking and housekeeping, sewing and knitting, calligraphy and physical education.

After graduating from the primary or 6-Grade school, the students can enrol in any one of the middle and secondary schools for girls. There the students follow, up to the 9th Grade, the regular programme of the boys schools; after that they can join any of the following three Sections:

1-The Regular Lycee Section:

In this Section the girls can study up to the 12th Grade, when they receive the Baccalaureat Certificate and can then enrol in one of the Kabul University Faculties. The subjects taught in this Section include: theology, Pushto, Persian, foreign languages, history, geography, mathe-

U. Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, in his convocation address at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, recently, called for discontinuation of "the piling up of armaments".

The following are extracts from his speech:

Throughout history men have fought and at the same time yearned for peace. All the great religions of the world have peace among men as their basic purpose.

At the same time I have often pondered, as I have no doubt many of you might have, on that truth which is so simply stated in the constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed".

Thus the teachers are the true architects of minds and the students are the true builders of peace.

The burning issue today is the battle for the minds of men, and here we have the phenomenon that each of the major ideologies is convinced not only that it represents the true philosophy of peace, but that the other system is bound to fail. As a result of this preoccupation with ideology and dogma, and on the general assumption that history repeats

the foundation of a new life and economy.

Now that the O.A.S. finally understood the reality of the situation and agreed not to disturb the trend of such co-operation, it is hoped that after independence all groups will work for the progress and prosperity of Algeria.

2-The Women Teachers Training Section:

This Section provides two year's training to 9th-passed girl students; its syllabus includes the Holy Koran, Persian, Pushto, physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, psychology, teaching methods, sewing, history, geography, drawing and foreign languages. The weekly hours for each one of the two classes are 35.

3-The Section for Home Economics:

This Section has been set up specially for those students who wish to end their schooling and start family life; in this case the student makes the home her career. The syllabus for this Section consists of theology, Persian, Pushto, physics, chemistry, biology, child-care, housekeeping, drawing and handicrafts, arithmetic, sewing, cooking, foreign languages, and psychology.

Another Section, started in 1955 on an experimental basis has Persian, Pushto, writing, general knowledge, theology and the Holy Koran, arithmetic, knitting, sewing, embroidery, drawing, cooking, English, and child-care in its syllabus.

In 1956 the First Five-Year Economic Development Plan was launched; this Plan included the development of education as a prerequisite for the advancement of the Plan as a whole by training technicians and technical personnel. This factor, together with the emancipation of Afghan women in the closing years of the First Plan, gave a new colour and a fresh impetus to women's education. While previously women were expected to look after the home and the family, the Plan and the unveiling brought them out into public life. Women have a fine intellect, a deep-rooted sense of service and duty and great depth of perception. They can succeed, and they do, in all walks of life, but they make the best of nurses and secretaries; in these two fields men can hardly reach "the dust blown by their heels" (as they say in Farsi).

The rapid increase in the number of commercial organizations and industrial plants as well as hospitals and clinics created a vast demand for women workers. This has resulted in the establishment of vocational schools for girls, the first of which is the Princess Bilquis School in Kabul. This school prepares girls not only for higher education but also for jobs as secretaries, accountants, bank clerks and office workers in commercial firms and factories. This school, even though young in age, is making rapid progress.

Undoubtedly this state of affairs will have unpleasant effects on the development of economies of developing countries. One of the obstacles created as a consequence of the advanced countries being pre-occupied with themselves and development of their own economies is, of course, the slackening of the market for the raw materials produced by these countries.

Population Growth

Apart from this, people in the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America are faced with a shortage of food and lack of proper medical facilities. The main reason for this is that the economic growth in these countries cannot keep pace with the increase in population.

On the other hand, the assistance given by the advanced countries to the developing nations involve a great deal of formalities. The fact that the assistance given by the advanced countries during the past few years has not produced any appreciable change in the national incomes of developing countries is because the recipient countries due to various factors cannot overcome all difficulties at once.

The advanced countries comprising 30 per cent of the world alloy, if not to remove, this fear population and controlling 82 per cent of world production are, of need two things. First we need course; fully aware of this fact to try and understand each other's that there is no other way except point of view. We also need to the peaceful way of life. The only realize that it is no longer true way to attain this is to do away say that there are two sides to every question; in fact, there are many sides. It is accordingly comes of the developing countries. At present not more than 18 per cent of the total world production in simple terms of black and white and to overlook the infinite gradations in between, or the living in the underdeveloped whole spectrum of colours outside of these two basic hues.

This need for mutual understanding is reinforced by the amazing technological progress of our time. We live in an age when men are not content to circle the globe in a matter of minutes, but are aiming literally at the stars. And that brings me to the next point, that the same technological progress which has shrunk the world is also responsible for the development and perfection of inventions with a capacity for destruction which no one could have dreamed possible a generation ago.

I have said elsewhere, and I think it is worth repeating, that the same technological progress which has shrunk the world is also responsible for the development and perfection of inventions with a capacity for destruction which no one could have dreamed possible a generation ago.

I have said elsewhere, and I think it is worth repeating, that the same technological progress which has shrunk the world is also responsible for the development and perfection of inventions with a capacity for destruction which no one could have dreamed possible a generation ago.

(Contd. on page 4).

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.=10:45 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3:7;
Music 3-07-3:10 Commentary 3-10-3:13; Music 3-13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3:20; Music 3-20-3:30.

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40 commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistani" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Zahidan-Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122

Police ... 20697-21122

Traffic ... 20159-24041

Airport ... 22318

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Phone No. 20527

Phone No. 22647

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

Phone No. 22619

The Hunter King Of Bamian

By A. A. Kohzad

In pre-Islamic times especially aeological studies indicate that after the third century A.D. when the royal city of Bamian or the two great Powers, namely Sasanian capital in the Buddhist era was located at the entrance of Fooladi Central Asia, emerged, the position of the Kashanide empire in Afghanistan began to be weakened. Consequently an era of feudalism started in the country last-vent of Islam. Despite the existence of strong powers in the north and south of Hindu Kush a number of local leaders came up in the narrow valleys and other parts of the country. A study of their range of influence is one of the most interesting topics in the history of Afghanistan.

Colourful Figure

The Kabul Museum in its Bamian section has a colourful figure of a king whom the later professor J. Hackin, formerly the chief of the French Archaeological Mission in Afghanistan called Padshah-Shikkari or the Hunter King. This figure is indeed one of the most valued pieces of art and in the early centuries of Hegira. It is the only one available representing one of the pre-Islamic different titles of the country had kings of Afghanistan, especially leaders of Kabul had the title "Kabul Khoda", those of Zabul (the area lying between Ghazni and Kandahar) were called "Zabul Khoda", those of Bamian were known by the title of "Sher-Bamian" and the leaders of Gharjesan, now corresponding to the Maimana district and its adjacent valleys, were given the title "Shar-e-Gharjesan".

Regarding the two titles of Kabul Khoda and Zabul Khoda may be mentioned that the word Anushervan. The necklace, belt Khoda, which is used for Almighty and bearded bracelets in the today, had a different interpretation in pre-Islamic days. It was tury pattern. One of the interesting things about the king's statue "the book of kings" is referred to is his crown with designs of crescent and circles, which according to Professor Hackin's study of Similarly, the leaders or the coins of that age are the particular rulers of Bamian had the lar pattern of Bamian and Ghaztitle "Sher". And according to the navi chieftains. Furthermore the Arabic sources the capital of statue of the king shows that he these rulers was Bamian. Arch- has his both hands in front hold-

ing a bow, behind his left shoulder the heads of a pair of ducks can be seen sticking up. A pair of arrows together with a part of a dog's carcass at his right knee can also be noticed, indicating the king to be a hunter. The king appears turning his face to the Buddha on his right side as if he is taking a vow to stop hunting and killing beasts and birds. As most of us know Buddhism taboos the hunting and killing of birds and beasts. The script discovered five years ago in Kunduz, as their oldest historical document, reveals that even Ashoka in the third century B.C. forbade the people from hunting and killing animals and birds.

Early Ruler

This Hunter King is one of the early local rulers of Bamian whose influence continued until the 9th century A.D. contemporaneous with Aptagin, Sabuktigin and Yaqub Laif Safari time. The Arab and early Islamic historians refer to these rulers by the title of Sherhai Bamian or the Lions of Bamian. Astakhri and Tabri, two historians, the former in the early part of 10th century and the latter half a century before him, have referred to the Bamian rulers by the same title.

From the memoirs of Chinese pilgrims visiting Bamian in the 6th, 6th and 7th centuries A.D. it becomes evident that at the time of their pilgrimage they were received by the chieftains. Obviously it was in the 5th century when following the downfall of Yaftalis empire their successors and Kedaris or small Koshanides got settled in Central Afghanistan that is the areas such as Bamian, Gharjesan, Weraot, Jaghouri, Maitstan, Sharestan, Gardez and so forth and established their local rule. Bamian lions belong to these dynasties and so does the Hunter King who followed Buddhist faith.

As he prepared for the night a beautiful daughter of the King came to him. Her name was Tahmina and she told Rustam she had heard of his great feats and wished to be his wife. The King was pleased when he heard it and Rustam slept with Tahmina. The next day Rakhsh was brought to him but before he departed he took Tahmina in his arms and gave her his signet ring. He told her that if she bore a child the signet ring should be its token; to be worn in her hair if it was a girl and on his arm if it was a boy.

Rustam mounted his horse and departed and in due course Tahmina had a child, a little boy, whom she named Sohrab. Years passed and Sohrab grew in the image of his father. At the age of 14 he was a magnificent figure and was the finest swordsman and wrestler in all the Turkish kingdom. One day he asked his mother to tell him of his lineage, so that he could prepare to become a champion. His mother was sad because she knew her son was becoming a man but she was a King's daughter and she told Sohrab he was the son of Rustam and could act as a King's champion when the time was right. Sohrab was pleased and impressed to learn that he was the son of Rustam. He informed his mother that he would try to find his father and that Rustam could become King of Aran while he

Many years ago legend tells us there were two kingdoms in what is today known as Afghanistan. In the north was the kingdom of Touran whose King was known as Afrasiab. In the west was the kingdom of Aran whose king was called Kaous and whose capital was Balk.

These two kingdoms were always at war with each other. In the time of this story the champion of Aran was a giant; a man called Rustam who was famous as a warrior and a wrestler. He was the strongest and the bravest man in the entire kingdom and was known far and wide as the man who had slain the white giant in the forest of Mazindaran.

One day Rustam rode his great horse Rakhsh to the borders of Touran on a hunting today. He killed his deer and lay under a conifer tree to rest. Rustam fell asleep and when he awoke it was dusk and his horse was gone. He rose and after searching futilely for Rakhsh set forth on foot until he came to the city of Samangan which was the capital of another dynasty whose king was known as the Shah of Samangan. At the gates of the city Rustam was met by one of the King's chamberlains who led him before the King.

Rustam's Threat

Rustam told the King that his horse had been stolen and if he was not returned to him he would destroy his kingdom. The King was afraid. He knew Rustam by reputation and believed his threat; so he urged him to remain with him overnight and he would find the great horse Rakhsh by the following day. Rustam agreed and became the King's guest for the night. A great feast was prepared and the King entertained his famous guest late into the night. Finally, after much food and wine, music and dancing girls, Rustam was shown to his rooms.

As he prepared for the night a beautiful daughter of the King came to him. Her name was Tahmina and she told Rustam she had heard of his great feats and wished to be his wife. The King was pleased when he heard it and Rustam slept with Tahmina. The next day Rakhsh was brought to him but before he departed he took Tahmina in his arms and gave her his signet ring. He told her that if she bore a child the signet ring should be its token; to be worn in her hair if it was a girl and on his arm if it was a boy.

Rustam mounted his horse and departed and in due course Tahmina had a child, a little boy, whom she named Sohrab. Years passed and Sohrab grew in the image of his father. At the age of 14 he was a magnificent figure and was the finest swordsman and wrestler in all the Turkish kingdom. One day he asked his mother to tell him of his lineage, so that he could prepare to become a champion. His mother was sad because she knew her son was becoming a man but she was a King's daughter and she told Sohrab he was the son of Rustam and could act as a King's champion when the time was right. Sohrab was pleased and impressed to learn that he was the son of Rustam. He informed his mother that he would try to find his father and that Rustam could become King of Aran while he

Many years ago legend tells us there were two kingdoms in what is today known as Afghanistan. In the north was the kingdom of Touran whose King was known as Afrasiab. In the west was the kingdom of Aran whose king was called Kaous and whose capital was Balk.

These two kingdoms were always at war with each other. In the time of this story the champion of Aran was a giant; a man called Rustam who was famous as a warrior and a wrestler. He was the strongest and the bravest man in the entire kingdom and was known far and wide as the man who had slain the white giant in the forest of Mazindaran.

One day Rustam rode his great horse Rakhsh to the borders of Touran on a hunting today. He killed his deer and lay under a conifer tree to rest. Rustam fell asleep and when he awoke it was dusk and his horse was gone. He rose and after searching futilely for Rakhsh set forth on foot until he came to the city of Samangan which was the capital of another dynasty whose king was known as the Shah of Samangan. At the gates of the city Rustam was met by one of the King's chamberlains who led him before the King.

Rustam's Threat

Rustam told the King that his horse had been stolen and if he was not returned to him he would destroy his kingdom. The King was afraid. He knew Rustam by reputation and believed his threat; so he urged him to remain with him overnight and he would find the great horse Rakhsh by the following day. Rustam agreed and became the King's guest for the night. A great feast was prepared and the King entertained his famous guest late into the night. Finally, after much food and wine, music and dancing girls, Rustam was shown to his rooms.

As he prepared for the night a beautiful daughter of the King came to him. Her name was Tahmina and she told Rustam she had heard of his great feats and wished to be his wife. The King was pleased when he heard it and Rustam slept with Tahmina. The next day Rakhsh was brought to him but before he departed he took Tahmina in his arms and gave her his signet ring. He told her that if she bore a child the signet ring should be its token; to be worn in her hair if it was a girl and on his arm if it was a boy.

Rustam mounted his horse and departed and in due course Tahmina had a child, a little boy, whom she named Sohrab. Years passed and Sohrab grew in the image of his father. At the age of 14 he was a magnificent figure and was the finest swordsman and wrestler in all the Turkish kingdom. One day he asked his mother to tell him of his lineage, so that he could prepare to become a champion. His mother was sad because she knew her son was becoming a man but she was a King's daughter and she told Sohrab he was the son of Rustam and could act as a King's champion when the time was right. Sohrab was pleased and impressed to learn that he was the son of Rustam. He informed his mother that he would try to find his father and that Rustam could become King of Aran while he

Many years ago legend tells us there were two kingdoms in what is today known as Afghanistan. In the north was the kingdom of Touran whose King was known as Afrasiab. In the west was the kingdom of Aran whose king was called Kaous and whose capital was Balk.

These two kingdoms were always at war with each other. In the time of this story the champion of Aran was a giant; a man called Rustam who was famous as a warrior and a wrestler. He was the strongest and the bravest man in the entire kingdom and was known far and wide as the man who had slain the white giant in the forest of Mazindaran.

One day Rustam rode his great horse Rakhsh to the borders of Touran on a hunting today. He killed his deer and lay under a conifer tree to rest. Rustam fell asleep and when he awoke it was dusk and his horse was gone. He rose and after searching futilely for Rakhsh set forth on foot until he came to the city of Samangan which was the capital of another dynasty whose king was known as the Shah of Samangan. At the gates of the city Rustam was met by one of the King's chamberlains who led him before the King.

Rustam's Threat

Rustam told the King that his horse had been stolen and if he was not returned to him he would destroy his kingdom. The King was afraid. He knew Rustam by reputation and believed his threat; so he urged him to remain with him overnight and he would find the great horse Rakhsh by the following day. Rustam agreed and became the King's guest for the night. A great feast was prepared and the King entertained his famous guest late into the night. Finally, after much food and wine, music and dancing girls, Rustam was shown to his rooms.

As he prepared for the night a beautiful daughter of the King came to him. Her name was Tahmina and she told Rustam she had heard of his great feats and wished to be his wife. The King was pleased when he heard it and Rustam slept with Tahmina. The next day Rakhsh was brought to him but before he departed he took Tahmina in his arms and gave her his signet ring. He told her that if she bore a child the signet ring should be its token; to be worn in her hair if it was a girl and on his arm if it was a boy.

Rustam mounted his horse and departed and in due course Tahmina had a child, a little boy, whom she named Sohrab. Years passed and Sohrab grew in the image of his father. At the age of 14 he was a magnificent figure and was the finest swordsman and wrestler in all the Turkish kingdom. One day he asked his mother to tell him of his lineage, so that he could prepare to become a champion. His mother was sad because she knew her son was becoming a man but she was a King's daughter and she told Sohrab he was the son of Rustam and could act as a King's champion when the time was right. Sohrab was pleased and impressed to learn that he was the son of Rustam. He informed his mother that he would try to find his father and that Rustam could become King of Aran while he

Many years ago legend tells us there were two kingdoms in what is today known as Afghanistan. In the north was the kingdom of Touran whose King was known as Afrasiab. In the west was the kingdom of Aran whose king was called Kaous and whose capital was Balk.

These two kingdoms were always at war with each other. In the time of this story the champion of Aran was a giant; a man called Rustam who was famous as a warrior and a wrestler. He was the strongest and the bravest man in the entire kingdom and was known far and wide as the man who had slain the white giant in the forest of Mazindaran.

One day Rustam rode his great horse Rakhsh to the borders of Touran on a hunting today. He killed his deer and lay under a conifer tree to rest. Rustam fell asleep and when he awoke it was dusk and his horse was gone. He rose and after searching futilely for Rakhsh set forth on foot until he came to the city of Samangan which was the capital of another dynasty whose king was known as the Shah of Samangan. At the gates of the city Rustam was met by one of the King's chamberlains who led him before the King.

Rustam's Threat

Rustam told the King that his horse had been stolen and if he was not returned to him he would destroy his kingdom. The King was afraid. He knew Rustam by reputation and believed his threat; so he urged him to remain with him overnight and he would find the great horse Rakhsh by the following day. Rustam agreed and became the King's guest for the night. A great feast was prepared and the King entertained his famous guest late into the night. Finally, after much food and wine, music and dancing girls, Rustam was shown to his rooms.

As he prepared for the night a beautiful daughter of the King came to him. Her name was Tahmina and she told Rustam she had heard of his great feats and wished to be his wife. The King was pleased when he heard it and Rustam slept with Tahmina. The next day Rakhsh was brought to him but before he departed he took Tahmina in his arms and gave her his signet ring. He told her that if she bore a child the signet ring should be its token; to be worn in her hair if it was a girl and on his arm if it was a boy.

Rustam mounted his horse and departed and in due course Tahmina had a child, a little boy, whom she named Sohrab. Years passed and Sohrab grew in the image of his father. At the age of 14 he was a magnificent figure and was the finest swordsman and wrestler in all the Turkish kingdom. One day he asked his mother to tell him of his lineage, so that he could prepare to become a champion. His mother was sad because she knew her son was becoming a man but she was a King's daughter and she told Sohrab he was the son of Rustam and could act as a King's champion when the time was right. Sohrab was pleased and impressed to learn that he was the son of Rustam. He informed his mother that he would try to find his father and that Rustam could become King of Aran while he

Many years ago legend tells us there were two kingdoms in what is today known as Afghanistan. In the north was the kingdom of Touran whose King was known as Afrasiab. In the west was the kingdom of Aran whose king was called Kaous and whose capital was Balk.

These two kingdoms were always at war with each other. In the time of this story the champion of Aran was a giant; a man called Rustam who was famous as a

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkani
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES KABUL"
Telephone:
21494 (Extns.
22851, 5, 05 & 4)

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 19, 1962

UNICEF AID TO
AFGHANISTAN

The assistance offered by UNICEF to the Afghan Ministry of Public Health for malaria eradication is an appreciable gesture on the part of this very useful branch of the United Nations, which in addition to combating malaria is concerned mainly with the proper growth of children and their mothers all around the world.

The help offered by UNICEF during the past few years has been used quite satisfactorily by the Ministry of Public Health. The success of the Malaria Eradication Department in major parts of Afghanistan set a vivid example of effective operation against this disease.

Centres which are being opened for children and mothers' welfare in the country, through the aid offered by UNICEF, has also proved to be worthy of their existence. Afghanistan has, in other words, established a good record in the proper use of the assistance offered to it in these fields.

It must be recalled that recently the Executive Board of UNICEF approved a yearly budget for the organization. The amount allocated for the child welfare projects totalled \$16,569,593. This amount, compared to the urgent needs, is very negligible.

Perhaps the two branches of the United Nations which are purely advocated for humanitarian purposes are UNICEF and UNESCO. These two specialized agencies fulfil one of the basic aims of the United Nations, namely the welfare of mankind. And it is for this purpose that we want the allocation of more funds to UNESCO and UNICEF.

It is unfortunate that the military expenditures of the United Nations have become so high that adequate funds are not allocated to these fields.

Afghanistan, as a nation advocating the cause of welfare of mankind, wishes to see that more financial attention is given to those branches of the United Nations which are devoted to that aim.

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE OF THE PRESS AND
AFRICAN NATIONS RADIO AT A GLANCE

By KHATAK

The Casablanca group of countries, comprising the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco and Algeria concluded a three-day conference in Cairo on Sunday.

This was the second conference of this nature held in 1962. The first one was convened in Casablanca on January 4, 1962. The participating countries had announced at the end of the Casablanca conference that they had adopted an African Charter with which all independent African States were to associate themselves. They proclaimed their determination to maintain identity of views in their policies, to pursue a policy of non-alignment, to liberate the African territories still under foreign domination; to liquidate colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms in Africa and to oppose the maintenance of foreign troops and establishment of foreign bases in Africa.

The main theme of the Cairo conference was to follow up the decisions of the Casablanca meeting with a view to achieving a greater unity of Africa.

It will be interesting to ask what it is that makes these newly independent African countries to come out in search of greater unity? The best answer for this group refused to attend the Lagos Conference held on June 25, 1962. Nasser's speech when he opened the Cairo conference on Friday, He said, "Some 50 million in Africa still live under the yoke of imperialist domination and tries to feel that they should establish an economic cohesion in the market as the growing economic force. This is understandable African High Command which when studied in the light of close proximity of the headquarters in Accra, that a Casablanca countries with those safe and sure strategy for sustaining the European Common Market, the last remnants of colonialism. To achieve this economic cohesion and exploitation can be worked out, the Casablanca member out for the African continent.

Economic Threat

In other words, the countries in the question have realized the economic threat being posed by various

groups inside and outside the African continent. Within Africa the greedy hands of the monopolizers are making use of the local and foreign settlers as their spearheads trying to perpetuate exploitation.

Imperialism, though breathing its last, is not willing to have its peaceful death. It tries to change its colours like a chameleon with the change of time. The imperialists know that the present-day public opinion does not allow them to attain their ends by outright military action. They find themselves to bend on their knees before the rising tides of nationalism and freedom movement. Therefore, they tried to make use of the weaker elements wherever they can lay their hands on. In the case of Africa, colonialist stooges as Tshombe in the Congo and by creating such groupings as the 19 African countries which participated in the Lagos Conference on January 25, 1962 and earlier in the Monrovia Conference of May 1962. The creation of the Monrovia group and the existing of a Brazzaville group within that group was only to advance the goals of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa.

It was on the basis of this understanding that the Casablanca group refused to attend the Lagos Conference held on June 25, 1962. Nasser's speech when he opened the Cairo conference on Friday, He said, "Some 50 million in Africa still live under the yoke of imperialist domination and tries to feel that they should establish an economic cohesion in the market as the growing economic force. This is understandable African High Command which when studied in the light of close proximity of the headquarters in Accra, that a Casablanca countries with those safe and sure strategy for sustaining the European Common Market, the last remnants of colonialism. To achieve this economic cohesion and exploitation can be worked out, the Casablanca member out for the African continent.

Economic Cohesion

Outwardly the Casablanca countries feel that they should establish an economic cohesion in the market as the growing economic force. This is understandable African High Command which when studied in the light of close proximity of the headquarters in Accra, that a Casablanca countries with those safe and sure strategy for sustaining the European Common Market, the last remnants of colonialism. To achieve this economic cohesion and exploitation can be worked out, the Casablanca member out for the African continent.

Guarantees For The French
In Algeria

The Evian Cease-fire Agreement reached last March, which ended the Algerian war after more than seven years of bloodshed, contained safeguards for the French population of Algeria—about one million people.

Under the agreement, their safety, goods and rights were guaranteed and they were offered the choice of Algerian nationality or remaining in Algeria under a special convention as foreigners.

They would be given three years to make up their minds on this. It also laid down that all shells were fired into an Algiers square close to the Casbah killing French civilians, or wounding a large number of European, would have the right at any time to leave the country, taking their goods and money with them. Reprisals for acts committed before the Evian Agreement were forbidden.

Further clauses gave a general guarantee of non-discrimination and fair representation at all levels of political life. In the referendum, to be held on July 1, all Algerians, whether Moslems or settlers, are entitled to vote on whether the country should remain a department of France, become independent and nation before independence, or break all ties with France or be-

Crime

When the Evian Agreement was announced ex-General Raoul Salan, who is now serving a life sentence in France for leading the Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.) denounced it as "a crime" and called for "resistance until the honour of the Army and the rights of France are restored."

On March 20, the day after the cease-fire officially began, mortar shells were fired into an Algiers square close to the Casbah killing French civilians, or wounding a large number of European, would have the right at any time to leave the country, taking their goods and money with them. Reprisals for acts committed before the Evian Agreement were forbidden.

Later the O.A.S. embarked on a "scorched earth" policy with the Tunis-based Algerian Provisional Government, said his Government rejected the possibility of extra guarantees for Europeans not only from Southern Rhodesia in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreement.

The States have already agreed to establish an African Common Market. Within this market an African "Payments" Union and an African Economic Council, African Civil Aviation and the Postal Union will also be established. The Common Market is due to start functioning by next January.

The leading figures in the movement for African unity, namely, President Nasser of the U.A.R., King Hassan of Morocco, President Nkrumah of Ghana and President Sekou Toure of Guinea ought to be congratulated for their perseverance and determination to guide African nations towards complete freedom from all forms of domination and towards greater economic stability. When the African Common Market starts functioning next January, it is hoped that will create the nucleus of a great economic union in Africa with the inclusion of the Monrovia group. It is only through an economic alliance of the entire countries of the two African camps that the African Common Market will be able to hold its own against similar alliances such as the E.E.C. It is only through such an integration that effective assistance may be rendered to the subjugated nations in Africa such as Angola and Mozambique. "It is only through such alliance that the independent African countries, especially Algeria, could receive effective economic aid for their development."

It is only through such an economic alliance backed by the African High Command, which when studied in the light of close proximity of the headquarters in Accra, that a Casablanca countries with those safe and sure strategy for sustaining the European Common Market, the last remnants of colonialism. To achieve this economic cohesion and exploitation can be worked out, the Casablanca member out for the African continent.

On another page, the daily *Islah* gives a profile of the newly elected Italian President Sgr. Antonio Segni.

"Anis" carried an editorial entitled "The question of Southern Rhodesia included in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly". After giving some background information about the geographical and socio-economic conditions in that African territory, the editorial said that during recent years a freedom movement has been gaining strength throughout Africa resulting in the independence of a large number of countries. A number of other countries are still struggling for the attainment of their political independence. Southern Rhodesia is one such country which at present is being ruled by a small minority of European settlers.

The current events show that African nations are not happy about the postponement of the date for elections in Southern Rhodesia until next year and that they are opposing such a decision. The representative of Ghana said in the U.N. General Assembly that the postponement of the elections in Southern Rhodesia is nothing but a political manoeuvre on the part of Britain. All African nations have considered the question of Southern Rhodesia, the most important problem of the day. The editorial concludes by supporting a rigorous discussion of the problem in the General Assembly and expresses hope that colonialism would be wiped out of extra guarantees for Europeans not only from Southern Rhodesia in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreement.

Secret Talks
But more than two weeks ago reports began to circulate that there had been secret talks between Europeans and the Algerian nationalists. Later it was said that the O.A.S. was seeking special guarantees for Europeans remaining in Algeria after independence and an amnesty for acts of terrorism committed by their members. The campaign of indiscriminate assassinations of Moslems by O.A.S. killers slackened.

On June 13, M. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Tunis-based Algerian Provisional Government, said his Government rejected the possibility of extra guarantees for Europeans not only from Southern Rhodesia in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreement.

The opening of hygienic canteens was the subject matter of the editorial of daily *Islah* of yesterday. Great attention should be paid to the health and hygiene of the students because ill-health is the No. 1 enemy to the proper conduct of learning. Apart from this, says the editorial, really sick students cannot be expected to continue their studies for any length of time. That is why the health authorities of the Ministry of Education started to build and operate a number of hygienic canteens in schools of the capital in addition to making the physicians available to them. Before the opening of these canteens, schoolboys used to buy all sorts of unhygienic fruit and other eatables sold by street hawkers during the break hours. This, of course, resulted in spreading various kinds of diseases among the students. This week another such canteen was opened at the Nejat High School. Students are making use of this canteen and the danger of sickness from unhygienic fruit etc. has been eliminated.

Third Power
The political commentator of the paper, Mr. Ibrahim Abasi, has written an article, entitled "The third world Power". After referring to the present day grouping of world Powers, the article suggests, that the possible coalition of the six European Common Market countries and seven member States of the European Free Trade Association comprising nearly a million square miles with the population of 250 million could form the possible third Power in the world. The only weak point of this possible grouping would be the lack of nuclear weapons, which, according to the commentator might also be compensated for in due course.

On another page, the daily *Islah* gives a profile of the newly elected Italian President Sgr. Antonio Segni.

"Anis" carried an editorial entitled "The question of Southern Rhodesia included in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly". After giving some background information about the geographical and socio-economic conditions in that African territory, the editorial said that during recent years a freedom movement has been gaining strength throughout Africa resulting in the independence of a large number of countries. A number of other countries are still struggling for the attainment of their political independence. Southern Rhodesia is one such country which at present is being ruled by a small minority of European settlers.

The current events show that African nations are not happy about the postponement of the date for elections in Southern Rhodesia until next year and that they are opposing such a decision. The representative of Ghana said in the U.N. General Assembly that the postponement of the elections in Southern Rhodesia is nothing but a political manoeuvre on the part of Britain. All African nations have considered the question of Southern Rhodesia, the most important problem of the day. The editorial concludes by supporting a rigorous discussion of the problem in the General Assembly and expresses hope that colonialism would be wiped out of extra guarantees for Europeans not only from Southern Rhodesia in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreement.

Secret Talks
But more than two weeks ago reports began to circulate that there had been secret talks between Europeans and the Algerian nationalists. Later it was said that the O.A.S. was seeking special guarantees for Europeans remaining in Algeria after independence and an amnesty for acts of terrorism committed by their members. The campaign of indiscriminate assassinations of Moslems by O.A.S. killers slackened.

On June 13, M. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Tunis-based Algerian Provisional Government, said his Government rejected the possibility of extra guarantees for Europeans not only from Southern Rhodesia in Algeria and stood by the Evian Agreement.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:5' GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:7;
Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on Pakhtunistan 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.
Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 6-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T. M. A.

From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Kabul: Phone No. 20563
Faryabi: Phone No. 20887
Zaman: Phone No. 20531
Azeez: Phone No. 24131



A team mixes the DDT solution before beginning its house-to-house spraying operations in the Jalalabad Area.

UNICEF AID FOR MALARIA
ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children Fund, UNICEF, which met in New York from June 8 to June 12, 1962, has approved the Ministry of Public Health's request for UNICEF assistance during 1963 towards the eradication of malaria in Afghanistan. A sum of \$ 355,500 has been sanctioned for meeting the costs of

have been progressively improving since 1956. Data for a malaria map were completed at the end of 1960. An estimated 4,384,000 people (of the total population of 12 million) are living in areas at risk of malaria. During the 1961 operations 3,181,000 people were of malaria in Afghanistan. A sum of \$ 355,500 has been sanctioned for meeting the costs of

ing every effort to ensure that a full staff (1,799) will be trained and in position before the start of 1962 spraying operations. The bow and shield were shattered and the corselet holding the breastplate was completely severed. The horseman plunged from his horse and lay quiet on the ground. Sohrah leapt from his animal and prepared to despatch his second enemy with a short dagger. As he pulled aside the corselet to his horror and astonishment he saw that the archer lying senseless before him on the ground was a lovely girl, concealed beneath the disguise of a man's fighting armour.



DDT is sprayed on the walls in a Jalalabad house. Additional laboratory technicians have been recruited by the Malaria Institute to strengthen the laboratory services.

For 1963 spraying operations UNICEF would provide 1,063,000 lbs. of DDT; 75 per cent; four heavy trucks; five light trucks; three pickups; 3 jeeps; motorcycles; anti-malaria drugs and laboratory equipment.

WHO is strongly supporting the campaign with a team of seven

(Contd. on Page 4)

Afghanistan's

Folklore

The Legend of Sohrah and Rustam

As was the custom Sohrah and the blacknight, who was the King of Aran's first champion, agreed to fight alone and the winner would decide the battle. The two knights have observed the usual courtesies and declared their lineages retired to either end of the lists. Then Sohrah placed his lance in rest, gathered the great horse under him and swept down upon his enemy. His lance struck the breastplate of the black knight and passed completely through his chest. As the knight fell dead from his horse Sohrah's lance was broken in half and torn from his hands.

As the same moment, Sohrah saw another horseman approaching at a gallop with a bow in his hands. As he came in range he attacked Sohrah with a series of arrows which struck his head-piece and breastplate but fortunately did not wound him. Sohrah swung his horse in a circle, drew the heavy sword hanging at his side and charged the archer, a horseman who had no time to prepare himself for the onslaught that overtook him like a whirlwind. As Sohrah descended upon the unfortunate horseman, he saw his blade once across the bow, the shield and the front armour of his victim.

The bow and shield were shattered and the corselet holding the breastplate was completely severed. The horseman plunged from his horse and lay quiet on the ground. Sohrah leapt from his animal and prepared to despatch his second enemy with a short dagger. As he pulled aside the corselet to his horror and astonishment he saw that the archer lying senseless before him on the ground was a lovely girl, concealed beneath the disguise of a man's fighting armour.

Love And Pity

Suddenly Sohrah was overwhelmed with a sense of pity and love for this brave girl who had dared to attack him and whom he had nearly killed. As he knelt beside her she opened her eyes and saw the look of admiration and devotion in Sohrah's face. He scarcely needed to speak because she understood his love.

The girl's name was Gordafarid, a daughter of one of the knights of the castle, and fortunately she was not wounded. Sohrah escorted Gordafarid back to the castle and before he left her at the gate declared his love for her. The girl, however, knew that she could not permit love to grow between them. She warned the seneschal of the castle who led his forces to safety during the night by a secret escape gate and rode on to Balkh to tell the king of Aran of the giant young champion who was approaching with his army.

The King, after listening to his extraordinary story, knew there was only one man in his kingdom who could meet the young Sohrah and he sent for Rustam who was away in Gabilistan. Rustam sent word that he would come when he was ready. The King in anger sent another messenger ordering Rustam to come at once. Rustam finally reached the king's court where he was told that he must meet a new young champion who was marching towards him with his Army. So at last the fate ordained that Sohrah and Rustam, each unknown to the other, should meet in battle.

(To Be Continued)

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L.
ANNOUNCES

* NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
* ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22-55
* ITS CABLE ADDRESS TRAMVDAIR-KABUL
* OFFERS TWO REGULAR FLIGHTS WEEKLY TO AND FROM KABUL, BEIRUT & EUROPE.
* OFFERS CHARTERED FLIGHTS AT ANY TIME AND ABOUT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
* PROVIDES FREE COLD AND FREEZE STORAGE FACILITIES TO ITS CUSTOMER'S GOODS AT BEIRUT AIRPORT.
* OFFERS TRANSFER & CLEARING SERVICES AT COST IN BEIRUT.

THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better".

U.N. Debate On "FERMENT" IN ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

S. Rhodesia

(Contd. from Page 1)

\$762 million, the Ghana representative said: "Let us hear no more of this Federation business. As a practical solution, it is impossible now."

Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy of Ethiopia, a principal author of the resolution before the assembly, understood many of Mr. Quaison-Sackey's comments.

It was announced that Jordan had dropped out of the list of sponsors of the draft, and that Mauritania and Niger had joined the sponsoring group, now totaling 19 States.

The Assembly adjourned until today when delegates to Tanzania, Ukraine, Canada, Liberia, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Iraq are listed to speak.

Talks On Application Of Evian Pact

PARIS, June 18, (Reuters).—M. Louis Joxe, the French Algerian Affairs Minister, and M. Saad Dahlab, Algerian Provisional Government Foreign Affairs Minister, met on French territory last week to discuss the application of the Evian Agreements, usually well-informed sources said here last night.

They considered the role that French forces will play in the maintenance of public order following the July 1 self-determination referendum, these sources said.

They also examined the conditions in which civil servants from France and Algeria will continue to serve in Algeria.

NEW YORK, June 18, (Reuters).—Frank Sinatra arrived here by air from London yesterday after a two-and-a-half-month world singing tour to raise funds for orphaned and handicapped children. The film star said he had raised about \$1,200,000.

ALGERIAN MINISTER'S VIEW

(Contd. from Page 1)

Referring to the O.A.S.-F.L.N. settlement, he said the Franco-Algerian Evian Agreements already contained clauses providing for an amnesty for the Europeans. But he was certain that O.A.S.-F.L.N. accord would be included into the corresponding parts of the Evian treaty once an Algerian Government had been formed.

He says: The Minister without portfolio in the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, Mr. Hussein Ali Ahmed, said in a Press conference in Casablanca yesterday that the agreement reached in Algeria between the Algerian Executive and the Algerian Army Organization to end the civil war had nothing to do with Evian Agreements.

Minister stressed that no deals had been established between the Algerian Executive and the Algerian Army. He said that the latter came to terms with the Algerian Executive and the Algerian Army Organization to end the civil war had nothing to do with Evian Agreements.

PARIS, June 19.—Mr. M. I. Karam, the Chief of the Government Printing House, returned to Kabul from Tehran, first to discuss the transport affairs of the press for the Printing House which has been purchased from the United States.

Rusk's Hope Of Further Consolidation Of Alliance

WASHINGTON, June 19, (Reuters).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, said last night the hope that his forthcoming tour of Western European capitals would lead to a further consolidation of the Atlantic alliance and "draw us together in the great tasks of the future."

In a statement recorded a few hours before his scheduled departure for Paris, Mr. Rusk acknowledged that there was "ferment" in the Atlantic community at present, but said that Mauritania and Niger had joined the sponsoring group, now totaling 19 States.

"It is not a discussion of the fundamentals on which we all agree," the Secretary of State said. "Those don't need discussion at this time—we have complete agreement on those."

It was, rather, a lively examination in all directions of what new steps had to be taken next, Mr. Rusk said.

For example, he went on, there was the enlargement of the Common Market, through the discussion now going on between Britain and the six. There was also "some strategic questions," which Mr. Robert McNamara, the Defence Secretary, had spoken about in "a very important speech" made last Sunday.

Nuclear Strategy

In the speech to which Mr. Rusk referred, Mr. McNamara explained in forthright language the United States' opposition to the establishment of limited national nuclear forces operated independently and also called for greater consultation among the NATO allies on nuclear strategy.

Another problem, Mr. Rusk said, was that of relating the Atlantic community to the so-called underdeveloped parts of the world.

"These are all great new developments and it is not, I think, unexpected that there is lively discussion among us at this present time," he said.

Mr. Rusk compared the discussions going on inside the community at present to the debates which took place over the European Defence Community (EDC) or even those which were held when NATO was being created. He hoped that this very "crucial" day trip, which will extend the discussions which were begun at the NATO (Ministerial) meeting in Athens, will lead to a further consolidation of this great alliance and draw us together in the great tasks of the future," he observed.

The Secretary of State said the Atlantic Community was entering a new period of creative activity.

Many of the things for which it had struggled had been attained and now fresh chapters and fresh opportunities were opening, he said.

"What has not changed are the basic beliefs held in common by the nations forming this great community and their fundamental commitments to each other," Mr. Rusk added.

"These remain solid and whole. There are no cracks in the cement of this great edifice of the Atlantic Community," the Secretary of State said.

"What we are talking about is how to add another story on this great structure."

Talks on Berlin DPA adds: A few hours before his departure to Europe, Mr. Rusk had another talk on Berlin with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin.

It was the fifth conversation on that subject the two diplomats

News In Brief

KABUL, June 19.—Dr. N. Sitaraman, W.H.O. Regional Adviser for Medical Training in South-East Asia, yesterday met Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute, and discussed with him matters related to the Medical Schools associated with the Institute. Afterwards Dr. Sitaraman and Dr. Omar accompanied by Dr. H. D. L. Russell, W.H.O. Regional Adviser for the Rural Development in South-East Asia, inspected the new building for the Public Health Institute.

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, June 19.—Mr. Din Mohammad Dilawar, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Mazar-e-Sharif, arrived in Mazar-e-Sharif by air on Sunday.

In the evening, the Mayor of Mazar held a reception in his honor which was attended by Mr. Pramach, the Governor of Mazar and heads of Governmental departments and industrial organizations.

Only on Sunday, Mr. Rusk had expressed himself with great caution about the results of his Berlin talks with Mr. Dobrynin in an interview.

He had stressed that no proper basis for negotiations had yet been found and had voiced doubts that the Soviets were at present truly interested in a reasonable settlement of the Berlin problem.

There are no indications that yesterday's meeting had in any way changed that situation.

A spokesman of the U.S. State Department later confirmed that "problems relating to Berlin and Germany" had been discussed by Mr. Rusk and Mr. Dobrynin. Nothing really new had resulted from the talk.

The atmosphere had been "serious, but friendly."

The spokesman said that neither the Soviet nor the American side had handed over any documents.

Whether a meeting of the two diplomats for discussion of the Berlin issue has been agreed upon or not, the spokesman was unable to say.

He did not know, either, whether there was a direct connection between the purpose visit of Mr. Benoit to the State Department and the forthcoming European summit.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.

Dr. Adenauer has said recently in an interview with UPI that he might consider forming a political union of France, Germany and Italy only if the latter two countries agreed to join the European Community.



PARK CINEMA:

Today and Tomorrow. At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American coloured film: CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF, starring: Paul Newman and Burl Ives.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American coloured film: NOWHERE TO GO.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: LOVE MARRIAGE, starring: Mala Sinha and Devanand.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: DO BEHEN, starring: Shyama and Rajendra Kumar.

FILM REVIEW

Cat On A Hot Tin Roof

[By Our Film Critic]

An unpleasant smell of mendacity prevails throughout M.G.M.'s film "Cat On A Hot Tin Roof," currently running at Park Cinema.

In the canon of Thomas Lanier Williams (better known as "Tennessee") this drama, produced on Broadway, ranks as a fairly normal play. Instead of the usual quota of castration, homosexuality, or venereal disease or impotence, "Cat On A Hot Tin Roof" zeros in on mendacity.

The film centres around an American family with the conflicting emotions of love, hate, disgust, disappointment, avarice and greed, beautifully realized by director Richard Brooks who also wrote the screen play along with James Poe.

Sexy Elizabeth Taylor as "the cat" who marries her football hero, Paul Newman, and feels like a cat on a hot tin roof living with him; Paul, as the alcoholic who breaks his leg practising hurdles at three in the morning; and Burl Ives as the "Big Daddy" who builds a big empire of 28,000 acres of land and "owns" his wife, two sons and their wives and children with their screams and screeches, give of their best in the film.

This picture, produced in 1958 by Lawrence Weinsarten, makes you live with the characters' share their human emotions and brings you home the truth that "there are some things in this world you have got to face." If truths appear like lies, lies can be turned into truths. An excellent film, one should not miss.

KABUL, June 19.—Mr. Sixteen Peppling, Acting Resident Representative of the UN Technical Assistance Mission to Afghanistan, held a reception last night in honour of Dr. Rawan Farhadi, the former Director of the Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The function was attended by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce, officials of the United Nations, and representatives of certain Ministries.

Mr. Farhadi is due to leave Kabul shortly to take over his post as Counsellor in the Afghan Embassy in Washington.

UNICEF AID

(Contd. from Page 3)

international personnel, some assigned to each of the three malaria regions. WHO has expressed confidence that the campaign is soundly organized and will attain its objectives in the period 1962-1966. Three medical officers have been awarded WHO fellowships for training early in 1962. The Government of Afghanistan's budget for 1963 is Af. 10 Million, which is considered adequate to meet all local costs.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-35 a.m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 89

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1962 (JOWZA 30, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

O.A.S. EXTREMISTS IN ORAN SHELL FRENCH ARMY CAMP

ALGIERS, June 20, (UPI).—Diehard extremists of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) in Oran yesterday shelled a French Army camp and a big tank farm in open defiance of the cease-fire accepted by OAS leaders in Algiers.

U.N. Interference Alleged

Algiers remained free of terrorism, but 18 French soldiers were wounded by a direct mortar hit on a tent in the camp in a south-western suburb of Oran.

Observers said the mortar attack appeared directly primarily at the huge (Shell Company) fuel oil tanks near the Moslem quarter of the port city.

One of the 10 mortar shells scored a direct hit on one tank but there was no fire. The tanks hold about 3 million gallons of fuel.

In addition to the Oran mortar bombing, a young French conscript was shot dead by unidentified Europeans as he walked alone and unarmed in downtown Sidi-bel-Abbes the Foreign Legion base town, 46 miles south of Oran.

The Oran OAS Command openly broke with the Algiers branch on Monday. It announced in a pirate broadcast that it would not recognize the truce ordered at midnight on Sunday by the Algiers leaders.

The United Nations in effect thereby contributed to civil disobedience in the colony and to the provocation of strikes interference", Sir Humphrey claimed.

The OAS in Algiers called off its campaign of terrorism and sabotage in exchange for a pledge from Algerian nationalists for a general amnesty and a role in the post-independence security force.

The OAS Command in Bone also has announced its refusal to accept the cease-fire agreement. But there were no reports of violence in the eastern port city during the past two days.

Some \$5 to 7 million worth of food and clothing and other material aid will also be needed, he said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Princess Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of member societies to the League of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross societies the total (\$250,000) in food, and similar amount of aid subscribed so far pledges have been received from Algerian refugees is \$1,416,892 the Governments of Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Famlr Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Lada Military 'Discrimination Reason For Impending Break-up Of Central African Federation'

KABUL, June 20.—A group of Manza Massoud nationalists under the leadership of Mr. Shah Behram Khan and Mr. Salim Khan set fire to the military post of Lada, says a report from Gur-wik, Central Independent Pakhtunistan.

Another group of nationalists ambushed a convoy of Government lorries causing severe damage. A third group of nationalists pulled down telephone poles and wires in the Haider Kats area. More groups of nationalists on June 8 and 11. Fired on the military posts at Chagh-mali, Jandola, Saroki and Lada, the day.

W.H.O. EXPERTS TO VISIT ANGOLA

GENEVA, June 20, (Reuters).—Three experts sent by the World Health Organization will survey health services and sanitary conditions in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, an announcement said here yesterday. The Portuguese Government asked for the survey as a basis for future improvements.

VACCINE FOR TYPHOID AND CHOLERA

KABUL, June 20.—The Vaccine Manufacturing Institute of Kabul has prepared during the past three months a total of 270,000 cc. of vaccine for typhoid, cholera and rabies.

Mr. Sayed Mahmood Nisar said in an interview that apart from this the Institute had been able to treat 83 people suffering from hydrophobia during this period. An appreciable amount of vaccine for rabies has been given to the veterinary section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

TALKS IN KABUL

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Zwierzynski, the Director-General of Civil Aviation in Poland, met Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Zwierzynski expressed delight at the arrival of the Polish delegation and said that he had come for talks to sign an agreement on civil aviation between the two countries. Mr. Hakimi said that the agreement would be yet another step towards the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Poland. The delegation of keeping the African majority last.

Mr. W. H. Barton (Canada) said he believed the Southern Rhodesian authorities had no intention of keeping the African majority last.

Mr. W. H. Barton (Canada) said he believed the Southern Rhodesian authorities had no intention of keeping the African majority last.

Mr. W. H. Barton (Canada) said he believed the Southern Rhodesian authorities had no intention of keeping the African majority last.

Mr. W.

KABUL TIMES The Weapon Of Divide & Rule Is Still Brandished AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21494 (Extns.
22351) 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 20, 1962

PAY RISE

The 20% rise in salaries of Government employees and contractors, which became effective from the beginning of the Afghan year, is one of the provisions of the Five Year Plan. During the First Plan a similar scheme had been implemented.

One time, those working in non-governmental departments used to be paid higher while the salaries of Government employees remained fixed.

Of course, as part of the development plan, while the salaries of Government personnel are raised by 20%, one must see whether the pay for other groups working outside the Government is also raised or not. Although no laws have been passed up to now to cover payments for all groups of people around the country, the fact is that salaries of these groups too have gone up to a considerable degree.

It is hoped that while a law has been issued covering wages for Government employees and contractors, similar laws will be passed to cover all other people, no matter where they are working.

While one side of the question is that, in order to raise the standard of living, minimum wage laws are to be prescribed and wages should be increased from time to time, the other side of it is to check inflation. For if the proportion of increase in wages does not keep pace with the increase in prices, there will be no improvement in the standard of living at all.

Prices of basic commodities and house rents are perhaps the best criteria for checking the general trend.

In Afghanistan while, one must admit that house rents have gone up without any kind of proportion, prices for food and clothing kept a logical pace with the increase in wages.

It is hoped that with the Government plan to introduce low-cost pre-fabricated houses throughout the country, housing costs will also become proportionate with other prices.

After the collapse of the British Empire where sun never set and after the end of the golden days when Britain ruled the waves, the British Government was faced with a very serious problem, i.e. to provide living for her ex-Governors-General, Governors, Marshals and all other high-ranking personalities of the British colonial empire.

To solve the problem the colonial experts invented a multi-purpose scheme by sending their well experienced dignitaries to their old possessions to guide those Governments at the same time having a grip on them and to continue their subversive activities against other countries.

In Pakistan, a few years ago an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who holds the rank of a Marshal, migrated to Pakistan and established a woollen factory at Attak, to advise and guide the military rulers of Pakistan from this strategic point on the Indus river. Later some English judges and lawyers were "imported" into that country to help the authors of the Basic Democracies in drafting the world's most strange Constitution. At present another British colonial expert, the one-time Governor of the so-called N.W.F.P., Sir Olaf Caroe is on "hire" to Pakistan.

Two-Race Theory

Sir Olaf, who in his articles boasts of putting the Khan brothers twice behind the bars belongs to the anti-Afghanistan propaganda centre in London, now shifted to Peshawar to work with greater energy and speed. Sir Olaf, in his article which appeared in the Pakistan Times on April 29, 1962, again dwells on his theory of two Afghan races, namely the eastern Afghans and the western Afghans.

Sir Olaf's theory, which is founded on the old colonial doctrine of "divide and rule" is a new British attempt to prove to the world that the so-called Durand Line is based on ethnography and the British Forward Policy was carried on in accordance with the natural, historical and even geographical needs of the area.

Sir Olaf in his lengthy article under the caption, "The art and literature of the Pathans", writes: "Pathan or Afghan? What is it? What is the difference?"

Sir Olaf in his article tries his best to explain that on one side of the so-called Durand Line live the western Afghans, who besides Pakhtu speak Persian, and on the eastern side of it live the eastern Pakhtuns who developed a bias towards Moghuls and speak only the Pakhtu language. This in brief is Sir Olaf's theory of presenting the Durand Line as a masterpiece of British justice and scientific diplomacy.

Sir Olaf's thesis is not a new

The general situation, however, has been that with the increase in wages, there has also been an improvement in the living standards. And for a developing country like Afghanistan the trend is one which gives rise for further hope.

idea and whenever the colonial needs demanded a move against Afghanistan such theories were presented by the British colonial experts. For the first time in the history of the relations between Afghanistan and Britain, Mr. Sandeman, the famous colonial expert who served for many years in Kakaristan and Achakzai land, presented this theory after the second Afghan war. For the annexation of the districts of Sibi and Pishin from Afghanistan, he argued that the Pathan population of Pishin and Sibi had no tribal sympathy with the Afghans. Though the districts of Sibi and Pishin were cut off from Afghanistan and added to the British Indian Empire because of their strategic value, Mr. Sandeman's theory was denied by Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India in his letter dated May 10, 1877, still preserved in Parliamentary Papers. Lord Lytton wrote to Lord Salisbury that his frontier officers had at different times admitted that Pishin and Sibi formed part of the Afghan kingdom.

Now once more Sir Olaf has come forward with the same theory, but we deny and reject his claims with the writings and documents of his own countrymen.

I call the attention of Sir Olaf of the studies of Dr. H. W. Bellow, author of "Afghanistan and its people". On page 14 of this book about the people of Afghanistan, he writes: "There are the Afghans, whose language is Pakhtu, Pashto, or Afghan language." Though Dr. Bellow too following the footsteps of the British authors, attempts to establish divisions among the Afghan tribes, admits on the fact that "the people of Afghanistan speak their own language called Pakhtu or Pashto, which is very difficult for foreigners."

Dr. Bellow continues: "the judgments in petty disputes and other matters of importance in Afghanistan are based on laws and usages of the Pakhtunwali or Pushtunwali—a code which is peculiar to the Afghan people."

He adds: "As a race, the Afghans are remarkably handsome and athletic, with fair complexion, flowing beards, and highly equine features. In the presence of strangers they are proud of their nationality, and specially of the 'Nang-i-Pakhtun', or 'Pakhtun honour', and assume an air of dignity and integrity."

As Sir Olaf will also admit, Dr. Bellow, despite his feelings, is unable to divide the Pakhtuns or Afghans into two parts on both sides of the Durand Line and give them the title of eastern and western Afghans. On the contrary about the western Afghans of Sir Olaf, Dr. Bellow says: "These hill tribes acknowledge the ruling King at Kabul as the head of their nation, and in case of invasion or attack, flock to the standard of their King for the protection of their country. But in times of peace they withdraw to their own highland homes and independence."

The Remnant

Now we turn to another British author and historian, Sir Fraser Tytler, a colleague of Sir Olaf.

On page 300 of his book "Afghanistan", Sir Fraser writes that 'Afghanistan is the core and the remnant of a once mighty empire; it is the glaci of a great mountain range, an outpost designed by nature to guard the approaches to India, and decreed by man to survive in this capacity. Unfortunately the Pakhtun races, which make up the ruling portion of the Afghan nation, have spilled over their mountain boundaries and spread into the plains, so that in large areas of Pakistan dwell a people who have close affinities with those in Kabul and not with those in Karachi. As it stands at present behind the artificial boundary of the Durand Line, Afghanistan is ethnographically, economically, position of earth in relation to and geographically an incomplete State."

Will Sir Olaf, the inventor of the new theory of eastern and western Afghans, look seriously at the lines written by his own English colleague?

Always Afghans

Sir Olaf must know that the Afghans were never divided by the creation of Moghul or other empires in Asia. Afghans are always Afghans and will remain Afghans for ever. The artificial division between the Afghan and Pakhtun races was made by British Imperialism and by the creation of the Durand Line. For the satisfaction of Sir Olaf, we quote once more from Sir Fraser Tytler's book. He writes about the Durand Line: "It is illogical from the point of view of ethnography, of strategy and of geography. It cuts across one of the main basins of the Indus watershed; it splits a nation in two; and it even divides tribes."

I hope that these few quotations will satisfy Sir Olaf and that he will not bother himself again in dividing the Afghan race. The old imperialistic tactics are of no value today. The weapon of "divide and rule" is of no use in the present world.

Sir Olaf is on the spot and with a glance at the history of British rule in India, I hope, he will admit that Pakhtuns are not made to be ruled by others. The only thing hard to put an end to this ill of this part of Asia is to give a chance to these "eastern Pathans" for self-determination to decide their own destiny.

SOVIETS MAY RESUME

NUCLEAR TESTS

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuters).—Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, told newsmen yesterday he expected the Soviets to hold another round of nuclear experiments later this year.

Prospects for any test ban treaty before that time were not good, he said.

Mr. Dean had conferred with President Kennedy.

YUGOSLAV M.P.'S IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 20, (Tass).—A delegation of the Federal People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, led by the people to the Algerian problem; Assembly Chairman, Mr. Peter Stambolic, arrived in Moscow to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

Both Islah and Anis yesterday devoted their editorials to the latest developments in Algeria. They welcomed the agreements reached between the Algerian Moslems and the OAS on an amnesty and considered the split among the OAS on this issue as yet another revelation of the vanity and baselessness of the claims on Algeria.

Islah carries an article on the great stadium built in Tokyo where the 1964 Olympic Games are to be held. With the annexes recently added to the stadium, says the article, a total of 100,000 people can watch at a time. A picture of the stadium also appears in the paper.

Another article by Dr. Abdul-nassir, Professor of the Faculty of Science, discusses the position of earth in relation to the galaxies. After talking about our own solar system, the distance between the earth and the sun (150 million kilometres), the luminous and non-luminous bodies in the universe, the writer goes on to ask: Is there a beginning or an end of the distance? What is the real meaning of time? Does it have a beginning? And what about matter? When was it created? The truth is, says the article, that there are no satisfactory answers for any of these questions. Any answer would be just a theory advanced by scientists, the validity of which is beyond man to prove.

Radio Kabul in its commentary said: "The French Secret Army Organization which came into being as a criminal group after the signing of the Evian Agreements is now going through the most disgraceful last days of its life. It supports the leaders of this Army in the cities of Oran and Bone have refused the announcement of the signing of the cease-fire, yet this action in no way can affect the general trend of developments which is moving towards Algerian unity and independence. On the contrary the Government and people of France including the French settlers in Algeria have come to realize the futility of their claims on Algeria and try to remedy to all the troubles and episode.

Mass Exodus
This is obvious in the first place by the signing of the Evian agreement and in the second and third places by the mass exodus of the French settlers in Algeria and the broadcast by the pirate radio respectively. The Algerian nation after carrying out a heroic struggle has been able not only to secure an independent and bright future for themselves but also have managed to awaken those Frenchmen who were blinded by their established interests from a long sleep and have acquainted them with the realities of our times. As a result, those Frenchmen who wanted to further their own interests in Algeria under the slogan 'Algeria French' have lost the support of the people in France.

All efforts of the OAS during the past six months were directed towards disturbing peace and order and creating abnormal conditions in the hope of being able to draw attention of the French Assembly to the Algerian problem; to nullify the Evian Agreement and to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

Radio Kabul in its commentary said: "The French Secret Army Organization which came into being as a criminal group after the signing of the Evian Agreements is now going through the most disgraceful last days of its life. It supports the leaders of this Army in the cities of Oran and Bone have refused the announcement of the signing of the cease-fire, yet this action in no way can affect the general trend of developments which is moving towards Algerian unity and independence. On the contrary the Government and people of France including the French settlers in Algeria have come to realize the futility of their claims on Algeria and try to remedy to all the troubles and episode.

Sir Olaf is on the spot and with a glance at the history of British rule in India, I hope, he will admit that Pakhtuns are not made to be ruled by others. The only thing hard to put an end to this ill of this part of Asia is to give a chance to these "eastern Pathans" for self-determination to decide their own destiny.

Mass Exodus
This is obvious in the first place by the signing of the Evian agreement and in the second and third places by the mass exodus of the French settlers in Algeria and the broadcast by the pirate radio respectively. The Algerian nation after carrying out a heroic struggle has been able not only to secure an independent and bright future for themselves but also have managed to awaken those Frenchmen who were blinded by their established interests from a long sleep and have acquainted them with the realities of our times. As a result, those Frenchmen who wanted to further their own interests in Algeria under the slogan 'Algeria French' have lost the support of the people in France.

All efforts of the OAS during the past six months were directed towards disturbing peace and order and creating abnormal conditions in the hope of being able to draw attention of the French Assembly to the Algerian problem; to nullify the Evian Agreement and to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

Radio Kabul in its commentary said: "The French Secret Army Organization which came into being as a criminal group after the signing of the Evian Agreements is now going through the most disgraceful last days of its life. It supports the leaders of this Army in the cities of Oran and Bone have refused the announcement of the signing of the cease-fire, yet this action in no way can affect the general trend of developments which is moving towards Algerian unity and independence. On the contrary the Government and people of France including the French settlers in Algeria have come to realize the futility of their claims on Algeria and try to remedy to all the troubles and episode.

Mass Exodus
This is obvious in the first place by the signing of the Evian agreement and in the second and third places by the mass exodus of the French settlers in Algeria and the broadcast by the pirate radio respectively. The Algerian nation after carrying out a heroic struggle has been able not only to secure an independent and bright future for themselves but also have managed to awaken those Frenchmen who were blinded by their established interests from a long sleep and have acquainted them with the realities of our times. As a result, those Frenchmen who wanted to further their own interests in Algeria under the slogan 'Algeria French' have lost the support of the people in France.

All efforts of the OAS during the past six months were directed towards disturbing peace and order and creating abnormal conditions in the hope of being able to draw attention of the French Assembly to the Algerian problem; to nullify the Evian Agreement and to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

Radio Kabul in its commentary said: "The French Secret Army Organization which came into being as a criminal group after the signing of the Evian Agreements is now going through the most disgraceful last days of its life. It supports the leaders of this Army in the cities of Oran and Bone have refused the announcement of the signing of the cease-fire, yet this action in no way can affect the general trend of developments which is moving towards Algerian unity and independence. On the contrary the Government and people of France including the French settlers in Algeria have come to realize the futility of their claims on Algeria and try to remedy to all the troubles and episode.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on "Men who made history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:48; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:48-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVAL:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

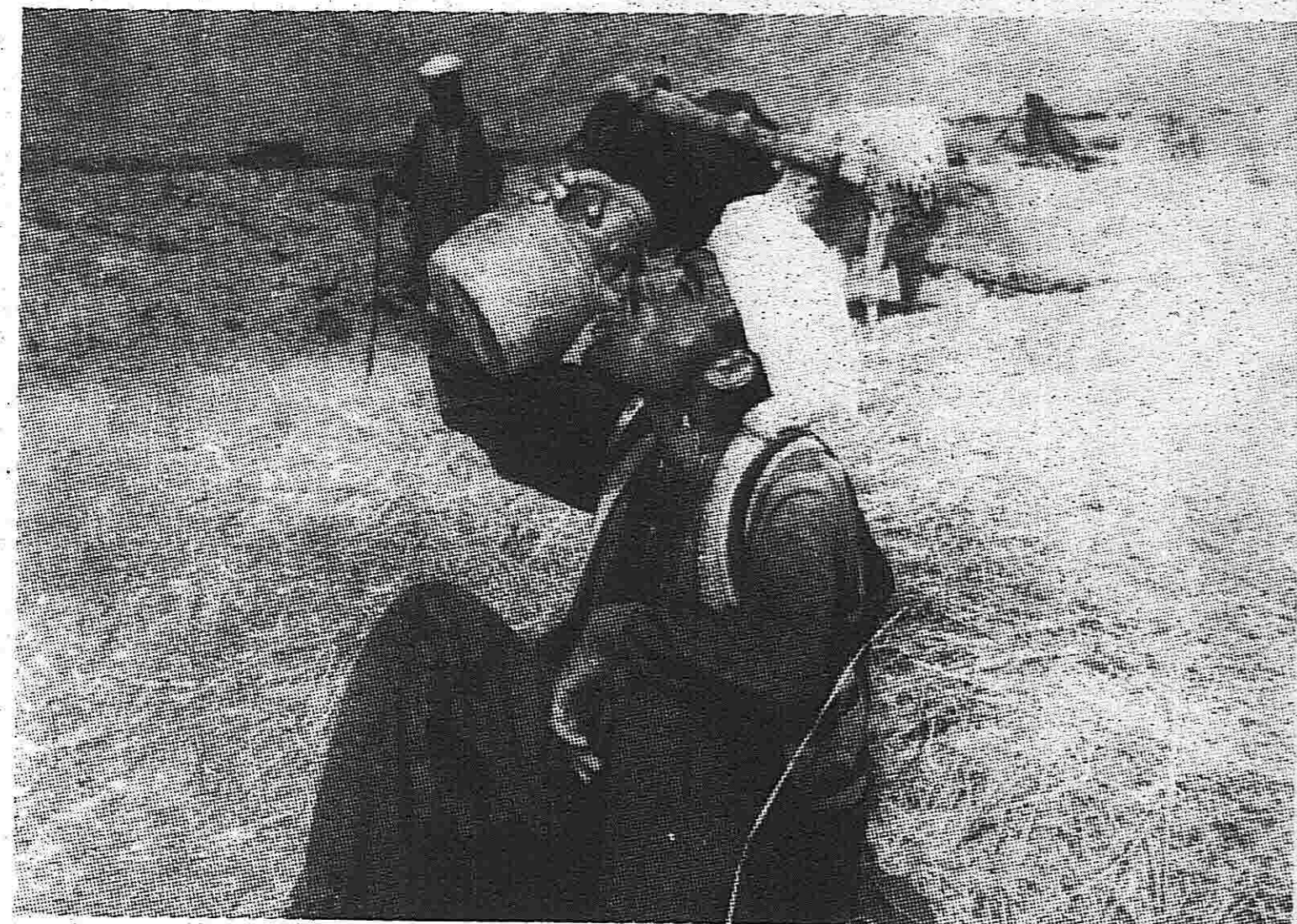
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.



Time to cool off.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE ON WHEELS

By GULBAZ

It is said that the most important discovery made by man is the wheel; I say that after discovering the wheel the best use made of it by man is in the shape of the humble 'bicycle'—the two-wheeled contraptions—we see every day and everywhere. There are bicycles in our country, which have coloured brushes around the front and rear axles, a large number of lamps and lights fixed at every possible angle and in odd places, then there are mirrors, which in some cases cover the whole handle, and other fancy trimmings in the shape of electric horns, silken pompons, coloured ribbons together with other embellishments too numerous to mention here.

Doom Of Sunbeam

I, too, once possessed a bicycle with the heart-warming name of "Sunbeam"; it was a good bicycle, but its doom appeared in the shape of a car driven, perhaps, by someone with a hangover after a night of festivities or, may be, a person hurrying to fetch a doctor because the accident occurred at 6 in the morning while the servant was on an errand to fetch some fresh butter. The result of the encounter between my Sunbeam and the other fellow's gamma-ray was naturally enough oblivion for the former. So the Sunbeam went and I was left with a heavy heart and two even heavier feet to fend for myself. After settling down on my legs and in the buses of those days, I found out within a few days that legs, even though with calipers, are not as good as feet on foot at least the callouses and corns do not get crushed under the hob-nailed footwear of the elephant-footed 'Kaka' from some village. After having the misfortune of getting my painful toes crushed a few times, I turned to the bazaar in search of a new bicycle. In one shop I saw rows upon rows of new, shiny and chromium-plated cycles glinting invitingly. Although the handlebars resembled the horns of a Texas steer, of what our American friends call the pioneering and carry out their terroristic memory of the bus-rides, per-suaded me to leave doubts aside and take what was available. The time for that decision was my undoing as because when I took the contrap-

eggs, hides and skins, wool, cooking-butter and etc. These precious articles are purchased by him for a song - in exchange for a pair of bangles, brooches set with imitation stones, a packet of sewing needles and a few balls of thread, a couple of yards of chintz or a few aluminum spoons. The hides and skins he piles up behind him on the pinion, the eggs he packs in the canvas bag slung between his legs, and the butter hangs in tin-containers from the handlebars. The modern 'Banjara' does good-hunting from sunrise to sunset and returns home a tired but happy man.

Doom Of Sunbeam

I, too, once possessed a bicycle with the heart-warming name of "Sunbeam"; it was a good bicycle, but its doom appeared in the shape of a car driven, perhaps, by someone with a hangover after a night of festivities or, may be, a person hurrying to fetch a doctor because the accident occurred at 6 in the morning while the servant was on an errand to fetch some fresh butter. The result of the encounter between my Sunbeam and the other fellow's gamma-ray was naturally enough oblivion for the former. So the Sunbeam went and I was left with a heavy heart and two even heavier feet to fend for myself. After settling down on my legs and in the buses of those days, I found out within a few days that legs, even though with calipers, are not as good as feet on foot at least the callouses and corns do not get crushed under the hob-nailed footwear of the elephant-footed 'Kaka' from some village. After having the misfortune of getting my painful toes crushed a few times, I turned to the bazaar in search of a new bicycle. In one shop I saw rows upon rows of new, shiny and chromium-plated cycles glinting invitingly. Although the handlebars resembled the horns of a Texas steer, of what our American friends call the pioneering and carry out their terroristic memory of the bus-rides, per-suaded me to leave doubts aside and take what was available. The time for that decision was my undoing as because when I took the contrap-

tion from the dealer I found out that it had pedal-brakes, that if any of the nuts, bolts or screws were lost, no other nut, bolt and screw in the market would fit the empty sockets and grooves. After knocking down a few pedestrians because I forgot to turn the pedals back, and after losing a few screws here and there, I realized that I had a mobile-orchestra mounted on a rusty steer instead of a bicycle. Another quality of that bicycle was its speed; I believe that it was easier for one to pedal a steam-roller than the rattling, old-fashioned bicycle which I had. After a few weeks every joint in my poor body began to creak but my breathing improved because with the panting and the puffing I had to go through while on the bicycle one could easily win a marathon race. If there are any other bicycles of that brand still available in the market I would highly recommend it for those suffering from asthma. The experience with that bicycle - the last one I possessed - is vividly remembered by me to this day; it cured me of liking bicycles and even though I now travel to and fro in buses, I consider crushed toes a far better bargain than a bicycle.

So they retired from each other to catch their breath and begin again. Then Rustam called to God in prayer and asked that all his strength be given to him. He came to Sohrab, wrapped him in his great arms, threw him to the ground and before the young man could turn Rustam drove his dagger into Sohrab's chest. Then was Sohrab quiet and knew that he must soon die. But he said to Rustam, "You will repent of this day's work. For when my father, Rustam, hears of it he will destroy you." Rustam was filled with great sorrow and asked Sohrab if he carried any token to show that he was the son of Rustam. Sohrab showed him the amulet he carried on his arm. Rustam wept and said, "O my son, I have slain you, the one man in all the world I would have had live." Sohrab said to him, "Weep not, my father, you did not know I was your son. Go now and bring peace to these kingdoms so that men and kings may war no more." And turning on his side Sohrab died.

The Fatal Blow

With bitter grief in his heart Rustam swore that he would do Sohrab wished. He had the boy's body washed of its wounds, wrapped in fine cloth and carried to the home of his father, that was Sohrab's grandfather, in Zabulistan, where it was buried in a tomb of that family. When Sohrab's mother Tahmina heard of his death the light in her life departed. She gave away her property, robbed herself in a blue dress and lived alone in a dark room until she died within a year.

So they retired from each other to catch their breath and begin again. Then Rustam called to God in prayer and asked that all his strength be given to him. He came to Sohrab, wrapped him in his great arms, threw him to the ground and before the young man could turn Rustam drove his dagger into Sohrab's chest. Then was Sohrab quiet and knew that he must soon die. But he said to Rustam, "You will repent of this day's work. For when my father, Rustam, hears of it he will destroy you." Rustam was filled with great sorrow and asked Sohrab if he carried any token to show that he was the son of Rustam. Sohrab showed him the amulet he carried on his arm. Rustam wept and said, "O my son, I have slain you, the one man in all the world I would have had live." Sohrab said to him, "Weep not, my father, you did not know I was your son. Go now and bring peace to these kingdoms so that men and kings may war no more." And turning on his side Sohrab died.

The Fatal Blow

With bitter grief in his heart Rustam swore that he would do Sohrab wished. He had the boy's body washed of its wounds, wrapped in fine cloth and carried to the home of his father, that was Sohrab's grandfather, in Zabulistan, where it was buried in a tomb of that family. When Sohrab's mother Tahmina heard of his death the light in her life departed. She gave away her property, robbed herself in a blue dress and lived alone in a dark room until she died within a year.

So they retired from each other to catch their breath and begin again. Then Rustam called to God in prayer and asked that all his strength be given to him. He came to Sohrab, wrapped him in his great arms, threw him to the ground and before the young man could turn Rustam drove his dagger into Sohrab's chest. Then was Sohrab quiet and knew that he must soon die. But he said to Rustam, "You will repent of this day's work. For when my father, Rustam, hears of it he will destroy you." Rustam was filled with great sorrow and asked Sohrab if he carried any token to show that he was the son of Rustam. Sohrab showed him the amulet he carried on his arm. Rustam wept and said, "O my son, I have slain you, the one man in all the world I would have had live." Sohrab said to him, "Weep not, my father, you did not know I was your son. Go

KABUL SPORTS News In Brief

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education:

Football—Itfaq Club beat Nejat 2-0.

Hockey—Rahman Baba beat Nejat 4-0; School of Physical Training beat Ghazi 1-0.

Basketball—School of Physical Training beat A.I.T.

Handball—Military Academy drew with Commercial School.

Volleyball—School of Physical Training beat Nandaria.

ANOTHER US NUCLEAR TEST

WASHINGTON, June 20. (Reuter)—The United States yesterday conducted another atmospheric nuclear test near Christmas Island as part of the series now under way in the Pacific.

The test—the 21st announced in the current series—was in the low yield range, indicating it had an explosive equivalent of less than 20,000 tons of TNT.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that the device was dropped from an aircraft and was exploded at about 1,500 GMT.

RUSK'S TALKS IN PARIS

PARIS

PARIS, June 20. (DPA)—Shortly after his arrival in Paris, U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, yesterday had talks with French Foreign Minister, Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville.

Mr. Rusk was the guest of honour at a reception given by President de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace.

During his stay in Paris, Mr. Rusk will have two more meetings with Mr. Couve de Murville.

HERAT, June 20.—Medals awarded by His Majesty the King to a number of officials and technicians of the Western Highway System were presented to them yesterday by the Governor of Herat province.

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Gulbahar, Director-General of the Civil Aviation Department, left for the United States under the Technical Leadership Programme of the U.S. Government yesterday. During his two-month stay in America Mr. Gulbahar will visit American civil aviation institutions.

KABUL, June 20.—The Ministry of Communications is sponsoring a contest of drawings and paintings which will be used later as subjects for postage stamps to be issued by the Ministry. The winners will receive a prize of Af. 5,000. The Ministry of Communications has invited interested artists to refer to the Postal Department in the Ministry within 10 days.

GARDEZ, June 20.—An official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is now on a tour of Paktia province, said yesterday that fruit and other trees planted in the experimental farms and gardens of Paktia province this year had given satisfactory results.

EXTENSION OF GHAFAR KHAN'S

PRISON TERM CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 20.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Pakhtun Jirga of India was held on June 14 under the chairmanship of Moulana Mohammad Akbar Khan, President of the Jirga.

In his speech Moulana Mohammad Akbar Khan said: "The extension of the term of imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtun leader, by the Government of Pakistan is an act of cruelty which every person with love for humanity and freedom condemns."

He said that in addition to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan facing Pakistani cruelties in prison at this age, there were 20,000 other nationalists living in Pakistani jails under the most miserable conditions.

He said that in spite of repeated demands by the people of Pakistan from the Government to release all political prisoners, the Government has so far turned a deaf ear to them. The Moulana student at the Police Academy, added: "With such conditions prevailing in the Government of Pakistan, the claim of the Government that the military help in saving me from the Government has been replaced by a democratic Government is ridiculous in its entirety."

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

THANKS FOR RESCUE

I, Abdul Ghafoor Hotaki, a student at the Police Academy, would like to thank Mrs. B. M. Darbyshire and Dr. A. S. Wallace, members of the Government of Pakistan, for their help in saving me from drowning at the Kargha Lake.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American coloured film; CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF; starring Elizabeth Taylor; Paul Newman and Burl Ives.

For 3 days from tomorrow the American film; GAZERO; starring Glenn Ford and Deby Reynolds.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; TWO CHEVALIERS.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; LOVE MARRIAGE; starring Mala Sinha and Devanand.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; THE TEA HOUSE OF THE FLOOD; starring Marlon Brando and Machiko Kyo.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahr-e-Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 90

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1962 (JOWZA 31, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Oran O.A.S. Accepts Algerian Cease-Fire
Two Extremist Leaders Flee To Switzerland

ALGIERS, June 21.—The O.A.S. in Oran, which so far refused to obey the cease-fire agreement with the Algerian Nationalists, are now reported to have decided to accept it.

'World Without The Bomb'

ACCRA CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY

ACCRA, June 21. (Tass).—An international assembly "for a world without the bomb" is opening in the capital of Ghana today. Over 100 prominent public leaders, champions of nuclear disarmament, mainly from countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, will meet at this international forum.

The participants in the Assembly include the outstanding public leader of Chile, Mr. Olga Poblete de Espinosa, the Chairman of the Japanese Union of Victims of Atomic bombings, Professor Ichiro Moritaki, the Mayor of Hiroshima, Mr. Sinzo Hamai, and a member of the Indian Parliament, Mrs. Savitri Nigam.

A Soviet delegation led by the Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. Paleckis, will also attend.

The following questions will be discussed by the assembly: Easing of international tensions, methods of effective inspection and control over disarmament, the use of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes, prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, the utilization of funds, that would be freed as a result of disarmament, in combating hunger, disease, poverty and illiteracy.

RED CROSS RELIEF IN ALGERIA

GENEVA, June 21. (DPA).—The International Red Cross has considerably increased its relief shipments to Algeria in the last two weeks.

The relief chiefly consists of medical supplies, surgical instruments and milk for infants.

The Red Cross, for instance, despatched a three-man medical group to the Moslem quarter of Oran where at present medical care is said to be completely insufficient.

The Red Cross activities in co-operation with the U.N. Refugee Commissioner, at the present moment concentrate on the repatriation of Algerian refugees from Tunisia and Morocco to their homeland.

Numerous Governments have given the Red Cross and the U.N. Refugee Commissioner substantial funds for that task.

West Germany donated one million marks worth of foodstuffs.

Girl Killed In PHASED TRANSFER OF WEST IRIAN
Thant Explains Dutch Position To Sukarno

KABUL, June 21.—A girl was killed and another injured when a taxi ran over them near Shah Shaid on Tuesday.

Zarifa, daughter of Mr. Mohammad Afzal of Kalola Pushtia, died after she was taken into the Women's Hospital.

Najira, daughter of Mr. Mohammad Yakub of Shah Shaid, was discharged from hospital after treatment for minor injuries.

The driver of the taxi has been arrested.

AFGHAN-POLISH TALKS CONTINUE

KABUL, June 21.—The Afghan-Polish talks, concerning legal, economic and technical aspects of a civil aviation agreement between the two countries, continued yesterday.

The delegation arrived in Kabul on Monday and its chief had a meeting with Mr. Hakim, President of the Afghan Civil Aviation Department on Tuesday.

Thailand Not To Attend Geneva Talks On Laos

GENEVA, June 21. (DPA).—Thailand's permanent chief delegate to the Geneva Laos conference, Mr. Amman, was instructed by his Government yesterday not to attend any possible future meetings of the Laos conference.

The instruction came in the wake of a Thai Government spokesman statement in Bangkok that Thailand would withdraw from the conference because of the dispute with Cambodia over a temple.

In the dispute on ownership of the temple—which had been decided in favour of Cambodia by the International Court of Law in The Hague—Cambodia's demands received the support of the U.S. delegation chief, Mr. Averell Harriman.

It is thought extremely uncertain here whether the Laos conference will resume its sessions on July 2 as planned, since new difficulties have cropped up during the meeting matters concerning the forming of the Laotian Coalition Government.

The British and Soviet co-chairmen of the conference have not yet fixed a date for the resumption of the talks.

AFGHANISTAN TO BUY \$25,000 WORTH OF U.N. BONDS

KABUL, June 21.—The Government of Afghanistan has informed the Acting U.N. Secretary-General that it is ready to buy \$25,000 worth of U.N. bonds.

At the end of the 16th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Secretary-General was authorized to issue \$200 million worth of these bonds. The interest on

the loan is 2 per cent and payable over a period of 25 years, out of the United Nations ordinary budget. So far more than one-third of the United Nations' members have expressed their readiness to purchase these bonds.

A spokesman of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that the Afghan Gov-

ernment's decision to buy \$25,000 worth of these bonds showed its complete interest in strengthening the United Nations. He said that by this action, the Afghan Government had once more affirmed its desire for the success of the United Nations in achieving its goal.

Replied within hours to a request by the Indonesian leader for a further clarification of the Dutch position on the question, U Thant said that his understanding of the plan for a West Irian settlement advanced by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, his representative, was that this constituted a phased operation.

Dr. Sukarno had sought clarification on this issue of phasing. By the end of the second year of the operation, U Thant said: "Full administrative control will be transferred to Indonesia." At a certain date, to be determined, arrangements would be made by Indonesia with the assistance of the Acting Secretary-General and U.N. personnel to "give the people of the territory the opportunity to exercise freedom of choice."

The Dutch Government, having signified its "acceptance of the Bunker proposals, without any qualification or reservation," had in his judgment, U Thant said, "accepted the principle of the phased operations as envisaged in the Bunker proposals."

The United Nations also made public last night the text of Dr. Sukarno's cable to U Thant yesterday, in which he described Dutch acceptance of the Bunker proposals in principle as "a step forward toward the resumption of negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia."

In response to an earlier request for clarification of the Dutch position, U Thant cabled Dr. Sukarno last Sunday that the Netherlands accepted in principle Mr. Bunker's proposals and he expressed the hope that there would be "no further delay in the resumption of negotiations."

The Indonesian President said that "to avoid any misunderstanding" this acceptance should "stipulate the sequence of actions constituting the solution of the West Irian problem."

This meant, he said, "that the

Contd. on page 4.

Withdrawal Of Troops From Ruanda-Urundi
SOVIET CALL TO BELGIUM

NEW YORK, June 21. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday called on Belgium to withdraw all troops and political advisers from Ruanda and Urundi within 10 days.

Mr. Platon Morozov, the Soviet delegate, proposed in the Trusteeship Committee, which is debating the future of the two Central African territories, that a United Nations Commission be sent to Africa to supervise the withdrawal of the Belgian military forces.

Belgium has administered the two future States as Ruanda-Urundi under the U.N. trusteeship system since 1946, and formerly under a League of Nations mandate.

The General Assembly has recommended that the mandate be ended on July 1.

The Soviet delegate said that Belgium was "creating all sorts of artificial excuses in order to get the Assembly to sanction the retention of its troops in the territory in one guise or another."

Belgium has offered to leave some of its remaining 900 troops in the territories to help maintain law and order during the early days of independence, if so requested by the United Nations. Otherwise the troops would be withdrawn over a six week period.

Pearson Calls For Early Session Of Parliament

OTTAWA, June 21. (Reuter).—The Liberal leader, Mr. Lester Pearson yesterday called for a parliamentary session "at the earliest date possible" so that the Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, could seek a vote of confidence.

He told a Press conference here: "There is a developing emergency in connexion with the flight of capital from Canada and the pressure on the Canadian dollar. The country should be informed fully and immediately of the facts."

Mr. Pearson, whose party strengthened its position in Monday's elections, in which the ruling Conservatives lost their overall majority, said no Government had the right to remain in office unless it commands the support of a majority in the House of Commons.



At a reception held in Bel grade in connexion with the Independence anniversary of Afghanistan, His Majesty's Ambassador in Yugoslavia (left) can be seen talking to the Yugoslav Vice-President (right).

Khrushchev Repeats Call To West To Sign German Peace Treaty

BUCHAREST, June 20. (Tass).—Speaking at a meeting in the Rumanian capital the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, repeated his call to the West to sign a German Peace treaty.

Parliamentary Immunity Move To Strip Bidault Of Privilege

He said: "We consistently come out for general and complete disarmament, for ending nuclear-weapon tests. Unfortunately, the West has not agreed to the signed of a treaty on general and complete disarmament. And this compels us to produce rockets, bombs and other means to strengthen our defence potentiality. We have no other way out. We are forced to have an Army equipped with the most modern military materials and weapons."

He added: "We do not want to fight with the United States, we do not want to drop bombs on the Americans. We do not want to drop bombs on any city."

"We want to live in peace with all the peoples without interfering in their home affairs. Let the peoples themselves choose a social system that suits them most."

"We offer the United States and other countries," Mr. Khrushchev continued, "to sign a German peace treaty with both German States and to settle on this basis the question of West Berlin as a free city. But if we fail to reach agreement with them, we will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. Thus, an end will be put to the occupation regime in West Berlin. In reply to this we are threatened with War. But I must say that only mad men can act like this, because at present to press the button and unleash a war against us means to press automatically a button against oneself—rockets would also fly on the heads of those, who would unleash war. So, only a suicide can unleash war."

The Assembly President asked the political parties to name delegates to the 18-man commission which will study the Justice Minister's request.

The State prosecutor, in passing on to the Justice Minister the request to strip, M. Bidault of his Parliamentary immunity, said there was sufficient presumption to warrant charging M. Bidault.

He said a "National Council of Resistance" in Metropolitan France had been set up in March and in the same month a "Commission for Government and National Defence" was established in Algeria. Both, he said, were acts of rebellion.

Move with The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly	Afs. 250
Half Yearly	Afs. 150
Quarterly	Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
S. Khatil
S. Khatil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 21, 1962

AFGHANISTAN AND
U.N. BONDS

The \$ 25,000 contribution by the Afghan Government to the United Nations by way of buying its bonds should be considered as a token of the respect that this country has towards the world organization.

The \$ 200 million worth of bonds on sale by the United Nations is to strengthen the financial basis of that organization at a time when the world is going through a very critical stage. The military activities of the United Nations have expanded and its humanitarian and economic activities need to be further expanded.

That the United Nations had to incur expenditures in the last two years in the Congo is an unfortunate development. The Congo problem itself was a creation of those colonial Powers having economic interests in that country. The question who should pay for such military expenditures of the United Nations might need some new thinking. For example, while the world knows that Mr. Tshombe, the Katanga leader, is mainly responsible for the Congo crisis and that he has been supported by those Powers who wish to have an economic hold upon the country, why should the United Nations pay for the costs of maintaining peace there?

The other example is the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Palestine. The problem of keeping peace in that area would not have arisen in the first place, were it not for the creation of Israel by the Big Powers.

Thus if the United Nations is accomplishing a peace-keeping operation in these two regions, it is paying for the wrongs committed by the others.

But the United Nations has to keep and promote the cause of world peace. The U.N. has been the best instrument yet devised by mankind to promote their well being. Afghanistan has supported the organization since its inception. It is Afghanistan's desire that the U.N. will continue to be strengthened. And it is as a proof of this desire that Afghanistan, a developing country, decided to buy U.N. bonds.

U.N. DEVELOPMENT DECADE THE PRESS AND
IN ACTION RADIO
AT A GLANCE

By OBSERVER

New Research

It is the best of times and it is the worst of times. While on the one hand man is trying to step out of the earth into the universe to reach the moon and Mars to make it the best of times, the shadow of the nuclear bomb stares at him like a Frankenstein to make it the worst of times.

When one scans the newspapers, it is common experience to notice that the smallest political wrangle attracts the headlines on the front pages whereas some of the most significant economic, social, scientific and other development activities of nations get little prominence and relegated to insignificant place. Political or territorial disputes like West Irian, Berlin or Southern Rhodesia and disarmament and control of nuclear arms are, no doubt, serious and urgent, but they should not blind nations to develop themselves.

"Political sovereignty is but a mockery without meeting poverty, illiteracy and disease," to quote President Kennedy of the U.S.A.

Year Of Co-operation
To raise the living standards throughout the world, co-operation among the both developed and developing nations is very necessary. It may be remembered that Mr. Nehru, while addressing the U.N. General Assembly in November last during his visit to the United States had suggested that 1963 should be designated as a "United Nations Year for International Co-operation".

If the suggestion is put into practice the United Nations would have achieved something. It must be admitted that there has been a revival of interest in the economic, social, scientific and human rights activities of the United Nations.

U.N. Role
The General Assembly by a resolution on December 19, 1961, designated the decade of the 1960s as the United Nations Development Decade, thus highlighting the important role that the United Nations will play in this decade for the welfare of all human beings.

The idea of terming the present decade the U.N. Development Decade was first suggested by the U.S. President in a speech to the

learned Mr. Blix showing a tendency towards dispensing with ratification in the case of more informal agreements, but the number of treaties subject to ratification registered with the United Nations showed that the importance of ratification had not entirely vanished. An article in line with that drafted by the Special Rapporteur was therefore necessary, but the draft should be considerably simplified. He fully agreed with the opinion stated by Lord McNair that ratification provided the appropriate department of government with an interval during which it could ponder the implications of the text of the treaty. If, after reflection, a State was convinced of the value of the treaty, it would be more willing to support its enforcement.

Dr. Tabibi said that one time ratification had been a most important act as the final stage in the treaty-making process, but it was losing ground in the legal literature. The main reason was the development of the inter-course between nations and the expansion of economic relations with the concomitant need for speed and informality. Ratification should, however, be recognized as necessary in so far as it rendered a treaty binding. The Special Rapporteur had quoted in paragraph 5 of his excellent commentary, figures given by the

Dr. Tabibi member of Inter-

national Law Commission said that the question of reservations had increased in importance in the past 50 years, as a result of an increase in the number of treaties concluded, of the parties to the treaties and of the topics of those instruments.

Some of the landmarks in the modern history of reservations had been the treatment of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, the rejection of the Austrian reservation to the 1925 Opium Convention and the manner in which the International Court of Justice had dealt with reservations to the Genocide Convention in 1951.

The Special Rapporteur's draft took those developments into account. It also reflected the principle of the consent of States,

and America.

As the community development programmes continued to expand, United Nations bodies like the Food and Agricultural Organization, the World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, with their special teams of experts and advisers are helping to speed up the various development schemes.

Rural Development
According to a UN Development Adviser, who recently returned to the United Nations Headquarters after five years in Afghanistan, estimated that by 1967, the rural development programme is likely to reach approximately one and a quarter million people or one but of ten people in the country within the next 15 to 20 years. If the present plans materialize the entire nation will be covered by 250 projects.

There are many countries like Afghanistan which are trying to build their own economy with the co-operation of U.N. teams and specialized agencies. It will be a wonderful day if at the end of the Development Decade we can realize a world free from wants and wars—a Utopia which every human being dreams about.

Ban On Tests
Radio Kabul in its commentary said: The Conference on Banning the Use of Atomic Weapons, held in New Delhi during the past three days, has ended. In the declaration which was issued after the conference India and certain other countries have been urged to continue their efforts in the United Nations against nuclear tests. Similarly, it was agreed that a group of prominent international personalities should request the leaders of nuclear Powers to stop not only nuclear tests but also production of atomic weapons. On the other hand, according to a report on June 18 more than 700 scientists made a joint request to President Kennedy to abandon American plans for high altitude tests.

The struggle carried on by the peaceful peoples and nations of the world to ban nuclear tests and atomic weapons, which means the survival of mankind, is spreading rapidly with every day that passes; it is reported that parleys in different countries receive hundreds of letters in this regard every day and the world has its eyes glued to the result of the parleys being carried out by the 18-nation Commission in Geneva. Similarly, numerous protest meetings against nuclear tests are being held in most of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

Isiah of yesterday devoted its editorial to a discussion of the advantages of seminars in the advancement of general education. It considers the seminars launched by the Faculty of Letters as most useful and hopes that other organizations would also follow suit and enlighten their technical personnel through such seminars. The paper carries an article on the abnormal situation developing in Argentina. The woman columnist of the paper advises all her woman readers to be careful about the fact that real glamour and beauty is not complete without social manners to go with it.

The quarterly magazine 'Air', published by the Afghan Air Authority carries in its latest issue a report about the opening of a new meteorological observation station in Khost, the capital of Pakhtia Province in Western Afghanistan. It also carries the highlights of a speech delivered by Dr. Abdul Khalig, Director-Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, with their special teams of experts and advisers are helping to speed up the various development schemes.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

After making some introductory remarks about the scope and uses as also the chronological development of meteorology as a science serving farmers and pilots alike, Dr. Khalig goes on to outline the overall achievements of Afghanistan in this field during the past few years. The establishment of weather observation posts in various parts of the country, a forecast station, the introduction of radiosonde equipment for high altitude weather investigation as also a tremendous programme of training were some of the activities undertaken successfully by the Afghan Air Authority according to Dr. Khalig.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

ARRIVALS:

Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 13:35.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:

From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow-K

Purchase Of Cotton By Afghan Company

KABUL, June 21.—A contract for purchase of 46,441 tons of cotton by the Afghan Cotton Company has been signed between that company and the representatives of the farmers of Katakhan province.

Mr. Behroz, the chief of the Cotton Company agency in Kabul, said in an interview yesterday that the new contract envisaged a total of 15 per cent increase in the purchase by the company. He added that in the previous year 33,370 tons of cotton was purchased. He said 3,444 tons of cotton seeds, sufficient for cultivation in about 107,786 acres of land, were distributed among the farmers. He said that this year's purchase was 1,000 tons more than it was planned.



Mr. Khrushchev and the First Secretary of the Rumanian Workers Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council, Mr. Gheorghe Gheroghiu Dej, acknowledging cheers of the people during the Soviet Premier's visit to Rumania.

THANT'S VIEWS ON W. IRIAN

(Contd. from page 1)
free choice for the West Irian people will be executed after transfer of administration of West Irian to Indonesia." Dr. Sukarno asked U Thant to excuse his insistence on a basic interpretation of the Bunker proposals. He said this was because of Indonesia's experiences "with so many agreements we had with the Netherlands in the past which, after debate in the Netherlands Parliament, became modified from their original interpretation."

No Difference

Dr. Sukarno referred to Press reports of official Dutch reaction to U Thant's message last Sunday including a statement on Sunday that Mr. J. M. A. H. Luns, the Dutch Foreign Minister, had instructed Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, Dutch resident representative at the U.N., to inform U Thant that the Netherlands Government did not see any difference in the "phrases used by the Netherlands and Indonesia for the preparation of the discussions of the Bunker proposals."

U Thant recently told a Press conference that he himself did not see any difference in the meaning of the phraseology.

Dr. Sukarno said that he had instructed his resident representative, Mr. Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, to "get further clarification of the basic understanding of the principles of the Bunker proposals we should arrive at before the final decision for an early resumption of talks."

He also promised U Thant his "full co-operation and support" in his efforts for an "early settlement of the West Irian issue."

AFGHAN DELEGATION

LEAVES FOR USSR

KABUL, June 21.—An Afghan academic delegation, headed by Mr. Sayed Bahaudin Majrooh, Dean of the Faculty of Literature, left for the Soviet Union yesterday. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation is to visit academic institutes and give talks on Afghanistan's educational matters.

The members of the delegation are Dr. Jawid, Professor in the Faculty of Letters, and Mr. Abdul Wahed Seraj, an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON LAOS MAY BE RECONVENED IN JULY

LONDON, June 21, (Reuter).—British officials were still hopeful yesterday that the Geneva conference on Laos would reconvene at the beginning of July, despite the apparent difficulties over installing the coalition Laotian Government in Vientiane.

The British Government has been in touch with the Soviet Union on reconvening the conference, and reached general agreement that July 2 was a reasonable date, officials say.

However one official said there might have to be preliminary discussions in Geneva before formal invitations from Britain and the Soviet Union, as Co-chairmen, to reconvene the conference went out.

Report that the Right-wing Cabinet had dropped its demand that the coalition Government should not exercise power until the Netherlands Government did not see any difference in the "phrases used by the Netherlands and Indonesia for the preparation of the discussions of the Bunker proposals."

General Phoumi Nosavan, the Right-wing "strongman" was seen here as being on much weaker ground in his demand that the National Assembly, which the neutralists and Left-wing claim is not representative, should approve the new Government before it is officially proclaimed by the King. This is specifically excluded by the final part of the agreement which the three Princes who lead the Laotian factions reached at Zurich last year.

A potentially more serious obstacle to the final establishment of a neutral independent Laos, officials here said, was Thailand's decision to boycott meetings of Geneva conference, and the South-East Asia Treaty organization.

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The Afghan trade delegation, now on a visit to certain European countries, arrived in Sweden yesterday.

The delegation, headed by Mr. Younis, President in the Ministry of Commerce, is to find markets for Afghan exports to certain countries. The delegation has already visited some African countries.

An Exhibition of French Art and Travel Publications will be held at 5 p.m. on June 23.

Honorary Members Of Afghan Red Crescent Society

KABUL, June 21.—On the basis of a decree issued by His Majesty the King a number of prominent Afghans have been selected as founding the honorary members of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The selections are made on the basis of their services for the strengthening of the financial structure of the society.

They are: Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishiti, Afghan Ambassador in Cairo; Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health; Mr. Sayed Ghulam Rasool, the Chief Commissioner of Parwan; Mr. Roashandil Wardag, the Chief Commissioner of Ghazni; Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat; Mr. Kamaluddin a member of the National Assembly; Mr. Attaullah Azimi, Commandant of Security Forces in Kabul and Dr. Karamuddin, the chief of Aliabad Health Department.

NEW GOVERNOR OF AFGHANISTAN BANK

KABUL, June 21.—Mr. Habibullah Mali Achekzai, Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, has been appointed new Governor of the Afghanistan Bank.

The appointment took place after a proposal made by the Ministry of Finance to the Cabinet High Council. The appointment has been sanctioned by His Majesty the King.

TRANSFER OF POWER TO S. RHODESIA URGED British Policy Attacked In U.N. Assembly

NEW YORK, June 21, (Reuter).—Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaja Wachuku, yesterday suggested an interim solution of the Southern Rhodesia problem, with Africans and white settlers sharing 64 parliamentary seats and the British member holding the balance of power with the remaining seat.

In his speech Mr. Wachuku repeatedly commended British policy in other areas and urged Britain to "live up to her reputation" in Southern Rhodesia "it would be very sad to see that fine record destroyed because of shortsightedness or because of some pressure groups in London," he said.

But the body of U.N. ruling—one of the most consistent in the history of international law—was, on this point, quite "unassailable."

Britain's record in Africa was such, he said, that it would be "most un-British" to maintain the Southern Rhodesian Constitution approved last December.

Mr. Wachuku also acknowledged the contribution of the white settlers in Africa, though they had "committed some depredations."

Professor G.P. Malalasekera (Ceylon) challenged the British contention that Southern Rhodesia was self-governing and said the criterion for judgment must stem from the U.N. Charter, under international law, not from the 1923 Constitution.

Britain surrendered all prior commitments when she signed the charter, thus adopting the provision of the Charter which lays down that in case of a conflict of obligations, charter obligations must prevail.

If the Assembly accepted that Southern Rhodesia was a non-self-governing territory within the meaning of the Charter, as suggested by the Special Committee on Colonialism, this decision would be morally binding on Britain.

Britain, the country which had won the world Charles Darwin, had found difficulty in defining



PARK CINEMA:

For three days
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m.
American film: GAZEBO; starring Glenn Ford, Deby and Reynolds.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 Indian film LOVE MARRIAGE; starring Mala Sinha and Devanand.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: NOWHERE TO GO.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. new Indian film: WARRANT; starring Ashok Kumar and Shakila.

SNIPPETS

(Contd. from Page 3)

floors of the concrete towers. Car parks spiral up to the nineteenth. (A laundry is sandwiched in between.) The flat janitors' architect, Arthur Goldberg, is fanatically keen on buildings like this with a solid concrete core inside, and says that the circular plan will give a new sense of immediacy and individuality to the flats. His critics regard the whole idea as costly gimmick.

Hair On End

The city-inside-a-city is built to a density that would make a British town planner's hair stand on end. In a slim three-acre block near "The Loop," Chicago's business centre, 10 times as many people will live as in London's Barbican scheme.

Goldberg has squeezed in a fantastic amount of lettable space with a convention hall for 1,250, a theatre, offices and a bowling centre. Veteran opponents of Megalopolis like Lewis Mumford may thunder against Marina City. But from their rent rolls is clear that it is good business for the janitors.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education:

Football—Military Academy beat Ghazi 2-0.

Hockey—Habibia beat Military Academy 2-0.

Basketball—Habibia beat School of Physical Training.

Handball—Habibia beat Ghazi 1-0.

Volleyball—Avicenna beat Nejat.

He made an "earnest appeal" for a reversal of the modern trend among statesmen of placing too much confidence in weapons, jails and political strategising instead of in people.

He called for an opening of minds to the voices of the African States and described their draft resolution as a "good beginning" toward British-United Nations partnership on a "constructive path towards a common goal."

It was a "moderate" resolution which did not win the authorities down to any explicit date for independence.

"It does not impinge on British responsibilities," he added. "It is a basic resolution affecting an entire segment of the African continent, an area which is in dangerous foment."

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +15°C.
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 91

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1962 (SARATAN 2, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

III KILLED IN AIR CRASH IN WEST INDIES

PARIS, June 23, (Reuter).—A Boeing 707 jet with 101 passengers and 10 crew crashed in a ranging tornado in the French West Indies yesterday and an Air France spokesman here said there were no survivors.

The passengers were reported in New York to include seven children and four babies.

The giant airliner crashed into the mountain forests of Basse-Terre island while preparing to land at Pointe a Pitre, palm-fringed capital of Guadeloupe.

A local pilot who flew over the nearly-inaccessible scene said he saw black smoke billowing up from the wreckage and debris scattered far and wide.

The plane was piloted by a veteran pilot who had taken President de Gaulle on most of his trips.

This was the fourth Boeing 707 crash in the last crash two weeks ago, also an Air France one, 131 people died.

The United States Federal Aviation Agency has no plans at this time to ground Boeing 707 jet airliners because of recent crashes, an official spokesman said yesterday.

"We have no evidence from the accident to the Air France 707 on Guadeloupe or from any previous crashes to suggest that grounding is necessary," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that five previous crashes involving Boeing 707 jets all occurred under different circumstances and for apparently different reasons.

"There has been no pattern of cause and no indication of any serious weakness in the plane," the spokesman added. "If any comes to our attention as a result of accident investigations, we will take action."

U.S. Himalayan Expedition

Members Safe

KATHMANDU, June 23, (Reuter).—All four members of an American Himalayan expedition have been found safe at Khumjung village, north of Namche Bazar, a message reaching here yesterday said.

The expedition, led by Professor Woodrow Wilson Sayre had not been heard of since they left their base camp on 25,910-ft Gayachung Kang peak last May 3 with food for only 20 days.

Earlier yesterday, a planned air search for the expedition was called off because of bad weather.

If the weather improves a helicopter will be sent this morning from Kathmandu to Khumjung, where the expedition members are reported in a weakened condition.

The only passenger on the mercy flight will be the experienced US mountaineer, Norman Drydenfurth, who will take mail to the climbers and bring back whoever is weakest.

The helicopter can carry only two passengers in addition to the pilot.

Salan Approves

Algiers Peace Deal

PARIS, June 23, (DPA).—Ex-General Raoul Salan and leader of the Secret Army Organization yesterday announced that he approved the Algiers peace deal concluded last Sunday between the O.A.S. and the Algerian Nationalists.

He made his announcement in a letter addressed to the Press from Fresnes Prison, South of Paris.

"Let my friends who were still at my side two months ago know that they have my complete agreement for having accepted the end of the fighting," ex-Gen. Salan said.

"We have fought with faith and honor but our hope has not been materialized," he added.

Salan called on all Europeans living in Algeria to remain united and adjust themselves to the new situation rather than leave the rent circumstances and for apparently different reasons.

He said he was against the maintenance of local resistance groups (as forecast by some OAS leaders) on the grounds that "too much blood has already been shed."

He added: "The OAS Commando chiefs should stay in place and front."

"The return of the European population to metropolitan France can only be accentuated."

Ex-Gen. Gady added: "For several days now, soundings and the exchange of views have taken place between representatives of both sides."

"The result of these contacts has been negative...the exchange of views dealt with the guarantees having to do with the setting up of a European force capable of assuring the security of the peoples, even in a limited area. We were able only to establish the aloofness of those with whom we were in contact."

But in Algiers, where no pirate broadcast was heard at the usual hour though one had been promised for last night, French officials said the wording of the O.A.S. announcement was "strangely reminiscent" of one in Algiers only a few days before the O.A.S. made a deal with the Moslem nationalists and called a cease-fire.



Her Majesty the Queen with His Majesty the King at the airport on her return to Kabul yesterday.

Rishtiya Presents Credentials

BEIRUT, June 23.—Mr. Sayed Kassim Rishtiya, His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo, who is at the same time Afghanistan's Minister Plenipotentiary in Lebanon, presented his credentials to Gen. Faud Chehab, the President of Lebanon, on Thursday in Beirut.

He said he was against the maintenance of local resistance groups (as forecast by some OAS leaders) on the grounds that "too much blood has already been shed."

He added: "The OAS Commando chiefs should stay in place and front."

"The return of the European population to metropolitan France can only be accentuated."

Ex-Gen. Gady added: "For several days now, soundings and the exchange of views have taken place between representatives of both sides."

"The result of these contacts has been negative...the exchange of views dealt with the guarantees having to do with the setting up of a European force capable of assuring the security of the peoples, even in a limited area. We were able only to establish the aloofness of those with whom we were in contact."

But in Algiers, where no pirate broadcast was heard at the usual hour though one had been promised for last night, French officials said the wording of the O.A.S. announcement was "strangely reminiscent" of one in Algiers only a few days before the O.A.S. made a deal with the Moslem nationalists and called a cease-fire.

He said he was against the maintenance of local resistance groups (as forecast by some OAS leaders) on the grounds that "too much blood has already been shed."

He added: "The OAS Commando chiefs should stay in place and front."

"The return of the European population to metropolitan France can only be accentuated."

Ex-Gen. Gady added: "For several days now, soundings and the exchange of views have taken place between representatives of both sides."

"The result of these contacts has been negative...the exchange of views dealt with the guarantees having to do with the setting up of a European force capable of assuring the security of the peoples, even in a limited area. We were able only to establish the aloofness of those with whom we were in contact."

HER MAJESTY GIVEN WARM WELCOME ON HER RETURN HOME

KABUL, June 23.—Her Majesty the Queen returned to Kabul yesterday after treatment in Europe.

Her Majesty was received at the airport by His Majesty the King and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princess Bilquis.

Also present to welcome Her Majesty were His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Victor of Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, members of the Royal family, the high-ranking Civil and military staff, President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, dignitaries, officials. The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ambassador of Italy and the Charge d'Affaires of Austria with their wives were also present at the airport. During her visit, Her Majesty visited the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Austria.

Her Majesty thanked all those who had come to welcome her. His Majesty and the Queen then left the airport for the Royal Palace.

Her Majesty had left for Europe about four months ago to receive medical treatment. Her Majesty was accompanied on this trip by His Royal Highness Prince Mirwais, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Mrs. Ahmad Ali, wife of the Minister of Court and Mr. Mohammad Ali, President of the Royal Protocol Department.

On the way home, Her Majesty stopped in Beirut on Thursday. At the airport, the Afghan Queen was received by a representative of the Lebanese Government, Mr. Rishtiya, Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in Lebanon and Afghans residing in Beirut.

Similarly, Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, was received by His Majesty the King during the week.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and the Acting Minister of Interior; Lieutenant General Mohammad Azim, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Commandant of Labour Corps; Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat and Mr. Nissar Ahmad, Chief Commissioner of Badakhshan.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and the Acting Minister of Interior; Lieutenant General Mohammad Azim, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Commandant of Labour Corps; Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat and Mr. Nissar Ahmad, Chief Commissioner of Badakhshan.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and the Acting Minister of Interior; Lieutenant General Mohammad Azim, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Commandant of Labour Corps; Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat and Mr. Nissar Ahmad, Chief Commissioner of Badakhshan.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 15 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

KABUL TIMES
JUNE 23, 1962

ALGERIAN REFUGEE
REPATRIATION

The International Red Cross

has on hand one of the biggest
repatriation programmes, it
ever had to handle.

On the basis of the Evian
Agreement, Algerian refugees
living mainly in the Congo in
the Tunisia and Morocco are to
be returned to their homeland.

The people, mainly women,
children and the aged have fled
from Algeria during the libera-

tion war.

The fact that in about a
week's time, a self-determina-

tion referendum is going to be
held in Algeria and the Algeri-

an Nationalist Government is
going to take charge of the
affairs in the country means

that the Algerian Government
has to launch programmes for
national development. Along

with that if it has to devote its
energy and resources for the
rehabilitation of the refugees,

it will make things too difficult
for that newly-formed Govern-

ment.

It is for this reason that
concrete action is sought on the
part of the International Red

Crescent and Red Cross.

Of course this international
organization can help the re-

fugees to a certain extent, but
the job to be accomplished in
this connexion is a big one and

a concerted international effort
on the part of all countries is
required.

Afghanistan last week donat-

ed money for this purpose and
it was among the first countries
to do so. This country has been

helping the Algerian refugees.

The job of repatriating re-

fugees is a purely humanitarian
one but it must be reminded
that if this is not carried out

properly and fully it could cre-

ate many social and political
problems and this contention is
very dramatically illustrated in

the case of Algeria, where on the
one hand the number of people
who have to be repatriated is

quite large and beside the work
of this repatriation, their home
Government would have many
other problems to tackle.

It is our hope that all
countries having sympathy for

WILL S. AFRICAN FEDERATION BE SAVED OR ABANDONED?

By WAKIBEEEN

Things will become very simple
if the colonial Powers think in
terms of agreeing to the right of
independence to their colonies
and not evade the question
just by claiming that the terri-

tory is a "self-governing" one
or is conducting its own policies.
The present debate in the
United Nations General Assembly
on the question of Southern Rho-

desia reveals a very distinct ele-
ment of inconsistency in the policy
adopted by the Powers still
advocating the prolongation of
status quo in that territory.

It may be recalled that during
April last a United Nations Sub-
Committee visited London for a
fact-finding mission as to whether
Southern Rhodesia was a self-

governing territory as it was
claimed by the British. The con-
clusion reached by that Commit-
tee was that it was for the British
to give the right of independence
to the people of Southern Rho-

desia.

At present a United Nations
Committee of 17 on Colonialism is
on a fact-finding mission regard-

ing the African territories and
the Committee is to find more
about the situation in Southern
Rhodesia.

British Stand
The British Government has
stressed its inability to intervene
in the domestic affairs of South-

ern Rhodesia on the ground that
it was a self-governing territory.
It had adopted such a stand when
it was asked to report on the
economic and educational progress
towards full self-government

there.

But the objection to that stand,
raised mainly by the Afro-Asian
members of the United Nations,
is that Southern Rhodesia by no
sense of the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

tuted for the word can be consti-

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday
devoted four pages specially for
children. These pages carried
short stories, questions and
answers, crossword puzzles, car-

toons, letters to the editor and
pictures. In the field of sports
the paper encourages children to
take to swimming and tree
climbing.

One of the label headings
appearing on the pages of "Child-
ren's Anis" is "Listen to What I
am Saying". One of the child
readers has criticized this head-

line by saying no matter how hard
I listened I could not hear any
thing. If radio uses such words
it is alright but a newspaper
should invite attention by asking
people to read and not to listen.

On the basis of this suggestion the
paper has decided to give up this
label headline and use separate
heads for every leading article
appearing on Children's Anis.

Commenting on the recent con-
ference held by the Casablanca
Powers in Cairo, the Daily Islah
of Thursday said: "The world is
in dire need of peace. The exten-

sion of economic and cultural co-
operation between nations has a
positive effect in strengthening
international peace and tran-

quillity. Therefore, the confer-
ence of the Casablanca Powers re-
cently held in Cairo is to be con-
sidered useful in the promotion of
international peace."

Anis of Thursday editorially
commented on the announcement
made recently by UNICEF that
illiteracy will be completely wiped
out from Latin America by 1970
and from Asia and Africa by 1980.

This great ideal can be attained
only if the advanced nations of
the world continue to give their
assistance through international
bodies, to the developing coun-

tries, said the editorial. A cam-
paign against illiteracy was
launched during the First Five
Year Plan at the end of which
many new schools had been open-

ed throughout the country. We
are sure that greater success will
be achieved in this field during
the Second Five Year Plan; but
it must be pointed out that Af-

ghanistan is still in need of inter-
national co-operation for the
strengthening of its educational
institutes, concluded the editorial.

The Salang Highway
Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

One of the most important and
fundamental tasks which was
undertaken during the first Five
Year Plan was the construction of
the Salang Pass highway, linking
the northern and southern parts
of the country together. The
Hindukush range starting from
Pamir mountains in north-eastern
part of Afghanistan and continues
to Koh-e Baba in the middle and
southern parts of the country,
divides the land of the Afghans
into two parts. Every part has
its own characteristics and is com-
plementary to the other. The
establishment of an easy trans-
port facility between these two
parts was part of the long-
cherished aspirations of the peo-
ple in this country. Of course,
the northern areas of Hindukush
have always had contacts with
the southern parts and consid-
erable cultural and trade exchanges
have been going on between them.
Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway.

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday said:

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:55 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:45-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46;
article on "Afghanistan to-
day" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 67
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
programme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air
Service

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 13:00 Arr. 15:00.
Beshkent-Kabul:
Dep. 00:30 Arr. 12:15.
Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 12:40.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:40.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Malwand: Phone No. 20580
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufizada: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589

This is due to the fact that Af-

verse result. When a wind is

present in the water vapour

present in it, represents an ob-

stacle for the infra-red rays, and thus

we do not have a great change in

temperature. Atmosphere plays

the same role as glasses in a

green house used for the growing

of plants.

Students may wonder what the

reason is for the weather in a

Scientist divide all the areas of mountainous region being so

much colder than the weather of

zones; a semi-tropical zone on a plane area in the same latitude,

either side of the Equator: They know why the wind coming

from ice-capped mountains is al-

ways warm. From the point of

view, the climate of Afghanistan is

very dry. Where we have an adiabatic sys-

tem (that is a system which does

Recipes For Typical Afghan Foods

By Mrs. Rasool Taraki
AFGHAN NOODLES - "ASH"
(10 AFGHAN SERVINGS)
8 lb. whole wheat flour,
sifted several times,

or
5lb. white flour
2 tbs.
water.

"Chaka for Ash" etc.
Meat Sauce.

Add enough water to flour and
salt to make a stiff dough. Knead
well. Form into 8 or 10 balls.
Taking one ball, roll onto large
floured breadboard or table top
until quite thin. Roll dough into
tight roll and cut across into fine
strips. Sprinkle with flour, then
toss lightly to separate. Set aside
and repeat process until all
noodles are cut. May be dried for
future use or used immediately.

Drop noodles into a large amount
of boiling water, adding a small
amount of cold water to prevent
overflowing. Boil for 10 minutes,
testing frequently so as not to
overcook. When done remove
noodles with strainer or drain
into colander. When well drained,
mix with "chaka". Divide into
individual bowls, then top with
Meat Sauce, below.

Meat Sauce for "Ash" etc.
2lb. boneless mutton.
1 lb. onions, sliced for "piaz
burian" 1 tap. mixed spices
2-3 cloves garlic
1/2 lb. fat.
4 c. water.
1 tap. whole coriander seeds
Salt to taste.

Grind together first three in-
gredients. Brown fat, then add
onions and prepare "piaz burian".
Add meat to hot fat and brown,
stirring constantly. Add water,
and when boiling, add "piaz
burian" and rest of ingredients.
Cook until thick.

"Ashak" (Afghan Ravioli)
"DAL" Fillings
1 lb. Peshawari dal (yellow)
water to cover
3 onions, cut fine
1/4 lb. fat.
2 cloves garlic,
diced fine
1/2 c. water
pepper and salt to taste.

THE BUDDHIST
LIBRARY

(Contd. from Page 2)

salvation". Leaves of another
Buddhist scripture, called "Vin-
ayana", found in this place bear
Huan-Tsang's statement that fol-
lowers of the "small or short way
to salvation" also lived in Bam-
ian. It is known that nearly 1,000
priests or hermits belonging to

this school lived in Bamian up to
as late as the 7th century A.D.
The "Vinayana" sheets are writ-
ten in the Gupta script. The
original of this book, in Sanskrit,
was lost and it was recognized
only through a translation in
Chinese. A few leaves of this
book in Sanskrit were discover-
ed at Bamian; other leaves were
reported to have been discovered
in a cave in Kashmir a few years
later. It is, therefore, evident that
Bamian, which had scores of cave-
temples, also possessed a large
collection of Buddhist scriptures
and important library, where
standards of social policy and ap-
proved a committee report on of
Afghanistan gathered to study
and write.

THE BUDDHIST
LIBRARY

(Contd. from Page 2)

salvation". Leaves of another
Buddhist scripture, called "Vin-
ayana", found in this place bear
Huan-Tsang's statement that fol-
lowers of the "small or short way
to salvation" also lived in Bam-
ian. It is known that nearly 1,000
priests or hermits belonging to

this school lived in Bamian up to
as late as the 7th century A.D.
The "Vinayana" sheets are writ-
ten in the Gupta script. The
original of this book, in Sanskrit,
was lost and it was recognized
only through a translation in
Chinese. A few leaves of this
book in Sanskrit were discover-
ed at Bamian; other leaves were
reported to have been discovered
in a cave in Kashmir a few years
later. It is, therefore, evident that
Bamian, which had scores of cave-
temples, also possessed a large
collection of Buddhist scriptures
and important library, where
standards of social policy and ap-
proved a committee report on of
Afghanistan gathered to study
and write.

THE BUDDHIST
LIBRARY

(Contd. from Page 2)

salvation". Leaves of another
Buddhist scripture, called "Vin-
ayana", found in this place bear
Huan-Tsang's statement that fol-
lowers of the "small or short way
to salvation" also lived in Bam-
ian. It is known that nearly 1,000
priests or hermits belonging to

this school lived in Bamian up to
as late as the 7th century A.D.
The "Vinayana" sheets are writ-
ten in the Gupta script. The
original of this book, in Sanskrit,
was lost and it was recognized
only through a translation in
Chinese. A few leaves of this
book in Sanskrit were discover-
ed at Bamian; other leaves were
reported to have been discovered
in a cave in Kashmir a few years
later. It is, therefore, evident that
Bamian, which had scores of cave-
temples, also possessed a large
collection of Buddhist scriptures
and important library, where
standards of social policy and ap-
proved a committee report on of
Afghanistan gathered to study
and write.

THE BUDDHIST
LIBRARY

(Contd. from Page 2)

Adoula's Offer To Tshombe's Party

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 23. (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Congolese Prime Minister, yesterday offered to include members of Mr. Moïse Tshombe's Conakat Party in his Government.

Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula are at present engaged in important talks on the future status of Katanga, which seceded from the Congo shortly after independence two years ago.

A letter from Mr. Adoula, read to the Congolese Senate yesterday, said he would like Mr. Tshombe to nominate three persons of his party agreeable to take part in a reshaped Government.

He added that only a Government of National Union could "achieve the task undertaken." For this reason he wanted to alter the Government by July 1, if possible, when the Congo celebrates its second year of independence.

The Senate recently demanded that Mr. Adoula undertake to reduce the size of his Government and include members of Mr. Tshombe's party. It is learnt that present plans are to remove 15 Ministers and Secretaries of State.

Afro-Asian Draft Resolution On Ruanda-Urundi

NEW YORK, June 23. (Reuter).—Afro-Asian delegates yesterday went into closed session to draft a resolution on Ruanda-Urundi for presentation to the Trusteeship Committee this week-end.

Only eight days remain before the Central African territories are due to become independent from Belgium, which has administered them under successive League of Nations and U.N. Trusteeship mandates for the past 40 years.

The Committee is striving to forestall such disorders as broke out in the neighbouring Congo—another former Belgian-ruled territory—on its independence two years ago.

There have been violent tribal clashes in Ruanda between the Bahutu and Watutsi tribes. Many thousands of the latter have fled to the Congo, Uganda and Tanganyika, and repeatedly raided their homeland.

The main point of contention in the Committee is the presence of Belgian troops. The Soviet bloc and many African and Asian countries want them out at the earliest possible moment, and have strongly criticized the administering authorities for not reducing its remaining forces below the present 900 soldiers.

Yesterday's scheduled afternoon and evening sessions of the Committee were cancelled, to allow the drafting group to present a resolution this morning.

'BRITAIN TO HAS FAILED TO RESPECT OBLIGATIONS' General On S. Rhodesia Assembly Debate

NEW YORK, June 23. (Reuter).—Speaking at yesterday's session of the U.N. General Assembly, now discussing South Rhodesia, Mr. Pavel Astapenko (Byelo-Russia) charged that Britain had failed to respect its international obligations, under the U.N. charter, in Southern Rhodesia.

He described the 1961 Constitution as "an invention of the British colonizers" aimed at forming another "racist" State in Africa, and reiterated Soviet bloc demands that Southern Rhodesia be granted full independence as soon as possible and certainly not later than the end of this year.

Mr. F. H. Corner (New Zealand) said it was not a "legal quibble" but a fact that the British Government was constitutionally unable to intervene in Southern Rhodesia, thanks to constitutional conventions in the Commonwealth which had the force of law.

Theoretically the British Parliament could abrogate all past acts and "purport to intervene" in the internal affairs of New Zealand, India or Ghana—but it would never do so. Equally, it could not now resume its former powers over Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia now possesses its own Government, Parliament and armed forces and the plain fact was they could not be set aside except by military intervention.

The men in authority in Southern Rhodesia, he added, were "not inflexible, not rabid racists, not slaves to some blindly held theories," but "pragmatic human beings."

"They are not intractable people, we are not at a dead end," he declared.

Earlier, the French delegate, M. Armand berard, said France regretted that there was no universal suffrage in Southern Rhodesia and affirmed that it was indispensable in the political evolution of the territory.

"We trust this appeal will be heeded but we have no other way to bring pressure," M. Berard said. "We must be realistic. We must associate ourselves with the efforts of the United Kingdom to bring to the problems a favourable and wise solution."

For 15 years, he said, Britain had conducted a gigantic task of decolonization with the maximum degree of wisdom, care and perspicacity. Britain had led more than 600 million people to independence.

PAKISTANI BUILDING DAMAGED

KABUL, June 23.—A group of Pakhtunistani Manzai Massood nationalists, led by Mr. Khair Mohammad Khan, destroyed a portion of the Pakistani Government building at Kani Koram with explosives, says a report from Central Independent Pakhtunistani.

Another group of Pakhtunistani nationalists threw handgrenades on the Pakistani gendarme-post at Taank.

A party of Bahlolzai Wazir nationalists damaged the military camp at Razmak by planting explosives under some of its barracks.

U.S.S.R. VETOES IRISH MOTION ON KASHMIR

NEW YORK, June 23. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union last night vetoed its Security Council against a resolution urging India and Pakistan to open negotiations on the Kashmir issue.

Rumania also voted against the resolution. The United Arab Republic abstained.

After a four-hour debate the Council then adjourned without setting a date for another meeting.

The resolution had been put forward by Mr. F. H. Boland, of Ireland.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, described the Irish action as an "unfriendly act" and said that the decision to table the resolution would create very considerable "sense of shock" in India.

He added that the resolution would aggravate the situation and said it would be used in Pakistan as propaganda.

KABUL COMMERCE CHAMBER PRESIDENT

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Sayed Murtaza has been elected President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce.

A function was held on this occasion in the Department of Chamber of Commerce which was attended by Mr. Ghulam Jalani, the President of the Chambers of Commerce and various groups of merchants.

Mr. Sayed Murtaza is the President of the Textile Institute.

TABIBI TO ATTEND UN COMMITTEE MEETING

KABUL, June 23.—The United Nations Technical Assistance Committee is expected to meet in Geneva shortly.

Dr. Abdul Hakeem Tabibi, Counsellor to the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, will represent Afghanistan at this meeting.

The Technical Assistance Committee is a part of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Afghanistan was a member of ECOSOC until last year, when the stipulated three-year term of membership expired. She has, however, been elected to the Committee once again this year.

The Committee studies and scrutinizes reports submitted to it by the Technical Assistance Council composed of Directors-Generals of the organizations taking part in the Technical Assistance Programme. The report of the Committee and its recommendations are then taken into consideration by ECOSOC.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)
difficult passes and valleys in central Afghanistan. Motor transport was then introduced to carry goods, livestock and passengers from one part to the other.

This system usually encountered many difficulties due to bad roads and snow-blocks. Eventually air-transport has solved some of the problems, regular flights are being operated by Ariana Afghan Airlines between the capital and the northern provinces. With the fast economic changes and the social developments witnessed in the country during the past ten years and specially after the launching of the first Five Year Plan, it is natural that the caravans are becoming a thing of the past. Also air transportation alone is not enough to meet all transport requirements. Therefore land transport is the only one which could effectively be used between the northern and southern parts of the country across the Hindu-kush range. This in turn necessitates modern roads.

Of course there were roads in existence along this difficult route but they were rough and at times dangerous. The leaders of the country as mentioned earlier paid special attention to this vital question. Work on this project started during the first Plan and is due to be completed by 1965 or 66.

The road which will be an all-weather highway is to join the northern and southern parts of the country by 103 kilometres of paved road. A tunnel will be dug through the heart of the Hindu-kush. The total length of the tunnel will be 2,670 metres, over 1000 metres of which has so far been dug. This project is one of the greatest steps taken during the first Five Year Plan and will be vividly recorded in the economic and social history of Afghanistan.

The Radio on Thursday commented upon Afghanistan's decision to buy loan-bonds issued by the United Nations and said it was an open proof of her deep interest in seeing a strong world organization.

The Polish and Afghan aviation delegations at their meeting on Thursday discussed the draft air agreement between Afghanistan and Poland. This meeting which lasted one hour and forty-five minutes took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NEW YORK, June 23. (Reuter).—The New York Stock Market declined for the fifth successive session yesterday and one Wall Street expert suggested the country might be heading for a long-predicted business recession later this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a barometer of the market, sank to its lowest level since October 29, 1953. This week it has shed 192 points. An estimated \$4,736 million were shaved off the shares in the market yesterday as volume rose to 5,640,000 shares, the largest total of the week.

Another Decline On Wall Street

POLISH-AFGHAN AIR TALKS CONTINUE

The Polish and Afghan aviation delegations at their meeting on Thursday discussed the draft air agreement between Afghanistan and Poland. This meeting which lasted one hour and forty-five minutes took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Another Decline On Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 23. (Reuter).—The New York Stock Market declined for the fifth successive session yesterday and one Wall Street expert suggested the country might be heading for a long-predicted business recession later this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a barometer of the market, sank to its lowest level since October 29, 1953. This week it has shed 192 points. An estimated \$4,736 million were shaved off the shares in the market yesterday as volume rose to 5,640,000 shares, the largest total of the week.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **THE GAZEBO**; starring Glenn Ford and Debbie Reynolds.

Tomorrow American film; **IMITATION GENERAL**; starring Glenn Ford, Red Buttons and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DELARE HASSINA**; starring Bhagwan and Amarnath.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. American film; **NOWHERE TO GO**. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO-CHEVALIERS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON**; starring Marlon Brando and Machiko Kyo.

FILM REVIEW

The Gazebo

[By Our Film Critic]

To escape the summer heat there is no better place than a Gazebo. Work on this project started during the first Plan and is due to be completed by 1965 or 66. The road which will be an all-weather highway is to join the northern and southern parts of the country by 103 kilometres of paved road. A tunnel will be dug through the heart of the Hindu-kush. The total length of the tunnel will be 2,670 metres, over 1000 metres of which has so far been dug. This project is one of the greatest steps taken during the first Five Year Plan and will be vividly recorded in the economic and social history of Afghanistan.

The Radio on Thursday commented upon Afghanistan's decision to buy loan-bonds issued by the United Nations and said it was an open proof of her deep interest in seeing a strong world organization.

The Polish and Afghan aviation delegations at their meeting on Thursday discussed the draft air agreement between Afghanistan and Poland. This meeting which lasted one hour and forty-five minutes took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul on Thursday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Hockey.—Nejat drew with Istiqlal.

Handball.—School of Physical Education, beat Khushalkhan 4-2.

Volleyball.—Rehman Baba beat School of Accounting and Book Keeping.

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Dr. Davis, Chief of the United States Agriculture Division of US Aid on Thursday met Mr. Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture, and introduced to him the members of rural officials.

The team discussed with the Afghan agricultural authorities the development plans of the Ministry.

ISSUE (S) MISSING
NOT
AVAILABLE

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +10°C.
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS

Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 93

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1962 (SARATAN 4, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

'NUCLEAR WAR WILL WHY NASSER SPARE NO ONE' NATIONALIZED Khrushchev's Call For SUEZ CANAL Peace Efforts

BUCHAREST, June 25, (Tass).—Speaking at a meeting here yesterday Mr. Khrushchev said a world war involving the use of thermonuclear weapons would be the worst disaster mankind had ever known.

BID TO HALT SHOOTING AT BERLIN WALL Western Move For Joint Talks

WASHINGTON, June 25, (Reuter).—The Western "Big Three" are expected to propose to the Soviet Union today that joint talks be held in a bid to halt shooting incidents at the Berlin border wall, U.S. officials said.

U.S. Department sources said the proposal would be made in parallel Notes which the U.S., Britain and France hope to deliver to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Officials said the Western Notes, replying to a communication of June 8, would react Moscow's charges that the West caused provocative incidents on the Berlin border.

But they would also suggest that talks be held with a view to easing the tense situation that has led to firing between police in East and West Berlin after refugees were shot at.

One idea said to be under consideration was that East German and West Berlin police withdraw far enough back from the dividing wall to make it unlikely that shots aimed at refugees would get across the border.

British Soldiers Riot In West German Town

BONN, June 25, (Reuter).—Between 20 and 25 British soldiers are alleged to have swept through the main streets of a small north German town early yesterday breaking 19 windows of shops and houses, overturning two cars and damaging a third.

The town is Schneverdingen, a small community of 7,500 people about 70 miles north-east of Minden where there have been other incidents involving British soldiers. A British Army spokesman said the unit is being withdrawn from the area.

Last night, the Mayor of Schneverdingen, Herr Gustav Bosselmann, said several benches and street lamps were also damaged.

About 10 days ago two pedestrians were assaulted by British soldiers, but they only received minor injuries, the Mayor added.

Herr Bosselmann said German and military police patrols in the area were being increased and joint patrols were also being considered.

"It is a fact that the hydrogen bomb makes no distinction: all are equal before it—the white, the yellow and the black, believers and atheists, progressive and conservatives—a nuclear war will spare no one. Our struggle for peace is prompted by the desire to make sure that this disaster never happens on earth," he added.

Calling for a peaceful solution of international problems he said the example of Laos showed that such ways could be found.

It could be noted with satisfaction that the agreement reached on setting up a coalition Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma facilitated a normalization of the situation in that country. A positive solution of this problem was achieved as a result of the efforts of many countries and, of course, above all, as a result of the efforts of the patriotic forces of Laos themselves.

Such a settlement in Laos might serve as a good example in solving other problems as well, such as the German problem and the problem of West Berlin.

The June session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries adopted a declaration on the German problem "which expresses our general desire to continue exerting efforts towards an understanding on a mutually acceptable solution of the German problem through the conclusion of a peace treaty and normalization of the situation in West Berlin."

German Problem

The Soviet Government repeatedly stated its position on the German problem and it would press for the liquidation of the remnants of World War II in the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and the world over.

"Certain Western correspondents distorted my statement on the German question at the meeting of the personnel of the 'Grivuta Rosie'. At that meeting, as known, I said the following: 'We suggest to the United States and other countries to sign a German peace treaty with both German States and to solve the question of West Berlin as a free city on this basis. But if we fail to come to terms with them, we reported to have reached their final phase.'

(Contd. on Page 4)

MASS EXODUS OF EUROPEANS FROM ALGERIA CONTINUES

ALGIERS, June 25, (Reuter).—French officials at Rocher Noir city still hoped yesterday for a last-minute truce between diehard O.A.S. leaders in Oran and the Moslem National Liberation Front before the self-determination vote, now only a week away.

Time is running short if there is to be a pre-referendum conciliation deal in the west Algerian city. But complete calm reigns in Algiers and most of the rest of Algeria.

Algiers continues emptying steadily of Europeans, and only the shortage of steamers and aircraft limits the exodus.

Passages are fully booked up to next Sunday—referendum day—and

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—President Nasser in an article published in the Sunday Times here yesterday said that his decision to nationalize the Suez Canal came from a need to raise money for the building of the Aswan High Dam.

The article, entitled "My side of Suez" was a conversation with a Sunday Times writer in which the UAR President traced the events leading up to the Anglo-French intervention in Suez in 1956.

The President said he was certain Britain did not have enough forces within striking distance of the canal area to intervene after the nationalization had taken place. This, he felt, would give him time to work the problem out by negotiation.

He said that after the withdrawal of the French and British pilots from the canal, he felt sure that the successful operation of the canal by the Egyptian pilots had ended the crisis, and proved to the world Egypt's ability to operate the canal on her own.

After the Israeli invasion of the Sinai, President Nasser said he was still certain that Britain and France would not invade, and that he believed right until he saw the British planes over the canal that the then British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, was bluffing.

In conclusion, President Nasser said that now the Suez war had passed in history, the Egyptian people could forgive the action, but they would never forget it.

RECEPTION FOR POLISH DELEGATION

KABUL, June 25.—A reception was given in honour of the Polish Civil Aviation delegation now in Kabul, by the Polish Ambassador, on Saturday.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, the President of the Afghan Civil Aviation, Mr. Rafiq, the Director of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and some other officials of the Department of Civil Aviation.

Talks on the conclusion of a civil aviation agreement between Afghanistan and Poland are reported to have reached their final phase.

LAOTIAN DELEGATION TO GENEVA NAMED Cease-Fire Proclaimed Throughout The Country

VIENTIANE, June 25.—The new Provisional coalition Cabinet of Laos chose a seven-man delegation to go to Geneva and sign a declaration of Laotian neutrality.

It will be led by Mr. Quinim Pholsena, the Foreign Minister and a Left-leaning neutralist.

Informed sources said they were not surprised that General Phoumi Nosavan, Right-wing "strong man" and Vice-Premier, had not been chosen to lead the delegation although the new Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, named him for the job two weeks ago.

Earlier, a cease-fire was proclaimed throughout the country following the first meeting of the Cabinet.

The Coalition Government said that the presence of American troops in neighbouring Thailand constituted "a threat to the neutrality of Laos."

American marines were moved into Thailand when Left-wing units in Laos swept towards the border after capturing Nam Tha from Right-wing troops last month.

The new Government made its stand on the troops issue in a policy statement here.

Girls School Opened In Safed Sang

KABUL, June 25.—A village school for girls has been opened by the Rural Development Project in Safed Sang district of Logar. Mr. Haji Saheb Shah, a prominent personality of the village, has donated his house for the use of the school.

BAGHLAN SOON NEW HOTEL FOR

BAGHLAN, June 25.—The foundation stone of a new hotel to be built by the Municipality was laid by Mr. Siddiki the Governor of the Kataghan Province, yesterday.

The hotel to be built in a 2½ acre area will have two storeys and will be equipped with all modern facilities. The building is expected to cost Af. 3 million which will be paid jointly by the municipalities of Baghlan Pule-e-Khumri and Kunduz.

EUROPEANS C ONTINUES

steamship company officials estimate it would take them to mid-August to move all the people who have already queued in an unsuccessful quest for tickets.

At La Madrague, popular bathing resort 12 miles from Algiers, several hundred people occupied the beach usually packed by

(Contd. on Page 4)

Momands Fire On Pakistani Military Camp

KABUL, June 25.—A group of Momand nationalists led by Malik Sher Ali Khan fired on the Pakistani Military Camp at Shaar on June 21, says a report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan. The attack caused casualties to the Pakistani garrison.

A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan says that a party of Bhattani nationalists headed by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan ambushed a Pakistani Government lorry in the Khairakhail area. To retaliate, the Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Sarwar Khan, Mr. Alam Khan, Mr. Akbar Khan and Mr. Padshah Khan, all belonging to the Bhattani tribe. They are reported to have been lodged in Bannu jail.

Another party of Pakhtunistani nationalists led by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan, on June 15, blew up with explosive a bridge in the Tank area.

Other Pakhtunistani nationalists destroyed a Government building at Manzai. Nationalists of the Bahlozai tribe threw bombs into the Pakistani Military Fort at Jandola and another group of Bahlozai nationalists fired upon the Military Post at Kharghi.

Jewish Forces Shell Syrian Village

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—Damascus Radio said last night that "Jewish forces" had last evening shelled a Syrian village with heavy mortars and automatic weapons.

Damascus Radio said the shooting went on for almost an hour. The Jewish forces, concentrated in the area of Tel el Kadiaol shelled the Syrian village of Ashkola. Syrian forces returned the fire, the radio added.

CAIRO, June 25, (Reuter).—Dr. Victorio, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on South-West Africa, said here yesterday he had not received a request to return to New York as soon as possible to take part in the Committee's work.

The envoy said he had sent the U. N. the draft of a report on his recent visit to South Africa and South-West Africa.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Af. 250
Half Yearly ... Af. 150
Quarterly ... Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 25, 1962

TAPPING WATER

RESOURCES

Perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that the biggest source of wealth for Afghanistan is water and by making a proper use of this source a concrete foundation for the country's further development can be laid.

The plans made for tapping underground water resources by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, with the co-operation of the United Nations, if carried out properly, could be the beginning of a new phase in the development of agriculture and industries in the country. The fact is that Afghanistan suffers from an abundance of water at one season and its acute shortage at another. In the spring and early summer, while snow melts in the mountains and rainfall is more frequent, the country does not have any problem as regards water supply. But in the rest of the summer and fall water becomes scarce.

Afghans are said to be talented in tapping underground water. Experienced local people can determine the depth at which water exists. And if this knowledge is coupled with modern science and equipment, no doubt there will be great development as far as the utilization of our underground water goes.

While in the Second Five Year Plan emphasis is laid on the development of agriculture and basic industries it is very important that in order to ensure the successful completion of the Plan an all the year-round water supply should be guaranteed. Underground water will ensure the supply in those months when surface water becomes scarce.

The "Ground Water Investigation and Exploration and Afghanistan Water Development Authority" can not only concentrate on utilizing underground water of the country but it can become a proper source of authority for the proper and economical use of surface water.

What Chances Of Bunker Plan On W. Irian Dispute?

By KHATAK

While the process of liberating Goa from the Portuguese occupation was a fairly smooth and matter of course operation by the Indian Government that of West Irian, a similar point of friction between Indonesia and Holland and remnant of Dutch colonialism in South-East Asia, still remains to be solved.

Knowing the stubbornness of his adversaries, Dr. Sukarno, the Indonesian President, had to assume extraordinary powers on July 5, 1959, when he issued a decree reinstating the 1945 constitution with a policy of guided democracy.

The liberation of West Irian, an area 160,000 square miles of the Indonesian territory forcibly kept under domination by Holland, was set as Indonesia's main political target.

While the Indonesian people and Government have been trying resolutely to solve the problem through peaceful means they have also declared publicly that they are prepared to use force if they have to. President Sukarno has said Indonesia will be liberated "before the cock crows in 1963".

Colonialists should have learnt its lesson from Goa, Algeria and the Congo. They should know that it simply does not pay to behave like an orotich.

It is hoped the Government of Indonesia need not have to use force and that the lead taken by

the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, in presenting a possible peaceful solution of the West-Irian problem as outlined by the Bunker Plan will result in fruitful negotiations.

Bunker Plan

The six-point plan drawn up by U Thant's representative, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, under the terms of which West-Irian administration will be transferred from the Dutch to the U.N. and then within two years to Indonesia, does offer some ground for the resumption of the Indonesian-Dutch negotiations.

The fact that the Dutch Government has signified its acceptance of the Bunker proposals without any qualification and reservation is taken by the U.N. Secretary-General to mean that the Dutch have "accepted the principle of phased transfer as envisaged in the Bunker proposals".

Dr. Sukarno, while considering Dutch acceptance of the Bunker proposal in principle, as a "step forward" toward the resumption of negotiations between the two countries, is anxious to clear the question of the sequence of actions in the Bunker proposals.

Indonesia wants to be sure that the free choice for the West Irian people must be executed after the transfer of administration of West Irian to Indonesia, as stipulated in the Bunker Plan. Dr. Sukarno wants to be assured that negotiations should be started

from that hypothesis.

This stand of the Indonesian Government is understandable because the pressure exercised upon the population of West Irian by the Dutch cannot be expected to relax to the point that the true expression of the people could find an outlet so long as they still have a foothold on West Irian territory.

Effective Safeguard

There cannot be any effective safeguard against colonial infiltration and sabotage in West Irian until Indonesia attains full control of the territory. Therefore it is only commonsense that the free choice for West Irian should be executed after the transfer of administration to Indonesia.

The people of West Irian should be given a chance to experience the practical advantages of living under no foreign rule before they can be expected to decide intelligently about their future. Dutch colonialism over West Irian has a long and tragic history. The people in West Irian need some time to get used to a new way of life, free from exploitation and pressure before they can be expected to decide their future.

While a sympathetic view of the cautions optimism expressed that further development in regard to the future negotiations between Indonesia and Holland by the Indonesian President should be taken, it is expected with the Bunker Plan as the basis will be hastened.

Exodus Of Europeans The Bunker Plan From Burundi

Luxury villas stand empty in Usumbura (Burundi) and many shops are closed and barred as hundreds of Europeans leave this tiny Belgian-administered territory before it becomes independent on July 1.

The main cause of the mass exodus of Europeans is fear of an outbreak of disorders similar to those which swept the neighbouring Congo after independence there two years ago.

A senior official said on Saturday that only about one-third of the 4,000 Belgians living in Burundi as part of the U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi—will still be in the kingdom by July 1.

He said that apart from the 400 Belgian troops stationed in Burundi, there would be only about 1,300 Belgian civilians, including 50 technicians who would be working for the future joint services of the two independent states of Burundi and Ruanda.

The official was unable to give detailed figures for Ruanda, but said the number of Belgians, technicians and those leaving were all about 85 % of the parallel figures for Burundi.

An airline official said here recently that three extra Cargo flights had flown out loaded solely with scores of cats, cage birds and other pets belonging to the departing Belgians.

The officials said most of those leaving had booked return tickets, though few were expected to make the return flight.

While most of the Belgians have gone to Belgium, some have gone to Leopoldville, Uganda and Kenya. Others still here have said they are ready to drive the 10 miles to the Congo border at any sign of trouble.

Most foreign observers here believe that the transfer of power is unlikely to be marked by any serious or extensive troubles. (Reuters)

Afghanistan Bank's New President Takes Charge

KABUL, June 25.—Mr. Habibullah Mali Achekzai, the new President of the Afghanistan Bank, took charge of his post at a ceremony which was also attended by Mr. Malikyar, the Minister of Finance. Mr. Malikyar introduced Mr. Mali Achekzai to the officials of the Bank and praised the services of the new President in banking and financial departments of the country. Nearly all the seats try and wished success in his new post. from Usumbura during the past

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily Islah of yesterday commented editorially on the new regulation devised by the Ministry of Public Health regarding dispensaries. Previously, says the editorial, people going to different pharmacies used to get different treatment. Prices were different; there were instances when wrong and outdated medicine had been dispensed often producing adverse effects. With the enforcement of these new regulations, it is hoped, concludes the paper, that unpleasant and undesirable treatment would not be repeated. People's co-operation is very much needed for the successful application of the new regulations. Any person suspecting a pharmacy of overcharging, or selling medicine not actually prescribed, should immediately report to the concerned health authorities.

Yesterday's Islah also carried a picture of the recent visit paid by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, to France. He is seen walking with the French President, General de Gaulle on his right and the French Premier, Georges Pompidou on his left.

Anis carried an editorial entitled "The African Stand". After the second World War, and specially over the past few months, the political stand of Africa has been such that it has attracted the attention of many observers. The secessionist activities of Katanga led by the colonial stooge, Tshombe, the policy of racial discrimination followed by the South African Government, the situation in Southern Rhodesia, nationalist activities in Algeria and Angola have led the Africans to launch a joint campaign for the attainment of their just goals.

Only recently conference of the Casablanca Powers was held in Cairo. Important decisions in the military, economic and cultural fields were adopted at the conference. The communique shows that member-nations of the conference concentrated their efforts on the creation of greater unity among them in such a way that the integrity and sovereignty of any member might not be jeopardized.

Accra Talks

Another conference is in session in Accra, the capital of Ghana. The slogan of the conference is "The World without the Bomb". Dr. Nkrumah, in his opening speech said a few days ago that Africa was under the constant threat of a nuclear war. If every one in every country was convinced that his foremost duty is to rid humanity of the threat of a nuclear war, they can achieve their aim tomorrow. Dr. Nkrumah said that he suggested the Big Powers should themselves volunteer not to interfere in the internal affairs of Africa.

The paper then goes on to say that since the African nations are determined to attain their national goals, it is expected that they will strengthen further the basis of their policies of non-alignment as agreed in the Belgrade Conference. This in itself will stop foreign infiltration and interference. The paper considers the statements of the Ghanaian President and the decisions of the Casablanca Powers as a new stand in Africa but also a tacit warning to those who are not prepared to give up their demands for the Africans to make unwilling commitments.

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 76 Metres Band News 3-00-3-7;
Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-3-13;
Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20;
Music and Indonesia.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 65 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:05-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 65 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
Commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:30-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 19:10
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 19:30 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5:30 a.m. Arr. 10:10.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11:30 Arr. 14:30.

AEROFLOT:

Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 a.m. Arr. 5:50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20697-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Ambulance ... 22318
Afghan Booking Office: 24731.



Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Peshawar: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sana: Phone No. 20534
Lamar: Phone No. 20569



The upsurge of swimming youngsters continues. Sixteen-year-old Ann Cooterill, an "unknown" schoolgirl from England, whirled those slim arms, windmill fashion, to edge her way into the British swimming team with a first class 110 yard butterfly swim during the British trials at Blackpool.

Exploration Of Afghanistan's Natural Resources

The natural resources of Afghanistan have never been fully explored and the introduction of new methods of exploration forms part of the economic policy of the Government.

Water is to a large extent the main natural resource of the country. Until modern drilling techniques for ground-water development were introduced a few years ago, ground water was utilized by digging ordinary wells and by means of a system of karez or underground water channels. Even now, large-scale ground-water development has not yet been implemented.

However, a scheme for "Ground-water Investigation and Exploration and Afghan Water Development Authority" has been prepared. For the present the project would cover three selected areas, the total surface of which is 26,850 sq. kms.

It is proposed that the project should be executed by a team of international experts assisted by Afghan technicians, administrators and workers. The UN Special Fund would supply the necessary equipment such as drilling rigs, hydro-geological and geophysical equipment, special vehicles and earth-moving equipment as well as laboratory, technical and engineering equipment and geophysical contracts. For its part the Afghan Government would supply the staff for technical and auxiliary services and construction, and maintain the equipment.

It is estimated that up to 60% of Afghanistan's economy is based on agriculture. During the first Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) emphasis was placed mostly on the development of the extra structure of the country's economy. The Second Five-Year Plan lays particular emphasis on raising agricultural production and the establishment of basic industries (natural gas, petroleum, coal, metallurgy, cement) which are great consumers of water, particularly of underground water. Because of that it is certain that the project's execution and its successful completion would have a tremendous impact on the country's economy. The most immediate and positive significance of the project can be summed up as follows:

(a) It would open up new ground-water resources essential to the country's economic development.

(b) It would facilitate and form the nucleus of the National Water Policy to be defined by the State through the Afghan Water Development Authority; furthermore it would ensure essential help to this Government Agency.

(c) The training of Afghan technicians and workers and the introduction of modern and efficient techniques would prove of immense value to the country.

(d) In the selected (pilot) areas of the project, it would solve the acute water shortage and secure welfare and resettlement possibilities for the country's population.

The Afghan Government considers the approval of the project by the United Nations Special Fund a necessity and attaches importance to its earliest implementation. The representative of the Special Fund, while in Kabul was interested in obtaining information on morphologic features, geological and structural data on certain areas of the country in relation to the ground-water project. One of these areas shows a high concentration of important minerals such as iron, lead, zinc, copper, wolframite, gold and even geothermal energy. The area in question has a favourable geographic situation and an excellent economic situation for further mineral deposits development and export to world markets.

The future Afghan-United Nations Special Fund project for mineral exploration would be conducted as follows: (a) airborne geophysical survey using up to date methods for a 5,250 sq. km. area; (b) elaboration of the geophysical data; (c) ground survey and study of elaborated surveys (geology, structures, ore deposits, geophysics); (d) drilling

operations to fix the ore bodies quality and quantity; (e) mining economy including transportation and on-the-spot processing; (f) recommendations for exploitation. In conclusion it can be stated that both projects would be of great help in the country's economic development and would conform to the integrated national economic policy.

INONU HEADS NEW TURKISH COALITION

ANKARA, June 25. (Reuters).—The coalition Cabinet, headed by Mr. Ismet Inonu, is expected to be announced here today. The 77-year-old Prime Minister's Republican People's Party will have 12 Ministries, the new Turkey Party six and the Republican Peasants' National Party four.

There will also be one independent Minister chosen from among independents in the National Assembly and three deputy premiers—one from each party.

The three parties and the independent deputies agreed yesterday on an amnesty for political prisoners as a condition for the new Government.

Land Tax Reforms

Leaders of the three parties signed a protocol with a representative of the independents in which they also agreed on democratic economic development and land tax reforms.

Mr. Inonu will confer with leaders of the other parties before naming an Interior Minister, although it is known he will be from the Republican People's Party.

The veteran statesman had been trying to form a new Government since shortly after the resignation of his previous coalition Cabinet of the Republican People's and the Justice parties on May 31.

This resulted from a dispute over the amnesty proposal. President Gursel then renominated Mr. Inonu as Prime Minister.

NEW OPENINGS IN RADIO ELECTRONICS

It is amazing how scientific research in different countries follows the same direction, said Dr. Kelly of the United States at Saturday's session on radio electronics in Moscow.

It is often unknown who was first to pick up and develop any idea which had hovered in the air.

The air of such ideas seemed to permeate the work of the scientific session on radio problems which concluded in Moscow.

Something close to 500 specialists delivered reports on radio engineering, television, theory of information, cybernetics, propagation of waves and questions with the modern radio science.

The purpose of the session, said the Chairman, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Vladimir Siforov, was to discuss the results and prospects of the development of the main trends of radio electronics.

The session was attended by some 2,000 specialists in various fields including representatives of ten countries such as the United States, France, Italy and others. The scope of the session was extended in conformity with the wide range of ideas under discussion.

Dr. Yuri Kaznacheyev, the Soviet scientist, suggested the transmission of radio, telephone and even television signals along a gaspipe, the use of underground tubes as ready steel wave-carriers for the transmission of any information over thousands of kilometres.

Underground lines (the USSR has 25,000 kilometres of them) will start carrying radio signals and other messages if the interior of the tube is covered with a film of copper or aluminium. It becomes possible to transmit up to 10 television channels via a gas pipeline. Moreover, if the interior surface of the pipe is made in the form of a spiral, it will be able to carry up to 100 T.V. programmes and almost 1,000 telephone channels.

The idea of exciting electromagnetic waves in underground pipes was set forth at the session for the first time. It opens up prospects for the development of a new class of communication channels.

The announcement by the head of the Electro-Acoustics Laboratory at Kharkov University, Mr. Mark Leonovich, on the new electronic instrument—"EOLA-3"—was a surprise for the session participants, against the background of the technical reports they had heard.

This instrument combines the continuous, smooth sound of violin and the sound of the percussion type like the clavichord and guitar. It is the first electronic music instrument which conveys the individuality of the performer. "The musician himself controls the colouring of the sound," said Dmitry Shostakovich, commenting on this instrument.

The range of ideas examined at the session also included questions

(Contd. on Page 4)

Khrushchev's

Speech

(Contd. from page 1). shall sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. And thus an end will be put to the occupation regime in West Berlin."

In spite of the full clarity of the presentation of this question, some Western newspapers depicted matters as if the Soviet Union all but abandoned its former position and might agree to a continuation of the present situation in Germany which was dangerous to the cause of peace. The purpose of such concoctions was obviously to mislead world public opinion, he said.

In this context he said he would declare once again that "we are firmly convinced that the liquidation of the occupation regime in West Berlin, the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the conversion of West Berlin into a free, demilitarized city are the only ways of improving the climate and creating favourable conditions for a solution of other international problems as well."

But from the fact that the Soviet Government showed good will and patience in the talks with the Western Powers, seeking a peaceful settlement in Germany with their participation, "it does not follow at all that the solution of this question can be put off indefinitely."

"We display patience, but if the Western Powers keep deliberately using the negotiations in order to evade a solution of this overdue problem, the Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries and other States who wish to do so, will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic with all the ensuing consequences."

THE BUNKER PLAN

(Contd. from page 2)

the second year full administrative control would be transferred to Indonesia. United Nations Technical Assistance personnel will remain in an advisory capacity and to assist in preparation for carrying out the provisions of paragraph four.

4. Indonesia agrees to make arrangements with the assistance and participation of the Acting Secretary General of the United Nations and United Nations personnel to give the people of the territory the opportunity to exercise freedom of choice not later than blank years after Indonesia has assumed full administrative responsibility for West New Guinea.

5. Indonesia and The Netherlands agree to share the costs of the foregoing.

6. Once this agreement has been signed the Government of Indonesia and The Netherlands will resume normal diplomatic relations.

NEW OPENINGS IN RADIO ELECTRONICS

(Contd. from Page 3)

of designing new cybernetic devices. An Odessa group of specialists, for instance, designed a reading device with new principles of "differing the letters." "I have never seen anything like it in operation," said Professor Boris Gnedenko, the well-known Soviet Cybernetics experts.

The documents of the session will be published in a collection and, specialists believe, will give an impetus to experiments in the most unexpected spheres connected with up-to-date radio-electronics.



Hundreds of displaced Algerian Moslem women and children live in this squalid village. Tattered children play on a rubbish heap beside chickens scratching among their droppings while the women try to maintain their families in reed shacks rooted with corrugated iron. Food is scarce.

ABOLITION OF MILITARY PACTS

Accra Conference Proposal

ACCRA, June 25, (Reuter).—The "World without the Bomb" Assembly here is expected to call for the abolition of all military pacts, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact and for the preparation of an international anti-nuclear bases convention.

Canon John Collins, Chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has been elected Chairman of the Assembly's Council.

The abolition proposals are contained in a draft resolution which the Assembly's Committee on International Tensions will submit to today's plenary session.

It also proposes creation of nuclear-free zones in Africa and elsewhere and supports the idea of an international police force during disarmament, according to Assembly sources. The Committee suggests that regional mutual defence agreements should replace existing military pacts and recommends the strengthening of the U.N. and the International Court.

The Committee includes Mr. Anthony Greenwood, British Labour M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Bing, former Attorney-General of Ghana, and Sir Robert Watson.

KABUL, June 25.—Dr. Sleight, a specialist in planning and education, who had come to Kabul on behalf of UNESCO, left for Paris yesterday. Dr. Sleight came to Kabul to discuss teachers' training with Afghan officials. To bid him farewell, Mr. Sheriffe, the Director of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Education, and some members of UNESCO were present at the airport.

Rusk To Begin

Key Talks

With Home Today

LONDON, June 25, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, today meets the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, for key talks on future developments in the Atlantic alliance.

The main factor in their survey is likely to be Britain's entry into the Common Market and its effect on vital policy issues like nuclear strategy, European defence, and world trade.

The two statesmen are also expected to discuss East-West relations in general, the Berlin problem, Laos, and the situation in the Formosa Straits.

Mr. Rusk, who is on a tour of the European States, last night began his London visit with a private meeting with Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister. Later the two went to a working dinner given by Lord Home, and attended by top officials, including Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's Common Market negotiator.

British officials say Lord Home is expected to raise United States opposition to associating Britain's neutral partners in the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) with the Common Market. Lack of suitable arrangements for Sweden, Austria and Switzerland could make British entry more difficult, observers here said.

MR. RISHTIYA MEETS

LEBANESE PREMIER

BEIRUT, June 25.—Mr. Sayed Kasim Rishitiya, the Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in Beirut, met Mr. Rashid Qurami, the Lebanese Prime Minister on Saturday and exchanged views on matters related to further expansion of relations between the two countries.

More Indonesian Troops

Land On West Irian

THE HAGUE, June 25, (DPA).—Indonesian paratroopers have landed on West Irian in the last 24 hours.

According to information released here yesterday, the Indonesian paratroop descents occurred along the south coast of West Irian, only about 50 kilometres from the border of Australian New Guinea.

Dutch sources said the Indonesian paratroopers, whose total strength is not yet known, landed near Merauke and are being engaged by Netherlands armed forces.

These sources said that during the night a substantial number of unidentified planes approached and circled the region of the southern New Guinea coast.

The Dutch authorities are considering the evacuation of some 400 Dutch women and children from Merauke.

The township has a population of about 3,000, including 2,500 Indonesians who have been living there for many years.

Dutch forces yesterday captured three Indonesians after a short exchange of fire in the Vogelkop peninsula in which one Indonesian was killed.

The Dutch authorities now hold a total of 270 captured Indonesian paratroopers.

Katanga officers present were Colonel M. Kyembe, Chief of staff of the Katanga Armed Forces, and Mr. Pous Sapwe, head of the Katanga National Police.

Jemadar Dalip Singh of the Rajputana Rifles, led and conducted the 11 musicians—the band of the Rajputana Rifles Regimental centre. The pipes and drums of the Rajputana rifles, the EMT Madras Regiment and the 2nd Battalion,



PARK CINEMA:

For three days:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. new American film GOYA AND THE DUCHESS; starring: Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Gino Cervi and Lea Padovani.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film NO.

WHERE TO GO.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film TWO CHEVALIERS.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film

POLICE; starring: Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film

DO BEHNEN; starring: Shyama and Rajendra Kumar.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football.—Khushal Khan beat Naderia 2-0.

Hockey.—Habibia drew with Rahman Baba.

Handball.—Nejat beat School of Physical Training 1-0.

Volleyball.—Rahman Baba beat School of Physical Training.

Tomorrow's Programme:

Volleyball.—Avicenna v Naderia.

Habibia Playground 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—School of Accounting and Book Keeping v A.I.T. Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

Football.—Khushal Khan Newi Kabul, Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

Situation In

Algeria

(Contd. from page 1)

thousands on summer week-ends.

No Electricity

Most of the local restaurants and holiday villas were shut and there was no electricity because the OAS blew up the local electricity transformer 10 days ago.

Yesterday morning the broad white-painted base of the harbour lighthouse was covered with huge OAS slogans visible half a mile away and the exhortation: "If you want Bab el Oued (former OAS bastion) come and try to get it."

At midday, while European bathers sunbathed on the rocks and swam around the jetty, a van laden with Moslems and paintpots, plastered with the initials F.L.N. and A.L.N. of the National Liberation Front and National Liberation Army, drove up with an escort of Moslems on motor scooters.

With brushes and a paint roller they neatly painted the base of the harbour light green, obliterating all the OAS signs. Some of them went for a swim before driving off.

The Moslems were unarmed, and Europeans looked on without raising any objection.

A week ago such a scene would have meant a gun battle, but now both the OAS and the FLN here are urging fraternal co-operation and the OAS has urged Europeans to stay.

Seventy polling stations will open in the European quarters of Algiers on referendum next Sunday. Although the OAS is now the Rajputana Rifles Regimental centre, the pipes and drums of the Rajputana rifles, the EMT Madras Regiment and the 2nd Battalion,

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32°C.

Minimum +11°C.

Sun sets today at 7-12 p.m.

Sun rises tomorrow at 4-37 a.m.

ARMY MAP SERVICE

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE AF 1

VOL. I, NO. 94

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1962 (SARATAN 5, 1341 S.H.)



MR. ABDUL HAMID

Former President

Of Security

Press Dead

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Abdul Hamid, former President of the Security Press died yesterday in Kabul aged 74. He had been suffering from some liver complaints.

Mr. Abdul Hamid (called Sufi Abdul Hamid) spent a life time in advancing the art of printing and calligraphy in Afghanistan. He was also responsible for designing the bank notes for Afghanistan several times and had made several trips abroad.

At the burial ceremony, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the eldest son of His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the first Deputy Prime Minister, some members of the Cabinet, high-ranking officials, Mr. Mohammad Ali, the Chief of Royal Protocol were present.

Mr. Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Finance, spoke on the life of Sufi Abdul Hamid.

Sufi Abdul Hamid was born in Kandahar and he started work in printing departments 53 years ago. Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, described Sufi Abdul Hamid as an honest man whose services to the nation would be remembered for ever. Mr. Malikyar described his death as a great loss.

Memorial services for Sufi Abdul Hamid will be held today and tomorrow in Shah D Shamsir Congregational Mosque.

Inonu Forms Coalition Cabinet

ANKARA, June 26, (UPI).—The Turkish Premier, Ismet Inonu, last night formed a coalition Cabinet.

Mr. Inonu's own People's Republican Party took 12 portfolios. One post went to an independent and the remainder of the 23 portfolios went to members of either the new Turkey Party or the small Republican Peasant's Party.

Mr. Inonu resigned at the end of May after a seven-month stalemate between his party and its coalition partner, the Justice Party. One of the key issues was the timing of an amnesty for imprisoned members of the late Premier, Adnan Menderes' regime.

A protocol signed by the three new coalition partners and released last night said the Menderes followers who are serving sentences of up to six years will be released and those serving sentences of more than six years will have their terms cut by four years.

O.A.S. TERRORISTS BLOW UP OIL TANKS IN ORAN

ORAN, June 26, (Reuter).—Seven oil storage tanks in the port of Oran exploded one after another yesterday.

The first huge explosions shook Oran at 1630 GMT as the storage tanks began going up in the port area.

Panic gripped the town as flames and smoke billowed nearly 1,000 ft into the air, reaching the height of the Santa Cruz mountain dominating Oran.

The city is the main bastion of the Secret Army Organisation in Algeria.

The O.A.S. leader, ex-Colonel Paul Dufour, in a pirate broadcast urged Europeans to evacuate Oran before the July 1 self-determination referendum. He warned that the O.A.S. destruction campaign so far was "nothing compared with what we are going to do."

There were explosions and fires at many schools and public buildings here on Sunday and Monday and the Town Hall was set on fire for the second time in a few days.

Increase In Cloth Sale By Textile Company

KABUL, June 26.—The Textile Company announced yesterday that during the first three months of the Afghan year, it has sold more than Af 78 millions worth of cloth. The figure represents an increase of Af 21 million over the corresponding months of last year.

Mr. Saleh Mohammad Hanifi, the Chief of the Sales Department of the Company, said that it had, in addition to six stores in Kabul, 18 agencies in different parts of the country. Three more would be opened in the near future in Farrah, Taluqan and Jaghori.

He said that 300 different kinds of textile material were now being produced by the Textile Factory.

Mr. Tshombe Wants A Break In Talks With Adoula

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 26, (Reuter).—Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga yesterday asked for a temporary interruption of the talks here with M. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, on Katanga's future, to return to Elisabethville.

In a signed communique, distributed here, Mr. Tshombe said he had asked Mr. Robert Gardiner, (Ghana) chief United Nations representative in the Congo, "in execution of the guarantees for free movement which have been given to me by the United Nations, to take us temporarily back to Elisabethville and to beg Mr. Adoula to suspend the talks."

Partial Success

Mr. Tshombe said he was satisfied with the partial success of the talks so far.

These had achieved the creation of four "consultative" commissions of up to six years will be released and those serving sentences of more than six years will have their terms cut by four years.

Other proposals before the Assembly included: Abolition of all military blocs and their replacement by "a system of collective security within the framework of the United Nations."

Mr. Tshombe said he was satisfied with the partial success of the talks so far.

These had achieved the creation of four "consultative" commissions of up to six years will be released and those serving sentences of more than six years will have their terms cut by four years.

Other proposals before the Assembly included: Abolition of all military blocs and their replacement by "a system of collective security within the framework of the United Nations."

Mr. Tshombe said he was satisfied with the partial success of the talks so far.

These had achieved the creation of four "consultative" commissions of up to six years will be released and those serving sentences of more than six years will have their terms cut by four years.



Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department, distributing certificates to village workers.

PAKHTUNISTANS' FIGHT FOR FREEDOM Afghanistan Thanked For Moral Support

KABUL, June 26.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that a large jirga of Yusufkhail, Omakhail, Suleiman Khail and Mulakhail Khilozai tribesmen held on June 23, thanked Afghanistan for its moral support in the Pakhtunistan's struggle for freedom.

It was attended by a number of chieftains, tribal leaders and dignitaries.

The jirga decided that they would continue their struggle against the colonialistic Government of Pakistan.

After hearing important speeches given by prominent leaders, the jirga unanimously approved the following resolution: "We the people of Loy Ma-moon once again reaffirm our previous decision to continue our struggle against Pakistani colonialism and for the establishment of Pakhtunistan. We promise that we will not hold back any sacrifice in the attainment of this goal."

Since the people of Bajawar continued their struggle against the colonialistic Government of Pakistan.

The Soviet agreement was signed in a telephone call to the Embassy from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It follows two recent meetings between Sir Frank Roberts, British Ambassador, and Mr. Pushkin, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

The spokesman said the details of the agreement would be released in London soon.

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairman of the Geneva Conference.

PURCHASE OF U.N. BONDS

Thant's Message To Sardar Naim

KABUL, June 26.—The United Nations Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, in a telegram to Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Afghan Foreign Minister, has expressed his "gratitude and sincere appreciation" for Afghanistan's decision to purchase \$25,000 worth of U.N. bonds.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested that the Assembly should send delegations to President Kennedy and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev to present the conclusions and proposals of the Assembly.

Canon Collins said Dr. Nkrumah's suggestion would be considered by the Assembly.

Mr. Geoffrey Bing, former said yesterday that U Thant in Ghana Attorney-General, called his message said that this decision to unite China and said that this was a "gesture of support for both the People's Republic of China and the island of Taiwan wanted to be united."

Other proposals before the Assembly included: Abolition of all military blocs and their replacement by "a system of collective security within the framework of the United Nations."

Mr. Tshombe said he was satisfied with the partial success of the talks so far.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 15
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 26, 1962

NEUTRALITY OF
LAOS

Nearly ten years of war and instability have yielded place to peace and neutrality in Laos. Prince Souvanna Phouma's provisional coalition Government has chosen a seven-man delegation under the leadership of Mr. Pholsena, the Foreign Minister, to go to Geneva to sign a declaration of Laotian neutrality.

The main tasks facing the Government are unification of the whole country under the direct authority of a national Government and integration of the armed forces of the three factions comprising the regime into a National Army. As regards the first task Prince Souvanna has promised general elections. Regarding the second there can be no safety for Laos until the separate armed forces are integrated into a trustworthy National Army. Failure to do this wrecked an attempted coalition in the late 1950's.

The Government may face certain difficulties in achieving its aim. A proper census of the opposing forces would be necessary. The disbanded forces may find it hard to reconcile themselves from a destructive to a constructive role. And it will not be easy to round up the 'Phantom' troops who are roaming the remote jungles. In this the same spirit of co-operation shown by the Right-wing, the Left-wing and the neutralists in forming the coalition is needed.

The International Control Commission when it implements the General Agreement will have to see that all foreign troops leave Laos within 75 days after the agreement is signed. This is a difficult task and it is important that no untoward actions anywhere be allowed to disturb the progress which has been made. The Laotian delegation which is going to Geneva will, it is hoped, sign a solid agreement to ensure stability in this landlocked country.

Already Laos has been cited by world leaders like Mr. Khrushchev as an example for peaceful settlement of international problems, such as

AFGHANISTAN & PURCHASE
OF U.N. BONDS

With the purchase of U.N. bonds, Afghanistan once again reaffirmed her special interest in strengthening the financial status of the United Nations for its efforts to promote international peace.

The Acting U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant proposed during the 16th session of the U.N. General Assembly that the U.N. might issue bonds in order to meet the ever increasing expenditures, including the cost of maintaining U.N. troops in Congo and feeding the hungry member countries to take part in solve problems in the Middle East.

The United Nations invited all member countries to take part in the issuance of bonds for the strengthening of the financial status of the U.N. was proposed to the Assembly in a draft resolution sponsored by Canada, not a U.N. member) Britain, Venezuela, Malaya, Holland, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The resolution was adopted by 45 for the purchase of U.N. bonds votes in favour, 11 against and by the neutral nations: Yugos-

slavia, \$200,000, India, \$2 million, Cambodia, \$5,000, Ceylon, \$25,000, Cyprus, \$26,000, Ethiopia, \$200,000, and Sudan \$50,000. Afghanistan as a country supporting the activities of an organization which is entrusted with the task of maintaining world peace has informed the U.N. Secretary-General that it is ready to purchase \$25,000 worth of the bonds. Afghanistan is in full conformity with and support all activities and decisions of the United Nations directed towards the maintenance of world peace and protection of humanity from the spectre of poverty and disease.

So far about 40 member countries have agreed to purchase the bonds. They include Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Australia, Canada, Austria, Maldives, Iran, Jordan, the Federal Republic of Germany (though not a U.N. member) Ireland, Pakistan, Liberia, Holland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, to the Assembly in a draft resolution sponsored by Canada, not a U.N. member) Britain, Venezuela, Malaya, Holland, Norway, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The resolution was adopted by 45 for the purchase of U.N. bonds votes in favour, 11 against and by the neutral nations: Yugos-

slavia, \$200,000, India, \$2 million, Cambodia, \$5,000, Ceylon, \$25,000, Cyprus, \$26,000, Ethiopia, \$200,000, and Sudan \$50,000. Afghanistan as a country supporting the activities of an organization which is entrusted with the task of maintaining world peace has informed the U.N. Secretary-General that it is ready to purchase \$25,000 worth of the bonds. Afghanistan is in full conformity with and support all activities and decisions of the United Nations directed towards the maintenance of world peace and protection of humanity from the spectre of poverty and disease. Purchase of U.N. bonds by Afghanistan which has successfully implemented her First Five Year Development Plan and is on the threshold of implementing her second Plan to raise the standard of living of her people and consequently has great expenses to shoulder yet she reaffirms the goodwill of the people for the success of the United Nations.

(Adopted from Daily Anis)

AFGHAN
MOST
OPPONENTWARRIOR-POET-
FORMIDABLE
OF MUGHALS

By MUHAMMAD ALI

The Mughals, who had destroyed the Afghan rule in Afghanistan and India, were making every effort to reconcile the Afghans to their rule, and to make them forget their glorious past. Great care was taken in the appointment of viceroys in other Afghan bands, who spread Kabul. The tribes were practically left free to look after their districts.

Mughal Defeat
The Mughal Army met defeat after defeat and could only achieve their object by sowing treason in the Afghan ranks. In the long run proved futile. In the freedom-loving Afghans rose under their leader, Akmal Khan, a born lot, nor did they forget that before the Mughals they were mas-king, struck coins in his own name and proclaimed the days of Babar right up to the death of Aurangzeb they allowed the Mughals no rest and carried on the struggle of liberation in the war of liberation. Thousands of Afghans as well as in India came to his help from all parts with ever-increasing zeal, inflicting many a crushing and humiliating defeat on the imperial forces.

When Aurangzeb, the last of the Great Mughals, came to power (1658), he soon found that he could not cope successfully with the Afghan question by force, so changing his policy he thought it advisable to subsidize the tribes, who in return would guarantee the safety of the roads, elephants, and families including those of the nobles serving his reign amounted to Rs. 600,000. Even the expenditure of this huge sum could not make the Afghans and Berlin. Nothing should be done to shatter their hopes.

Though observers believe that it may take as long as two years for real peace to return to this South-East Asian kingdom all peace and freedom-loving countries like Afghanistan wish success to the new coalition Government in its best effort to bring about a peaceful, neutral, independent, unified and democratic Laos. Foreign aid will go a long way but interference will be ruinous.

Jahan who in 1641 conferred Khushhal as Chief of the Khattaks and guardian of the King's highway, linking Delhi with Kabul. Later on he went to Delhi, where he was treated with every mark of consideration by the Emperor and his courtiers. There the Mughal court the soldier-poet got attached to Amant Khan and Arsalan Khan, two of the leading nobles, and in their train took part in various campaigns in Kangra, Balkh and Badakhshan, where by his valour he won considerable distinction.

Policy Reversed

When Aurangzeb came to power he reversed the temporizing policy of his father in relation with the Afghan tribes and made a bitter enemy of Khushhal Khan. In 1661, Mubarak Khan, the Governor, was transferred to the Deccan and replaced by Sajid Amin. In 1664 Khushhal was summoned to Peshawar by the newly-appointed Governor and despatched in chains and under a strong escort to Delhi, whence he was sent forward to spend over two years in the Gwalior fortress. And even on release he remained under house-arrest and was not permitted to return to his native-land. A few years later when Mubarak Khan arrived in the north, Khushhal Khan was set at liberty and allowed to return to his homeland. But in 1670 Mubarak Khan once again retired and was replaced by Amin Khan, who had been Governor of Lahore. Amin was the son of a diamond merchant and dissolute, he wanted to crush the national movement of the Afghans by force of arms. Sarawak and Brunei are also included in the Malaysia Federation. Another sore point is the claim of the Philippines for Northern Borneo which is a British colony. The question of Northern Borneo, as a matter of fact came at the time, when the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tangku Abdul Rahman travelled to London last year and held talks with the British officials concerning the formation of a new Federation. On the basis of Tanek's proposal, in addition to Malaya, which is a member of the British Commonwealth, the British territories, such as Sarawak and Brunei, are also included in the Malaysia Federation. It was at this time that the people of Northern Borneo opposed the formation of the federation. After this humiliating defeat, the Mubarak Khan came up for the third time, and sought to prevail on the area to be a part of

(Contd. on Page 4)

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The news that a neutral coalition Government was installed in Laos received prominence in the Afghan Press yesterday.

'Anis', the evening daily newspaper, devoted its editorial to this subject, and welcomed the formation of the coalition Government in that South-East Asian country. The editor, said that in support of the principles of a neutral policy which had become desirable and positive elements in international relations "we welcome the settlement of the Laotian problem and hope that all parties concerned will work towards the strengthening of the economic and political structure of that country."

On page 1, the daily 'Anis' carried a picture of the heads of the Casablanca group which convened recently in Cairo. On page 2, the paper carried a report on the French book and posters' exhibition which opened recently at the Tourist Bureau here. Other articles carried by this daily were a translation from the French newspaper 'Le Monde' on the activities of the Executive Committee of Algeria, an article from the British newspaper 'Observer'. One full page was devoted to women.

Use of Power

The daily 'Islah' devoted its editorial to electricity expenditure. It elaborated on an announcement by the Afghan Electricity Department in which it had asked the people to refrain from excessive use of electricity since water in the Cheke Wardag river has become scarce. On page 2, the daily 'Islah' carried the political columnist's article on 'Another Point of Dispute in South-East Asia'. The columnist with the formation of a new coalition Government in Laos voices of optimism are raised all around the world and it is said that finally peace and tranquillity had come to Laos. With the return of peace back to the country, it is expected that tensions in other parts of South-East Asia would also ease for this landlocked country was one of the main points of conflict between the East and the West in that region.

It is a fact that tension, fighting and conflicts in South-East Asia are all the result of long periods of colonialism in that region. In one part of this area the fight has been of an ideological state and in the other it is conducted against colonialism; for example the Indonesian struggle against Dutch colonialism.

Malaysia Federation

Another sore point is the claim of the Philippines for Northern Borneo which is a British colony. The question of Northern Borneo, as a matter of fact came at the time, when the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tangku Abdul Rahman travelled to London last year and held talks with the British officials concerning the formation of a new Federation. On the basis of Tanek's proposal, in addition to Malaya, which is a member of the British Commonwealth, the British territories, such as Sarawak and Brunei, are also included in the Malaysia Federation. It was at this time that the people of Northern Borneo opposed the formation of the federation. After this humiliating defeat, the Mubarak Khan came up for the third time, and sought to prevail on the area to be a part of

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10
Music 3:07-3:10 Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on
Pakhtunistani "3:16-3:20; Music
3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T. M. A.
From Beirut and Europe to
Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24044
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Kabul: Phone No. 20563
Rana Phone No. 20527
Ariana Phone No. 20527
Itefaq Phone No. 22647
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829



Ustad Sarahang, a well-known Afghan musician, giving a performance in Bombay recently.

Ustad Sarahang—A Gifted
Afghan Vocalist

By KHYAL

In most of the oriental countries the word "Ustad" is being used to denote "Professor" and, therefore, whenever an artist or writer fully masters his art, he is called "Ustad". Mohammad Hussain Sarahang, the prominent Afghan vocalist and an outstanding artist of Radio Kabul received the title of "Ustad" in 1949.

Ustad Sarahang is nearly 42 years old; he received, preliminary training in music from his father, Ustad Ghulam Hussain. Owing to the keen interest displayed by Sarahang in classical music, he went to India, where he became an 'apprentice' or 'disciple' of the late Ustad Ashiq Ali Khan an exponent of the Patiala School of Music. Sarahang, learned about all the intricacies of the Indian classical music from him and then returned to Kabul.

At present Ustad Sarahang has complete mastery over Indian classical and Afghan national music. His voice can rise to the second octave easily and he can render difficult tunes with ease.

Ustad Sarahang can deal competently with all scales and notes included in Western as well as Afghan music.

Ustad Sarahang has taken part in many music conferences in India and has won a number of gold and silver medals. He has served in Kabul Radio for 20 years and has a large number of fans.

Ustad Sarahang is a person of simple tastes and shuns formality and protocol of every kind; he may be seen clad in national clothes one day and the next day he may have a Western dress on. Like other artists all over the world, he is of an excitable nature and his moods change frequently. He is not a thrifty person; whatever cash comes to him he spends the very same day and has no qualms for the future. He likes food provided it is hot and spicy. He is a lover by nature and his songs look flat and insipid when he is not in love. He is, however, a shy lover.

Ustad Sarahang is devoted to

the poetic compositions of Bedil, the renowned Farsi poet. When asked what he thought about his own future and the future shape of music in Afghanistan, Ustad Sarahang replied that although he has mastered Indian classical music he is deeply interested in national and folk music, its revival and development. He pointed out that during the concerts given by him at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Banaras and Poona, he did not fail in singing Afghan folk songs and thus introduce Afghan music to Indian audiences.

Ustad Sarahang is a strong supporter of music classes and training courses of music. He wants Afghan music to be taught on well-regulated lines, without which, he says, no art can be perfected or advanced. Ustad Sarahang is a gifted vocalist, but he is deeply indebted to his father, Ustad Ghulam Hussain for teaching him music since the age of 18 years.

On New Year's Day, i.e. 'Nowroz', the gardeners hurried to the palace with tidings that the seeds had sprouted. The King together with the wise men of the court visited the nursery and what they saw made them exclaim in unison: "We have not seen foliage of such beauty"; then they returned to the palace to await further developments.

The plants grew in size, and as time passed, small green berries appeared. These grew in size during the summer months and changed colour as autumn approached. The berries, which were at first green in colour turned purple and seemed to be filled with juice. The gardeners again went to the King with the message that the fruit on the plants was falling to the ground, berry by berry. The sages visited the plants and resolved that the fruit was really ripe and had to be plucked. No one, however, knew whether the fruits were edible or poisonous, so no one dared touch them.

After long discussions and heated arguments, with much head-shaking and doubtful glances the scholars advised that the berries should be crushed and put in vats. The advice was followed and the juice of the

(Contd. on Page 4)

Move With The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

PRESS REVIEW
(Contd. from Page 2)

it. The author then gives a description of Northern Borneo. It then describes the views of the British on the formation of the Federation and writes the basis aim of Britain in agreeing to the formation of the Federation is to bring all these divide territories into one unit and thus to prevent racial conflicts and ideological differences which exist in most of the territories of this area.

The daily "Islah" also carried a report by its own correspondent on the number of students in Kabul who are affected by T.B. Only 2 per cent of the students are affected by the disease. It also carried its weekly column of United Nations news.

Afghanistan's
Folklore

(Contd. from page 3).

fruits was put in closely-covered receptacles while the gardener was told to watch over them and inform the King if anything new happened. After a few days the gardener came to the palace with the news that the contents of the vats were boiling as if fire had been lighted under them. The sages told him to continue the watch and wait for further development. After a few days more the man approached the King with the news that the contents had settled down and a pure amber-coloured liquid could be seen. Everyone hurried to the spot and cries of admiration arose about the clearness of the liquid and its beautiful colour.

All present then wanted to know about the use of this liquid and whether it was poisonous or not. It was decided that the potion should be tested on a convict, held for murder. The hapless man was brought in and a cup of the liquid was given to him to drink. The condemned man raised it to his lips and drained the cup with a grimace. After an interval when nothing happened to him, he was asked whether he wanted more of the syrup; the answer was in the affirmative.

Another cup was accordingly poured out for him and he gulped the contents down. The change, which came over him after the second cup was amazing; he laughed and sang and danced without any inhibition of thought for court etiquette; he cried with glee: "Give me another cup and then do with me what you wish; real men have made death what it is. I care a fig for it." When the third cup was given to him, he fell into a contented sleep and woke up late the next day. He was asked to describe his feelings after imbibing the liquid. He replied that the first cup tasted rather bitter, but when it reached his stomach there rose a craving in him for more; the second cup removed all inhibitions and he felt free as never before.

After hearing the description given by the man, King Shumera came to know about wine and alcohol, which he introduced into the court festivities and private parties.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Nahas, a representative of the Linotype Company in London, arrived recently in Kabul to hold talks with Mr. Kandahari, the President of the Afghan Printing House, concerning purchase of further linotype machines and recruitment of operators.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN
RHODESIA SERIOUS
Britain Asked To Follow
Corrective Action

NEW YORK, June 26. (Reuter).—The Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Y. Tchobanov, yesterday told the U.N. General Assembly, entering its second week of debate on conditions in Southern Rhodesia, that "leading circles" in Britain were trying to slow down the anti-colonialist movement, "remarshal their forces and start a counter-offensive against nationalism and independence."

The Indonesian delegate said it was regrettable that Southern Rhodesia should be excluded from "encouraging trends" in British colonial policy.

Mr. C. S. Jha (India), who was also Chairman of the Special Committee on colonialism, described the situation in Southern Rhodesia as "serious" and said it would become "explosive" if the right constitutional course was not followed.

The basic political fact was "total opposition" from the vast African majority to the proposed constitution. This made its impending application "a matter of grave concern."

"It is our strong feeling that once the new Constitution is brought into effect, the situation in Southern Rhodesia will have reached a point-of-no return and might gravely jeopardize peace and order in Central Africa," he declared.

India also felt that "in spite of Britain's best intentions," the Constitution would entrench power "for all time in the hands of the European minority on the pattern of South Africa."

"This could be a tragedy in every way and in the context of the resurgence of Africa, lead to the most tragic consequences. Britain had in the past shown wisdom and flexibility in dealing with the problems of its colonial territories."

India hoped that in Southern Rhodesia "the necessary corrective action will be forthcoming."

The Assembly adjourned debate on Southern Rhodesia until Wednesday to allow its Trusteeship Committee to present its report on Ruanda-Urundi's emergence to independence by July 1.

'Constitution Of Germany In 100 Years'

KABUL, June 26.—"German Constitution in 100 years" was the topic of a lecture delivered by Prince von Lowenstein yesterday at the Conference Hall of the Faculty of Science.

Prince von Lowenstein, before delivering his lecture, said that literary, economic and cultural ties which existed between Germans and Afghans had brought the two countries closer to each other and added that he considered Afghanistan as his second home.

Before the conference, Mr. Hamidullah, the Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Law, introducing Prince von Lowenstein said he had taught in the United States in the field of history and international relations and also had served as a member of the Free Democrats in his country.

Professor Anvari, the Rector of Kabul University, Dr. Hans Schmidt Horix, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, professors and students of all faculties attended the lecture.

U.S. Nuclear Tests
CriticizedSOVIET-RUMANIAN
COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, June 26. (Reuter).—A Soviet-Rumanian communique published here last night criticized United States nuclear tests for "increasing the ruinous arms race and aggravating international tensions."

The communique, which covered six full columns in last night's Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, follows Mr. Khrushchev's week-long visit to Rumania. The Soviet Prime Minister returned to Moscow yesterday. Rumania fully supported the Soviet Government statement criticizing American high altitude nuclear explosions and stressing that the Soviet Union would take corresponding measures to safeguard its security.

The communique added that if the West "continued in future not to show their wish to achieve an agreed 'normalization' of the German problem, then a Soviet peace treaty with East Germany would be concluded 'and West Berlin will be regarded as a free demilitarized city'."

If the "peace-loving policy" of the Soviet and her allies was met with "actions against the interests of their security, against the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic" then they were "full of decisiveness to guard their security in the proper way."

Withdrawal Of Troops From Ruanda-Urundi

Afro-Asian Group Drops Demand For Deadline

NEW YORK, June 26. (Reuter).—Twenty African and Asian nations who had earlier called on Belgium to withdraw all its troops from the two States of Ruanda-Urundi by next Sunday yesterday dropped their demand for a July 1 deadline.

The two Central African territories are due to gain independence on Sunday from Belgium, which has administered them since 1946 under the U.N. trusteeship system.

The Afro-Asian draft, tabled last Saturday, would have had the General Assembly call on the administering authority to remove its remaining 900 troops by Sunday. There had been strong demands from many Afro-Asian delegates and the Soviet bloc for this deadline to be adhered to.

The original resolution while setting the deadline also allowed Belgium a month's "grace"—until August 1—during which its troops would remain in barracks.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak, yesterday told the Committee this was a concession in terms.

The sponsors announced yesterday afternoon that the deadline had been dropped.

PAKHTUNISTANIS'
DEMAND

(Contd. from page 1)

are living in a state of war with the Government of Pakistan, all tribal differences should be forgotten and set aside in the face of a bigger national threat and as long as the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has not agreed to giving the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan.

"Our struggle will continue as long as the colonial Government of Pakistan has not agreed to giving us our natural rights. 'No one from our people has the right to establish any sort of contact with the Government of Pakistan. Defaulters shall be severely punished."

"We request all the tribes of Independent Pakhtunistan to organize a grand and representative jirga for discussing national affairs."

"We express our gratitude to the people and Government of Afghanistan for rendering us moral support in our struggle for liberation."

Among the leaders who took part in the jirga were:

Maulavi Ghulam Rabani, Malik Dost Mohammad Khan, Maulavi Sahet Jan, Haji Atta Mohammad Mullah Nader Khan, Mullah Aminullah Khan, Mullah Sayed Habib Fazel Mullah Khan, Malik Saad Ali Khan, Malik Sayed Habib Zai, Malik Namat Khan of Malangi, Malik Hakim Shah and Malik Pest Khan of Agra, Malik Mureed Khan of Malangey, Malik Umrao Khan, Malik Muzim Khan and Malik Abdul Rahman of Maina, Malik Halim Sayed Malik Abdul Mohammad, Haji Gul Mohammad Khan and Mohammad Sharif Khan of Ghakhi, Malik Ahil Rasool Khan of Gili, Malik Makhan, Malik Fazel Khan of Garigal, Malik Shahtor, Malik Kiyamat and Malik Sayed Bahu Jan, of Gate Kote and Malik Shah Afzal Khan of Ghundula.

AFGHAN POET

(Contd. from page 2)

on Khushhal to return to his allegiance, but the latter wrote that he had enough of the "Mughals and their ways, and went into active opposition. His attitude was further stiffened when in 1674 Aurangzeb himself came north as far as Hassanabad to pacify the Afghans by force, for the Khyber disaster had been followed by further and serious reverses to the Mughal army in Mohmand country. In all these actions, and in a later successful assault on the fort of Nowshera, Khushhal took an active part, aided by the Afridi chiefs, Amal Khan and Darya Khan. He also in protest resigned the chieftainship of his tribe, and the rest of his life was devoted to the national cause and in forays against the Mughals, journeys into various areas to seek assistance, quarrels with his own men, who had turned against him and taken the Mughal side.

(To Be Concluded)

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Mohammad Usman Suleman, an official of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, returned to Kabul yesterday after completing his studies in the United States under a U.S. Government grant.

KABUL, June 26.—Mr. Sidan, an official of UNESCO, left for Paris yesterday after a five-day visit to Kabul. During his stay in Kabul, he visited educational departments.

AT THE
CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

For two days:
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**; starring Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Gino Cervi and Lea Parovani.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **AN EXPERIENCE IN SUSPENSE**; starring James Mason and Rod Steiger.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **POLICE**; starring Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DO BEHEN**; starring Shyama and Ralinder Kumar.

FILM REVIEW

Goya And The Duchess

[By Our Film Critic]

Whoever has not heard of Goya, one of the outstanding geniuses who shed glory on Spanish painting? This powerful painter of the 18th century art and of all modern art had gone through a period of suffering and privation as most of the painters of his days. He was less perfect, less sovereign and infinitely more varied. His love affair with a Duchess of the Spanish Court has been powerfully translated on the screen by director Henry Kostor. As a court painter, he saw the corruption in the court. He broke all the rules of painting. As he said, "I paint what I see and what I feel".

Anthony Franciosa as Goya and Ava Gardner as the Duchess give a passionate portrayal of the tragic love.

Produced by Geofredo Lombardo the film in Technirama catches all the colourful life of the Spanish masses and the court and makes you relive those days.

KABUL SPORTS
ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football—Physical Training Institute drew with Avicenna.

Hockey—Physical Training Institute beat Isteglal, 3-0. Habibia beat Ghazi, 2-0.

Volleyball—School of Accounting and Book Keeping beat Avicenna.

TOMORROW'S PROGRAMME—Volleyball—Avicenna v Naderia at Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m. Hockey—Teachers Training College v Khushhal Khan, Habibia Ground, 4-30 p.m.

Football—Avicenna v Institute of Technology, Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

4-Powers Talks On Berlin

BERLIN, June 26. (Reuter).—Western allied officials said here yesterday that a meeting of four-Power representatives in Berlin to discuss the prevention of border shooting incidents could be held on various levels.

The officials were commenting on the Western Powers' proposals contained in Notes delivered to the Soviet Government in Moscow yesterday.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-33 a.m.

ARMY MAP SERVICE

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 95

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1962 (SARATAN 6, 1341 S.H.)

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

'Rupture' Again In
Leopoldville Talks
'I HAVE SIGNED NOTHING,'
SAYS TSHOMBE

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 27. (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congo Prime Minister, said yesterday all peaceful means of ending Katanga's secession "appear to be exhausted" and it was once more up to the U.N. to take responsibility, after the "rupture" of his talks with Mr. Tshombe.

Mr. Tshombe, who flew back to his capital, Elisabethville, "to think things over," assured a crowd of 8,000 to 10,000, "I have signed nothing."

But he said he was still optimistic of the final outcome. He said he had to face up to pressure from the Central Government, the U.N. and the U.S. State Department, who had tried to twist the meaning of the talks by making it appear that communications after the various sessions were agreements signed by him.

The mandate of military, monetary, economic and communications commissions to be set up was temporary and consultative, not executive or definitive, he said.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

SOUVANNA TO VISIT GENEVA SOON

PARIS, June 27. (DPA).—The Premier of the new Coalition Government of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, stated at a Press conference here yesterday that he would go to Geneva at the beginning of next month to submit some working material to the resumed International Laos Conference.

He would also participate in the final phase of the conference to accept the conference resolutions in the name of the Laotian Government.

Having arrived here yesterday for a private visit to Paris, Prince Souvanna emphasized that a renewal of fighting in Laos had to be avoided under all circumstances.

He was confident that real harmony would rule within his Government, he said.

He stated that he had charged Prince Souphanouvong with taking care of current activities of the premiership and General Phoumi Nosavan with taking over responsibility for national defence matters, the Prince explained.

This gesture was to impress upon these two responsible politicians the importance of bringing about full success of the Geneva conference, he added.



The supplement to the technical co-operation agreement between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the development of some news organizations in Afghanistan was signed by Dr. Sohail, President of the Afghan Press Department, and Dr. Schmidt Horix, the Federal German Ambassador in Kabul yesterday. According to this agreement the Federal Republic will furnish technical assistance to Afghanistan for establishing an RTT network between Kabul and several provinces and for the training of technical personnel by German specialists.

Asphalting Of Kargha Road Nearly Complete
PARLIAMENT MEET HIS MAJESTY

KABUL, June 27.—Asphalting the Kabul-Kargha road will be completed within two months. Work of levelling the 12 kilometres long road was begun by the Labour Corps of the Ministry of Public Works sometime ago and now they are engaged in building bridges and straightening various curves on the road.

An official said yesterday that it was hoped that the asphalting of the Kargha road at the other end of which Spozmai Cafe is located, would be completed in two months and then work would start for the completion of the Kargha-Paghman stretch.

KABUL, June 27.—To bid farewell to Mr. Omer Li, the Chinese Embassy Counsellor and to welcome Mr. Chung Har-chill the new Counsellor, the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Hao Ting, gave a reception on June 25, which was attended by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Afghan officials and some foreign diplomats.

He would also participate in the final phase of the conference to accept the conference resolutions in the name of the Laotian Government.

Having arrived here yesterday for a private visit to Paris, Prince Souvanna emphasized that a renewal of fighting in Laos had to be avoided under all circumstances.

He was confident that real harmony would rule within his Government, he said.

He stated that he had charged Prince Souphanouvong with taking care of current activities of the premiership and General Phoumi Nosavan with taking over responsibility for national defence matters, the Prince explained.

This gesture was to impress upon these two responsible politicians the importance of bringing about full success of the Geneva conference, he added.

Tomorrow Mr. Rusk will have talks with Dr. Nogueira and with Dr. Salazar, the Prime Minister. He will leave by air for the United States tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

Mr. Adoula said the failure to agree on a final communique put in question the value of the agreements reached earlier.

Mr. Tshombe added that he would have a complete medical check-up in view of his state of health.

Mr. Adoula told a press conference here that Mr. Tshombe wanted to keep his "foreign mercenaries," and was apparently still determined to maintain Katanga's secession.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHITAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Af. 250
Half Yearly ... Af. 150
Quarterly ... Af. 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 27, 1962

COTTON AND FOOD

There have been three news items on domestic matters worth commenting upon: cotton planting in Kataghan Province has been increased by some 30 per cent; there has been considerable increase in the sale of Rural Department has offered certificates for 38 village workers.

While on one hand, the increase in the total area under cotton has been increased, on the other, the very fact that the sale of Afghan-made cloth has reached a record level gives hope for further progress in this field. The graduation of village workers from a 15-month long course is related to these two, since providing the right type of leadership and guidance to Afghan farmers can help in the overall improvement of their products, both from the quantitative and qualitative points of view. In the case of Afghanistan that is not only essential for providing better and abundant sources of food for the people but a basic and important factor in the development of industries—textile being one of them.

With the establishment of the Afghan Textile Factory two years ago, the country has been moving towards self-sufficiency in textile production and if this factory and others along with it, are fed adequately there will be further increase in their output. Kataghan Province, which is the main and ideal centre for the cultivation of good cotton, can give a better yield than before.

In addition to introducing modern techniques of cultivation and guidance to farmers the joint co-operation of all departments concerned is necessary to attain the goal.

Training of "leaders" who may in turn guide farmers of their own region and community has proved successful in many countries in achieving this goal.

AFGHANISTAN AT THE DAWN OF ISLAM

Afghanistan lying at the crossroads of western and eastern Asian civilizations has always been the cradle and the melting pot of ideas, religions and cultures.

In the beginning of the 7th century A.D. when Islam was revealed in Mecca (610 A.D.) Afghanistan was under two regimes and religions. The western part of the country, that is, Seistan Herat and its dependencies were ruled by the Sasanids and Sasanid religion and culture prevailed there. In the east, that is, in the valley of the Kabul river, called Gandhara and Kabulistan and Zabulistan the people followed Buddhism and Brahmanism. The valleys and plains in this area up to the river Indus were governed by the local chiefs.

In 630 A.D. Huan Tsang visited the eastern parts of our country. He was followed by another monk called Wou-Kong. These two Buddhist masters found Gandhara (the valley of river Kabul) and Lampaka (Laghman) under the Kabul Shahs—an Aryan Kshatriya with Kapisa (modern Bagram) as a seat of their Government. In some other parts of the country there were ruled the Kabul Shahs, who are taken as the successors of Kushano-Ephtalites, along with the other chiefs. Thus, as we see, in the early 7th century A.D. some local chiefs in Afghanistan were ruling the country independently. After the downfall of Gardazi

and Ghazna at the hands of the Muslim conquerors, the seat of Government was moved to Ohind (Wahind or Hind on the bank of the river Indus. This development these kings a mixed culture was formed out of the remains of the Greek and Indo-Ephtalite elements.

Mixed Culture

This mixed culture, being the result of movement of peoples and ideas in the past took a new form with the addition of a new element. The aged Sasanid empire collapsed before the world. Conquering Muslim Army, Yezid Gurd, the last emperor, was murdered by a miller at Mary (651 A.D.) Anhaf, son of Qais, pushed back the Surid Mahoy, an Afghan (or Khurasani) local chief, to the other side of the river Oxus. The domain of this chieftain according to Ferdusi extended from Merv to Balkh, Herat and Bakhara, and he held the country under his rule until his death. In the southern front two Arab Generals Abdullah b. Badil Khizai and Abdullah b. Amir advanced on Seistan and the valley of Arghandab.

New Developments

This was the time when Afghanistan, especially in the southern front, turned into a passage way for Muslim arms, ideas religion and culture. These new developments were all mixed with culture already in existence in the country. For two other cen-

tures this old culture along with new ideas from Islam took shape in Afghanistan and the tract of land extended to the banks of the river Indus. This development of new ideas is clearly seen in an inscription discovered in the Tuchi Valley of Waziristan in Pakhtunistan. The inscription written in Arabic and Sanskrit dates back to the month of Jama-di-ul-Awal 243 AH (857 A.D.). This inscription shows that the dates, months and years were all counted in Sanskrit. There is another inscription too, in the Peshawar Museum, which bears Kufic and Mangolide writing. This also bears evidence to the fact that Afghanistan had always served as a cross-road and passageway of various cultures.

After this period, Muslim culture moved towards the north and east. The Muslim army, penetrating into Afghanistan from Persia, (now Iran) and passing through Juzjanan, Balkh and Tarkharistan crossed the river Oxus, and took their culture to the vast Trans-Oxiana territories of Bakhara and Sugd Kashghar and from there to China. In the day of southern front they passed the activities and works of the Spenghar passes, Khyber, Gomal gives rise to the hope that man and Bolan, and reached the borders of the Indian sub-continent. This great victory led to the lot of the Arabs within less than four centuries. Through these successful expeditions Muslim culture and ideas were spread in several ways.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Commenting on the 17th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, the daily Islah of yesterday, in its editorial said: "After World War II, when many cities had been destroyed, millions had been killed, man began to realise once again that mutual co-operation, better international understanding and peaceful co-existence are not only desirable but also necessary. That was why a conference was convened in San Francisco in which representatives of 50 countries took part. At the end of this conference on June 26, 1945 they signed the UN Charter pledging themselves to concentrate all their efforts towards the promotion of international peace and security and to use weapons only for the safeguarding of their national interests.

"Similarly the member States convened in San Francisco to solve their differences not through the use of force but through peaceful negotiations. Now that it is June 26, 1962, 17 years have passed since that and from there to China. A look at the history of southern front they passed the activities and works of the Spenghar passes, Khyber, Gomal gives rise to the hope that man and Bolan, and reached the borders of the Indian sub-continent. This great victory led to the lot of the Arabs within less than four centuries. Through these successful expeditions Muslim culture and ideas were spread in several ways.

Faithful Member

"Afghanistan being a faithful member of the UN has always adhered to the principles of the Charter. Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on this Charter. We hope that the coming years would bring better opportunities for the United Nations to carry out its mission of maintaining peace through better understanding and co-operation among nations of the world."

Anis carried an editorial entitled "Technical co-operation for the development of certain publishing institutions." The editorial welcomed the signing of the agreement between Dr. Suhail President of the Press Department and Dr. Schmidt Horix, the Federal German Ambassador in Kabul under the terms of which West Germany will co-operate in the development of certain publishing institutions. The paper considers this step "useful" in further strengthening the cultural relations between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

ALGERIAN REFUGEES IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 27. (Reuter). More than 183,000 refugees from Algeria, mostly European women, children and old men, arrived in France by boat and air between June 1 and 25, an official of the Ministry of Repatriates said yesterday.

The daily record figure was broken on Monday when 12,468 arrived in Marseilles, main port of disembarkation—8,000 by boat and 4,468 by air.

Seventy airlines from Algiers and Oran daily are carrying refugees to Marseilles, Paris, Toulouse, Bordeaux and Montpellier. Many fishermen are arriving with their families in their own boats.

(Concluded)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:51 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:7; Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

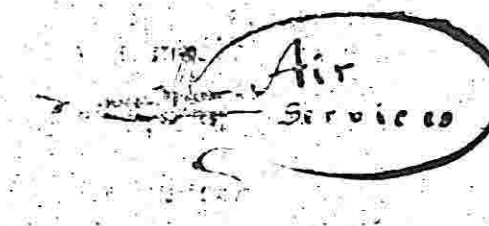
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 67 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14:30 Arr. 16:30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12:10 Arr. 16:30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 11:50.

(T.M.A.)
From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12:00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7:20 Arr. 14:30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Tehran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13:30 p.m.

IMPORTANT

Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122

Police 20607-21122

Traffic 20159-24041

Airport 22318

Airline Booking Office: 24731

Kabul Phone No. 20563

Zaman Phone No. 20531

Faryabi Phone No. 20836

Karte-Char Phone No. 23329

Search for high-grade iron ore and ferrous metals at Haji-Gak, and Surkh-o-Parsa. Gold mixed with alluvium exists in Badakhshan Province; systematic prospecting

Natural gas was found during the First Plan, but the quantity available and the size of the gas fields could not be ascertained; under the Second Plan a careful estimate of the natural gas available in Afghanistan will be made. It is planned to set up a 50,000-kw gas-turbine generating plant during the next five years; the gas will also be used to manufacture 25,000 tons of ammonia, used in chemical fertiliser, per annum. A plant for this purpose will be established.

Coal production during the First Plan rose to 191,300 tons, but it will be boosted to 595,000 during the Second Plan. Surveys will be continued to find better-grade coal suitable for turning into coke. This is essential if smelters and foundries are to be established.

Iron Ore

The Ministry will continue its

search for high-grade iron ore and

ferrous metals at Haji-Gak, and

Surkh-o-Parsa. Gold mixed with

alluvium exists in Badakhshan

Province; systematic prospecting

will be continued to find better-grade coal suitable for turning into coke. This is essential if smelters and foundries are to be established.

Iron Ore

The Ministry will continue its

search for high-grade iron ore and

ferrous metals at Haji-Gak, and

Surkh-o-Parsa. Gold mixed with

alluvium exists in Badakhshan

Province; systematic prospecting



Although from old times Daghestan (USSR) has been famous for its own original sport it was recently for the first time in the history of Daghestan that for three days straight an unusual rope walking competition was held at the Stadium in Makhaohkala. Komsonol Mahomed Abadov, a young ropewalker from Tzovkra settlement in the Kulinsk district won the first place in these competitions.

Accent On Exploitation Of Coal Oil And Precious Stones In Second Plan

The Ministry of Mines and Industries, in its Second Five-Year Plan will devote attention to systematic surveys of mineral and gold deposits, oil-prospecting, development of coalmines, deposits of natural gas and lapis-lazuli mines.

According to Mr. Ghulam Ali, the Chief of the Department of Mining, the Ministry, in its Second Five-Year Plan contemplates boosting coal-production at the Ishpushta and Karkar mines as well as in Darra-i-Soof, petroleum in Northern Afghanistan, salt in Kilifan, Andkhoy and Mazar-i-Sharif, lapis lazuli in Badakhshan and Beryllium in Nangarhar Province; the Ministry has also planned to continue geological surveys in the south and to complete topographical maps according to the aerial photographs which have been made of the different parts of the country.

Natural gas was found during the First Plan, but the quantity available and the size of the gas fields could not be ascertained; under the Second Plan a careful estimate of the natural gas available in Afghanistan will be made. It is planned to set up a 50,000-kw gas-turbine generating plant during the next five years; the gas will also be used to manufacture 25,000 tons of ammonia, used in chemical fertiliser, per annum. A plant for this purpose will be established.

Coal production during the First Plan rose to 191,300 tons, but it will be boosted to 595,000 during the Second Plan. Surveys will be continued to find better-grade coal suitable for turning into coke. This is essential if smelters and foundries are to be established.

Iron Ore

The Ministry will continue its

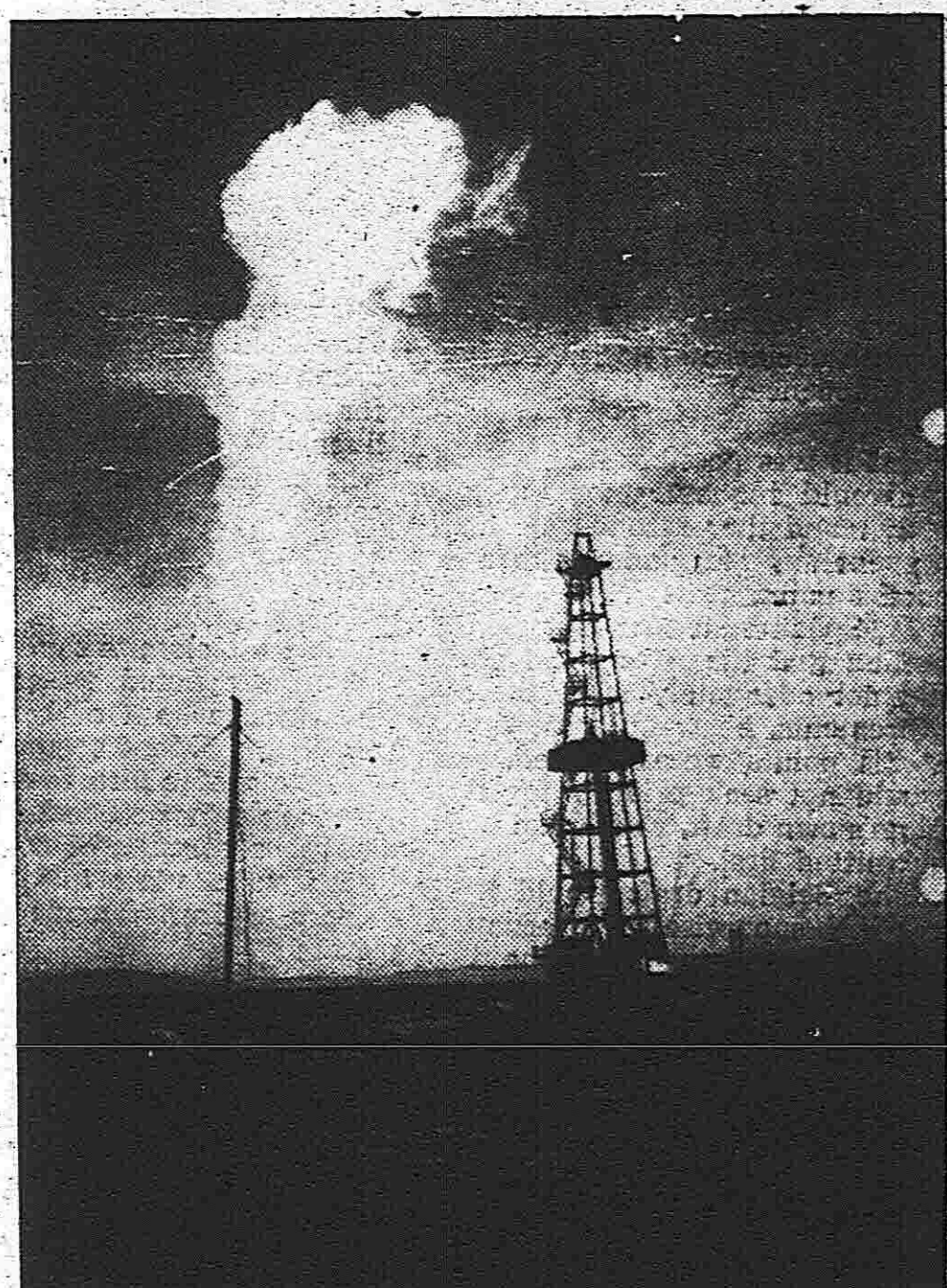
search for high-grade iron ore and

ferrous metals at Haji-Gak, and

Surkh-o-Parsa. Gold mixed with

alluvium exists in Badakhshan

Province; systematic prospecting



Gas from an oil well in Northern Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's Flora And Fauna FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS

By GULBAZ

What I am going to say in the first part of this article is rather beyond the pale of this subject but a very distinguished person asked me to say something about the place where one could see flowers in bloom and the "Festival of Flowers" if there is any.

In this regard I would like to say that there are a number of fine gardens in and around Kabul, where the public is admitted these include Rish-Khor, Gulbagh, the Conservatory of Dilkusha Palace (permission is required), Paghman (the Royal Villa, His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan's villa, Darrah, Bagh-i-Umoomi, and the late Sardar Shah Mahmood Khan Ghazi's villa), Bagrami and Istaf. There is a large plantation of a flowering shrub called "Arghavan" (a member of the "Broom" or pea family) bearing purple-red flowers in April; it is really a beautiful sight at Khoja-Sayyaran, about 30 kilometres on the road to Charikar, when practically the whole sloping plain extending from the highway up to the foothills of the Paghman range looks as if it is on fire.

Other gardens mentioned here have been laid on a formal pattern. The only distinguishing quality of these gardens is that when pansies, for example, go to seed in Kabul proper, one may see them in full bloom in Chardeh (at Gulbagh and Rish-Khor) and when these, too, lose vigour, one can still find gay beds of these flowers at Paghman. This is due to the rapid change in elevation.

We do have a "Festival" at Nowroz (New Year Day), celebrated on March 21 every year. At this festival the officials, public and the farmers come together to usher in the new year and to hope for a bumper harvest. Cattle, poultry, vegetables and flowers are displayed at that time, but we do not have "Tulip", "Rhododendron" and "Cherry-blossom" festivals, celebrated in such countries as the Netherlands and Japan.

Vegetables:

Nearly every kind of vegetable is successfully grown in Afghanistan; okra, brinjal (egg-plant), leeks, onions and other vegetables of the "old" world have been grown in the country since many centuries. If gourds are to be included among vegetables, then Afghanistan has the distinction of being the birth-place of the water-melons. In Kalat-i-Ghilzai water-melons so large that a fully-grown camel can lift only two of them, are not rare. Afghanistan's cantaloupes are world-famous; these include Askalan, Mazari, Zamburak, Tila-Qabil, Gurgak, Garna and Sarda. There is a small-fruited variety of cantaloupe grown at Mooshaki and Nani in Ghazni Province. The fruits weigh 2 lbs and less, the skin is rough green-grey in colour, the meat is bright orange, very sweet and highly perfumed. The largest cantaloupes come from Mazar-i-Sharif and Askalan; these, too, are fine-grained, very sweet (splits the tongue if the jelly-like covering on the meat is not removed) and nicely-perfumed. The skin is not very rough and is of a yellow-orange colour, some (Contd. on page 4)

Sanitarian Role In Maintaining Public Health

KABUL, June 27.—Dr. Russell, the Community Development Adviser for South-East Asia, visited yesterday the Sanitary School. He said later in an interview that he was happy that the implementation of protective health schemes and the training of sanitarians in Afghanistan was progressing satisfactorily.

He said, "nearly 75 per cent of diseases in South-East Asia stem from lack of concern over the environmental health conditions."

He called the role of sanitarians in this connexion very vital, and said that they were needed for all public health branches specially in slaughter houses and factories.

Dr. Russell promised to provide for further training of Afghan sanitarians abroad.

Pakistani Officer Killed In Clash With Pakhtunistanis

KABUL, June 27.—A report from Bajawar in the Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that in clashes which occurred between Pakhtunistanis and Pakistani forces on June 20 and 22, one Pakistani officer was killed and several soldiers injured. Heavy damage was also reported on the Pakistani side.

Another report from Bajawar says that on June 20, a group of nationalists led by Malik Gulbuddin Khan fired on the Khar Military Camp. On June 22, a group of nationalists of Charming, led by Malik Ali Bas Khan also fired on the Khar Military Camp.

The report adds that exchanges of fire between the nationalists and Pakistani forces continued for several hours.

RWANDA & BURUNDI TO BECOME FREE ON SUNDAY

Evacuation Of Belgian Troops By August 1

NEW YORK, June 27, (Reuter).—The Trusteeship Committee yesterday recommended that Rwanda and Burundi become separate independent African States next Sunday.

The committee passed on to the General Assembly for its formal endorsement a resolution sponsored by 25 Afro-Asian States ending Belgium's 16-year-old U.N. trusteeship mandate to administer the twin territories as Ruanda-Urundi.

The resolution, adopted by 92 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, calls on Belgium to withdraw her remaining 900 troops from the territories, setting August 1 as the final date of evacuation.

During this time, the resolution states, they "will no longer have any role to play" in the two new countries.

The key question of Belgium's military evacuation from the two Central African States, beset in recent years by inter-tribal violence and political rivalry, has been the cause of continuous clashes in the Committee during its often heated three-week-long debate.

The Soviet Union failed to push through a July 1 deadline for the evacuation of the Belgian troops. Its amendment to this effect was defeated by 46 votes to 24, with 33 abstentions.

The resolution had been expected to be formally endorsed by the General Assembly last night, (0030 GMT) but in view of the lateness of the hour the session was postponed until 1430 GMT today.

The Prime Minister of Burundi, M. Andre Muhirwa, and M. Amandin Rugira, President of Rwanda's Legislative Assembly, and other political leaders from the two territories, who had sat through the course of the long debate, were scheduled to leave by air for their native lands last night.

Delegates greeted with loud applause the announcement of the final adoption of the resolution.

It would authorize the spending of \$ 2 million emergency aid to Rwanda and Burundi, and the ap-

pointment of a special U.N. representative and team of experts to supervise the Belgian evacuation, and assist the two Governments in administrative problems.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, made this request to the Trusteeship Committee.

M. Spaak said this point must be made clear in the resolution, because the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi had taken different standpoints on the possible retention of some of the 900 Belgian troops still remaining. (Burundi has informed the Committee it does not want any Belgian troops to remain after July 1. Rwanda has stated that it will decide its position after independence.)

But it was possible that Rwanda would request troops to remain, and the resolution must prevent any "misunderstandings" on this point, he said.

M. Spaak said that despite his feeling that the Afro-Asian draft did not adequately meet the requirements, he would vote for it if his points were covered, and would not seek priority for Belgium's own draft, which had been submitted first.

The Belgian draft would have the U.N. supervise the evacuation of Belgian troops from the two countries after independence.

Mr. Platon Morozov, the Soviet delegate, protested that Belgium, "having been given a finger by the Afro-Asian sponsors, is now trying to bite their hand off". It was continually seeking further excuses to justify keeping troops in the African countries, which could not be tolerated.

Whitehead Threatens To Ignore U.N. Resolution On S. Rhodesia

SALISBURY, June 27, (Reuter).—Sir Edgar Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Premier, yesterday said the United Nations should be told it had no right to interfere in Southern Rhodesia and any resolution would be "totally disregarded."

Accra Assembly To Send Delegations To The Two K's

ACCRA, June 27, (Reuter).—The "world without the Bomb" Assembly agreed here yesterday to send delegations to President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev at the end of its sessions, telling them of the Assembly's conclusions and proposals.

The suggestion had been made by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Meanwhile, the Assembly's five committees entrusted with the task of finding solutions to world problems went into secret session to revise draft reports submitted to the plenary session yesterday.

Administration Of Algiers And Oran REORGANIZATION BODY SET UP

ROCHER NOIR, June 27, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Executive last night appointed a technical commission to reorganize the administration of Algiers and Oran, placing Europeans at the head of city districts where there are in a majority.

This measure, designed to reassure Europeans, is written into the Evian Agreements, which provide for Algiers to be divided into 10 municipal districts and Oran into six.

Those districts which have a European majority will for four years have a European authority at their head, according to the Evian Agreements, and the towns as a whole must have a European deputy mayor if the mayor is Moslem, and a Moslem deputy if the mayor is European.

Only scanty hopes were entertained last night that implementation of this protective scheme for European interests would influence the situation in Oran, where O.A.S. scorched earth was continuing yesterday amid threats of a mass withdrawal of Europeans to France.

Officials close to the Provisional Executive noted a lessening of destruction in Oran yesterday following Monday's spectacular sabotage of oil installations, but said they had no indication of whether contacts still being pursued with a view to bringing peace to Oran had made any progress.

M. Abder Rahmane Fares, back from talks with the Algerian Affairs Minister in Paris M. Louis Joxe, presided over last night's Provisional Executive meeting, which also discussed plans for establishing an Algerian official gazette and introducing Algerian identity cards.

Sir Edgar told the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that, since the second world war the new nations known as the Afro-Asian bloc had made it their mission to remove from office all white Governments in countries where majority of the people were not white.

"That process has now become a crusade. It is in fact based on pure racialism," he said.

(An Afro-Asian resolution in the U.N. General Assembly seeks to have the new Southern Rhodesian Constitution set aside and would have Britain call a new constitutional conference.)

Sir Edgar defended the new Constitution, which provides for at least 15 African members in a 65-member House against Opposition members' references to "handing over to Africans."

"If they think we will put up a constitution where the African will never gain a majority they can think again. The African people are not going to tolerate indefinite white rule and the white won't tolerate African nationalist rule," he said.

If African nationalists seriously thought that, within the next few years, they would form a Government, they would find themselves without an administration.

That would lead to "a situation like that in the Congo when the bulk of administrators left," he added.

In the Federal Parliament the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky said some U.N. Members, by "throwing the rule book out of the window" to secure urgent consideration of the Southern Rhodesia question, "may well have set that organization (the U.N.) on the slippery slope that can only lead to its disintegration and ultimate collapse."

His Government "solidly supported" the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments in their stand at the U.N. on the Southern Rhodesian Constitution, Sir Roy said.

Those districts which have a European majority will for four years have a European authority at their head, according to the Evian Agreements, and the towns as a whole must have a European deputy mayor if the mayor is Moslem, and a Moslem deputy if the mayor is European.

LABOUR LAWS

GENEVA, June 27.—Mr. Ali Mohammad Zakaria, a member of the Afghan delegation to the I.L.O. now in session in Geneva, has told the Commission on contracts that a number of important items, recommended by the I.L.O., had already become a part of labour laws in Afghanistan and as soon as these laws go through their legal channels and become effective, Afghanistan would incorporate a number of other contracts and recommendations.

The Afghan representative said that the labour project now in hand in Afghanistan was considered to include the basic recommendations by the I.L.O.

TOP ALGERIAN F.L.N. LEADER KILLED

Algiers, June 26, (Reuter).—A top nationalist leader here, Si Mohammad, deputy commander in front for the Algiers area, of the Algerian National Liberation Front, died yesterday after a gun attack on him on Friday, police disclosed yesterday.

Police said Si Mohammad's car was machine-gunned from another car. Several thousand Muslims attended his funeral.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**, starring Ava Gardner, Anthony Francosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Gino Cervi and Lea Parovani.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. American film; **NOWHERE TO GO**. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **AN EXPERIENCE IN SUSPENSE**, starring James Mason and Rod Steiger.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON**, starring Marlon Brando and Machiko Kyo.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football—Khushal Khan beat Nawie Kabul, 2-0.

Hockey—Afghan Institute of Technology walk-out the Commercial School.

Volleyball—Rahman Baba beat Nejat, 30-0.

Tomorrow's Programme
Football—Naderia v School of Physical Training, at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.
Hockey—Avicenna v Naderia, at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.
Volleyball—Physical Training Institute v School of Accounting and Book-Keeping, at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

As advised earlier the first round, 18 holes, of the Harry C. Thomas Cup and 9 holes of the Margaret G. Thomas Cup will be played on Friday, 29th June. This is the Stableford Competition, the rules will be posted on the Notice Board as well as the new list of handicaps and a table indicating where the strokes are received in this type of competition.

Tee-off Time.
Players should make up their own games but will be seeded in the final round on 6th July. In order to have priority over non-competitors men should have tee off before 9-40 a.m. and ladies before 9-15 a.m. The course will be closed for other games before 9-15 a.m.

—ADVT.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

HOUSE TO LET

A house consisting of four bedrooms, lounge, hall, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, garage, service quarters, with phone 23472. Large courtyard with fruit trees, situated next to Teachers Training College.

THE WEATHER
YESTERDAY: 1-11
Maximum +23°C
Minimum +20°C
Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-39 a.m.

ARMY MAP SERVICE
KABUL TIMES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES
AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 96

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1962 (SARATAN 7, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

Afghan-Polish Air Transport Agreement Signed

KABUL, June 28.—An air transport agreement was signed between Afghanistan and Poland yesterday.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, signed on behalf of the Royal Government of Afghanistan and Mr. Jan Zwierzynski, Director-General of Aviation in the Polish Ministry of Communications, on behalf of the People's Republic of Poland.

Under the terms of this agreement, Ariana Afghan Airlines and Polish planes can make use of the airports in each other's countries having full rights of transporting passengers, cargo and mail.

After signing the agreement, Mr. Zwierzynski delivered a speech saying that he was happy to have signed the air agreement. He added that the agreement would be useful in strengthening the bonds of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. Mr. Zwierzynski also said that during his stay in Kabul, and the friendly talks between Afghanistan and Polish delegations, he found himself understanding all aspects of the problem before taking a stand on this highly important matter.

Mr. Hakimi said in reply: "The signing of the air transport agreement between the Governments of Afghanistan and Poland is an effective step in strengthening the bonds of friendship and trade between the two countries. I hope to see satisfactory progress in the development and extension of air transport between the two countries after airline companies of the two countries start their services."

The official said that Afghanistan consumed over 300,000 cigarettes every day.

However, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.



Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, (right) and Mr. Jan Zwierzynski, Polish Director-General of Civil Aviation, signing the air agreement between the two countries in Kabul yesterday.

AFGHANISTAN WELCOMES INDEPENDENCE OF RWANDA & BURUNDI

NEW YORK, June 28.—Speaking during the Trusteeship Committee debate on Ruanda-Urundi, the chief Afghan delegate at the U.N., Mr. A. R. Pazhwak explained why the Afghan delegation did not take part in the lengthy and constructive debates on the issue.

He said it was not due to any lack of interest, on the contrary it was due to the keen desire in Afghanistan and Polish delegations, he found himself understanding all aspects of the problem before taking a stand on this highly important matter.

Mr. Pazhwak said: "We have found that all of us agree that these two States are ready for independence. Therefore, no provision against rights of Rwanda and Burundi, after their independence on July 1, 1962 will have our support."

"It is unnecessary," he said "to say that the United Nations in the light of its own experiences should avoid anything that might create undesirable situations but it is necessary to say that if the United Nations does not do this (Contd. on Page 4)

ALGERIA'S TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE Formal Proclamation By de Gaulle Next Week

PARIS, June 28, (DPA).—President de Gaulle will formally proclaim Algeria's transition to independence next week at a date depending on the announcement of the final results of next Sunday's referendum.

There were increasing signs so far, according to the French Press, that the Algerian self-determination referendum ended in Morocco yesterday when 29,179 Algerians cast votes which will be flown to Rocher Noir, Algiers, by special aircraft, according to officials here. Voting in Algeria itself begins this week-end.

DPA says: More than 100,000 Algerian refugees were repatriated from Morocco and Tunisia until June 25 it was announced here yesterday by the U.N. Refugee Commissionariat.

Since repatriation at present continued at a daily rate of 10,000 refugees, it was to be expected that the majority of Algerian refugees would have returned to their home country by July 1, the day of the Algerian referendum.

The appropriate offices of the U.N. Refugee Commissionariat and the International Red Cross would be kept in operation also after the referendum until the last Algerian refugees from Morocco and Tunisia had returned.

The FLN, on the other hand, reportedly was taking all measures necessary to curb their groups and prevent them from any raids in the present situation.

The abduction of a number of Europeans during the past few days had been ascribed to FLN members.

Approximately 270,000 people, or nearly one-third of the European population, have left Algeria since the referendum.

Afghanistan To Attend Cairo Economic Talks

KABUL, June 28.—A foreign Ministry spokesman told a Bakhtar reporter yesterday that Afghanistan had decided to attend the economic conference in Cairo, due to be held in the second week of July. The conference will discuss all matters related to the economic affairs of the developing nations.

The spokesman added that an invitation in this connexion was sent from the UAR to the Government of Afghanistan.

Dutch Position On West Irian Thant Seeks Further Clarification

NEW YORK, June 28, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, sought further clarification yesterday on the Dutch position on West Irian, in response to a request for such information from Indonesia's President Sukarno.

Sources said that Indonesia was trying to obtain an absolutely clear understanding of the Netherlands attitude to proposals for a West Irian settlement offered by Thant's representative, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, prior to any possible agreement to resume negotiations with the Netherlands.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

—ADVT.

KABUL TIMES Two Years Of Tears Anarchy And Confusion In Congo

By OBSERVER

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 28, 1962

NEW ECONOMIC
FORCES

The economic conference of the non-aligned countries which is to be convened in Cairo in July perhaps marks the beginning of a new phase in the economic thinking and strategy of these countries.

While the Belgrade Conference outlined the political position of the non-aligned countries, the Cairo Conference will mainly devote itself to the ways that should be adopted against the new economic forces which are in the making in different parts of the world.

It is a fact that the countries which will attend the Cairo Conference are mostly producers of raw materials and agricultural commodities. These countries are also consumers of industrial products from advanced countries.

Talks are now going on in Western Europe which may lead to the formation of an economic bloc and eventually of a political entity. The raw materials produced by most of the developing countries are consumed in the industries of Western Europe and when they are turned into finished products, they are mainly consumed by the same countries which provide the raw materials.

When an economic bloc emerges, no doubt, there is going to be a so-called "pooling of resources", both industrial and agricultural. After the "pooling" process the question arises of how much more raw material will the countries of this group need. After such a process the group is thought to move towards the familiar situation of self-sufficiency, which may put them in a better bargaining position.

The question that the developing countries, as far as the export price for their agricul-

The Republic of Congo will celebrate its second anniversary of independence this week-end with no hope of the dark clouds of disunity and unrest dispersing.

The country has seen two years of freedom—nay two years of tears, anarchy and confusion. Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga has been the biggest thorn in the Congo's young flesh. All peaceful means of ending Katanga's secession have been exhausted and after a month's talks in Leopoldville between Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Central Congolese Premier, and the secessionist Katanga leader the rupture is as wide as before. Mr. Tshombe, like the leopard, has not changed his spots and has proved that he wants to keep the foreign mercenaries. He is apparently determined to maintain secession to achieve his own aims.

"Signed Nothing" On his return to Elizabethville from the talks which he broke off with Mr. Adoula this week he has made his oft-repeated statement, "I have signed nothing". Mr. Adoula's offer to include members of Mr. Tshombe's Congo Party in his Government so that a government of national unity could be established has fallen flat on this Katangese stooge.

It is now for the U.N. to come out with a powerful mandate to bring about national unity and end Katanga's secessionist activities.

The Congo has suffered and sacrificed too much for its liberty. The first Premier Mr. Patrice Lumumba was murdered. Another Premier, Joseph Ileo, was despoiled. Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld lost his life in a plane crash near Ndola, in Northern Rhodesia on September 18 last while on a mission seeking a cease-fire between U.N. and Katangan forces in Congo. Many have given their lives for this lawless state that

FLN Warns Europeans To Stop Scorching Earth

With only a few days to go before the Algerian referendum on July 1, the Algerian Liberation Movement 'FLN' has issued a serious warning to the European population to stop the destruction of public property.

The FLN warning is contained in a public appeal published in a bulletin of the Algerian Press Service.

Urging the European population to exercise care and listen to reason, the FLN warning said that "in any case" public order and control of the State would be in

tural products is concerned, are at a disadvantageous position. has been raised several times in various discussions at the United Nations.

The Cairo Conference is going to raise this question in a more dramatic form in the face of emerging economic forces in other parts of the world.

draw its troops. And today there are nearly 17,000 troops of the U.N. in Congo to help the Government maintain law and order and see that a national government is established.

It was on June 30, 1960 that Congo gained independence, but Belgium after bowing to the territory's demands for freedom went back on its promises and raised several obstacles. And the new nation was immediately torn by widespread violence and pillage.

The sudden departure of Belgian officers caused a complete paralysis of the administrative machinery and serious disorganization of the system of production. After 85 years of Belgian rule, Congo had only a few University graduates and very few technicians and qualified officials.

Civil Assistance The U.N. has now drawn up a \$100 million programme of civil assistance to be provided by voluntary contributions under which the U.N. would have taken the responsibility originally assigned to the Belgians.

The country's difficulties have been caused by the loss of Government revenues from natural sources, particularly mining as certain foreign companies refused to pay taxes and royalties required by law while at the same time they financed at great cost the operations of the secessionist authorities.

Source Of Wealth For centuries Africa was an inexhaustible source of wealth and profit for the former colonial Powers. Now it needs greater aid from all the developed countries.

Mr. Tshombe of Katanga, the largest and richest province of Congo, proclaimed secession from the Republic soon after the country gained independence. Katanga's secessionist activities have cost the lives of many. Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld lost his life in a plane crash near Ndola, in Northern Rhodesia on September 18 last while on a mission seeking a cease-fire between U.N. and Katangan forces in Congo. Many have given their lives for this lawless state that

Will Congo see a return to peace, national unity and genuine independence at least in the third year of its freedom?

enfranchised Algerians, residing in France, have made use of postal voting facilities.

By contrast, Europeans in Algeria show little interest in the referendum and, because of lack of personnel, only half the number of polling booths will be open on the referendum day.

In a separate appeal the Archbishop of Algeria has asked Roman Catholics to exercise their right to vote and thus ensure the continued welfare of their families, Algeria and the furtherance of peace generally.

In the Constantine region the FLN has distributed 200,000 leaflets urging Moslems to preserve calm on the referendum day.

The Algerian Provisional Executive in Rocher Noir is currently working on projects dealing with future administrative needs for the cities of Algiers and Oran, the creation of an official Government Gazette and the preparation of identity cards.

Postal Voting Meanwhile, more than 190,000

draw its troops. And today there are nearly 17,000 troops of the U.N. in Congo to help the Government maintain law and order and see that a national government is established.

Non-Congolese Elements Most of the continued uncertainty of the military situation in Katanga could be attributed to the activities of the non-Congolese elements. It is they who are preparing a draft resolution for the General Assembly on the question of the Federation of Congo and the two African territories of Rwanda and Burundi must end by July 1. The resolution further demands that Belgium should start evacuating its forces from the areas from which they have been expelled. This process of evacuation must be completed by August this year.

Great Drain A solution of the Katanga problem will be of the greatest value to the Central Government in allowing it to reduce the size of the Congolese Army which is not only a drain on the Treasury but a threat to political stability. A solution of the problem will also serve the U.N. which is feeling both the financial and political strains of maintaining a force in the Congo for the last two years at a cost of about \$10 million a month.

The sooner the Congolese problems are solved and national unity reestablished the better for the Congolese people and the U.N. It is for this reason that the U.N. should now give a firm mandate and rid the country of all foreign mercenaries and subversive elements.

Algeria Of Tomorrow Radio Kabul in its commentary said the latest crimes that are being committed in Algeria shock the conscience of humanity against the blindness of a handful of people. National and intellectual committees in France have recently issued a declaration in which they have said:

"OAS is setting fire to the schools and universities in Algeria. It has already destroyed some 600,000 volumes of books. This atrocity against knowledge and culture has taken place after many similar ones were committed against the people."

The Committee of National Writers has also severely condemned this action of destruction by fire in which books by such celebrated authors as Plato, Goethe, Avicenna, Victor Hugo, Tolstoy, Shakespeare and Dante have been set ablaze and has requested all cultural and educational circles in the country to sympathize and support them in depriving the criminals of the right of being considered French nationals.

This great crime is being committed against the war-torn and brave Algeria after many other treacherous acts, but right at the same time representatives of the Algerian National Front and other Algerian leaders in Algiers and other cities reach agreement on generally forgiving the European criminals. This conformity of moral and moral concord between Algerian and French nations give

(Contd. on Page 3)

"Belgian forces must get out of Ruanda-Urundi", was the headline of the editorial published in the daily *Islah* of yesterday. After giving some background information on the issue which is currently being discussed at the United Nations, the paper says that the Afro-Asian group in the U.N. Sub-Committee assigned to prepare a draft resolution for the General Assembly on the question of the Federation of Congo and the two African territories of Rwanda and Burundi must end by July 1. The resolution further demands that Belgium should start evacuating its forces from the areas from which they have been expelled. This process of evacuation must be completed by August this year.

Belgian delegate at the U.N. expressed his Government's full consent at the evacuation of its troops from Ruanda-Urundi at the time when the Committee was preparing the draft, but the day after, to every one's surprise it announced that Belgium was in not in agreement with the Afro-Asian resolution and tried to prevent certain economic and political reasons for this change of attitude.

This is very much the same attitude that Belgium adopted after Congo attained its independence. The problem created then in the Congo has not been solved yet and it is feared that the same bloodshed and strife might be repeated in Ruanda-Urundi. It is, therefore, hoped that the Afro-Asian resolution which is based on the principles of peace and justice may be implemented in this connexion.

Algeria Of Tomorrow Radio Kabul in its commentary said the latest crimes that are being committed in Algeria shock the conscience of humanity against the blindness of a handful of people. National and intellectual committees in France have recently issued a declaration in which they have said:

"OAS is setting fire to the schools and universities in Algeria. It has already destroyed some 600,000 volumes of books. This atrocity against knowledge and culture has taken place after many similar ones were committed against the people."

The Committee of National Writers has also severely condemned this action of destruction by fire in which books by such celebrated authors as Plato, Goethe, Avicenna, Victor Hugo, Tolstoy, Shakespeare and Dante have been set ablaze and has requested all cultural and educational circles in the country to sympathize and support them in depriving the criminals of the right of being considered French nationals.

This great crime is being committed against the war-torn and brave Algeria after many other treacherous acts, but right at the same time representatives of the Algerian National Front and other Algerian leaders in Algiers and other cities reach agreement on generally forgiving the European criminals. This conformity of moral and moral concord between Algerian and French nations give

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-3-1 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on "Afghan culture" 3:35-3:40; Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 65 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40;
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

AIR
Service

FRIDAY
AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

T. M. A.
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
/ riana Booking Office: 24731.

PARRING

Iqbal
Afghan
Murtaza
Inayat
Nizami
Ansari
Karte-Char
Phone No. 22743
Phone No. 22919
Phone No. 20590
Phone No. 20960
Phone No. 22593
Phone No. 20520
Phone No. 23829.



Agriculture students prepare experimental plots.

Science Brings Improvement To Agriculture In Afghanistan

Agriculture is the most basic of all industries and all others depend on it either directly or indirectly. Afghanistan can never forge ahead in this world of today unless the modern methods of agriculture science are continuously taught and practised.

Good health, long life and working ability of any person is definitely correlated to a well-balanced diet. There are actually four basic food groups essential to growth, good health and physical endurance.

The first group includes meat, poultry, fish and eggs. The next important group is milk and milk products; then vegetables and fruits, and the last is bread and flour products. The production of all these is the basic problem of agriculture as well as any growing nation.

The science of agriculture has been developed to a very high degree in the world today. Students need to be trained to teach others how to apply the techniques already known as well as to learn how to analyse the problems of developments and of improved production.

The vast storehouse of knowledge about improvement of products and yields is free to all who work hard to take advantage of the research.

It is for this very reason that the Faculty of Agriculture was started in Kabul. The first class of agriculture students at Kabul University was started in March, 1958. The agricultural projects which have been planned by the Afghanistan Government and the United States Agency for International Development needed help development and operate projects.

Twenty students were initially enrolled in this agricultural programme started six years ago; as compared to 52 freshmen in the present semester. There are also 33 sophomores, 28 juniors and 29 seniors. An Institute for Tropical Agriculture also had to be founded in Britain, he added.

Some students were sent to the Faculty of Agriculture, the United Nations' Special Fund, and many who graduated last year are studying the improvement of cotton production in Afghanistan.

The initial plans were merely to establish and operate the Faculty of Agriculture capable of graduating a minimum of 10 students in agriculture by December, 1961. This class actually graduated last year. While the Faculty did graduate more than double the number originally planned, there has been a growing need for them on new projects. Many are now working with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Finance. An adequate milk supply for Kabul alone will require an average of 2 lbs. of milk per person per day.

Several are still in the United States, working on higher studies.

Freedom From Hunger' RUSK BEGINS LISBON Campaign Launched

LONDON, June 28, (DPA).—The official British "Freedom from Hunger" campaign was launched here yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh at the London Royal Festival Hall.

The event was attended by the British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Labour Opposition leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, and the Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Jo Grimond.

Ten to fifteen per cent of the world population lived under the constant threat of starvation, and another 30 to 50 per cent suffered from malnutrition, the Duke of Edinburgh stated.

He proposed the establishment of a permanent organization to realize the projects of the campaign and to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

An Institute for Tropical Agriculture also had to be founded in Britain, he added.

Recipes For Typical Afghan Dishes

By RASOOL TARAKI

Roll dough as for Noodles. Fold in half and cut into strips 2 1/2 in. wide. Open and cut into squares. Place filling on half of each square, fold into rectangle, pinch edges together and shape into characteristic form. Place on floured boards or trays. Drop into large kettle of boiling water, adding small amount of cold water to prevent overflowing. Cook for 10 minutes. Remove with skimmer and drain thoroughly. Arrange ravioli on platters which have been previously covered with "Chaka for Ash." Top with "Meat Sauce for Ash." Noodle Soup - (Ash-e-Qanugul) 1/2 lb. "dal nakhut" 1/2 lb. red beans. several leaves of Spinach coriander (gashnees) greens, fresh or dried salt to taste. Noodles "Chaka for Ash, etc." Meat Sauce

Boil peas ("dal nakhut") and beans together with salt until tender. In separate kettle, boil noodles as for "Ash," adding greens to taste. When noodles are tender, remove kettle from fire and add cooked beans (do not drain noodles). Stir well. Pour small amount of "Chaka" into individual bowls, add soup, and top with Meat Sauce.

"Bulani"

"GANDANA" Filling - prepare as for "Ashak" "DAL" Filling - prepare as for "Ashak" POTATO Filling - Boil potatoes in jackets and peel. Mash, adding browned, diced onion, melted fat, and diced garlic. Mix well. Cool.

To prepare "Bulani," make bread dough as for "Chapati," using 4 lb. of whole wheat flour, and kneading well. When raised, form into balls the size of a walnut. Form into thin, even rounds with palms of hands and place on floured board. Spread filling every half round, fold over and pat well with hands. Spread filling every half round, fold over and pat well with hands. Supply for Kabul alone will require an average of 2 lbs. of milk per person per day. For crisp cakes, arrange in single layer on platters. Keep in warm place until all are fried.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

rise to the hope for a great future for Algeria—specially so when it happens at a time when Algeria is at the threshold of its complete independence.

Leaving jealousy, enmity and hatred aside, if the Muslim and the European masses living in Algeria should co-operate with each other it is certain that a bright future could be expected that the question of the Azores for the Algerian nation among bases would be raised today, but the North African countries. Be said that the threat to Western cause the Algerian nation proved security that caused the agreed during the past seven years of its struggle that it has both the material resources and the political exists.

Police dispersed a small group of demonstrators carrying placards reading "Remember Goa" affairs will definitely help in "Go Home," who paraded out creating a better future for side the U.S. Embassy after Mr. Rusk's arrival here last night. future soon.

PAZHWAQ'S SPEECH

(Contd. From Page 1)

there will be no excuse for it and I wish to repeat that the only important points are the independence of these territories and their peace and security after their independence, and the assistance they need which the United Nations can provide in a realistic and practical manner.

Mr. Paghwak said: "We welcome the independence of Ruanda and Burundi in accordance with the wishes of their people and shall vote for the joint draft resolution sponsored by 23 African and Asian countries." As for the Belgian draft resolution, he said, "we are of the opinion that all its provisions are included in the joint draft resolution. Therefore, if put to vote, we shall abstain."

AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA

AND FAUNA

In yesterday's issue of 'Kabul Times' by oversight the continuation of 'Afghanistan's Flora and Fauna' was held over. For the sake of readers who would have missed it we are printing the portion which was left over:

...plain and other striped and ribbed. The fruits are oval, not round. Tila-Qatil, grown in and around Kabul, is smooth-skinned, the flesh is light green or white, mildly-flavoured and of fine grain. It is of medium size. Zamburak, another variety grown in Mazar-i-Sharif, is so delicate-textured that it cannot be exported because it splits and is spoiled with the least possible jolting.

Peaceful Purposes
"The purposes of the United States in this area are peaceful and defensive," the President declared.

The President was asked if he would state what the position of the United States would be towards a return to the mainland for the Formosa forces of Chiang Kai-shek.

The President replied that it seemed to him that the statement he had made indicated the view he wished to express today.

The President was also asked about a suggestion he made during the 1960 campaign that the commitment to Quemoy and Matsu should be reduced, and about his comment then that the islands were "strategically indefensible."

"I think that my statement represents the view of the United States Government," the President replied.

"The view of the United States Government is regulated by the Express on Tuesday claimed that 1954, which has been interpreted by President Eisenhower and the United States are by again by me."

Mr. Kennedy recalled that in 1960 he had said there should be no withdrawal from these islands under the point of a gun.

It may be recalled that last week the Hsinhua news agency said it had learned from authoritative sources that the Formosa Mamoon was held in which the United States, for a large scale military invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland."

Kennedy Expresses Concern Over Situation In Taiwan Strait

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy told his Press conference yesterday that the situation in the Taiwan Strait was a matter of serious concern and said the United States Government would take action if necessary to assure the defence of Formosa and the Pescadores islands held by the Formosa forces.

He also announced that his administration would continue the policy established seven years ago by former President Eisenhower which would bring the United States into action in the event that an attack against the offshore island of Quemoy and Matsu was viewed as part of an attack on Formosa or the Pescadores themselves.

In earlier years, he said, President Eisenhower had made efforts to secure an agreement with the People's Republic of China for a renunciation of the use of force in the Taiwan area and our support for this policy continues.

The President said that the position of the administration had been that the United States would defend Quemoy and Matsu if an attack on those islands was part of a wider attack against Formosa and the Pescadores.

Under this policy, he said, it was clear that any action against the offshore islands must be judged as in relation to its wider meaning for Formosa and the Pescadores and the peace of the area.

Move For Separate Nuclear Force

KENNEDY DISAGREES WITH DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy expressed renewed disagreement with President de Gaulle's decision to build an independent French nuclear force.

He told his press conference in reply to a question that the United States believed the development of such a force was inimical to the interests of the Atlantic alliance.

The President was asked if the United States now accepted France's determination to build a nuclear force as a result of recent talks held by Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, with French officials in Paris.

Mr. Kennedy said the United States had always accepted France's determination to do so but had not agreed to participate in any national nuclear deterrent.

"Our belief is that it is inimical to the interests of the Atlantic alliance," he declared. "It encourages other countries to do the same."

ANTI-ISLAMIC POLICY OF PAKISTAN CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 28.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that on June 23, a large jirga dignitaries together with thousands of tribesmen was held at Bandarai village.

The speakers at the jirga ex-posed the evil intentions of the colonialistic Government of Pakistan in occupying the territories of Pakhtunistan and in especially Bajawar and called on the people to become united for the defence of their territories and to be prepared to give any sacrifice in this connexion.

The jirga unanimously decided that they are prepared to give every sacrifice against colonial aggressions of the Pakistani Government and would not allow Mamoon nationalists severely to their evil desires on the territory Post on June 25.

The following important figures had participated in the meeting: Malik Payenda Khan of Shago; Sayed Malook Khan, Amir Khan, Gulagai Khan, Mohammad Rahim Khan, Mohammad Afzal Khan, Mir Aka Khan, Madar Khan, res-idents of Parwani village; Sayed Amin Khan, Gul Mohammad Khan, Amir Khan, Zigarwar Khan, Jomadar Ali Khan, Mian Gul Khan, Malik Roashun Ali Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Sayed Akbar Khan of Bandarai; Abdul Aman Khan, Mian Omar Khan and Rizakhan of Kuts; Mr. Rustam Khan, Mohammad Ghulam Khan of Landai Shahzad Gul Khan and Shahzho Kho of Tar-balai.

Similarly on June 22, another some such organization is essential if the world is not to break up into petty fragments."

"The U.N. Charter is somewhat out of date because a large number of new States that have joined that if a resolute struggle was not launched against aggressions," the Premier stated.

Two Injured By Debris From Thor Rocket

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—Two workmen suffered "minor scratches" from the debris of the rocket destroyed during the abortive attempt to explode a nuclear device 200 miles up over the Pacific on June 19, the Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday.

The A.E.C. released the information answering questions about a report from Honolulu quoting eyewitnesses returning from Johnston Island as saying several technicians had suffered minor injuries in the attempt.

"Two days after the rocket firing it was learned the two workmen sustained minor scratches from the debris from the rocket, an A.E.C. spokesman said.

"The scratches sustained by them when the debris hit nearby were so minor they were not reported to Task Force officials and they did not require treatment," the A.E.C. said.

The A.E.C. announced immediately after the unsuccessful rocket destroyed because of a malfunction—had fallen on Johnston Islands and nearby Sands Island without causing any injury to personnel or danger of radioactivity.

POLICY OF CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 28.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that on June 23, a large jirga dignitaries together with thousands of tribesmen was held at Bandarai village.

The speakers at the jirga ex-posed the evil intentions of the colonialistic Government of Pakistan in occupying the territories of Pakhtunistan and in especially Bajawar and called on the people to become united for the defence of their territories and to be prepared to give any sacrifice in this connexion.

The jirga unanimously decided that they are prepared to give every sacrifice against colonial aggressions of the Pakistani Government and would not allow Mamoon nationalists severely to their evil desires on the territory Post on June 25.

The following important figures had participated in the meeting: Malik Payenda Khan of Shago; Sayed Malook Khan, Amir Khan, Gulagai Khan, Mohammad Rahim Khan, Mohammad Afzal Khan, Mir Aka Khan, Madar Khan, res-idents of Parwani village; Sayed Amin Khan, Gul Mohammad Khan, Amir Khan, Zigarwar Khan, Jomadar Ali Khan, Mian Gul Khan, Malik Roashun Ali Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Sayed Akbar Khan of Bandarai; Abdul Aman Khan, Mian Omar Khan and Rizakhan of Kuts; Mr. Rustam Khan, Mohammad Ghulam Khan of Landai Shahzad Gul Khan and Shahzho Kho of Tar-balai.

Similarly on June 22, another some such organization is essential if the world is not to break up into petty fragments."

"The U.N. Charter is somewhat out of date because a large number of new States that have joined that if a resolute struggle was not launched against aggressions," the Premier stated.



PARK CINEMA:

For three days:
At 5-30, 8 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture; **THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE**, starring Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **TERRIBLE SOUND**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **NILATOGO**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **WARRANT**, starring Shakila and Ashok Kumar.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football—Avicenna walk-out Technical Institute.

Hockey—Khushal Khan beat Teachers' Training School; 1-0.

Volleyball—Naderia beat Avicenna; 17-15.

Saturday's Programme
Football—Avicenna v Khushal Khan; at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey—Teachers' Training School v A.T.I. at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

Volleyball—Rahman Baba v Avicenna, Habibia Playground.

India Urges Inclusion Of Item In U.N. Agenda

NEW YORK, June 28 (Reuter).—India formally proposed on Tuesday that the General Assembly debate at its forthcoming 17th session, opening in September, the "urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests."

In submitting the proposed item for the agenda, Mr. C. S. Jha, chief Indian delegate, said that a memorandum would be offered in support of the plan.

India traditionally has been a leader of movements in the U.N. to end nuclear testing.

Syrian-Iraqi Customs Removal

BAGHDAD, June 28, (Reuter).—The Iraqi Cabinet has ratified the recommendations of a mixed Syrian-Iraqi Committee, which will lead to the gradual removal of customs and economic barriers between the two countries, it was learned here on Tuesday.

The recommendations of the Committee, set up under last December's co-operation agreement, were ratified on Monday and will be released soon on a mutually agreed date.

A 12-man Iraqi team which attended the meetings was led by Mr. Nadem al Zahawi, the trade Minister.

The recommendations cover the exchange of trade, industrial co-ordination and the transfer of capital and individuals.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +27°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 7-08 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-41 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 97

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1962 (SARATAN 9, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

New Critical Phase In Congo U.N. OFFICIALS PUT ON THE ALERT

NEW YORK, June 30, (Reuter).—Breakdown of the Adoula-Tshombe talks in Leopoldville has created a "new critical phase" in the Congo and United Nations officials there have been put "very much on the alert," U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General, told his Congo Advisory Committee yesterday.

The U.N. chief's remarks were made public after he met the group—consisting of member States who have contributed forces to the U.N. operation there—to discuss the breakdown last Tuesday of the reconciliation talks between Mr. Cyrille Adoula and Mr. Moïse Tshombe, leader of secessionist Katanga province.

"The decisive question," U Thant told the group, "will be whether Mr. Tshombe and his lieutenants in Katanga will now undertake to resume their secessionist efforts."

U.N. Review
The Secretary-General said it might be necessary to ask the Security Council to review the Congo situation "in the light of developments in the few weeks ahead."

U Thant noted that Mr. Tshombe had renounced secession but some of his colleagues "most notably Mr. Kimba (M. evereste kimba, Katanga's Foreign Affairs Minister) have increasingly evidenced a lack of sympathy with Mr. Tshombe's participation in the talks and with the so-called 'conciliation' line he was pursuing at Leopoldville."

The U.N. had been prepared for a failure in the Leopoldville talks, he said, adding: "You may be sure that our people in the Congo have been told to be very much on the alert for any contingency as a consequence of the breakdown."

U Thant said he had asked Mr. Robert Gardiner, chief of the U.N. operations in the Congo, to come to New York for consultations.

"I would wish the Government of the republic to know that I am even now giving thought to further measures which the United Nations might take in assisting the Government in solidifying the country, strengthening the administration and improving the economic well-being of all of the people."

"Please be assured that we in the United Nations fully understand your problems and applaud and support your valiant efforts to ensure a bright future for a unified Congo."

KABUL, June 30.—Mr. Mohammad Afzal, after receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Birut University, returned to Kabul on Wednesday. He studied under a US health and educational progress Government grant. Similarly could not be completed in a matter of months or even years, and in Kabul after further studies addition basic internal reforms in agricultural extension in Latin America were certain to be resisted.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Royal Audience

KABUL, June 30.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ended June 28:

Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Rawan Ferhadi, the newly appointed Counsellor of the Royal Afghan Embassy in Washington; Mr. Nazir Kul, President of the Baghlan Sugar Manufacturing Company; Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Motawakil, Assistant Professor of Internal Diseases; Mr. Ghulam Muhayyuddin Loy Khan; Mr. Abdul Latif Naqshbandi; Dr. Schmidt Horix, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Court of Kabul and Prince Zu Lowenstein, who has come to Kabul to give a series of conferences.

BOYS SCHOOLS OPENED

JALALABAD, June 30.—A village school for boys was opened on Thursday in the Mangaraj village of Nooristan in Laghman. The ceremony was attended by local Government officials and students parents. A similar school was opened on the same day at Karagho village in Saripul of Shiberghan Province.

FAO CONFERENCE ON FOOD CONSUMPTION

KABUL, June 30.—After participating in the FAO Conference on Food Consumption, Mr. Abdul Majid, the Director-General of Economic Section in the Ministry of Agriculture, returned to Kabul from Beirut.

The conference which lasted eight days adopted with some amendments a programme on methods of surveying food consumption in underdeveloped countries. Mr. Majid said that he explained the steps taken by Afghanistan to carry out a preliminary survey on food consumption.

The conference was attended by eight countries from the Middle East and lasted from June 18 to 26.

THAILAND IGNORES WORLD COURT RULING

NEW YORK, June 30, (Reuter).—Thailand's refusal yesterday to accept a world court ruling in the Preah Vihear temple case leaves Europeans to remain in Algeria, it open to Cambodia to appeal to the U.N. Security Council, legal experts said.

These officials cited Article 94 of the U.N. Charter, which states:

"If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other sense of United States troops in Thailand "would be an interference in the internal affairs of it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to this judgment."

The Thai decision surprised diplomatic circles here, coming as it did after Mr. Thant Khomah, Thailand's Foreign Minister, was reported to have stated that his Government would accept "under protest" its obligation as a UN member to accept the verdict awarding the ruined border temple to Cambodia.

Ben Khedda Government To Move To Algeria In A Few Days

TUNIS, June 30, (Reuter).—M. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, announced here last night his Government would be in Algeria "in a few days."

In a broadcast to the Algerian nation, M. Ben Khedda said his Government would be handed over to the elected representatives of the people.

"As soon as independence is proclaimed you will all be responsible in the eyes of the world which is watching you," he added. "Order and security will have to be ensured and guaranteed to all those who live in Algeria, regardless of race or creed. Private possessions and persons will be respected."

In his speech M. Ben Khedda said the period before tomorrow's self-determination referendum in Algeria was ending without the "sombre prophecies of delayed colonialists, fascists, and those who bet on alleged divisions within the Algerian people," being realized.

Military Power
Algeria's military power would (Contd. on page 4)

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS PROGRAMME Kennedy's Call To Mexicans

MEXICO CITY, June 30, (Reuter).—President Kennedy opened his week-end goodwill visit to Mexico yesterday with a new appeal for his alliance for progress and an assurance that the United States did not seek to change or direct the political and economic systems of any other country.

The President was addressing a luncheon held in his honour by the President of Mexico, Senor Adolfo Lopez Mateos, shortly after he and Mrs. Kennedy had arrived by plane from Washington.

Mr. Kennedy said there would be delays, setbacks and frustrations in the alliance for progress. He said the alliance for progress was not a matter of months or even years, and in addition basic internal reforms in Latin America were certain to be resisted.

HARRIMAN LEAVES FOR LAOS TALKS

NEW YORK, June 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Averell Harriman, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, was talking to reporters before leaving by air for Geneva, where the Laos conference will resume next week.

Mr. Harriman said he saw "undue difficulties" at the conference. The great job would be the carrying out of the neutrality agreement.

(Contd. on page 4)

BASIC DEMOCRACY OR AUTOCRACY?

(Contd. from Page 2)

means can it be called a representative body.

Discontent is growing in both wings of Pakistan. The people of Pakhtunistan have not surrendered themselves in the face of such developments in Pakistan. The Constitution aims at prolonging the colonialistic rule of Pakistan over them. The people of Pakhtunistan know that the Martial Law, which the Government of Pakistan claims to have ended, is still effective over them. Pakhtunistani leaders and thousands of nationalists are still languishing in Pakistani jails and mass arrests continue.

In East Pakistan, too, it may be pointed out, suppression of public opinion continues and the demands of its people for the abrogation of the present Constitution and the release of political prisoners are not fulfilled.

The announcement that Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan's imprisonment will continue dramatizes this situation.

AFGHANISTAN'S FOLKLORE

(Contd. from Page 2)

his hostess to praise the excellence of her cuisine. At last the festive occasion ended and the king took his leave of the princess, extending to her his felicitations on the magnificent hospitality which she had accorded him.

Slept Heavily

During the long night which followed, a night without any moon, the household of the princess slept heavily, fatigued by the efforts of the long day. No one heard any noise during the night but when the princess awoke in the morning to her utter surprise and consternation she saw that her house had been rifled. The bricks of gold and silver which had been placed on the pathway to the house were gone, together with every other valuable thing which she had placed in her palace for the occasion. She thought about this situation for a long time and she realized that whoever had done the deed was a robber on the greatest scale who must have known the place extremely well. She realized that whoever had done this thing could not be a member of her family or one of her servants who had been with her for years and served her faithfully. Therefore it must have been someone from the outside and presumably someone in the retinue of the king. In contemplation her mind gradually fixed on the old man with the white beard whose cold glances she had noticed. He was among those who had listened most attentively to all the explanations which she had given the king during his visit to the palace. A messenger carried the word to the king of the pillage of the princess's palace and told his majesty that all precious metals, jewels, ornaments had been removed. The king was deeply troubled by this information and let it be known that he would do whatever he could to attempt to seize the robber. He asked the princess whether she had any suspicions of who might be guilty. When she replied that she suspected the old gentleman, the king was outraged. He found her accusation inadmissible, accused her of the crime of "lese majeste" and ordered her immediate expulsion.

(To Be Concluded)

KENNEDY'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)

American principles of "absolute respect for the sovereignty and independence of every nation."

All who sought forcibly or by subversion to impose their will on any American country would find the hemisphere united and determined to preserve the independence of all.

Speaking of the need to increase social justice for all, Mr. Kennedy added: "National independence means little to the man who is not yet independent of poverty and illiteracy and disease."

"New factories and machinery mean little to the family without a home, to the student without a meal, to the farmer who has given up hope of ever owning the land he tills."

News In Brief

KABUL, June 30.—Twenty technicians of the Afghan Electric Company left on Thursday for the Federal Republic of Germany for further studies in various fields of electricity. Their expenditures will be met by the Federal German Government.

KABUL, June 30.—The Polish Civil Aviation delegation left Kabul for home on Thursday after signing an air transport agreement with the Afghan Air Authority. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr. Hakimi, the President of the Afghan Air Authority, and other officials of the Department and Polish Embassy staff.

KABUL, June 30.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalist recently fired on the Sikandaro military camp. The group consisted of Utmankhail tribesmen. In a clash which took place between the nationalists and the guards of the camp one nationalist is reported to have been injured.

KHEDDA'S APPEAL

(Contd. from page 1)

be strengthened by Algerian Moslem Liberation Army (A.L.N.) units now on the Algerian borders.

Officers and soldiers of these units would enter Algeria in accordance with plans worked out by the Provisional Government, he added.

"On gaining our independence we shall continue to demonstrate our respect for the Evian (cease-fire) Agreements and our ability to build and lead our country", M. Ben Khedda said.

"We are certain that in the strictest order and discipline, the Algerians will ensure that Algeria accedes to independence in conditions which once again will compel world admiration and which will discard for ever the anxieties which still exist among the French of Algeria."

He called on all Algerians to support the National Liberation Front under the leadership of the Provisional Algerian Government and thus to "advance towards the realization of all the objectives of the Algerian revolution which is just beginning."

He ended his broadcast by saying: "Long live the unity of the Algerian people; long live the Algerian Democratic and Social Republic; long live our independence, the fruit of the Algerian people's struggle and of their martyrs' sacrifice."

UGANDA TO BE FREE ON OCT. 9

(Contd. from page 1)

LONDON, June 30, (Reuter).—Britain yesterday agreed to grant independence to the East African protectorate of Uganda and its seven million people on October 9.

The decision was announced in a communique at the end of a 17-day constitutional conference.

The communique said all the Uganda representatives joined in expressing the wish that on attaining independence Uganda should be accepted as a member country of the Commonwealth.

They were also united in desiring that Uganda after independence should continue its allegiance to Queen Elizabeth as Queen of Uganda. The British delegation undertook to support Uganda's application for Commonwealth membership.

The conference agreed on an independence constitution which would include fiscal arrangements between the Central Uganda Government and the kingdoms and other authorities in Uganda, a citizenship of Uganda and the division of powers between the four kingdoms Buganda, Ankole, Buyoro and Toro—and the Central Government.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

July with the participation of Afghanistan aims at adopting a common policy for the member countries towards various economic blocs especially the EEC and promote co-operation between themselves.

Atom For Peace

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Friday said:

The discovery of radium by Pierre and Marie Curie has played a vital role in the world of science and in moulding the destiny of man, but when later discoveries enabled mankind to control the terrific power inherent in the tiny atom, a new era was ushered; it is an era, which has brought man face to face with the question whether he wants progress and plenty or decay and destruction. The leaders of the world, it must be said, have not yet made up their minds how and for what purpose to employ atomic energy. We see that the moment they realize the stupendous possibilities of the atom for peaceful purposes, they wish to utilize atomic energy for man's good, ban atomic tests and destroy the stockpiles of atom weapons but sometimes fear gets the upper hand, countries are afraid of their neighbouring countries, frantic efforts are made to increase the volume and scope of destructive devices and large-scale tests are carried out on land and in the air. Poor humanity—it does not know that man has been created to master science, not to destroy himself and his kind, but to utilize it for his own progress, welfare and contentment, and thus attain the place and position befitting his dignity as the highest order of creation.

Atomic energy can be employed successfully in medicine, agriculture and industry; it can mitigate the misery of the sick, cure hitherto incurable diseases, help in raising improved varieties of food crops, eliminate the threat of famine and bestow upon us peace and freedom from sickness and want, to attain which we have struggled for centuries. We know that by using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we can control the elements and ensure our future as nothing else has ensured it before. It is therefore up to us to employ this great source of energy to build up and improve rather than to destroy and deface. p.m.

U.N. Decision On S. Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 1)

SALISBURY, June 30, (Reuter).—Sir Roy Welensky, the Rhodesian Federal Prime Minister, said here yesterday that the U.N. General Assembly decision on Thursday night on Southern Rhodesia had "done more harm to the U.N. organization itself than to Southern Rhodesia or the Federation."

The Assembly voted to request Britain to set aside the Southern Rhodesian Constitution and negotiate a new one providing for African control of the territory.

S. Rhodesian Leader's Warning To U.K.

(Contd. from page 1)

SALISBURY, June 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) last night warned Britain of an "inevitable bloody clash between diehard settlers and African people" if she tried to prolong the "settler regime" in Southern Rhodesia.

ZAPU, the major African nationalist party, issued a statement containing a "final appeal" to the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments to scrap the 1961 Constitution for the colony and arrange another constitutional review conference.

The statement said "any persistence by Britain in hiding behind legal technicalities deliberately intended to prolong the period of settler regime in our country is going to plunge this country into an inevitable bloody clash between diehard settlers and African people."

Britain "should therefore hold itself responsible if such a situation arose."

The statement added that the "country is seething with discontent and African people are losing their patience. The situation as a whole has become explosive."

Dr. T. S. Parirenyatwa, Party Vice-President said last night, that "If Britain refuses to call a new conference it obviously means that constitutional means will have to go by the board."

RECORD CROP IN U.S.S.R.

(Contd. from page 1)

MOSCOW, June 30, (Reuter).—A record grain harvest for the Soviet Union this year has been predicted by Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Khrushchev made his prediction in a speech in Moscow last Wednesday at a conference of workers of farm production directorates of the central part of the Russian Federation.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Football.—Naderia Lycee walk over School of Physical Training. Volleyball.—The Book-Keeping and Accounts School Team walk over Physical Training team.

Tomorrow's Programme

Football.—Institute of Technicians v School of Physical Training, Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m. Hockey.—Avecinna v Khushhal Khan Habibia Playground 4-30 p.m. Volleyball.—Physical Training v Nijat, Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE**; starring: Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **POLICE** starring: Madhu Bala and Pardeep Kumar.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

FILM REVIEW

The Reluctant Debutante

By Our Film Critic

A girl coming of age is always a problem for the parents. And when the girl who returns to London from the United States loves an American and the mother wants her to date an English boy the problem becomes a bit complicated. Who wins—the mother or the girl? This in brief is the story of *The Reluctant Debutante*, a subtle satire on the way of life in a British peer's family.

Kay Kendall as Lady Broadbent who insists on tradition being kept up and Rex Harrison as Lord Broadbent who as an understanding father, gives more freedom to his teen-aged daughter, Jane (played by Sandra Dee) to choose her partner, are characters of a study in contrast.

Directed by Vincente Minnelli and produced by Padro S. Berman this M.G.M. film is based on a story by William Douglas Home.

An interesting short on the inevitable faults of great men like Newton and Carlyle which sometimes create history is shown with the main film.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

HOUSE TO LET

A house consisting of four bedrooms, lounge, hall, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, garage, service quarters, with phone 23472, large courtyard with fruit trees, waterpump, situated next to Aliabad Road near Teachers Training College.

TRANSLATOR WANTED

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 20379.

JULY

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +27°C.
Minimum +10°C.
Sun sets today at 4-42 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 7-07 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shabi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Six Million Begin Voting In Algeria Referendum

ALGIERS, July 1.—Over six million Algerians began voting today in the self-determination referendum to decide whether after independence Algeria should stay within Metropolitan France or become a Republic.

3 ALN Officers Stripped Of Ranks

TUNIS, July 1, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Government has stripped of their ranks Colonel Bou Madien, Chief of Staff of the Algerian Liberation Army, and two other staff officers, it was announced here last night.

A Liberation Army communique said they wanted to use the army "for their mad and vain enterprises" and ordered all officers and soldiers stationed at Algeria's borders to refuse any orders coming from these ex-officers.

The communique named the two staff officers as commandante Mandjili and Slimane.

It said that all officers and men should remain with their units and obey only orders and directives from the Government and from commands under its authority.

Observers saw the communique as a clear indication that the officers named had revolted against the authority of the Algerian Provisional Government.

They noted that the Government's decision follows the departure from Tunis last Wednesday of Mr. Mohammed ben Bella, a Deputy Premier in the Provisional Government.

Mr. Ben Bella was given a warm welcome by officers and men of the Liberation Army when he visited units led by Colonel Bou Madien along the Tunisian-Algerian border last April.

Supporters of Mr. Ben Bella here say he flew secretly to Tripoli, Libya, after a dispute with the Provisional Government led by Mr. Ben Youssef ben Khedda.

The Liberation Army's communique was distributed by the Algerian Ministry of Information. Col. Bou Madien was appointed Chief of Staff of the Liberation Army early in 1960.

His name (spelt Boumeddine in French) is a nickname and his real name is not known. He is believed to be about 37, and to have spent most of his military career in the Liberation Army.

Major Mendjili and Major Slimane were members of the Algerian nationalist delegation to the Evian peace talks in May, 1961.

Women in veils and a large number of men went to the booths to cast their votes.

The result of the referendum is expected to be announced on Tuesday.

Most of the troops were asked to keep inside the barracks till the voting is over.

His Majesty's Greetings To Vanier

KABUL, July 1.—His Majesty the King in a telegram yesterday congratulated His Excellency George Vanier, the Canadian Governor-General on the occasion of the National Day of Canada.

Similarly, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, has congratulated Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, on the occasion.

NO PAKISTAN SUPPORT FOR ARAB NATIONALISM U.A.R. Paper Denies Claim

CAIRO, July 1.—The U.A.R. newspaper 'Al Akhbar' in its recent issue has rejected the claim made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan about Pakistan's support for Arab national aspirations.

PRINCE SOUVANNA'S DAUGHTER WEDS

PARIS, July 1, (Reuter).—Princess Moune Souvanna Phouma, daughter of the Laotian Prime Minister, yesterday married Count Hubert de Germiny in Roman Catholic and traditional Laotian ceremonies here.

The civil ceremony which makes marriage legal in France took place on June 29.

Prince Souvanna flew here for the wedding on his way to Geneva, where the 14-nation conference on Laos reopens next week. Mr. Averell Harriman,

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, also broke his journey to Geneva to attend the Catholic ceremony in June 20, the nationalists are reported to have burnt and then occupied the military camp of Tangi in the southern parts of

Hope Of Accord On Laos At Geneva Talks

GENEVA, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Averell Harriman, leader of the American delegation to the resumed Laos conference, said on his arrival by air here yesterday he considered the chances "look very good" for a successful conclusion of the 14-Power talks.

The told reporters at Geneva airport. "I am hopeful we will be able to reach agreement on the few remaining points left for discussion and that we will be able to agree in a short time as the major questions have already been settled."

Mr. Harriman who is U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, flew in from Paris where he attended the wedding of Princess Moune, daughter of the Laotian neutralist leader and Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, to a French aristocrat.

Under the heading of "Revealing a Vital Secret" the newspaper writes that Pakistan by joining the Military Pacts has always worked against the aspirations of Arab nations. As an example of this is cited the instance when Pakistan sided with the aggressors during the Suez crisis in 1956.

'Al Akhbar' explains that in addition to this when President Ayub of Pakistan visited Cairo, the Pakistani authorities were not ready to include even one word in support of the Palestine Arabs and the people of Algeria in the joint communique which was issued.

PAKISTANI MILITARY CAMP DESTROYED

KABUL, July 1.—In a clash between the Pakhtunistani nationalists and the Pakistani forces, on June 20, the nationalists are reported to have burnt and then occupied the military camp of Tangi in the southern parts of

CONGO MAY SEEK NEW WAYS TO END KATANGA'S SECESSION

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 1, (Reuter).—President Joseph Kasavubu said here yesterday the Congo might have to seek new ways of solving Katanga's secession after the failure of peaceful talks.

In a speech on the second anniversary of the Congo's independence, the President said: "We desire the return of Katanga in peace. At the moment when we could have expected concrete results from the talks between Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga the latter broke them off."

"Faced with this new development, the Government will have to envisage adapting its action."

President Kasavubu has been known in the past for his conciliatory attitude towards Katanga and Mr. Tshombe.

He also reviewed a march-past of several thousand Congolese troops.

Uses Walking Stick
Observers noted that Mr. Kasavubu—whose car was escorted for the first time by outsiders on new American motorcycles—had trouble getting out of it, and used a walking stick to mount the reviewing stand, where members of the Government and the diplomatic corps awaited him.

Congolese sources said he was suffering from a blood clot in his leg.

Later he also failed to appear at a diplomatic reception he gave at his residence.

The crowd lining the streets for the parade yesterday appeared thinner than last year and applause generally was feeble.

Another Soviet Sputnik In Orbit

MOSCOW, July 1, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union put another satellite into orbit round the earth yesterday.

The Soviet Union has launched five previous satellites in the current series of space flights, which began on March 16, aimed at exploring the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

Tass said later that Cosmos-6 was carrying instruments, including a radio-telemetric system, devices for measuring its trajectory and a short-wave transmitter.

"According to preliminary data the sputnik is flying over an orbit which differs little from the planned trajectory," the agency said.

The agency declared that all systems on board were functioning normally.

"Telemetric information is reaching the co-ordination and computing centre as well as data about the reception of radio signals from the transmitter," it added.

Rwanda And Burundi Become Free Today

CAPETOWN, July 1.—All was quiet yesterday in Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian trust territories to become independent States of Rwanda and Burundi to-day according to reports reaching here.

Many of the five million Africans were preparing for the independence ceremonies while the only feelings of unrest were noted among the Europeans whose number drastically decreased from 9,000 to about 1,800 during the past few months.

The Europeans including about 1,000 Belgian nationals have expressed fear that similar to the development in the Congo two years ago independence in Rwanda and Burundi might revive the old tribal feuds between Watussis and Bahutus.

The Watussis, who represent only 15 per cent of the African population in Rwanda and Burundi, have been severely persecuted since 1959 by the Bahutus, whom they had dominated previously.

About 150,000 Watussis have fled to neighbouring territories during the past three years, and hundreds of them were murdered in the course of this year.

According to official Belgian announcements, the escaped Watussis have formed an underground movement in the neighbouring Congolese province of Kivu from where they fight the Burundi regime of the Prime Minister, Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda.

The same announcement said that the underground movement named "Inyenzi" had murdered five Europeans.

U.S.S.R. RECOGNIZES NEW STATES

LONDON, July 1, (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday recognized the newly-independent nations of Ruanda and Burundi.

Moscow Radio in an English-language broadcast aimed at Africa said the premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, and President Leonid Brezhnev sent messages to the two nations, which assume independence today.

Both messages offered to set up diplomatic relations with Ruanda and Burundi.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sahabuddin Khuskaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 8,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 4
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 1, 1962

A RED LETTER DAY

Today is another red letter day in the annals of the great African continent for two reasons. First, after seven years of bloody war six million Moslems and Europeans of Algeria vote to decide its future in the self-determination referendum. Secondly, Ruanda-Urundi, so far administered by the Belgians under a U.N. trusteeship mandate, gain independence as two States to be called by their African names, Rwanda and Burundi, according to the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

Advance To The Indus

The great tolerance and patience shown by the Moslems of Algeria in adhering to the Evian Cease-Fire Agreement in the face of the savage, brutal and inhuman attacks and scorched earth activities of the Secret Army Organization has paid great dividends. It has made the O.A.S. resistance collapse even in Oran, the stronghold of the terrorists, and made the Europeans realize the damage done by these killers not only to their prestige but to their future. Reason has at last triumphed over folly.

After the referendum, which, we have no doubt, will result in Algeria's independence soon, it is for the Europeans to co-operate with the nationalists to work for the establishment of a stable government and for the progress and welfare of the people in general. FLN has already promised guarantees for their property and person. The nationalists on their part also will gain by the presence of the skilled Europeans, at least for a few years, for running the essential services.

Mr. Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government in Tunis, has announced that his Government will be in Algeria in a few days and that it will be handed over to the elected representatives of the people. The world

(Contd. on Page 4)

ARAB CONQUESTS THROUGH AFGHANISTAN

By Prof. MOHAMMED ALI

In 643 A.D. Abdullah B. Amir country Hajaj b. Yusuf Saqafi Khurasani followers and recited when the Governor of Basra, despatched his nephew, the Governor of Seistan, to invade the fortress. But the town was besieged and finally captured. The Arabs, then, advanced into the valley of Arghandab (ar-routes, in southern Afghanistan). They continued their advance to Kabul and made its Kushan Shahi King a prisoner. The Arabs came to Afghanistan ruled the country on the basis of Islamic justice and equality. The local chiefs continued their resistance against Arab penetration for two centuries.

On the other hand, the new-comers, were also never ready to give up their conquests. In 658 A.D. an expedition under Thaghar B. Daur reached Qiyar (the modern Qalat in Baluchistan). In the north Said b. Osman, for the first time crossed the Amu river. His campaigns were continued by Qutaiba bin Muslim who firmly established the Arabs in northern Afghanistan and Transoxiana. These events show how the new Arab culture was taking the place of the ancient ones.

Arab Campaign Against India
Though the people in Afghanistan were not wholly subdued and local revolts were carried on here and there, the Arabs directed attack after attack on the country and finally conquered it. In 664 A.D. Ibn-i-Samara, the Governor of Seistan, sent an expeditionary force under Muhallab bin Sutra to India. From Kabul (662 A.D.) and of the Neizak of Muhallab advanced on Peshawar Badgis in Balkh, Tukharistan, where he defeated the Kabul-Samangan and Baghlan, the Shah and reached Qandabil (in the neighbourhood of Qalat, Baluchistan). This was the first step taken by the Arabs for the propagation of their culture in India.

At the beginning of the eighth century, when the new Arab culture had already fused with the earlier tradition prevailed in our great Mosque of Kufa with his in Arabic.

THE ACCRA PLAN FOR ENDING GENEVA DISARM TALKS DEADLOCK

The Accra "Assembly for a World Without the Bomb" has suggested a way to overcome the deadlock at the Geneva 17-nation Disarmament Conference.

The suggestion is contained in one of five resolutions by which the more than 100 private delegates wound up their one-week debate on Thursday.

It provides for the establishment of a group of experts or a Special Commission by the U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, to draft a general disarmament agreement based on proposals made to the Geneva conference by the United States and the Soviet Union plus suggestions from other delegations.

The resolution further suggests that the United States should agree to national means of detecting nuclear weapons tests coordinated by means of an international monitoring commission.

The Soviet Union, in exchange, should agree that the International Monitoring Commission be allowed by any nation to carry out some kind of on-the-spot inspection.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah in its editorial yesterday, said a conference of the non-aligned countries which took part in the Belgrade conference will be held in Cairo on July 2. The aim is to discuss ways of improving the economies of the developing countries. Afghanistan had taken part in the Belgrade Summit conference, and its representative will put the views of the Afghan Government before the participants.

Economic development of the past ten years is considered one of the important problems which deserves great attention. The independence of these countries requires the solution of their economic problems more than anything else and greater progress is needed in this field.

Efforts have been made over the past few years and on various occasions to draw the attention of the world to this problem and find ways and means of solving it. It may be recalled that concern over this issue was also expressed at the Belgrade conference. The participants of the Belgrade conference wanted an international economic conference to be called to discuss the problem.

The United Nations General Assembly prepared a draft resolution in 1961 which called upon the Secretary General to draw the attention of the member-nations to hold such a meeting. On the other hand International Trade Organization held a meeting in Geneva three years ago which also expressed great concern in this connexion.

In short the problem of economic development of the developing countries is always considered by persons connected with international problems and now that representatives of non-aligned nations are due to meet in Cairo this problem should be discussed.

The main idea of the Cairo conference is to find methods application of which will raise the level in these countries.

Accra Conference
Commenting on the Accra conference on "World without the Bomb," the daily "Anis" of yesterday said editorially that it was gratifying to note that a continuous campaign was being launched for finding solutions to the problems directly threatening world peace and security and for finding means of promoting international co-operation and better understanding.

Afghanistan on the basis of its traditional policy of peace and friendship with all had always taken part in meetings and conferences held in this connexion. The threat of modern weapons was really grave. At slight miscalculation or accident can trigger off another world war. It was on this basis that Afghanistan sent its representative Dr. Tabibi, a Councillor of the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, to attend the Accra Conference.

The fact that Dr. Tabibi had been appointed to the Assembly's Council reaffirmed the positive stand adopted by Afghanistan for the strengthening of world peace and security. In this connexion, the editorial said, "we would like to reaffirm our conviction in the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and support for the promotion of international co-operation."

We also condemn colonialism in all its forms and advocate that atomic energy should be used only for peaceful purposes.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-11 GMT
63 Metre Band News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air
Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep: 14:30 Arr: 16:30.

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep: 12:10 Arr: 16:30.

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep: 7:30 Arr: 9:30.

Kabul-Herat:
Dep: 7:30 Arr: 11:50.

Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 24:15 Arr: 15:00.

Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

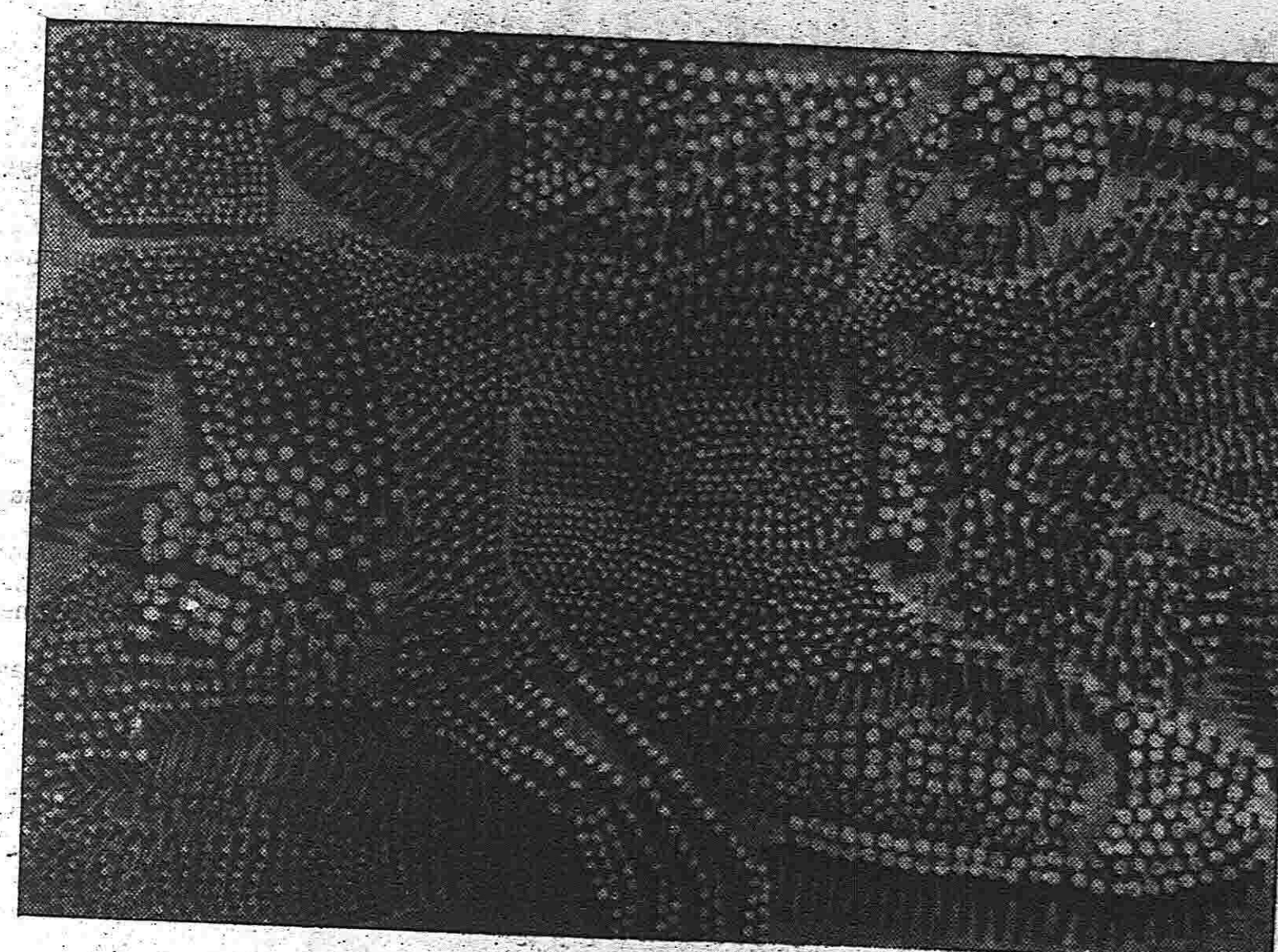
Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.

Departures:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep: 21:35 Arr: 7:30.



Two sculptures entitled "Twins" composed by nails by Tadewas Sienkucki, a Polish artist.

The New Kindergarten At Malalai Girls College

The kindergarten at Malalai also came forward with supplies up with the specific purpose of developing the mental propensities of young children and bringing them under regular training from an early age. The kindergarten enrolls children of tender age; the fees per month amount to Af. 50, but the need was felt for a sort of nursery where the young children admitted without charge. The children at the kindergarten are medically examined by specialists once a week; Dr. Saraj, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education is a regular visitor and looks after their health. The children admitted into the kindergarten are aged between six weeks to four years. Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, the Director of Malalai Girls' Lycee has great hopes for the future of the kindergarten. She says that the donations received so far and the various ways augur well for the future of the school; the students of the Lycee have also displayed a keen interest in the institute and have subscribed a substantial amount of money to the fund. Children from well-to-do families receive only milk, but others are also fed and clothed; special arrangements have been made to provide winter-clothing for such children.

The Ministry of Education has sanctioned two teachers for the kindergarten; one of these was a leave their babies under the care of a 'Dai' or nurse. Afterwards it was decided to expand the existing facilities and convert the kindergarten into a full-fledged school. Funds were raised in the kindergarten on a part-through contributions and investment in piecegoods. The cloth was distributed among teachers with the object of turning it into attractive wearing apparel and linen. These articles were put on sale at the annual Exhibition during the Independence Day festival and then at the Autumn Exhibition of Arts and Crafts. The proceeds of the sale were set aside for developing the budding enterprise. At this time UNICEF

The purpose of the kindergarten and its programme are not enterprise. The programme has been drawn children.

ACCRA PLAN Multifarious Activities Of Charity Institute

(Contd. from Page 2)

establishment of a permanent secretariat in Accra, the holding of another Assembly next year, again in Accra, and permanent contacts between the Assembly delegates and Ghana's diplomats abroad.

Conference sources termed the Ghanaian Government announcement an undue interference with ready mulberry trees with their studies outside the Institute.

At present, a number of persons are receiving training in sericulture under the guidance of Canon Collins, who has developed the idea of the Accra Assembly with Ghana's President, culture.

Following his resignation, a new 12-man Steering Committee headed by Moroccan Professor Seyid Mohammed el Fassi was formed. According to reliable sources, mummy

Mr. Mohammad Zaman Azam, among other things a primary school for girls and a kindergarten has said in an interview that the past two years the organization has been able to graft 4,000 be given facilities to continue an Assembly which had described Japanese species.

It now affords subsistence to 400 persons, of whom 70 are mentally ill.

As for medical care the Institute operates a fully-equipped hospital. Vegetables and milk from the property and the organization. Its 600 acres of land yields about 25 tons of wheat annually.

Afghanistan's Folklore

THE LEGEND OF CHAHR-BANOU

So Hussun Banou was banished from her palace. She was allowed to carry a simple case containing only her personal clothing. She climbed on a horse and allowed herself to be taken away by the soldiers. She was finally abandoned at the border of the country with orders that she should never again re-enter the kingdom. Surrounded with a few of her close servants and friends she made her way until on the second day she came to a grove of trees where she decided to remain until the following day. During the night she had a dream in which a voice said to her "If you will dig in this place you will find seven great jars filled with gold." Hussun Banou awoke with so strong a sense of the reality of her dream that she decided to try digging. It was particularly difficult since she had nothing to dig with but soon all of her party were digging feverishly, using whatever implements—broken dishes, shells, stone gragments—they could find. They dug until they were exhausted and covered with perspiration when suddenly they found the rim of the first jar. They cleared the jar, opened it and discovered that her dream was true, it was filled with gold. And from that point on the dream became a reality. The next day two of her friends went to a nearby town and brought back the necessary equipment to uncover the other six jars. Hussun Banou then decided that she would build a city around the source of the jars. Workers were recruited by the promise of double pay and came in great numbers. They began to build according to the plan. The grove surrounding the site was transferred into a garden around which she built a number of palaces. Gradually the new city took shape and it was surrounded in turn with fortifications to protect it against any evil doers.

The whole place was architectured with remarkable symmetry and in less than a year crowds of people had emigrated to the new city which received the name of Chahr-Banou. The princess encouraged people to live there and gave them lands to cultivate. They dug wells to irrigate the land. Artisans came and eventually decorated the interior of the palaces. Marble was imported which was polished and decorated with encrustations of precious stones, the most beautiful and rare of which were rubies. After two years the inhabitants of the new city, proud of their prosperity, decided to dedicate it with great pomp and ceremony. Numerous animals were sacrificed and people came from far and wide to join in this splendid and festive occasion.

About this time the king who had dismissed the young princess from his kingdom received an invitation to pay a visit to her new estate. The king thought at first of refusing the invitation but his old advisor changed his mind, informing him that it would be very interesting to visit the beautiful setting of this new city. So one day the inhabitants of Banou saw a great cortege approaching the city. The news of the visit of the king immediately spread throughout the city and from everywhere the curious people came in to meet and see the King.

(To Be Concluded)

Controversy Over New Era Of Understanding Kabul News In S. African-U.N. Joint Statement Between U.S.A. & Mexico

U.N. Committee Chief KENNEDY-MATEOS COMMUNIQUE Denies Coauthorship

NEW YORK, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Victorio Carpio, who was relieved last week of his duties as Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee for South-West Africa, has again denied co-authorship of a controversial statement issued jointly last month by the South African Government and the U.N.

Usually reliable sources said his denial was repeated in a letter addressed to Dr. Dragoslav Trifunovic, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship Affairs, for the information of this seven-nation Committee.

Mr. Carpio, writing from Cairo, where he is the Philippines Ambassador, said in the letter that he had been "sick and absent" when the statement was drafted, discussed and approved.

"I authorized no one to include my name therein," Mr. Carpio affirmed. He said that Vice-Chairman, Senor Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, who was with him on an inspection trip in South and South-West Africa, came to his sick room, "pleading for my consent to the communiqué."

But he never gave such consent, he stated.

The joint statement caused diplomatic eyebrows to be raised here and some members of the committee considered that their Chairman and Vice-Chairman had exceeded their mandate.

The document said among other things that there were no efforts to exterminate the native population in South-West Africa or of a situation threatening international peace and security.

Mr. Carpio stated that when Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, asked for his and Senor Martinez de Alva's findings on these points "I remonstrated with him that the short visit to such few places as we could cover under our 10 day itinerary was hardly a sufficient basis for any contrary conclusions on facts and findings contained in the General Assembly resolutions."

Qualified sources here said when the controversy first erupted that Mr. Carpio had at first taken such a position and that Dr. Verwoerd had responded by nothing that 10 days was as long as the U.N. visitors had wanted to spend in the territory, but that an aircraft was ready to take them back to see any part of it that they had previously missed.

Accord On U.K.'s Entry Into E.C.M. Likely This Month

LONDON, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, declared here last night he had no reason to revise his previous opinion that an outline of a possible agreement for British entry into the European Common Market was possible before the end of July.

He expressed this view on his arrival here by air from Brussels where he had been attending Common Market talks.

He refused to comment on the reported statement by Mr. Edgar Pisani, French Chairman of the Council of Common Market Ministers on Agriculture, that Britain would have to abandon the idea of guaranteed outlets for Commonwealth produce if she entered the Common Market.

MEXICO CITY, July 1, (Reuter).—President Kennedy and President Lopez Mateos hailed yesterday what they described as "a new era of understanding and friendship between Mexico and the United States."

A RED LETTER DAY

(Cont'd. from Page 2) expects a smooth transition to independence and hopes that Algeria will hold its head high and contribute greatly in the international councils for world peace.

The two new free African States which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion. The United Nations which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion.

The United Nations which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion. The United Nations which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion.

The United Nations which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion. The United Nations which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion.

Afghanistan, like all freedom-loving nations, wishes great success to the Algerians who will no doubt vote for independence in the referendum, and congratulate the people of Ruanda-Urundi on achieving their birthright of freedom after many years of colonial rule.

U.S.A. TO EXPLODE BIG NUCLEAR DEVICES

WASHINGTON, July 1, (Reuter).—The United States will try again on July 4 or 5 to explode the biggest nuclear device of its current high altitude test series over Johnston Island in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday.

Mexico is one of the five Latin American States which still recognizes the Cuban Government. She also declined to follow the example of the U.S.A. in isolating the Cuban Government from the affairs of the hemisphere.

Both Presidents fully accept the responsibility of every sovereign nation to form its own policies without outside dictation or coercion.

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. Sayed Aarif, former Assistant Chief Librarian of the Kabul Public Library, has been appointed editor of 'Educational News'. Mrs. Hashmad has been appointed Editor of the monthly magazine 'Children's Voice'.

They did so in a communiqué issued at the end of more than three hours of talks here.

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. Mohammad Kazimi, the Second Vice-President of the Afghanistan Bank has been appointed President of the Government Monopolies. Mr. Kazimi's appointment to the new post came after the legal term of the members of the Executive Board was completed.

Cuba, as such, was not mentioned in the communiqué. A long paragraph regarding the principle of non-intervention obviously referred to the question of how to handle the Castro Government.

Mexico's case for patient and careful handling of the problem was seen in the communiqué's announcement that the two Presidents "propose to respect and maintain the principles of non-intervention—whether this intervention may come from a continental or extra-continental State—and of self-determination of peoples."

"The communiqué added: 'Therefore they are resolved to uphold these principles in the international organizations to which they belong...and to oppose totalitarian institutions and activities which are incompatible with the democratic principles they uphold.'"

Both Presidents fully accept the responsibility of every sovereign nation to form its own policies without outside dictation or coercion.

Football.—Khushal Khan College beat Avicenna; 1-0. Junior Nejat beat Junior Isteglal; 1-0.

Hockey.—Teachers' Training College beat A.I.T. Avicenna.

Volleyball.—Rahman Baba beat Tomorrow's Programme.

Football.—Naderia v. Nawai Kabul, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—Commercial School v. Naderia, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Volleyball.—Naderia v. The School of Accounting and Book-Keeping, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA: At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF starring: Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman and Burl Ives.

KABUL CINEMA: At 5 p.m. American film CRY TERROR starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens. At 7-30 p.m. American film NOWHERE TO GO.

BEHZAD CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film LOU CASTLE'S BRIDE.

ZAINAB CINEMA: At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO starring: Joan Crawford and Rossana Brazzi.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Football.—Khushal Khan College beat Avicenna; 1-0. Junior Nejat beat Junior Isteglal; 1-0.

Hockey.—Teachers' Training College beat A.I.T. Avicenna.

Volleyball.—Rahman Baba beat Tomorrow's Programme.

Football.—Naderia v. Nawai Kabul, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—Commercial School v. Naderia, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Volleyball.—Naderia v. The School of Accounting and Book-Keeping, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 26379.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY: Maximum +30°C. Minimum +12°C. Sun sets today at 7-06 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4-43 a.m.

VOL. 1, NO. 99

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1962 (SARATAN 11, 1341 S.H.)

Massive 'Yes' Vote In Algeria Referendum Unofficial Independence Celebrations Begin

ALGIERS, July 2, (Reuter).—Midnight returns indicate the predicted overwhelming majority for Algerian independence in yesterday's referendum.

Laos To Establish Diplomatic Ties With Eastern Bloc

VIENTIANE, July 2.—The Lao Coalition Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with a number of Eastern bloc countries. The decision has to be approved by the Laotian King. The countries include East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the People's Republic of China, and North Viet Nam.

Immigration Of Jamaicans Into Britain

LONDON, July 2, (Reuter).—Sir Alexander Bustamante, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and a number of Jamaican Ministers, told a Press conference here yesterday they had "absolutely no bitterness" about Britain partially closing the door to immigration under the new Commonwealth Immigrants Act.

Sir Alexander who is here for talks with the Colonial Office said that if his country had not been able to send Jamaicans to Britain in the past few years there would have been rebellion on the island.

After Jamaica becomes fully independent on August 6 this year she will ask the United States to give them rights of entry as the Latin American countries offer, he said.

Mr. Edward Seaga, Jamaican Minister of Development and Welfare, said unemployment in the island had reached 100,000 and Jamaica would have to export about 16,000 people a year to beat the population problem. The almost complete closing of doors against his people through the immigrants act "would make it very difficult in the future."

About 30,000 Jamaicans came to Britain last year.

GHANA TO RECOGNIZE BURUNDI

PEKING, July 2, (Reuter).—Mao Tse-tung, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, yesterday sent a message to Premier, Mr. Andre Muriwa, congratulating him on Burundi's proclamation of independence and informing him that China had decided to recognize the kingdom. The new China news Agency reported.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

CONGO ISSUE TO BE RAISED AGAIN IN U.N. Adoula Hits Out At Katanga's Secession

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 2, (Reuter).—Two Congolese Ministers and the Congolese Charge d' Affaires in London, Mr. Thomas Kanza, are to go to New York to put the Congo question before the United Nations again, Mr. Cyrille Adoula the Prime Minister, said here yesterday.

Usually reliable sources said Mr. Cleophas Kamitatu, Interior Minister and Mr. Justice Bomboko, Foreign Minister, were due to leave for New York by air last night.

Mr. Adoula hit out at Katanga's secession in a speech to mark the Congo's second anniversary of independence. He told a large crowd that Katanga was holding out because of colonialist interests there and in other secessionist parts of the Congo.

They have provoked secessions in the richest regions of the Congo "to conserve for themselves the riches of these regions," he said.

Fight for Justice Earlier he declared: "If a fight is imposed on us, it will be a fight for justice and equality against racism and colonialism—the fight for civilization against the barbarity of private interests."

In Elisabethville yesterday Katanga sources said talks between Katanga and the Central Government had not been broken off—a pause was necessary to enable the President to bring his Government and people up to date on the talks.

The sources also said that the President plans to go to Geneva for medical treatment, but they thought his journey had been delayed due to statements by Central Government Ministers and U.N. officials suggesting that force might be used to bring Katanga "to heel."

In Leopoldville President Kasavubu had said his country might have to seek new ways of solving the problem of Katanga's secession after the "failure" of peace talks.

Mr. Adoula also said yesterday that he was trying to solve the pressing problem of unemployment and announced a works programme to give work to at least 65,000 people in the Congo. There are an estimated 100,000 jobless in the capital alone.

SARDAR DAUD'S MESSAGES

KABUL, July 2.—Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan has sent messages to his Majesty Mawlaad, the King of Burundi and to His Excellency Geogore Kayi Banda the President of Rwanda congratulating them on the occasion of the attainment of independence by the two countries.

BELGIAN FLAG LOWERED IN RWANDA & BURUNDI

USUMBURA, (Burundi), July 2, (Reuter).—The Belgian flag was lowered in stony silence here yesterday as the Congo's tiny neighbour State of Burundi became independent after 37 years of Belgian trusteeship.

No European took part in the ceremonies, except Colonel He began a loudspeaker played a record of "Que Sera Sera" whatever will be will be.

There was a more cordial atmosphere in Kigali, capital of the other trust territory of Rwanda, where schoolgirls chanted "Independence Cha Cha Cha" during their independence ceremonies.

The tiny village had its first traffic jam in history as diplomats from all over the world and Africans from all parts of the territory crowded in for the celebrations.

Resumption Of W. Irian Talks SUKARNO'S DECISION SOON

MANILA, July 2, (UPI).—President Sukarno yesterday said the Indonesian Government will soon decide whether to resume talks with the Dutch Government on the West Irian question, the Indonesian news agency PIA reported yesterday.

The news agency broadcast monitored here, reported that Dr. Sukarno stressed during yesterday's commemoration of Police Day in Jakarta that Indonesia would continue efforts to liberate West Irian irrespective of whether negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the crisis is held or not.

He said the Government "would decide on whether such resumption of talks would be feasible." President Sukarno also called upon the police to take part in the efforts for the liberation of West Irian.

The West Irian struggle is only a part of the overall national struggle of the Indonesian people against colonialism, he added.

Chen Yi Reviews World Tension Spots

PEKING, July 2, (Reuter).—The Chinese Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi, said here last night that the United States must be responsible for any action taken by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Marshal Chen Yi reviewed world tension spots during his speech at a reception marking Ghana's National and Armed Forces Day.

Premier Chou-en-Lai and other Chinese leaders drank toasts to Sino-Ghananian friendships with colourfully garbed Ghananian diplomats and students at the reception held in a Peking hotel.

Marshal Chen Yi said that China hoped to see "a speedy agreement" at the Geneva Conference on Laos.

Marshal Chen Yi drew attention to the presence of U.S. troops in Thailand.

The Chinese Foreign Minister in recent weeks has been hailed the Algerian independence. The Ghanaian Ambassador, both territories fearing similar incidents to those when the here last year of President Nkrumah became independent two mah "laid a foundation for a lasting friendship."

(Cont'd. on Page 4)

Move With The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly Af. 250

Half Yearly Af. 150

Quarterly Af. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

KABUL TIMES EMPHASIS ON TRAINING OF THE PRESS AND TEACHERS IN AFGHANISTAN

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 8,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... Afs. 250
Quarterly ... Afs. 150
Half Yearly ... Afs. 80
Quarterly ... \$ 8

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTED HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 2, 1962

EMPTY WORDS

Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, fell flat on his face when his claim that Pakistan had always supported the national aspirations of the Arabs was promptly and squarely rejected by the popular UAR newspaper, Al Akhbar. How could a man who himself has been considered the chief instigator of military pacts in the Middle East and South-East Asia claim on behalf of his Government that it has supported the aspirations of the Arabs?

For one thing, the very concept of military pacts, of which Pakistan is not only a member but a strong advocate, is against the aspirations of the Arab people, as has been declared time and again by the Arab leaders themselves.

More than anybody else, the new Pakistani Foreign Minister should remember, that in 1956 when he was an active and influential politician, Pakistan, because of her allegiance to CENTO (then the Baghdad Pact) and SEATO, sided with the Anglo-French and Israeli forces in their aggression against Egypt. And yet Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra tries to brush off that historic fact and look straight into the eyes of the Arabs by saying that Pakistan has supported the national aspirations of the Arabs.

Al Akhbar has indeed revealed a "vital" secret in saying that the Pakistani authorities were not willing to include the issue of Palestine and Algeria in a joint communiqué which was to be issued after talks between the UAR and Pakistan Presidents. As far as these two issues are concerned, even non-Muslim nations have supported the just causes of the people of Palestine and Algeria. The Pakistani Foreign Minister in his

(Contd. on Page 4)

One of the most important and basic pre-requisites for educational development is the training of teachers because without this the most modern teaching materials, school-buildings and books will mean nothing. The greatest difficulty experienced by the Ministry of Education in its efforts to expand educational facilities in the country has been on this score because unlike teaching materials and school-buildings, which can be procured or built swiftly provided funds are available, there is no short-cut for training teachers, and, therefore, it takes time to train them and increase their number.

The educational authorities have been devoting close attention to this subject and much has been done in this regard during the First Five-Year Development Plan. For example, the number of teacher-training schools has been increased on a provincial basis, the Faculty of Science has been used to train secondary-school teachers and special courses of training, in the evenings, have been launched for this purpose. New teacher-training schools were opened in Nangarhar and Kandahar Provinces and efforts are continuing for the establishment of more such schools in Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kataghan and other provinces.

The first teacher-training school was established in Kabul in the year 1930-31; training in this school was for three years and the entrants consisted of primary-pass students. This system was full of defects because facilities were not enough for its students to become really efficient and qualified teachers nor could they cope with

the new trends and new methods employed in education. It was, therefore, considered necessary to launch a "Rapid Course of Teacher-Training". This course in its 10th Grade; in the 11th Grade hand-writing is replaced by geography and drawing, chemistry, sociology and agriculture are additional subjects. The 12th Grade is divided into three semesters of 10 weeks each; the first semester includes theology, Persian, Pushto, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, agriculture, physical training, hygiene, educational economics and teaching methods plus observations.

The next step was taken in the form of establishing a regular teacher-training school at Pagh-Turkhan experts. This was a step forward and proved useful but it could not meet our needs. Another "Darul-Moallamein" (meaning leadership, and teaching materials) Teacher-Training School with 12 Grades was established soon afterwards; this school admitted provincial primary-pass students into its 7th Grade and trained them for six years.

The teaching programme of this school was, however, not satisfactory and underwent changes from time to time, because despite the encouragement given by the Ministry in the form of boarding and lodging facilities and monthly stipends the standard of teaching in the school remained unsatisfactory until 1950 when a special Commission was appointed to study the situation. After weighing the pros and cons of the subjects included in the curriculum, the programme syllabus; the "Science" Section replaced the following places geography with chemistry and history with physics and agriculture with biology. The weekly syllabus for the Middle-schools in each one of the Grades or Teachers' Training Section now classes number 40.

Colonel E. Henniquiau, Belgian High representative in Burundi, said on Saturday that the possibility of an Army mutiny in the Congo.

He added that Belgium could evacuate the remaining European population in about four days in the event of serious trouble, which he did not anticipate.

Few of the remaining Europeans could be seen on the streets during the week-end. Most said they would remain indoors while shops and offices were closed for the independence celebrations.

The official independence celebrations with foreign guests will be on August 15, but yesterday there was a football match and today Belgium will end her 37-year trusteeship at a ceremony in the Stadium.

The new Nationalist Party Government under Mr. Andre Muhirwa is a national front of diverse tendencies.

Observers feel that all its leaders are in full agreement with anti-Belgian line taken at the United Nations by Mr. Muhirwa and the party "strong man" Mr. Thadee Siryumannsi, President of the National Assembly.

The unifying factor in the country is likely to be the Mwamiki Mwambutsa, who has called on the people to realize the responsibilities of independence, work harder, pay their taxes and resist the terrorists in check.

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

A Forward Step

The curriculum for the first part of the country are to participate freely can interpret in the best way the result of hardships suffered and sacrifice made by the Algerian nation. According to a report so far about more than five million people have expressed their desire and readiness to participate in the voting. The results of such a referendum is bound to be a success, because a nation which has given so many sacrifices over the past seven years, will naturally vote in the positive. Hopes for the success of the referendum are strengthened by the fact that OAS terrorism has come to an end both in Algiers and Oran. After independence, Algerians enter a new phase of its political life. Internally there will be more political groupings and organizations in action such as the Algerian people's Party, the Socialists' Union and others with the idea of creating a spirit of co-operation between the Europeans and the Algerian Moslems. Before the referendum the only influential political party was that of the National Liberation Front, FLN.

The curriculum for the first part of the country are to participate freely can interpret in the best way the result of hardships suffered and sacrifice made by the Algerian nation. According to a report so far about more than five million people have expressed their desire and readiness to participate in the voting. The results of such a referendum is bound to be a success, because a nation which has given so many sacrifices over the past seven years, will naturally vote in the positive. Hopes for the success of the referendum are strengthened by the fact that OAS terrorism has come to an end both in Algiers and Oran. After independence, Algerians enter a new phase of its political life. Internally there will be more political groupings and organizations in action such as the Algerian people's Party, the Socialists' Union and others with the idea of creating a spirit of co-operation between the Europeans and the Algerian Moslems. Before the referendum the only influential political party was that of the National Liberation Front, FLN.

The realistic approach of the Algerian leaders, and after seven years of resolute struggle by the Algerian nation, has eventually paved the ground for the country's independence and freedom. The Algerian leaders' main task after the referendum and the attainment of independence will be Algeria's future reconstruction. A free Algeria after independence will have to face many economic and social problems. For example, the restoration of conditions back to normal, maintenance of peace and justice. It goes who have left Rwanda since the rival Bahutu tribe proclaimed a republic in January, 1961.

The giant warrior Watutsi, feudal overlords for three centuries of the numerically-stronger former monarch Nwami Kigeri, were supporters of the Inyenzi Movement is believed to have the support of about 10,000 emigre Watutsis. Although Inyenzi is thought to have only about 200 modern weapons and 250 home-made rifles, it has killed at least five Europeans and several hundred Africans Urundi. After giving some background information on the two territories, the paper stresses the role played by the UN in making the independence possible and even expresses the hope that they may become prosperous. The editorial draws attention to the need for international co-operation for the attainment of this goal.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

AT A GLANCE

The Afghan Press yesterday gave prominence to the news of the commencement of the Algerian referendum and the attainment of independence by the two Belgian trust territories in Africa, Ruanda-Urundi, now known in their native form of Rwanda and Burundi.

The Daily Islah carried an editorial entitled "the Algerian referendum".

The paper wrote "Under the terms of the Evian Agreements between the Government of France and the Provisional Algerian Government, the people of Algeria are to decide on their future."

"The referendum, in which all parts of the country are to participate freely can interpret in the best way the result of hardships suffered and sacrifice made by the Algerian nation. According to a report so far about more than five million people have expressed their desire and readiness to participate in the voting. The results of such a referendum is bound to be a success, because a nation which has given so many sacrifices over the past seven years, will naturally vote in the positive. Hopes for the success of the referendum are strengthened by the fact that OAS terrorism has come to an end both in Algiers and Oran. After independence, Algerians enter a new phase of its political life. Internally there will be more political groupings and organizations in action such as the Algerian people's Party, the Socialists' Union and others with the idea of creating a spirit of co-operation between the Europeans and the Algerian Moslems. Before the referendum the only influential political party was that of the National Liberation Front, FLN."

The curriculum for the first part of the country are to participate freely can interpret in the best way the result of hardships suffered and sacrifice made by the Algerian nation. According to a report so far about more than five million people have expressed their desire and readiness to participate in the voting. The results of such a referendum is bound to be a success, because a nation which has given so many sacrifices over the past seven years, will naturally vote in the positive. Hopes for the success of the referendum are strengthened by the fact that OAS terrorism has come to an end both in Algiers and Oran. After independence, Algerians enter a new phase of its political life. Internally there will be more political groupings and organizations in action such as the Algerian people's Party, the Socialists' Union and others with the idea of creating a spirit of co-operation between the Europeans and the Algerian Moslems. Before the referendum the only influential political party was that of the National Liberation Front, FLN."

Social Problems

The realistic approach of the Algerian leaders, and after seven years of resolute struggle by the Algerian nation, has eventually paved the ground for the country's independence and freedom. The Algerian leaders' main task after the referendum and the attainment of independence will be Algeria's future reconstruction. A free Algeria after independence will have to face many economic and social problems. For example, the restoration of conditions back to normal, maintenance of peace and justice. It goes who have left Rwanda since the rival Bahutu tribe proclaimed a republic in January, 1961.

The giant warrior Watutsi, feudal overlords for three centuries of the numerically-stronger former monarch Nwami Kigeri, were supporters of the Inyenzi Movement is believed to have the support of about 10,000 emigre Watutsis. Although Inyenzi is thought to have only about 200 modern weapons and 250 home-made rifles, it has killed at least five Europeans and several hundred Africans Urundi. After giving some background information on the two territories, the paper stresses the role played by the UN in making the independence possible and even expresses the hope that they may become prosperous. The editorial draws attention to the need for international co-operation for the attainment of this goal.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

The situation has now been quiet for about a month. Belgian officials are confident that even after the withdrawal of Belgian troops, the 1,000-strong Rwandian Army will be capable of keeping the terrorists in check.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. -10-15 GMT
on 75 Metre Band News 3:00-3:15;
Music 3:15-3:30; Commentary 3:10-3:15; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. -11 GMT
on 65 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 65 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

German Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:30-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 8:30 p.m.

Air Service

TUESDAY
AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 8-30.
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 6-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Zahidan-Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 Arr. 10-10.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20007-21122
Traffic ... 20150-24041
22218
Palace Booking Office: 24761

Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Fozair: Phone No. 22818
Gaidar: Phone No. 22364
Sana: Phone No. 20534
Lamar: Phone No. 20569

Half of the seats in the House of Councilors plus two vacancies were being contested mainly between the governing Liberal Democratic Party and the Opposition Socialists.

The Upper House has 250 seats and half of these are open for election every six years.

Afghanistan's Folklore THE LEGEND OF CHAH-BANOU

PART III

The old man was still enjoying the same honors he had always received from the king. He was carried beside the king in the same litter. Hussan Banou understood perfectly well that these high privileges were done in order to vex her but she said nothing and received everybody with the utmost charm.

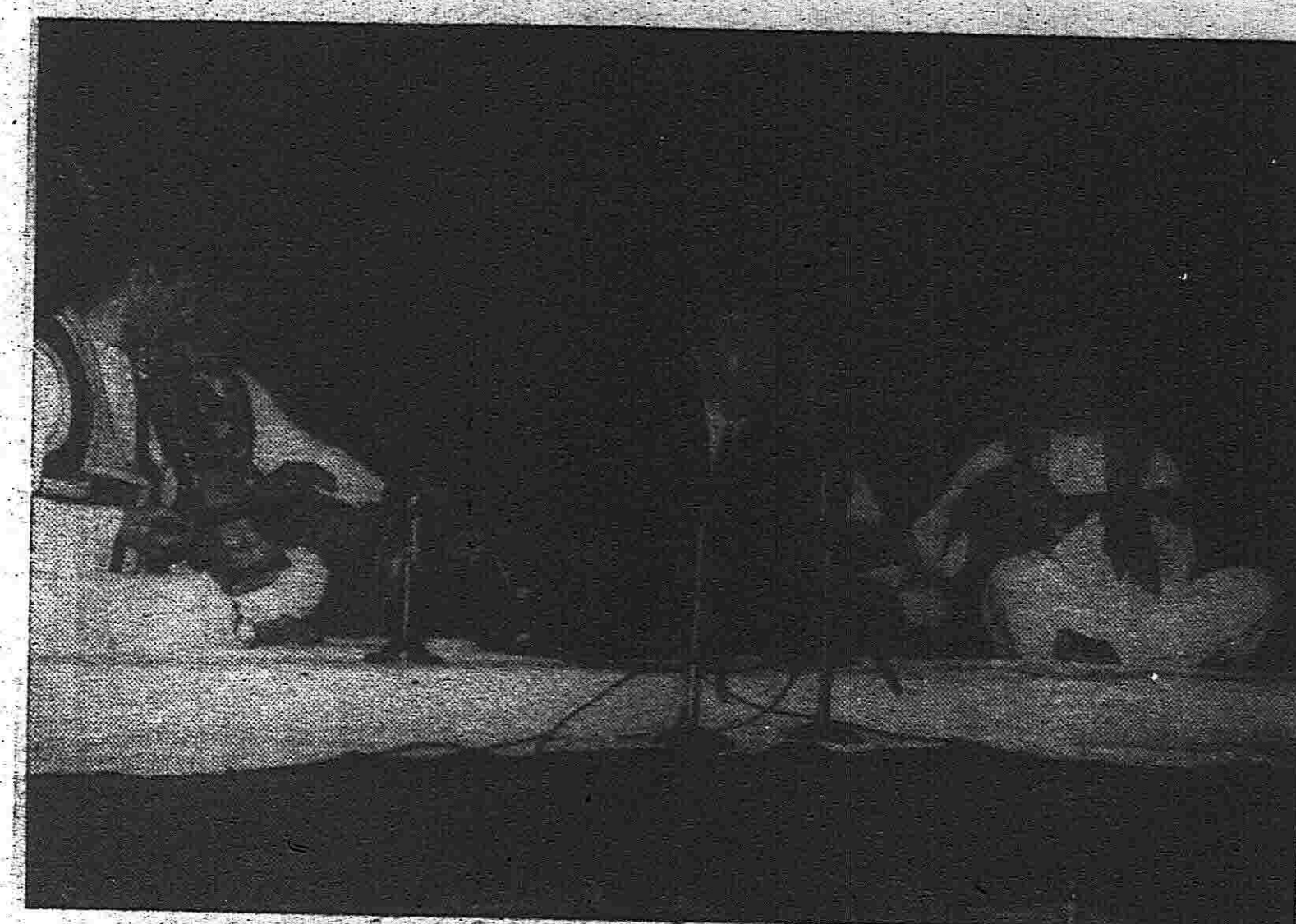
She placed her palace at the disposition of the king and his suite where the king remained as her guest for three days. He was astonished at the luxury in which the princess lived and at the excellent taste with which she had arranged everything. He took pleasure in visiting the city and seeing the various gardens in it and was dumbfounded at the tremendous effort which had been expended. He was fascinated by the details of the work and was filled with remorse at having driven the young princess from his kingdom and confiscated her property. The princess then told him of her dream and how all this work had followed it.

On the tenth day the king took his leave of the princess to return to his little kingdom. Hussan Banou gave him as a souvenir of the visit a ruby and each person in his retinue a gift. She then brought together her friends. In the distance a cloud of dust testified still to the passage of the royal party. She said to her friends "It is now important to reinforce the guards at the palace as well as those of the city itself. We will add to the number of the guards at the four gates of the city and we will give them an order not to close the gates before the 'couver-feu.' The guards of the palace were called together and they were told that the palace of the princess would be robbed during one of the following nights. "But in order to rid ourselves of these evil people it is necessary for everyone to pretend that he is sound asleep," said the princess. "The robbers must not be taken until the last moment when they are loaded with the loot and are preparing to leave the city."

These orders were followed and 41 robbers were taken; among their number the old counsellor of the king. A caravan was prepared at the head of which proudly rode the young princess surrounded by her friends and following them came the robbers, their booty attached to their saddles, surrounded by soldiers. Their entrance into the little kingdom was a sensation.

The king received the delegation from Chahr-Banou and was forced to recognize his errors. He became very angry at the old man and ordered that all the guilty should be punished severely and immediately. The 40 robbers were forced to surrender the entire booty of all of their robberies. Then they were imprisoned. The old counsellor of the king, now known as the head of the band of robbers, received terrible punishment. His body was cut in four pieces and to serve as an example to the people, one quarter was suspended at each of the four corners of the city. The king was overcome with humility; he begged the princess to excuse him and to live as his guest in his city. But Hussan Banou refused. Having recovered possession of her own property she departed, surrounded by her faithful followers, to her new home in Chahr-Banou.

(Concluded)



Mr. Hafizullah Khayal, a well-known Afghan musician, reciting a song at Sagru House, New Delhi, during his recent visit to India.

The Man Who Revived Afghan Music And Folk-Songs

Mr. Hafizullah "Khayal" is one of the prominent and outstanding Afghan musicians. He is a well-known classical musician. A heard singing them in the streets. Mr. Khayal has a very pleasant personality; he is also a good actor. He can play the harp and Western musical notes. A course monium and the tabla. About the early age. He always found an opportunity to listen to music artist-teacher. Mr. Freeman, pre-requisite in this regard is to educate the public and improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost' student of the class artist to do his best and to put on to sing songs in children's and possessing a keen intellect the best possible show. He complains that the present-day artists, even though they wish to improve their taste for music because a real love for music found expression when he went to school. After the examinations, Mr. Khayal became one of the Freeman described Mr. Khayal as once alone can encourage the group of chorus-boys. He also the 'topmost'

Adenauer Visits Paris Today

PARIS, July 2, (Reuter).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, arrives here by air today for a week's visit—his first official visit to France.

The 86-year-old Chancellor has been to France for talks with President de Gaulle on 15 previous occasions during the past two years—all unofficial visits.

This time West Germany's black, yellow and red flag is flying from public buildings in Paris. Dr. Adenauer will be feted here and in leading provincial cities as the symbol of Franco-German reconciliation following three wars between 1870 and 1939.

His presence is also intended to demonstrate to the French people that European unity is in the forefront of President de Gaulle's policy.

Dr. Adenauer's talks with the French leader this week are expected to concentrate on the creation of a European Political Union.

But the two statesmen's views on the French plan for union do not seem to have been brought into complete agreement yet. Official circles here therefore doubt that this week's talks will result in any immediate change in the present deadlock over European Union.

EMPTY WORDS

(Contd. from Page 2)
speech in which he outlined the main "pillars" of his country's foreign policy has said that Pakistan is "extremely anxious to maintain friendly relations with all Arab Countries."

In the same speech the Pakistani politician has once again affirmed the double-standard of his Government by saying that Pakistan wanted her Afghan brothers to be happy and prosperous. Facts stand for themselves. In the same way as Pakistan's double standard in the case of Arabs has been laid bare it is sufficient to draw the attention of all justice loving people of the world towards Pakistan's empty gesture towards Afghanistan which is only supported by acts of sabotage and evil intentions.

REFERENDUM IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1)
headquarters and the biggest Army unit—said the Government move was "one of a series of illegal actions taken by a small group of men."

The spokesman added: "You will see very soon what the reaction of the Army will be."
The move was criticized as "very dangerous" by the Algerian Deputy Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella.

In Algiers, political observers considered the move as nipping the danger of an attempt to establish a military dictatorship under Mr. Ben Bella, backed by National Liberation Army troops outside Algeria, especially in Tunisia.

The observers thought the disgracing of the three senior officers appeared to eliminate, or at least diminish, what was considered a real danger of Liberation Army elements entering Algeria from Tunisia to install Mr. Ben Bella in power.



Taken by the Tiro IV weather satellite during its 920th orbit of earth on April 13, this photograph shows cloud cover over England and France. The picture was stored on tape and was "read out" by the receiving station at Point Mugu, California. A similar graph has been received since Tiro I was launched on April 1, 1960. The fourth Tiro's was launched on May 8 this year.

Withdrawal Of U.S. Marines From Thailand Ordered

WASHINGTON, July 2, (Reuter).—President Kennedy has authorized the withdrawal of 1,000 of the American marines sent into Thailand six weeks ago to protect the border with Laos, the U.S. Defence Department announced yesterday.

Independence For Rwanda And Burundi

(Contd. from page 1)

Colonel Henniquiau said he was "proud to hand the fate" of Burundi to Mwami (Kings) Mwambutsa and his Government. He called on the remaining Belgian technicians to stay in the country.

"You are the best guarantee for an entente between the two countries. The future of Burundi depends on your co-operation," he added, amid cheers.

Mwami Mwambutsa thanked the Belgians "for leading this country harmoniously towards independence."

In Kigali, Belgian paratroopers marched past the Belgian flag to music from a Rwanda Army band. They were cheered by the crowds pressing into the tiny square.

Unforgettable Day
President Gregoire Kayibanda said "our thanks go first of all to Belgium" on this "unforgettable day."

He asked all countries which could give his country assistance, and called in particular for aid from Belgian technicians.

A big problem for both countries is to settle, with Belgium, the question of the 450 Belgian troops in each territory, who were told in last month's U.N. resolution on independence they had "no role to play" and should leave by August 1.

Diplomatic sources say Rwanda may ask the Belgian troops to remain. To do this an agreement would have to be reached between the two countries.

But Burundi is not expected to make any move towards such an agreement.

If the troops leave, this could lead to the departure of still more Belgian technicians from both countries.

It said further withdrawals might be authorized if the situation permitted.

The marines had been sent to join about 2,000 Army troops already in Thailand for SEATO manoeuvres and it was said at the time that the U.S. force would be increased to about 5,000 men.

The announcement yesterday did not mention the Army troops.

The move comes on the eve of the resumption in Geneva today of the 14-Power conference on Laos.

A week ago the newly-formed coalition Government of Laos had issued a statement describing the marines' presence in Thailand as "a threat to the neutrality of Laos."

In Peking yesterday the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, also said the American troops in Thailand were "ready for intervention in Laos at any opportune moment."

He said at a reception that if the U.S.A. wanted to do more than pay lip service to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question it should first of all withdraw its troops from Thailand.

But Western sources in Geneva had forecast a strong Western line on the subject, declaring the have used automatic weapons and subject was outside the scope of the conference and could not be discussed.

KABUL, JULY 2.—Dr. Moham-mad Naim Sharaf, the Deputy Chief of the Institute of Public Health and Dr. Sayed Murtaza Sayedi, a physician at the insti-

Major-General Hassan Beshir tute, left Kabul for India yesterday. During their four-week stay in India they will visit the different sections of public health and proposed programmes at the institutes in Calcutta.

He told a Bakhtar correspondent at the airport that the member States presented their views and proposed programmes at the conference.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, JULY 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, JULY 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film 'GOYA AND THE DUCHESS', starring Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa and Amedeo Nazzari.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 7-30 p.m. American film 'LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE'.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film 'THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO', starring Joan Crawford and Rossana Brazzi.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. American film 'CRY TERROR' and 7-30 p.m. American film 'NOWHERE TO GO'.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education:

Football.—School of Physical Training beat A.I.T. 3-0.

Hockey.—Khushal Khan beat Avicenna 3-0.

Volleyball.—School of Physical Training beat Nejat.

Tomorrow's Programme

Football.—A.I.T. v Khushal Khan, at Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—Avicenna v A.I.T. at Habibia Playground, 4-30 p.m.

W. BENGAL CHIEF MINISTER DEAD

CALCUTTA, July 2, (Reuter).

—Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal and a veteran Congressman, died here yesterday, aged 80.

COPENHAGEN, July 2, (Reuter).—Mr. Richard Nixon, former U.S. Vice-President, arrived here yesterday by air to speak at celebrations arranged at Aalborg by the Danish-American community.

KABUL, July 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, JULY 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, JULY 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, JULY 2.—The 15th session of the WHO conference has adopted the tentative programme of medical development prepared by the Ministry of Public Health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health who led the Afghan delegation to the WHO General Assembly in Geneva, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-05 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-44 a.m.

VOL. 1, NO. 100

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1962 (SARATAN 12, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE AL 1

National Assembly Approves General Budget

KABUL, July 3.—The General Budget for the Ministries and other Government departments during the Afghan year 1341 was approved yesterday by the general session of the Afghan National Assembly.

The total money allocated for expenditure during the year is 2,383,409,648 Afghanis.

Mr. Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, said the new Budget was almost the same as that of last year. The budget allocated for the last six months of 1340 was Af. 1,182,942,857. He said that the reason for this was that during 1340 an extra amount of money was accepted in the General Budget for certain expenditures which on the basis of experience was deemed necessary to be cut from this year's budget.

The amount, which was cut from the General Budget, he said, was allocated for the development programmes, on this basis there was no need for loans to fulfil the general budget.

Mr. Malikyar said that fortunately the Ministry of Finance had met the financial needs of the country despite the fact that expenditures had risen owing to the implementation of the First Five Year Development Plan. The First Five Year Plan, he said, had affected the general budget considerably.

Dr. Abdul Zahir presided over the session.

Mr. Malikyar addressing the National Assembly session on the new Budget.

Agricultural Extension

In Ghazni

MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR

FROM TOUR

KABUL, July 3.—Mr. Adalat, Minister of Agriculture, who returned to Kabul yesterday from a tour of various districts of Ghazni told a Bakhtar correspondent that the Ministry had a vast project of agricultural extension in Ghazni.

Mr. Adalat went to Ghazni with a number of irrigation experts of the Ministry to discuss with the farmers of Katawaz, Sharan and other areas the problems of irrigation and the use of modern agricultural implements.

On Sunday, Mr. Adalat inspected the irrigation project at Katawaz for agricultural extension and land reclamation. The Minister returned to Ghazni the same night.

U.S.A. TO RECOGNIZE FREE ALGERIA

WASHINGTON, July 3 (Reuter).—The United States plans to recognize Algeria as an independent State as soon as President de Gaulle announces its independence, Mr. Joseph Reap, State Department spokesman, said yesterday.

PAKHTUNISTANI LEADER DEAD

KABUL, July 3.—Janab Maulavi Mohammad Ghalen Khan Bahlozi Masoud, a prominent figure in Central Independent Pakhtunistan who had carried on many struggles for the freedom of Pakhtunistan during British and Pakistani colonial eras, recently died at the age of 93.

Mr. Mohd Usman Amir, his Majesty's Ambassador in Teheran returned to Kabul from Teheran yesterday afternoon. Mr. Usman has come here on official business.

14-Power Laos Conference Opens In Geneva

GENEVA, July 3, (Reuter).—The 14-Power Laos Conference resumed here yesterday after a five-month break, with a single delegation representing Laos for the first time.

This delegation, appointed by the new Laotian Provisional coalition Government, replaced the rival representations of the Left-wing neutralist and Right-wing factions who had been engaged in a three-cornered struggle for power in the South-East Asian kingdom.

The Soviet co-chairman, Mr. Georgi Pushkin, told the meeting that the formation of a coalition Government on June 12 was "in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the Laotian people."

He added: "It is an important step towards the creation of a neutral and independent Laos and the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question."

Mr. Pushkin said: "All honest people devoted to peace on this planet" would welcome the creation of the unified Government.

Mr. Malikyar said that fortunately the Ministry of Finance had met the financial needs of the country despite the fact that expenditures had risen owing to the implementation of the First Five Year Development Plan. The First Five Year Plan, he said, had affected the general budget considerably.

Dr. Abdul Zahir presided over the session.

AMERICAN PRISONERS TO BE FREED SOON

VIENTIANE, July 3, (Reuter).—Prince Souphanouvong, acting Premier of the Laotian Coalition Government yesterday, promised to release American prisoners of the Pathet Lao "within a few days" of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Laotian neutrality, a U.S. Embassy spokesman announced here.

He made the pledge to the U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Robert Creel, who called upon him to urge the release of the prisoners.

The Embassy spokesman said yesterday that at least five Americans were believed to be prisoners of the Pathet Lao.

They included a National Broadcasting Company cameraman, Mr. Grant Wolfkill, and the assistant military attaché of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, Major Lawrence Bailey. The three others are army sergeants.

Mr. Khrushchev said yesterday that the Soviet Union would come to the support of the People's Republic of China if the latter should be attacked by Formosa or any other Power.

In an address to the Soviet people over the Soviet broadcasting and television system, Mr. Khrushchev said: "He who dares to attack the People's Republic of China will meet crushing rebuff from the great Chinese people, the peoples of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist camp, and let no one have any doubts on this score."

Mr. Khrushchev added: "This is not the first time that imperialists are trying to test the power and strength of Soviet-Chinese friendship, the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the socialist community. Each time they convinced themselves that this friendship constitutes an indomitable force."

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

ALGERIA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE

Ben Khedda's Government Returns From Exile

ALGIERS, July 3.—All Algeria was today celebrating its independence as the provisional Government of Mr. Ben Khedda moved into Algiers from Tunis to prepare to form the new Government.

The result of the voting in Sunday's self-determination referendum was announced today, and it was practically 100 per cent in favour of an independent Algeria with close ties with France.

Thousands of Algerian Moslems flooded the European quarters of Algiers and Oran in buses cars and scooters to demonstrate their joy over newly-won independence. Young men and girls stood on the roofs of buses waving the green and white Algerian colours while drivers honked the rhythm of "Algeria Algerienne" on their horns, a beat which for years had frightened European settlers.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia addressing a public rally in Tunis to celebrate Algerian independence, emphatically supported the actions of Mr. Ben Khedda's Government, and expressed the hope that differences between the nationalist leaders would soon be ended.

Mr. Ben Bella met Mr. Mohammed Bin Othman, Libyan Prime Minister, at the new Government administrative centre of Beida yesterday.

According to Radio Libya they discussed the latest Algerian developments and future relations between the two countries.

Algerian Liberation Army troops loyal to the provisional Government have moved into Algiers and the surrounding areas to guard against any military coup.

Meanwhile, three Arab countries, the United Arab Republic, Morocco and Tunisia, stepped in to try and reconcile the Algerian nationalist factions, headed by the Provisional Government Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Khedda, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Bella, and dissident Liberation Army chiefs.

The Moroccan Information Minister, M. Alaoui, sent by King Hassan, left Tunis after talks with

Mr. Khrushchev, yesterday warned that the Soviet Union would come to the support of the People's Republic of China if the latter should be attacked by Formosa or any other Power.

In an address to the Soviet people over the Soviet broadcasting and television system, Mr. Khrushchev said: "He who dares to attack the People's Republic of China will meet crushing rebuff from the great Chinese people, the peoples of the Soviet Union, the entire socialist camp, and let no one have any doubts on this score."

Mr. Khrushchev added: "This is not the first time that imperialists are trying to test the power and strength of Soviet-Chinese friendship, the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the socialist community. Each time they convinced themselves that this friendship constitutes an indomitable force."

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

Salazar tribe the religious leaders in their speeches urged the people to stay united to defend their Laotian homeland against the aggressions of the Pakistani Government. At evidence of the efforts of aggression of the Pakistani Government, the end of this tour a big jirga sive circles to create new hotbeds was held at village Chapari in South Batwar region where also the religious leaders delivered speeches.

The jirga unanimously asked the Formosa plans for 'a tiger's leap' to continue their tour and to the Mainland and pointed out promised that any one found op-tat extensive preparations for posing their views would be such an invasion were going on severely punished by the Tribal in Formosa.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:

21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 3, 1962

14-POWER TALKS
ON LAOS

While the situation in Laos, where a coalition Government came into being over two weeks ago, is calm, the centre of attention has shifted to Geneva where the 14-nation conference is to give final touches to the agreements reached before the talks were broken off and those reached among the leaders of the three Laotian factions.

It should be remembered that the two main problems which the Geneva conference on Laos had tackled were the evacuation of foreign troops and disbandment of military posts in Laos. The formation of a neutral coalition Government was left to the Laotian leaders themselves.

The conference is faced with the question of implementing the agreements in regard to the unification of the three rival armies in the country and that of the presence of foreign forces in the neighbouring country, Thailand.

While the Western view has been that the question of SEATO troops in Thailand should not be discussed at the Geneva conference, the Eastern bloc insists that the troops must leave Thailand.

The United States on Sunday night announced that it has ordered the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from Thailand. We hope that any move in this connection would be of such a nature that it would not jeopardize the neutrality of Laos.

The integration of rival forces in Laos, though seems to be a purely internal matter, involves the withdrawal of foreign elements who have co-operated with various factions during the Laotian war. The three groups had agreed that such personnel should leave Laos within 75 days after the formation of a coalition Government in that country.

The whole issue of Laos has come a long way towards solution since the Geneva conference started in May 1961. The conference should consider the agreement on the formation of the coalition Government as its guiding point and should reach a speedy accord on other points.

FREE ALGERIA

The Algerian nation on Sunday referendum is, therefore, interest. Although the Algerian Provisional came face to face with a question of view, first Government refused to grant this which had been holding its attention from the point of view of the past demand as being inimical to Al-tion during the past one hundred and secondly from the viewpoint of Algerian independence, yet the need and thirty years and to answer of the future. They are now sand of the Algerians for French and it gave manifold sacrifices over wided between two causes of con-European settlers might persuade

The people of Algeria now find anxiety for the future. The past extent. The BBC commentator themselves in a position which they think of with nostalgia and also referred to this fact saying they could not even dream of a few dismay, and to the future they that during the closing hours of months ago because the result of look with a mixture of hope and the referendum, the Algerian and could be nothing more nor ever, quite evident, namely that the OAS terrorists on this point. 1958 to evacuate all its forces from that country except from the Bizerta military base, which is situated near the Sahara petroleum resources. After that Tunisia was proclaimed a sovereign country, established diplomatic relations with other countries of the world and was admitted to the United Nations.

Tunisia, however, was very conscious of the existence of the French military base of Bizerta and was trying very hard for the complete evacuation of the French forces. Negotiations and contacts were made. The French Government on July 17, 1961, President Bourguiba gave an ultimatum to France asking that the French forces should evacuate the base in 24 hours. Following this, Tunisia moved towards the base.

The French Army, Air Force and Navy started an operation against the Tunisians killing and injuring many officers and civilians. July 19 was perhaps the bloodiest day of the Franco-Tunisian conflict over Bizerta; it was on this day that the UN interfered and suggested a cease-fire which was accepted by both sides. The cease-fire came into effect on July 22.

The concerned political leaders, however, were in favour of solving the problem through peaceful negotiations. The Tunisian Government which was asking for a part of their territory was naturally right. France on the other could leave Bizerta owing to many considerations including the stand it had adopted as regards the Algerian problem.

Now that the Algerian problem is being solved, said the paper, in accordance with the terms of the Evian Agreement, France has officially announced that she will hand over the naval base of Bizerta back to Tunis. In this way another conflicting issue faced by France in Africa has been solved and the ground paved for a healthy development of the political atmosphere in North Africa. Respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other nations, concludes the editorial, is the basis of legal equality of States and has a great role in the development and strengthening of international relations.

The United Nations And The Birth Of New Nations

The following are the highlights of an address delivered by U. Thant, the U.N. Acting Secretary General, on June 8, 1962, in Massachusetts.

Only three days ago the General Assembly of the United Nations resumed its Sixteenth Session in order to deal with the question of Ruanda-Urundi and I feel that it might be appropriate for me to say a few words on this occasion on the role of this world organization in bringing new nations into being.

The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is one of the basic principles and purposes of the Charter. The Charter contemplates that non-self-governing territories may gradually emerge as full members of the international community, and has emphasized that those administrations in charge of non-self-governing territories should "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost...the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and to this end...to develop self-government...and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions...."

In addition, the United Nations established, under its own authority, an international trusteeship system with the basic objective of promoting "the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate...."

As a result of this preoccupation by the United Nations with the attainment of self-government by non-self-governing and trust territories, we have seen a remarkable expansion of the membership of the United Nations. Great debate has been going on for during its history of 16 years, decades as to whether the civilization has brought more blessings

United Nations, which was 55 in 1946, stands today at the figure of 106, with the prospect of at least five or six new members joining us before the end of the year.

The Decade Of Asia

In this connection I would like to recall that my own country, Burma, emerged as an independent and sovereign state only in January 1948 and became a member of the United Nations in the same year. The 1950's may well be called the decade of Asia because the number of Asian countries who were members of the United Nations at the beginning of the decade was 9 and the number among them is the fact that, in 15. Similarly the 1960's will surely go down in history as the decade of Africa, because, of the 22 new members who have joined the United Nations since 1 January 1960, 19 are from the African continent and it also seems fairly clear that in the future the majority of our new members will be African states.

I could, of course, be more specific and describe in detail the role of the United Nations in the birth of new nations, but the facts are too well known to need repetition. It is mainly in the field of trusteeship that the United Nations has direct responsibility, and a number of trust territories which were former mandates of the League of Nations have been guided toward independence under the watchful eyes of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly.

Aspects Of Colonialism

While on this subject I would like to refer very briefly to certain aspects of colonialism. A last decade there has been a great

(Contd. on Page 3)

THE PRESS AND

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "The Bizerta military base was handed over to Tunis". After a resolute struggle which was launched by the people in Tunisia for their independence, France accepted in 1958 to evacuate all its forces from that country except from the Bizerta military base, which is situated near the Sahara petroleum resources. After that Tunisia was proclaimed a sovereign country, established diplomatic relations with other countries of the world and was admitted to the United Nations.

Tunisia, however, was very conscious of the existence of the French military base of Bizerta and was trying very hard for the complete evacuation of the French forces. Negotiations and contacts were made. The French Government on July 17, 1961, President Bourguiba gave an ultimatum to France asking that the French forces should evacuate the base in 24 hours. Following this, Tunisia moved towards the base.

The French Army, Air Force and Navy started an operation against the Tunisians killing and injuring many officers and civilians. July 19 was perhaps the bloodiest day of the Franco-Tunisian conflict over Bizerta; it was on this day that the UN interfered and suggested a cease-fire which was accepted by both sides. The cease-fire came into effect on July 22.

The concerned political leaders, however, were in favour of solving the problem through peaceful negotiations. The Tunisian Government which was asking for a part of their territory was naturally right. France on the other could leave Bizerta owing to many considerations including the stand it had adopted as regards the Algerian problem.

Now that the Algerian problem is being solved, said the paper, in accordance with the terms of the Evian Agreement, France has officially announced that she will hand over the naval base of Bizerta back to Tunis. In this way another conflicting issue faced by France in Africa has been solved and the ground paved for a healthy development of the political atmosphere in North Africa. Respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other nations, concludes the editorial, is the basis of legal equality of States and has a great role in the development and strengthening of international relations.

Cairo Conference
Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said:

The Government of Afghanistan has decided to take part in the Economic Conference scheduled to be held in Cairo during the second week of July; a reply in the affirmative has been sent for the invitation received from the UAR Government. This conference is being held with the purpose of enabling the participating developing countries to exchange views on economic problems. This means that a large number of countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe will take part in it and its scope will be wider than that of the Belgrade

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. -10-10 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3:35-3:40; Music 3:40-3:50.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. -11 GMT
on 65 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 67 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 24-45 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.
From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

IMPORTANT

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20807-21122.

Traffic ... 20158-20461.

Airport ... 23218.

Airline Booking Office: 24751.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Kabul:
Rana Phone
Ariana
Itafan
Bakhtar
Karte-Char
Latki

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

Phone No. 20563
No. 20527
Phone No. 22647
Phone No. 22619
Phone No. 23879
Phone No. 23972

The Henley Royal

Regatta

Every rowing man is familiar with the name of Henley-on-Thames, a pleasant little riverside town in Oxfordshire, England. A dreamy place, perhaps, for most of the year, but for four glorious days every July the town comes to almost riotous life—for the Henley Royal Regatta. This year it will be held from July 4 to 7 and some of the finest crews in the world will compete and visitors from all over will throng the town.

The Regatta had its origin in the first University Boat Race (Universities of Oxford and Cambridge), which took place at Henley in June 1829. That race made the people of the town realize that they possessed one of the finest stretches of racing water in Britain, but it was not until 10 years later that the first Henley Regatta was held on June 14, 1839. There were seven entries and from that modest beginning has grown the Henley Royal Regatta, "Royal" since 1851 when the Prince Consort, Queen Victoria's husband, became its president.

Delightful Setting
There can be few regattas with so delightful a setting. A number of houses in the town date from the early Tudor period, and more were built in the reign of Queen Anne, while that part of the river where the races are held is one of the most beautiful stretches of the Thames. The banks, with their background of trees along the course—2,510 yards (2,290 metres)—provide room for the large, gaily-dressed crowds, although on the final day spectators must be in their places early, and much of the course is lined with boats and punts full of enthusiasts.

The Regatta was first opened to entries outside Britain in 1893, when a French crew competed. Other countries soon followed, and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique de Gand from Belgium. The Cup has now been won by overseas crews 16 times—six times by men from the United States of America, three times by crews from Belgium and in 1906, 1907, and 1909 the Grand Challenge Cup, instituted in 1839 and regarded as the "Blue Riband" of eight-oar racing, was won by the Club Nautique

CARPIO TO BE CALLED TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 3, (Reuter).—The Special U.N. Committee on South-West Africa decided yesterday to request Mr. Victorio Carpio, who resigned last week as its Chairman, to return to New York, usually reliable sources said.

Mr. Carpio is now the Philippines Ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Carpio headed a U.N. inquiry in the South African mandated territory last May and later there was controversy over a statement issued in his name and those of his Vice-Chairman, Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, and the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Louw.

Mr. Carpio repudiated the statement, which said there was no threat to peace in South-West Africa, and defended apartheid. In a letter to the committee Mr. Carpio was believed to have said he was sick when the statement was drafted and he had not consented to it.

The sources said the Committee at its private meeting yesterday also decided to ask Mr. Martinez de Alva to come to New York, so that both men could report on their tour and meetings with South African officials.

The sources said the Committee still regarded Mr. Carpio as its Chairman.

PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd. from Page 2)

Conference of non-aligned States last year. This is due to the fact that in addition to the countries, which took part in the Belgrade Conference, the Commonwealth countries, the countries of Latin America and the neutral countries of Europe have also been asked to attend it.

This conference has been made necessary by the changing attitude and tactics of the advanced countries of the world, which have formed economic groups and common markets. These industrially advanced countries import raw materials from the predominantly agricultural and developing countries at progressively low rates and export to them manufactured articles at higher prices. This means that the gap now separating the underdeveloped and advanced countries continues to become wider and more pronounced, which in turn causes economic imbalance and promotes cold war conditions in the world.

The less-developed countries are in a predicament because either they should stop exporting raw materials at low cost and face economic stagnation, or export raw materials at low prices and import manufactured goods at a higher cost, thereby endangering their economy. It is, therefore, up to the colonial Powers, which are directly responsible for the present state of affairs arising out of the economic immaturity of a large part of the world, to reconsider their policy in the light of the neo-colonialism, which has taken the place of the older order of economic exploitation.

The neutral and developing countries of the world, most of which have a bitter taste of foreign rule and colonial exploitation are now determined to efface the last traces of colonialism through hard work and perseverance. The Cairo Conference is, therefore, a link in the chain which started with the Bandung and Belgrade conferences



The Austrian President, Mr. Adolf Schaerf, (right) with the Soviet President, Mr. Brezhnev, in Moscow recently.

Talks On W. Irian Dispute To Be Resumed Next Week

NEW YORK, July 3, (Reuter).—Talks between the Netherlands and Indonesia on the West Irian dispute will resume next week, an authoritative source told Reuter last night.

The source said the agreement of both sides to take up the issue anew in the presence of Mr. Elsworth Bunker, a former United States diplomat who is representing the U.N. Acting Secretary-General U Thant, had been made known to Mr. Bunker and the U.N. Chief.

The talks would again be held at a secret rendezvous outside Washington, the sources said. They would begin late next week, probably on Friday. The source said that there was every prospect that accord between the Netherlands and Indonesia would be reached on the basis of Mr. Bunker's plan for a phased transfer of control of the territory from the Dutch to the Indonesians with the U.N. guaranteeing ultimate self-determination to the populace.

Before mid-August, according to the source, the terms of the agreement would be dotted and the terms crossed in the presence of U Thant himself here at U.N. Headquarters.

The final agreement then would be submitted to the 17 session of the General Assembly for approval and implementation.

Mr. Adam Malik, Indonesian Ambassador in Moscow, was understood to have been recalled to Jakarta for consultations with his Government prior to returning to the United States to head the Indonesia team for the negotiations.

Mr. H. J. Van Roijen, Dutch Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann, Dutch Resident Representative at the United Nations, would represent their Government, as they did before the talks were suspended in March. A usually well-informed diplomatic source said at Indonesian requests for clarification of the Dutch position on the Bunker Plan now had been satisfied and there was no obstacle to the resumption of talks.

This source said that Indonesia was anxious for a peaceful settlement of the dispute and that there was reason to expect hostilities between the Netherlands and the Indonesians to cease as soon as the talks were under way again. U Thant himself has appealed for an end of hostilities and renewed negotiations.

ILO Executive Membership Raised To 48

KABUL, July 3.—Mr. Ali Mohd Zakaria, Afghanistan's representative at the 46th session of the DUCHESS, starting Ava Gard-world labour Conference in Geneva returned to Kabul on Amedo Mazzari Sunday.

The conference which started on June 6 was attended by representatives of 104 member States of the International Labour Organization and a number of representatives and observers from other international and labour organizations. It lasted until June 29.

Mr. Zakaria said in an interview that apart from the discussion of the agenda by the plenary session and commissions of the conference, 20 other proposals offered by member countries were discussed and decisions taken on them.

The conference approved the proposal made by Afghanistan and a number of other countries, to increase the membership of the Executive Council of ILO from 40 to 48.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

WASHINGTON, July 3, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, said yesterday that Mr. Nikita Khrushchev's statement pledging military backing for the People's Republic of China "shouldn't surprise anyone."

Replying to reporter's questions about the Soviet Prime Minister's statement yesterday that the "whole socialist camp" would be on the side of China if General Chiang Kai-Shek invaded the mainland, Mr. Rusk said "if the Sino-Soviet pact means anything, it would seem to mean that."

Mr. Rusk said the U.S.A. had urged the abandonment of force in settling matters in the Formosa Straits area.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.



PARK CINEMA:

KABUL, July 3.—At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Zakaria, Afghanistan's representative at the 46th session of the DUCHESS, starting Ava Gard-world labour Conference in Geneva returned to Kabul on Amedo Mazzari Sunday.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; 'LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE'.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; 'NIQAB'; starring Madhu Bala, Shammi Kapoor, Ajit and Hirala.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; 'THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO'; starring Joan Crawford and Rossana Brazzi.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education: Football—Naderia beat Nawi 7-0.

Hockey—Naderia beat Commercial School; 1-0.

Volleyball—School of Accountancy beat Book Keeping beat Naderia.

Tomorrow's Programme: Football—Nawi Kabul v Physio Training Institute at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey—Commercial School v Teachers' Training School at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

THE HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

(Cont'd. from Page 3)

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

The U.S. Secretary of State said there was no special significance in the withdrawal of 1,000 marines from the U.S. force in Thailand.

The marines were the force most immediately available when they were needed, but now they were going back to the ships that were their operating base, he declared.

When the racing is over there follows the climax of a glorious day with a magnificent display of fireworks. Then the cars begin to crawl across the 18th century bridge, tired families seek the rail and bus stations and gradually the town falls quiet again.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-04 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-45 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

VOL. I, NO. 101

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1962 (SAFATAN 13, 1341 S.H.)

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bha Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pami Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1



The historic occasion in Afghan-Algerian relations: The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, handed over documents concerning the official recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government to Mr. Ben Khedda, the Premier, in Belgrade last year.

De Gaulle And Adenauer Agree To Go Ahead With European Unity Plans

PARIS, July 4, (UPI).—President de Gaulle and the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, agreed yesterday to push ahead with plans for a politically united Europe.

They agreed that Britain should become a member of the six-nation European Common Market. But they conceded that difficulties in the present Brussels talks may delay this and agreed that work on European unity projects should be pressed forward regardless of whether Britain joins or not.

West Europe's two grand old men met alone for nearly two hours at the Elysee Palace yesterday morning in the first part of their formal talks during Dr. Adenauer's six-day official visit to France.

At the same time, their two Foreign Ministers held parallel talks at the French Foreign Office.

A spokesman said discussion was devoted almost entirely to European unity problems yesterday morning.

Spokesmen for both sides said they agreed to push ahead as rapidly as possible with political unity plans. These have been badly bogged down since April, when Belgium and the Netherlands refused to accept any blueprint for a politically united Europe until Britain joins the Common Market.

A German spokesman said, Dr. Adenauer told Gen. de Gaulle he wanted Britain to enter the Common Market as soon as possible. But the spokesman said they agreed that because of the present difficulties political unification plans should not be held up.

Reflecting Dr. Adenauer's stand, the German spokesman said: "We must not allow any stagnation in their aspirations to national prosperity and well-being worthy of the glorious sacrifices given political unity."

U.S. HIGH ALTITUDE TEST POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, July 4, (Reuter).—The High altitude American nuclear test scheduled to take place over Johnston Island between 0900 GMT and 1230 GMT tomorrow has been postponed for 24 hours, the Atomic Energy Commission announced in Washington last night.

BIG ALGIERS WELCOME FOR BEN KHEDDA & HIS EXILE GOVERNMENT

ALGIERS, July 4, (DPA).—Welcomed by thousands of cheering Algerians Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda and his Algerian Government returned to Algiers yesterday.

With the arrival at Maison Blanche, the Algiers airport, four years of exile have ended.

Mr. Ben Khedda was greeted at the airport by the President of the Provisional Executive, Mr. Abderrahmane Fares, and the Consular representatives of many countries.

HIS MAJESTY GREETED FREE ALGERIA

KABUL, July 4.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Algeria.

The message says: "On the occasion of the independence of the Algerian nation achieved after great sacrifices in the heroic war of independence, I wish to express my most sincere wishes and those of the Afghan people to our brothers, the people of Algeria, and pray for the souls of the noble martyrs who fell upon the battlefields for the glory of their independence."

"I pray that Almighty God will guide the victorious Algerian nation on the way to progress and prosperity as He gave them benign assistance for the attainment of their freedom."

His Majesty's Message To De Gaulle

KABUL, July 4.—The Foreign Ministry announces that a telegram despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to President de Gaulle on the occasion of the Algerian independence states that independence of Algeria strengthens the bonds of friendship between France and the Islamic world.

On arrival at Algiers airport, Mr. Ben Khedda indicated in a short speech that the dispute in the ranks of the Algerian Government might be overcome.

"The will of our people is the most solid defence against any military dictatorship of which certain people are dreaming," Mr. Ben Khedda said.

The Prime Minister again emphasized that Europeans and Moslems would co-operate for the prosperity of Independent Algeria.

Meanwhile 28 French gendarmes, kidnapped by about 1,000 Moslem soldiers who defected on Monday to join FLN-troops loyal to Mr. Ben Bella, returned to Algiers unhurt yesterday.

Official French sources in Paris reported that the border between Algeria and Tunisia was opened yesterday by the French authorities.

GIRL RUN OVER AND KILLED BY CAR

KABUL, July 4.—An 8-year-old girl was killed yesterday near the son of a Kohat lawyer on charges of having nationalist tendencies and opposing agents Ahmad Ali of Deh Buri died on the spot.

The driver of the car escaped, but the car has been seized by the police.

(Cont'd. on page 4)



Mr. Kennedy

His Majesty Greeted Kennedy

KABUL, July 4.—His Majesty the King has congratulated President Kennedy of the United States on the occasion of the 186th anniversary of American Independence which is being celebrated today.

Soviet Leaders Greet Kennedy

LONDON, July 4, (Reuter).—The U.S.S.R. President, Mr. Brezhnev and Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, have congratulated the United States people and President Kennedy on the occasion of the American Independence Day today, Moscow Radio said in a broadcast.

Moscow Radio reported the Soviet Leaders' message to Mr. Kennedy as saying: "We would like to believe that there will come a time when, in congratulating each other on our national holidays we will contemplate the results of our joint efforts, which all peoples are awaiting, to achieve success in eliminating the danger of war and making a stable peace on earth."

On arrival at Algiers airport, Mr. Ben Khedda indicated in a short speech that the dispute in the ranks of the Algerian Government might be overcome.

"The will of our people is the most solid defence against any military dictatorship of which certain people are dreaming," Mr. Ben Khedda said.

The Prime Minister again emphasized that Europeans and Moslems would co-operate for the prosperity of Independent Algeria.

Meanwhile 28 French gendarmes, kidnapped by about 1,000 Moslem soldiers who defected on Monday to join FLN-troops loyal to Mr. Ben Bella, returned to Algiers unhurt yesterday.

Official French sources in Paris reported that the border between Algeria and Tunisia was opened yesterday by the French authorities.

Another report states that various groups of salarzi and Utmankhail nationalists on June 29 and 30 led by Malik Gulbuddin and Mr. Ali Baz attacked the military camp of Shaar inflicting losses upon the enemy.

Report from Peshawar, capital of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Mohammad Khan, the son of a Kohat lawyer on charges of having nationalist tendencies and opposing agents Ahmad Ali of Deh Buri died on the spot.

The driver of the car escaped, but the car has been seized by the police.

(Cont'd. on page 4)

KABUL, July 4.—An 8-year-old girl was killed yesterday near the son of a Kohat lawyer on charges of having nationalist tendencies and opposing agents Ahmad Ali of Deh Buri died on the spot.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL"
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 4, 1962

FREE AT LAST

The independence of Algeria, after 132 years of French rule, was formally proclaimed by President de Gaulle of France yesterday after the predicted result of Sunday's referendum was announced. On this happy occasion we hail the new nation.

It was a day of hope and triumph for the Algerian Moslems and a day of resignation and uncertainty, if not of fear, for the Europeans. Where until recently there were shouts and slogans of "Algerie Francaise" now there are chants and honks of "Algerie Algerienne." An epic struggle has ended. The page of colonial history has been turned.

In this the statesmanship of President de Gaulle of France deserves all praise.

It has to be noted that Sunday's referendum passed off peacefully without any of the bloody incidents so feared by the majority of the Europeans. The once powerful Secret Army Organization has been buried unwept, unhonoured and unsung; the only signs of it that remain are scorched earth, ruined schools and damaged hospitals and the acrid smell of the dead bodies of innocent women and children and brave and patriotic nationalists. We salute all those who laid down their lives so that Algeria could become free.

The French High Commissioner, M. Fouchet, has turned the power to the Provisional Executive headed by M. Abderrahman Fares who will run it as an interim government until the new Constituent Assembly is elected and a new government is named at the end of the month.

Free Algeria is full of promise and problems. Independence is only a step. There are problems of leadership and problems of social and economic revolution. Algeria faces a difficult and dangerous period before a national government is established to implement the Evian Cease-fire Agreement.

The split in the leadership is one of the problems that have cropped up on the morrow of independence. It is a split bas-

ed on differences of policy of how soon the economic revolution is to be fulfilled as well as a split of personalities between Mr. Ben Khedda, the Premier of the exiled Provisional Government which has returned to Algiers from Tunis and long imprisoned Mr. Ben Bella.

However it is good news that Mr. Ben Bella, who is now in Cairo, has promised not to take any action now in his quarrel with the other Moslem leaders. The harmony between the Provisional Executive and the G.P.R.A. will, it is hoped, lead to a smooth organization of the elections. It is also hoped that the leaders will live up to the vote of confidence in the collective leadership of the G.P.R.A. as shown by the massive vote of the people in the referendum.

The nation has been crippled by the physical destruction caused by the seven and a half years of savage war and the flight of French capital, skill and talent. If the French are generous with financial aid and technical help a free economy can be established. In this both the Algerian Moslems and the Europeans should, having faith in their fraternal future, work together to rebuild the country. Nations like Germany are known to have recovered quickly from battle scars and we hope that Algeria's wounds will also be healed soon and that she will be on the road to progress and prosperity before long.

The world is watching Algeria and she should now live up to the great expectations.

U.S. INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

Two events in the political history of the world—the French and American revolutions—did not only bring the concept of a government based on individual rights to full realization and practice but also provided for a great philosophy on the concept of State and its relations with society giving ample opportunity for the coming generations to ponder upon.

Today the United States is celebrating the 186th anniversary of its independence. For the Americans throughout the world it is a great and joyous occasion. We as a friendly nation want to join this occasion and congratulate them.

Today the people of the United States of America can look back to the years after the nation was created as years during which their forefathers worked for a great and powerful America.

The United States is a leading Power in the world. Decisions and actions taken by the Government of this country can very well influence the future course of world events.

The United States has become a nation which has committed itself to giving economic aid to most countries around the world. The assistance offered by this great nation to the people of the developing countries has indeed helped the latter to have better conditions of living.

Afghanistan, a country though lies almost half way around the world away from

Kapici Or Baghrum? THE PRESS AND RADIO

By A. AKOZHAD leading Greek historian, extolled At a distance north of Kabul the Kapici wine.

lies a vast, green valley bounded on the west by the Paghman mountain range, on the north by the Panjshir mountains called by the name of Kohdaman and Kohistan and on the south and east by a group of hills and mountains the most significant of which is the Saffi range.

The valley is split in two sections by the combined waters of the Ghorband, Panjshir, Salang and Shuttal rivers traversing it. Then the area in the north is known as Kohistan and the one on the south or left of the river bed is called Kohdaman.

This vast valley just as it appears beautiful, fertile and populated today used to be picturesque in the past too with temples, stupas and many other historical architectural buildings.

As most of us know, there are ruins on top of an elevated part of the valley some 65 kms north of Kabul and 6 kms east of Charikar that witnesses the existence of a city. Located in Baghrum locality two kilometres south of the ruins lies the cone-shaped Pahlavan Koh mountain on the ridges and projections of which the remains of seven to eight Buddhist temples and stupas can be seen. There are other historic traces in the Kohistan Kohdaman valley such as Sare Sikandari or Hissare Sikandari meaning the fort of Alexander, the ruins in Opian, on the north-west end of Charikar, and the ruins in Reza Kohistan in a place called Kurataz. However, none of them can be comparable to the ones in Baghrum.

Moreover, the discovery of 60,000 coins relating to Greeks and Koshanides by Charles Mason of Britain and the unearthing of a good collection of valued tusks and glass tumblers with a number of bronze statues and so forth before World War II by a French archaeological excavation mission leaves no doubt that the most important cities of the valley were situated in the Baghrum area.

These historic vestiges have been identified by the place name of Kapici throughout the ancient history of Afghanistan. The name of Baghrum though old, has little been used to include this very spot. As a matter of fact the first man to mention about the name Kapici is Panini, a Sanskrit scholar who lived in the 4th century B.C. in Attak which is located near Peshawar. This scholar, a contemporary of Herodote, the

United States, has very well developed a feeling of friendship and sincerity towards the Americans. Such a feeling has not only been brought about by the ever-growing economic and cultural ties between the two countries but is based on the common love for freedom and respect for the right and equality of the individual. Afghanistan and the United States both fought and sacrificed to obtain their freedom. Incidentally against the same Power.

The people of Afghanistan have valued and will value the contributions made by the United States in advancing the economic and development plans of their country. They can look back to the past few years as years during which the development of relations between Afghanistan and the United States has followed its logical course. And we are sure that on the basis of goodwill and mutual respect this friendship and sincerity will grow in the years to come.

leading Greek historian, extolled At a distance north of Kabul the Kapici wine.

According to Mr. Alfred Fouquier, French Orientalist from the time of Panini until that of Huen Tsang in other words from the 4th century B.C. until the 7th century A.D., that is, only a period of thousand years before the advent of Islam the name Kapici was mentioned and even inscribed on the coins relating to Greek rulers of south Hindu Kush. The last person among the pre-Islamic historians to have mentioned the name was Albiruni. But the rest of geography writers and historians have no knowledge of this name instead they have referred to the name Kabul in their works.

On the basis of the foregoing the city of Kapici where the Baghrum ruins are located, was situated near the Panjshir river before the coming of Macedonian Alexander to this country. This is so evidenced in certain sources that the inhabitants of this city offered an impressive resistance against Achaemenian Cyrus in the 6th century B.C.

The excavations so far carried out by the French archaeologist, Mr. Ghirchman, on the ruins of Baghrum provide evidence that in the midst of Greco-Bactrian reign in the first half of the 2nd century B.C. a city was built there that could be described as the Greek city of Kapici. But did the Greeks found their city at the corresponding site of old Kapici city or in its vicinity? This point need, further study.

At present there are two places in Baghrum where ruins are known to be existing. One is Burdj-e-Abdullah facing the waters of the Panjshir river. And the other one is in the Baghrum locality. Some people think of a fort in Burdj-e-Abdullah to have been built during the Alexander epoch. Of course, excavations have discovered some large unbaked bricks with certain Greek letters worked on them. Could it be said that a fort was really built there in the time of Alexander? It is most likely that there was a fort built by Greco-Bactrian rulers after Alexander.

Royal City

Mr. J. Hackin, the French archaeologist, has called the ruins of Baghrum itself as the new Royal city whose foundation was laid in the first half of the second century B.C. The great Koshanides recovered the city from Greeks at the beginning of Christianity and made it their capital. This city was invariably referred to by the name Kapici despite changes and even in the 7th century A.D. and up to the first century of Hejira it was never known as Baghrum.

Although we know a few places by the name Baghrum and Baghrani the point is that through thousand years before Islam the name Kapici was heard and references confirming it are available.

Could the name Baghrum have been brought about by Koshanide or Yattfali rulers? This is possible but the question may be asked as to why Huen Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim, in the 7th century A.D. and 400 years thereafter Albiruni have pointed to the name Kapici instead of Baghrum? These are the questions that need convincing and precise answers. But the fact remains that there exist historic ruins in Kohdaman/Kohistan and Baghrum and it is only for over a century that the name Baghrum has been used to identify that particular location. Thus the name Baghrum began to find itself in historical documents and books when numismatic as well as archaeological activities started in the area.

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled the "World Without the Bomb". During last week a conference of "World Without the Bomb" was held in Accra which was attended by 120 representatives from countries throughout the world. The subjects which the conference touched upon are interesting not only for the developing nations but for all the peace-loving nations of the world.

The bomb which, of course, in this respect means atomic bomb and all weapons of mass destruction, was the topic of discussion not only at the Accra Conference, but other international organizations such as the United Nations. Other member countries have often expressed anxiety over the armament race among the Great Powers and the desire of certain European countries to possess nuclear Powers.

The conference has also paid attention to poverty, illiteracy and disease now prevailing in the world. The conference has also taken note of the fact that large budgets are being used by great Powers for military purposes.

Illiteracy, hunger and illness are three major problems of the world and especially of the developing countries. The percentage of illiteracy in developing countries is much more than the rest of the world. UNESCO is doing its best as the U.N. educational body to overcome this difficulty. It is expected that illiteracy will be wiped out in Latin America by 1970 and in Asia and Africa by 1980.

Similarly, hunger is threatening more than half the population of the world with sickness and death. The increase of population and the food and housing problems are of great concern and anxiety in the developing countries.

The great Powers of the world are expected to render material and technical assistance for the eradication of three evils of our civilization.

Special U.N. Agencies

It is true that special agencies of the United Nations are constantly trying to wipe out illiteracy, poverty and disease from the world. But it must be said that a degree of success of the world organization in this connexion directly depends upon the assistance and co-operation of the Big Powers.

Similarly, to see that the idea of a "World Without the Bomb" which was the main agenda of the Accra Conference materializes it is better that nuclear Powers, instead of producing more armaments, paid attention to raise the standards of the developing nations.

Billions of dollars are devoted to military budgets in the world and the volume of this expenditure increases year by year. It is an open fact that if this dangerous race of armaments is allowed to continue at the rate it is going at present, in a few years' time the world will come to the point of no return.

The decision adopted at the Accra Conference of the "World Without the Bomb" should be considered as a warning bell to the world leaders cautioning them that still it is not too late and that there is time to take effective measures to avert a major catastrophe.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on
"Men who made history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

7:45 to 8:00 a.m. every day except Friday—Popular Music.
5:00 to 5:30 p.m. every day except Saturday—Popular Music.
11:00 o 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World.

9:00 o 9:45 p.m. Saturday, Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:
(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Tehran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.



The Bulgarian Photograph Exhibition was opened in Kabul yesterday by Mr. Mubarez, Director-General of Cultural Relations. Seen in the picture are the Bulgarian Ambassador and Mr. Roashan, Vice-President of the Press Department.

AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA & FAUNA

VEGETABLES AND HOW TO

GROW THEM

By GULBAZ

The best cucumbers in the tender that if planted too deep, it is rather watery and insipid in taste. The country grew at Kandahar and it will not sprout and becomes tasteless. In Herat Province—at Charikar, what is locally described as "Sar-Lettuce and bean have been used bund" (meaning "capped" or "stuffed" in Afghanistan since ancient times). The best way to grow okras is: although new varieties of locally is to steep the seeds in lettuce, such as the cabbage-type, warm water in which some tobacco have been introduced into the co-dust and a few grains of asa-country, yet Cos lettuce remains the favourite, huge quantities of foetida juice have been mixed. Leave the seeds to soak for 24 to 36 hours in a warm place (a kitchen will do); prepare ridges, of grape-vinegar and sugar, called about 12 inches high, and plant seeds to a "hill" soon after taking them out of the solution. Water the bed between ridges, but do not allow it to rise above the planted seeds; it is best to let the water-level rise to about 3 inches below the line at which the seeds have been planted. The water will soak into the ridge but it will not form a hard crust to stifle the seeds. In this way one may get 90 to 95% success.

This is what is generally known as "Broadbeans". It is steamed after allowing the seeds to 'burst' or 'sprout', salted and sold steaming-hot. "Lobia" or "Kidney-beans" are also cultivated and consumed in large quantities. Potatoes, both the early or "Domaha" and the late or "Shishmaha" (the autumn-maturing), are plentiful grown in all parts of the country. The first variety is white-fleshed and tender but with less keeping-quality; the latter is red or purple-skinned with the flesh of a light yellow colour. This variety can be stored for a comparatively long time.

Brinjal or egg-plant and okra cabbages are also grown plentifully; the chillies grown in Herat are famous for their pungent quality. Egg-plant is used in stews and ties, so are the ones cultivated in a special dish called "Borani". Kohdaman. Among the 'wild' this dish is so much relished that vegetables found in the country poets have declared: "The egg-plant has been created specially for Borani". Okra requires a rather warm climate, but can be grown successfully in Kabul. Some persons abandon the attempt saying, "Okra does not grow in Kabul"; this is not so because it grows very well provided it is carefully planted.

Okra is very susceptible to attack by wire-worms; it is also so

Afghanistan's

Folklore

THE LIFE-SPAN OF A FALCON

One of the Hephtali princes in Takharistan was out on a hunt. As was usual, he took with him a falcon from the palace falconry to use it in the hunt. But as soon as the falconer placed the bird on his fist, the falcon suddenly fell down dead. The Prince was taken aback by this incident and asked his retainers about the life-span of a falcon. They replied that the maximum longevity of such birds do not exceed 20 years. The Prince then asked: "How about the life-span of a vulture?" he was told that a vulture may live up to 500 years. The Prince returned with a heavy heart and abandoned hunting for a long time. One day he asked his tutor why a falcon lives 20 years and a vulture five centuries. The latter, who was a learned person, replied that the falcon's life-span is short because he is a cruel and blood-thirsty animal, and cruel persons are notoriously short-lived; the vulture, on the other hand, is mild and patient, and those who are patient and show fortitude are generally long-lived. It is said that when the Hephtali Prince ascended the throne he spent his time dealing out justice to his subjects and showing mercy to the people.

Ibrahim Adham And The Fishes

Ibrahim Adham, the Prince of Balkh, who succeeded his father to the throne, had philosophical leanings. His interest in the State and its affairs lagged so much that he abandoned the throne and devoted his whole time to the study of literature and philosophy. One day he took a needle to mend the tear in his ragged clothes, which he had donned after becoming a recluse. The needle slipped out of his fingers and fell into the river, on the banks of which he had taken abode.

Adham was forlorn at losing the only means of mending his tattered clothes and walked along the bank of the river in the hope of recovering the tiny needle. The god-fearing Adham, heart-broken as he was, called to the river to give up his property. The moment he made this plea, hundreds of fishes broke water and held for him in their mouths golden needles. Adham replied: "I want my own ordinary property, not these golden ones". Thereupon all fishes vanished and a very old and rather decrepit-looking one remained on the surface holding the steel-needle within its lips. The fish addressed Sultan Ibrahim Adham in these words: "Take your needle Sultan Ibrahim and be happy for I found a very insignificant article in your reign and that, too, you are asking me to return".

Replied to questions in an interview with U.S. news and World Report, Dr. Salazar said that "The United States seems to be less favourable to an ally than to a neutral."

The Portuguese Prime Minister declined to say whether his Government would renew U.S. air base rights in the Azores islands when the agreement comes up for renegotiation at the end of this year.

Asked whether he believed that the United States had supported Portugal sufficiently at the time India liberated Goa, Dr. Salazar replied he was convinced that the United States, if it really wanted, could have prevented that incident.

On the U.S. attitude towards the situation in Portuguese Angola, the Prime Minister said it "seems to be based on a certain number of general ideas or assumptions which seem to us to be divorced from the realities."

Asked whether he believed that the United States' attitude towards colonialism was tending to encourage insurrectionist movements in overseas territories, Dr. Salazar said: "There can hardly be any doubt in this respect."

WEST IRAN TALKS NEXT WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 4, (DPA).—An American State Department spokesman yesterday hailed as "encouraging" President Sukarno's announcement that Indonesia would dispatch an envoy to the United States to explore anew the Dutch position regarding the West Irian question.

The spokesman said this was an "encouraging step" on the road towards a peaceful settlement of the issue. Official quarters in the U.S. capital believe that the secret talks between Indonesia and the Netherlands, suspended several months ago, will be resumed here some time next week.

U.S. Attitude To

Colonialism

SALAZAR'S CRITICISM

WASHINGTON, July 3, (Reuters).—Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister, said in a published interview yesterday there could hardly be any doubt that the United States attitude towards colonialism was tending to encourage insurrectionist movements in overseas territories.

Replied to questions in an interview with U.S. news and World Report, Dr. Salazar said that "The United States seems to be less favourable to an ally than to a neutral."

The Portuguese Prime Minister declined to say whether his Government would renew U.S. air base rights in the Azores islands when the agreement comes up for renegotiation at the end of this year.

Asked whether he believed that the United States had supported Portugal sufficiently at the time India liberated Goa, Dr. Salazar replied he was convinced that the United States, if it really wanted, could have prevented that incident.

On the U.S. attitude towards the situation in Portuguese Angola, the Prime Minister said it "seems to be based on a certain number of general ideas or assumptions which seem to us to be divorced from the realities."

Asked whether he believed that the United States' attitude towards colonialism was tending to encourage insurrectionist movements in overseas territories, Dr. Salazar said: "There can hardly be any doubt in this respect."

Message To Khedda

(Cont'd. from page 1)
throughout their historic struggle for independence.

"Afghanistan which has from the very beginning, declared her full sympathy and support for the Algerian people's struggle for independence fully shares the joys of these solemn moments with their brothers in Algeria."

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of my most sincere wishes for your Excellency's personal well-being and I pray to the Almighty to accord His blessings upon the souls of the Algerian martyrs who gave their lives in the battle for freedom and to bestow progress and prosperity upon Algeria."

SOVIET-BULGARIAN

CO-OPERATION

MOSCOW, July 4. (Tass)—A communique has been published here on the 19th session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on scientific and technical co-operation. The session was held in Sofia.

It was noted at the session, the communique says, that using Soviet experience, Bulgaria has mastered the production of new machines and equipment, mechanized and automated production processes in the metallurgical, chemical and other industries.

This year Soviet organizations will acquaint Bulgarian specialists with foremost experience and achievements in the designing of deep ore mines and fish canneries in the designing and manufacture of adjustable blade hydraulic turbines, in the production of cranes, in the mechanization and automation of tractor diesel production, in the manufacture of high quality cement and champagne.

In Bulgaria, Soviet specialists will acquaint themselves with the comprehensive mechanization of the processing of vegetable and fruit, the work of winemaking enterprises, and with new tobacco processing methods.

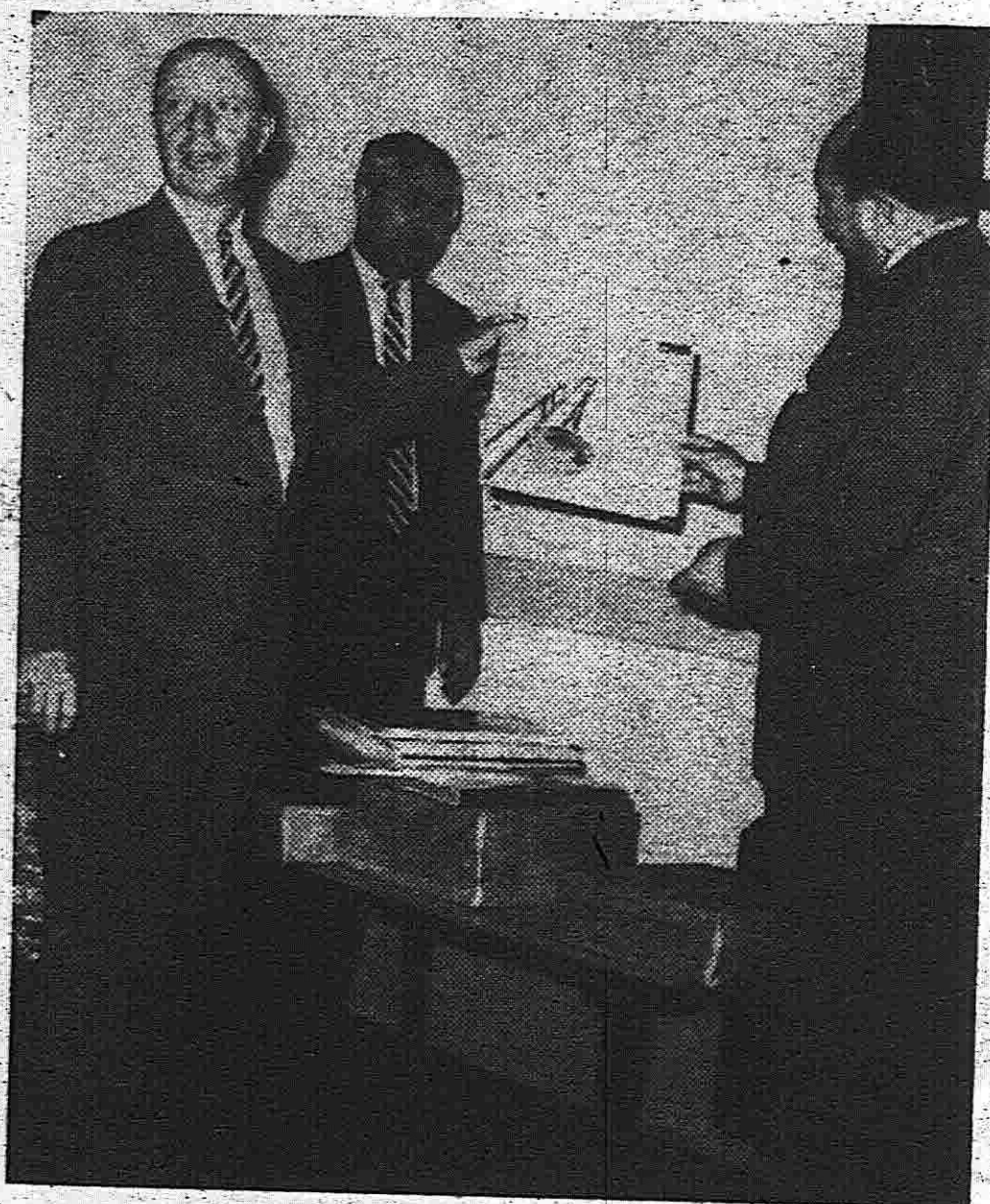
SOVIET NOTE TO BRITAIN

MOSCOW, July 4. (DPA)—The Soviet Government, yesterday, resolutely rejected as groundless British Government assertions that North Viet Nam was the source of current disorders in South Viet Nam.

According to Tass, the Soviet Government made the statement in a note handed over to the British Embassy in Moscow yesterday.

The Soviet note is a reply to a British Note of June 14 which, according to Tass, "attempts to justify increasing United States interference in the home affairs of South Viet Nam."

Moscow's Note points out that "The government of the USSR displays constant concern for the situation in South Viet Nam, which has developed as a result of the violation by the United States of the 1954 Geneva agreements."



Mr. Steeves, the U.S. Ambassador, (left) presented a number of tapes and records of popular American music and songs for Radio Kabul at a meeting with Dr. Sohail (right) President of the Press Department in Kabul yesterday. Mr. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Press Department (centre), Mr. Miller, chief of USIS and Mr. Anthony, Press Attache of the US Embassy, were present on the occasion.

STRONGER U.N. LINE TO BREAK KATANGA SECESSION SOUGHT

NEW YORK, July 4. (Reuter).—U Thant, Acting U.N. Secretary-General, conferred twice yesterday with Mr. Justin Bomboko, Congolese Foreign Minister, amid reports that the visiting statesman was pressing for a stronger U.N. line to break Katangese secession.

Qualified sources said this was the theme running through a statement Mr. Bomboko made at a closed meeting of the powerful Afro-Asian Group.

He had not precisely asked for the use of U.N. forces against mercenary troops backing the regime of Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga, but had implied this, the sources added.

They also quoted Mr. Kamitatu, Congolese Interior Minister, who accompanied Mr. Bomboko to New York on Tuesday night, as saying there was no need for renewed Security Council consideration of the Congo question. Mr. Kamitatu was reported to

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football: Khushhal Khan Lycee beat AIT 3-0.
Hockey: Avcinna beat AIT at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Tomorrow's Programme
Football: Avcinna v Naderia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.
Hockey: Khushhal Khan Lycee v Naderia; at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

Tee-off times for the final round of the Thomas Cups on Friday, July 6, 1962.

08-00	N. Farris H. Cooper B. Reardon R. J. Glascock
08-05	D. Malleck H. Kyriess D. H. Conolly E. Seraj J. Polley
08-10	O. a. Strom M. Beavers H. Leggett W. Campbell T. B. Wheeler W. Campbell
08-15	J. Robinson R. Ferrel H. Thomas R. Wiley O. H. Mikesell R. Miller D. Davis Ch. Hinstin R. Roberts A. Tarzi J. Angetti L. Maghan C. Chandler T. Docharty P. Brown L. Kyriess C. Mikesell P. Fabricius

—ADVT.

KABUL GOLF RESULTS

The first round of the Thomas Cups were played on Friday last: Results

Margaret G. Thomas Cup (18 holes, Stableford, handicap)
After 9 holes the positions of the players are as follows:
Handicaps are given in brackets.
C. Chandler (6) 19; J. Steeves (26) 19; T. Docharty (26) 17; P. Brown (16) 16.

Harry C. Thomas Cup (36 Holes, Stableford, handicap)
After 18 holes the positions of the players are as follows:
N. Farris (6) 40; H. Cooper (18) 39; B. Reardon 20 (37); R. J. Glascock 10 (36).



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m.
American colour film; **THE GAZERO**; starring Glenn Ford and Debbie Reynolds.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour film; **CIRCUS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DALER HUSEENA**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DO BEHNEN**; starring Shyame and Rajendra Kumar.

PREVALENCE OF TRACHOMA

Medical Teams To Go

To Herat & Kandahar
KABUL, July 4.—The Ministry of Public Health yesterday decided to send two teams to survey trachoma in Herat and Kandahar provinces.

A meeting was held in the afternoon in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, to take action against trachoma in these two provinces. The meeting was also attended by the chiefs of various public health departments, Dr. Dix, the W.H.O. Adviser on health publicity and a number of eye specialists.

The team which will soon leave for Kandahar, will be headed by Dr. Abdul Azim Ismat and the one leaving for Herat will be headed by Dr. Mir Mohammad Amin Azad. They will survey the spread of the disease first and then with the co-operation of UNICEF will treat those affected with it.

It was announced that a publicity team would also work with the medical teams.

THE WEATHER

WEDNESDAY:

Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 7-03 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-46 p.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Fahir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

VOL. 1, NO. 102

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1962 (SARATAN 14, 1341 S.H.)

Settling Differences With Pakistan Afghanistan Appreciates Iran Shah's Offer

KABUL, July 5.—A spokesman of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs commenting yesterday on a Radio Pakistan report that President Ayub has accepted the Shahanshah of Iran's offer of good offices to smoothen out the differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan, said, concerning this part of the communique, that no official details had been received as yet by the Government of Afghanistan.

The spokesman said tension between Pakistan and Afghanistan had never been desired by the Afghan Government. The Government of Afghanistan likewise in the past had always tried to find a solution to controversial questions by means of understanding and peaceful talks. This desire which had always existed in the past also existed today.

The spokesman added that the Government of Afghanistan appreciated His Majesty the Shahanshah's interest in this question.

Radio Pakistan in its broadcast said on Tuesday the offer was made by the Shahanshah during his talks with President Ayub at Munger. The radio said that it had always been Pakistan's policy to desire to establish and maintain close and brotherly relations with the Muslim country of Afghanistan and therefore the Shahanshah's gesture was appreciated by the Government of Pakistan and he thanked him to his offer.

Radio Pakistan said the Shahanshah of Iran had showed concern over the recent state of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

U.S. National Day Celebrated In Kabul

KABUL, July 5.—A reception was held by the American Embassy, Kabul, last night to mark the 186th anniversary of the U.S. day of Independence.

The reception which was held at the Ambassador's residence, was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Foreign Minister and Naim, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and the diplomatic corps.

Newspapers in the capital carried editorials and pictures of His Excellency John F. Kennedy, the President of the United States and congratulated the American nation on this occasion.

The papers also mentioned the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States which have developed recently as a result of co-operation in the technical, cultural and economic fields.



Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Afghan Prime Minister, with Mr. Steeves, the U.S. Ambassador, at the reception held in Kabul yesterday by the U.S. Embassy to mark the 186th American Independence anniversary.

U.A.R. To Continue Efforts To Reconcile Algerian Differences

CAIRO, July 5. (Reuter).—President Nasser told the National Congress last night that he was still trying to reconcile differences between members of the Algerian Provisional Government.

He reiterated that the UAR did not interfere in the differences between the Algerian Provisional Government, among the Algerian people, adding: "If the imperialists succeed in their policy of divide and rule it will be a catastrophe."

"Anyway, we have not despairing and hope that we shall be able to achieve reconciliation between them," he said.

President Nasser, who is reported to have conferred night with

HIS MAJESTY TO VISIT U.S.S.R. IN AUGUST

KABUL, July 5.—On the basis of an invitation extended by His Excellency the Soviet Prime Minister two years ago to His Majesty the King for an unofficial visit to the Soviet Union, which was postponed due to unavoidable circumstances, and the renewal of the invitation by the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. in a message on June 21, 1962, His Majesty the King has accepted with pleasure the invitation and has fixed the date for the 8-day visit beginning on August 6.

Soviet Wrestling

Team In Kabul

KABUL, July 5.—An 11-man team of Soviet wrestlers under the leadership of Mr. Hussamuddin Oaf arrived in Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Saraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, said in an interview that during its stay the Soviet wrestling team will hold a friendly wrestling contest with the Ariana Wrestling Team of Afghanistan.

The Soviet wrestlers have come to Afghanistan under the cultural programmes between Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R. and will stay here for a week.

The wrestlers were welcomed at the airport by Mr. Saraj, a number of Afghan wrestlers and sportsmen and members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. (See picture on back page).

ARMY ALERTED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5. (UPI).—President Joao Goulart, yesterday alerted the Army in Brazil's growing political crisis group...we shall not hesitate to give them help."

President Nasser did not mention Mr. Ben Bella's presence in Cairo in last night's speech. First Meeting

Meanwhile the Algerian Provisional Government yesterday held its first meeting in Algeria. He had the backing of the Algerian Press Service announced majority, and the opposition of Leftist and Labour Party deputies.

The Press Service said it was "an important meeting devoted to a study of the situation in the wake of Algeria's accession to independence."

As a result, a source close to Dr. Goulart said the President had declared he would not send the Cabinet nominations to Congress for approval. Since only the President can formally propose the names of Cabinet Ministers under the terms of Brazil's Constitution amended last September, his decision has caused a deadlock.

The returning soldiers yesterday marched into an area where two Nationalist Army regional administration groups, or illayas, have announced tactical support for Mr. Ben Bella.

A third regional military headquarters, stationed in western Oran province, called yesterday for a settlement of the dispute "in the face of the gravity of the situation and the confusion."

Mr. Ben Khedda, Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government, and Mr. Belkacem Krim, Vice-Premier, wave to cheering crowds as they arrive in a jeep in Algiers.—UPI Radio photo.

Move With The Times



Read KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHITAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... Afs. 250
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 5, 1962

DRIVE AGAINST
TRACHOMA

The announcement by the Ministry of Public Health on Tuesday that it has decided to despatch two medical teams to Kandahar and Herat to survey the prevalence of trachoma and then take preventive measures is welcome news.

It should be remembered that the World Health Organization has devoted this year to the prevention of blindness. The Ministry of Public Health had announced on April 7 (World Health Day) that it was going to take measures to survey and then cure trachoma in Western Afghanistan where the disease is very common. Trachoma, as a matter of fact, is one of the main problems of health throughout the Middle East.

The Ministry had sent two physicians abroad for further studies in trachoma. Now that it has been decided to launch a campaign against the disease we wish every success to the Ministry's efforts. The help that UNICEF is going to offer in this connexion is greatly appreciated.

The Ministry has also announced that publicity teams to teach people about protective measures will also be sent with the medical teams. This is a very important and indeed logical step, since in countries like Afghanistan a very important matter is to teach the people how to destroy dirt and dust which are the main sources of communicable diseases.

Fortunately a major part of the country, mainly because of its climate, does not have the trachoma problem. And since it is a problem mainly confined to a relatively limited area, it is our hope that the campaign launched by the Ministry of Public Health will be successful and yield speedy results.

A Blind S. Africa Throws THE PRESS AND
Dust In World's Eyes RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The very mention of South Africa raises the bogey of apartheid (racial policy) before the eyes of the world. While the wind of change has swept practically the entire continent of Africa, it is only South Africa that has stood like a rock like its own stone-headed Premier Dr. Verwoerd, who despite U.N. censures, still dreams that the racial policy is good for the country.

Of late, he has come to the lime light because of the controversy that has been raging over the U.N. Special Committee's visit to South-West Africa and the latter's reported statement.

South-West Africa, it may be reminded, was seized by Germany in 1884 and surrendered to the Union of South Africa in 1915. The League of Nations gave it as a mandate to the Union which since has refused to accept a U.N. trusteeship. South-West Africa, comprising an area of 317,387 sq. miles, has a population of 572,000 of which there are 69,000 Europeans.

U.N. Report

A United Nations General Assembly's Committee on South Africa presented a report in October last recommending the immediate termination of South Africa's mandate over South-West Africa, and the "effective and simultaneous" transfer of power over the territory to the United Nations or to an indigenous South-West Africa Administration. The U.N. Trusteeship Committee later in the year passed

an Afro-Asian Resolution proclaiming the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa and national sovereignty and established a Special Committee to visit the territory in May, to find out conditions to achieve the full independence of South-West Africa after elections.

The U.N. Assembly which approved the resolution called on South African Government immediately to desist from "further acts of force" in South-West Africa designed either to suppress African political opinion or to ensure apartheid measures.

First To Visit S.W. Africa Mr. Victoria Carpio, the chairman and Dr. Martinez de Alva of Mexico, vice-chairman of the U.N. Special Committee, were the first United Nations representatives ever to visit the mandated territory.

But it is the statement which is reported to have been issued jointly last month by the South African Government and the U.N. that has kicked up all the dust.

The joint statement caused diplomatic eyebrows to be raised in the U.N. and some members of the Committee considered that the chairman and vice-chairman had exceeded the mandate.

But who is instrumental for the statement? No doubt Dr. Verwoerd has a hand in it and it is he who is trying to throw dust in world's eyes.

This controversial document

had inter-alia said that there were no efforts to exterminate the native population of South Africa or of a situation threatening international peace and security.

Subsequently Mr. Carpio who was relieved of his duties as chairman, has denied co-authorship of the statement. He said he was sick when the statement was drafted and that he had not consented to it.

Only 10-Day Tour

It is true that the committee toured the mandated territory for only 10 days and 10 days were hardly sufficient for any conclusions on facts and findings contained in the General Assembly resolution.

Mr. Carpio, who is now the Philippines' Ambassador in Cairo, has been called to the United Nations. The Committee has also asked Dr. Martinez de Alva to visit New York. When they visit the United Nations and are questioned by the Committee, they should be able to shed enough light on this dubious affair.

After hearing their report and on-the-spot findings, which it is hoped will not justify the controversial statement, it is for the United Nations to take a stronger line to see that the Verwoerd Government implements the U.N. directives and hand over the mandate to the world organization.

With South Africa, blinded by its racial policy, nothing but a strong and firm action will help even it means expulsion of the country from the world body.

Kennedy Calls For Declaration
Of Interdependence

President Kennedy yesterday called for "declaration of interdependence" between the United States and the new union emerging in Europe to form "a concrete Atlantic partnership."

A United Europe, the President stated, would be a partner with which the United States could deal "on a basis of full equality in all the great and burdensome talks of building and defending a community of free nations."

He said that "the building of the new house of Europe" was following the same practical and purposeful course as the United States had followed after it declared its independence 186 years ago.

"Building the Atlantic partnership will not be cheaply or easily finished," the President declared in his Independence Day address prepared for delivery to the annual conference of the Nations State Governors.

But I will say, here and now, on this day of independence, that the United States will be ready for a declaration of interdependence—that we will be prepared to discuss ways and means of forming a concrete Atlantic partnership—a mutually beneficial partnership between the new union now emerging in Europe and the old American Union founded here a century and three quarters ago.

"All this will not be completed in a year—but let the world know that this is now our goal."

President Kennedy urged Americans to "think inter-continentially."

All This And More He said the United States, acting on its own, could not establish justice throughout the world, meet common defence and other needs. But, joined with other free nations, it could do all this and more.

"We can assist the developing nations to throw off the yoke of poverty. We can balance our world-wide trade and payments at the highest possible level of growth," he stated.

"We can mount a deterrent powerful enough to prevent aggression. And ultimately we can help to achieve a world of law and free choice, banishing the world of war and coercion."

The President continued: "For the Atlantic partnership of which I speak would not look inward only, preoccupied with its own welfare and advancement."

It would look outward to co-operation with all nations in meeting their common concerns.

"It would serve as a nucleus for the eventual union of all free men—those who are now free and those who vow someday to be free."

Powerful Force Mr. Kennedy said that the doctrine of national independence, as proclaimed by the United States 186 years ago, remained "the most powerful force anywhere in the world today."

"Even those unwilling or unable to take sides in a struggle between East and West are strongly on the side of independence," he said.

The President said the men who signed the Declaration of Independence made practice of a theory as old as man.

He declared: "And today this nation—conceived in revolution, nurtured in liberty, matured in independence—has no intention of abandoning its leadership in a world-wide movement to any nation or society committed to systematic human suppression."

Mr. Kennedy noted that the U.S. Constitution stressed not independence but interdependence, and in most of the old colonial world the struggle for independence was drawing to an end with less than

two per cent of the world's population living in territories officially termed "dependent."

The spirit of interdependence today was most clearly seen across the Atlantic, he said.

Strength In Unity

The nations of Western Europe, long divided by feuds more bitter than any which existed among the 13 (American) colonies, are joining together, seeking, as our forefathers sought, to find freedom in diversity and to find strength in unity, he said.

The United States looks on this vast enterprise with hope and admiration. We do not regard a strong and united Europe as a rival but as a partner.

We believe that a united Europe will be capable of playing a greater role in the common defence, or responding more generously to the needs of poorer nations, of joining with the United States and others in lowering

trade barriers, resolving problems of currency and commodities, and yesterday carried leading articles marking the U.S. independence in all other economic, diplomatic and political areas.

After congratulating the American people on the 186th anniversary of the U.S. day of Independence, the daily "Anis" said, on a basis of full equality in all Afghanistan and the United States had friendly relations with each other for many years and on the basis of mutual goodwill diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.

The President said it would be premature at this time to do more than indicate the high regard with which the United States would view the formation of this united States and others in lowering

The first order of business, he observed, was "for our European friends to go forward in forming the more perfect union which will someday soon make it possible."

He added that a great new edifice was not built overnight.

AT A GLANCE

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Wednesday said:

The green and white flag, the symbol of the sacrifices made by the Algerian people over a period of 130 years, began to fly over the buildings and homes of these much-oppressed but valorous people on the third of July. This new flag will soon take its place among the flags of 104 other member-States of the United Nations.

Congratulatory telegrams and messages carrying the felicitations and official recognition of the new State are pouring into the capital of Algeria. The sacrifices made by the Algerians in their struggle for freedom will become a part of history. It must, however, be stated that colonialism and its hideous influence have not yet ended in the world, and the Algerian success is a lesson to those who are trying, as colonialists or successors to colonialists to maintain their hold upon other nations. They should understand that the struggle carried on by the subject peoples is bound to be crowned with success and their national flags, like the white and green flag of Algeria will one day fly in token of their independence.

This is a truth, which everyone must concede. Although General de Gaulle, the President of France, with his realistic and courageous policy has put an end to the wanton bloodshed in Algeria and, therefore, has won a position of honour and esteem for himself, yet newly-independent Algeria has many difficulties to surmount before her freedom can be consolidated and her people can breathe in peace. In other words political freedom should lead to other freedoms, such as economic, social and educational freedom. Similarly, Algerian economy, policy and diplomacy also have to undergo changes in accordance with future developments because in this way alone can Algeria make up for the deficiencies of 132 years of colonial rule. This aim can be achieved under the green and white flag and through full co-operation between all classes of the people including the Europeans residing in Algeria. The Afghan nation aspires itself with the happiness of its brothers, the Algerians, and wishes their continued victory and prosperity. The genuineness will be capable of playing a greater role in the common defence, or responding more generously to the needs of poorer nations, of joining with the United States and others in lowering

Newspapers

All the premier dailies of Kabul and yesterday carried leading articles marking the U.S. Independence Day.

After congratulating the American people on the 186th anniversary of the U.S. day of Independence, the daily "Anis" said, on a basis of full equality in all Afghanistan and the United States had friendly relations with each other for many years and on the basis of mutual goodwill diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.

The President said it would be premature at this time to do more than indicate the high regard with which the United States would view the formation of this united States and others in lowering

The first order of business, he observed, was "for our European friends to go forward in forming the more perfect union which will someday soon make it possible."

He added that a great new edifice was not built overnight.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-11 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:15;
Music 3:15-3:30. Commentary 3:10-3:15.
Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.
Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 41 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
4:00-4:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
News 4:30-4:37; Music 4:37-4:40; commentary 4:40-4:43; Music 4:43-4:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 4:46-4:49; Music 4:49-5:00.

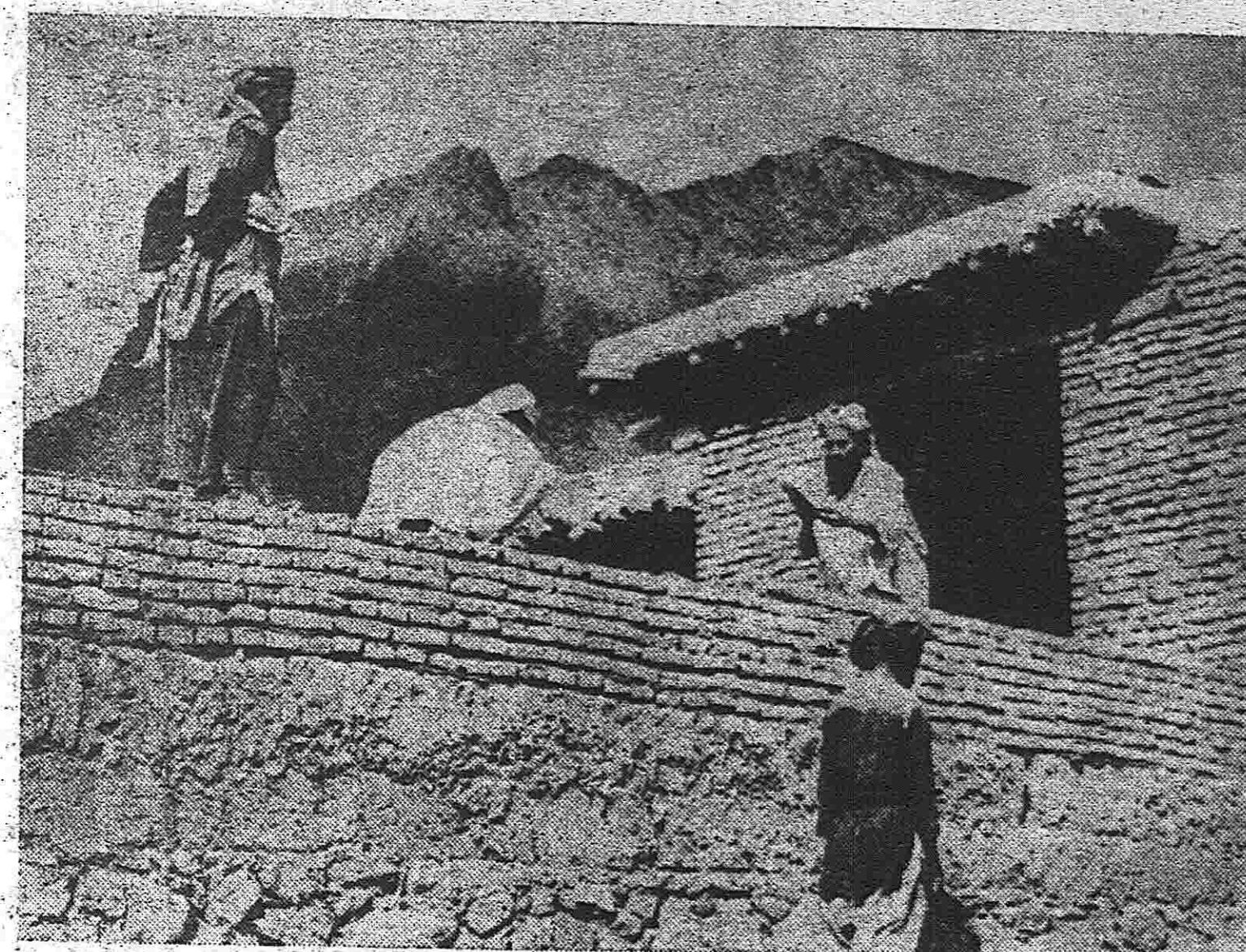
Spanish Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 67 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

7:45 to 8:00 a.m. every day except Friday-Popular Music.
8:00 to 8:30 p.m. every day except Saturday-Popular Music.

11:00 to 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World.
9:00 to 9:45 p.m. Saturday, Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.

AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.
DEPARTURES:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.
Phone No. 22743.
Phone No. 22919.
Phone No. 20590.
Phone No. 20960.
Phone No. 22592.
Phone No. 20520.



A house being built in a village within the framework of community development programme with the co-operation of people.

Afghanistan Looks To The Future

By JACK LING

UNICEF Information Officer
For Asia

Afghanistan, a landlocked kingdom in the heart of Asia, crisscrossed by mountain ranges, presents a different picture to different people.

To the casual visitor, the striking things are perhaps the parched land, rocky mountains, deep-rooted traditions, and a patient people who accept what fate brings them. The romantics look for the extremes: the fertile valleys and commanding steppes, the rigorous winters and hot dry summers, the shy women and the colorful, hospitable rural folks. But the discerning observer can see that Afghanistan is making a determined effort to bridge the gap between the old and the new, marching into the modern age at a speed undreamed of one or two decades ago.

United Nations Aids

Rural Planning

Of all her development activities, none is perhaps more significant and far-reaching than the Rural Development programme. This ambitious scheme aims to reach all those who live in rural areas (80 per cent of the population), to develop the human resources latent among the people, and to provide them with the facilities necessary to improve their standard of living.

Several United Nations agencies are actively associated with this development program. The International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the U.N. Bureau of Social Affairs are providing specialized advisers. The United Nations Children's Fund is supplying material aid—health-centre equipment, medicine, milk, vitamins, sewing machines, and well-drilling equipment.

In 1955, the Rural Development department set up the first pilot project in the Shevaki area near Kabul. Its object was to investigate the need of the rural people in regard to health, nutrition, education, and social welfare and to find suitable means to improve conditions. The pilot project has since developed into a training and demonstration area to provide personnel for other rural development units, each serving 50,000 people.

Of the eight units proposed in the first five-year plan (1956-61), all broodery. At present, the majority (Shewaki, Logar I, Logar II, Said of the girls are from families en-

gaged in business or in government service, but the number of farm girls is slowly growing. This may be a small beginning, but the fact that farm girls are coming forward for such training is an historical start.

Much Has Been Accomplished In the last four years, health centres in the development areas have handled more than half a million cases, vaccinated about 150,000 people against communicable diseases, and delivered many thousands of babies. Many of the beneficiaries came into contact with modern medicine for the first time in their lives through these centres, and many mothers and their babies would not have survived the harsh conditions without the services of these centres.

New wells have been built and old ones made safe as sources of drinking water. Improved latrines were introduced in many villages. More than 120,000 people were protected against typhus each year by means of DDT dusting.

In the fields of agriculture, education, and cottage industry, considerable progress has been made. Some 50 village schools, including 13 for girls, have been established. Thirteen community centres and 16 adult literacy classes have been organized.

A training centre has been established in Gulzar at the foot of surrounding hills some 25 miles from Kabul, to provide village workers for the expansion of rural development work. Fifty young men are under training for the rural aid—health-centre equipment, three new units; another group of 50 will be ready for further expansion between September 1961 and 1962.

All these activities constitute a relatively small beginning, but project in the Shevaki area near Kabul. Its object was to investigate the need of the rural people in regard to health, nutrition, education, and social welfare and to find suitable means to improve conditions. The pilot project has since developed into a training and demonstration area to provide personnel for other rural development units, each serving 50,000 people.

A women's welfare centre in Bini Hissar near Kabul, established by the Rural Development department, is giving rudimentary training in cooking home management, child care, weaving, and embroidery. At present, the majority of the girls are from families en-

gaged in business or in government service, but the number of farm girls is slowly growing. This may be a small beginning, but the fact that farm girls are coming forward for such training is an historical start.

However, the success or failure of rural development will depend very much upon the extent to which the program can stir the imagination of the rural folks and induce them to put in their share of labor and resources. Whatever material assistance may be available from the government or from the U.N., rural development activities are basically the concern of the people themselves, and without the spirit of self-help the program will not go far.

At the recent opening of a new main health centre at Logar II, when a UNICEF official pointed out that the centre still lacked a midwife to provide delivery services at home, the village elders, mostly illiterate themselves, promptly pledged that within the next month or so a suitable (literacy) trainee would be made available. They also pledged to construct a permanent building for the centre and raise money to help meet the expense of the centre.

While a national program of this scale will have many problems to solve in the course of its development, the vital spirit of self-help is growing.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

by former U.S. President Eisenhower to Afghanistan have further strengthened these friendly relations between the two countries. "Anis" carries an article under the main heading of economics and agriculture. The article is entitled "Harnessing the Farming Community to the Second Five Year Plan". Along with the long-term basic agricultural programme, the Government is exploring ways to harness two million farmers and tribal families to simple, quick acting projects and simple but dignified forms. This was especially true in the 15th and 16th centuries when the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and other agencies together and attained a high degree of elegance. Ming furniture first because of economic necessity and secondly due to social and political reasons.

Snippets From
The EastAnd The West
ATOMIC - ENERGY

The Industrial Nucleonics Corporation in the United States has developed new equipment that controls an important paper-making operation with a small amount of atomic energy. The equipment automatically smooths out paper during the production process, and also regulates its weight.

The new system uses atomic radiation in a measuring and controlling device. The equipment automatically smooths out paper during the production process, and also regulates its weight. The average weight of the paper, and an automatic control regulates the over-all quantity of pulp being fed to the machine.

In addition the device measures the average weight of the paper, and an automatic control regulates the over-all quantity of pulp being fed to the machine.

According to Industrial Nucleonics, the system has already brought large savings to the paper industry.

MING DYNASTY
FURNITURE

The high artistic standard of the furniture of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) still draws deep and thoughtful appreciation today. Its basic structure—derived from the timber framework employed in traditional architecture—enabled it to develop a style that is unmistakably Chinese.

The woodworking trade in China has had for centuries two branches: building construction and joinery which includes furniture-making. The influence exercised by the architectural style in furniture design was naturally very great as it was the large timber structure that had set an example for the small one. But the joiners, after long years of practice, acquired an independent skill that gave their work a great decorative value. In artistic aspects, they learned much from painting.



A woodcut illustration for a collection of short stories published in the late Ming dynasty shows a room of that period.

sculpture and other plastic arts and sought vigorous rhythmic lines to simple, quick acting projects and simple but dignified forms. This was especially true in the 15th and 16th centuries when the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and other agencies together and attained a high degree of elegance. Ming furniture first because of economic necessity and secondly due to social and political reasons.

(Contd. on Page 4)

MING DYNASTY FURNITURE

(Contd. from Page 3)

European makers in the 18th century and its style was reflected in their products. In fact its influence can still be seen in modern furniture.

The five main characteristics that make Ming furniture so outstanding are: beauty of structure and form, pleasing proportions, supple and restrained linear rhythm, ingenious ornamentation and flawless polishing.

Modern Adaptations

Ming furniture is part of the treasured legacy of China's traditional art. The Chinese are now working on the designing of modern furniture in line with this tradition. Of course modern life and its material and technical conditions are vastly different from those of ancient days. To inherit the legacy means to absorb its finest elements and develop them to suit the needs of today.

Some such work has already been done by the Central Academy of Industrial Arts in collaboration with the Peking Municipal Wood-working Factory. These modern designs embody the characteristics of Ming furniture in form, line and proportion, as well as its chaste style. But as a first effort, they are far from perfect. There is much more to be done.

AFGHAN STUDENTS' YOUTH ASSEMBLY

KABUL, July 5.—A delegation of Afghan students, under the leadership of Mr. Fazal Ahmad Zakaria, was sent to Denmark by the University of Kabul to take part in the World Youth Assembly which will be held there from July 8 to 24.

Mr. Zakaria and Mr. Syed Habib are taking part in this Assembly as observers. A delegation will leave for Finland Tuesday by Mr. Edward Heath, Deputy Foreign Minister. They stressed that there was no question of Britain passing on information about the military uses of atomic energy. The hand-Soviet Republic.

EARLY E.E.C. SUMMIT TALKS SUGGESTED

PARIS, July 5, (DPA).—France and West Germany want to make a fresh start to achieve a political Europe of the six Common Market (EEC) countries as soon as possible.

At his second political session here yesterday with President de Gaulle, Dr. Adenauer particularly urged the convening of an early conference of the six EEC heads of Government.

Even before the conference-likely to be held in Rome—the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak is expected to visit Bonn for talks aimed at improving the chances of the "summit" meeting.

The latest Paris Foreign Ministers' conference of the EEC countries failed to reconcile the integration concepts of Belgium and the Netherlands with the French idea of a "Europe of the fatherlands."

With reference to the German question and the Berlin issue, Gen. De Gaulle assured Dr. Adenauer of France's continuing insistence on Berlin's freedom.

Gen. de Gaulle remained however sceptical towards American-Soviet exploratory talks without resisting them.

According to a West German spokesman, the two statesmen also discussed the problem of nuclear armament in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) without going into details.

Dr. Adenauer appears to strive for nuclear partnership within the framework of NATO whereas Gen. de Gaulle first wants to build up his country's own atomic force.



The Soviet wrestling team with Mr. Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, on arrival in Kabul yesterday.

No Transfer Of Nuclear Know-How If Britain Joins Euratom

LONDON, July 5, (Reuter).—British officials said here yesterday there would be no wholesale handing over by Britain of her nuclear "know-how" if she joined the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

The officials were explaining as- ing over of technical information in this Britain's application to join the same lines as Euratom made in Brussels on Tuesday by Mr. Edward Heath, Deputy Foreign Minister.

They stressed that there was no question of Britain passing on information about the military uses of atomic energy. The hand-Soviet Republic.

Security Control

This statement was made in the passage of the speech dealing with defence. From the context it was clear Mr. Heath was stating that these civil establishments would come within the Euratom security control, the object of which is to prevent the diversion of nuclear material from its stated peaceful purpose.

Mr. Heath also made it clear that there was no question of our passing on information about the military uses of atomic energy to Euratom, the spokesman said.

He said in some Press reports (not Reuter) it had been suggested that Britain was to hand over technical know-how to Euratom. "Our position is that if we join Euratom the transfer of technical information of a commercial character will continue on much the same lines as at present, that is by the licensing of the use of patents," he added.

In exchange Dr. Adenauer is said to have indicated his readiness to support Gen. De Gaulle's concept, according to which the executive power would rest in the hands of the national Governments during the first phase of a European political union.

In addition Gen. de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer have agreed in Franco-German co-operation in the form of a permanent conference of the two heads of Government.

Official Celebrations Today

ALGIERS, July 5, (Reuter).—Official celebrations to mark Algerian independence will be held today, a spokesman for the Algerian Provisional Government announced last night.

The celebrations will mark the 132nd anniversary of French landings in Algeria to the day, he added.

Algers has already been the scene of hectic festivities since independence was proclaimed on Tuesday.

It said that a second group of "volunteers from northern Sumatra" left Jakarta on Tuesday for the West Irian front and more troops will be despatched soon.

Addressing Mr. Gorbach he said: "We have openly told you about our negative attitude towards the Common Market."

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

For Three days:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American colour film: **ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRYFINN**, starring **Tony Randall**.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **'NIQAB'**, starring **Madhubala** and **Shammi Kapoor**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour film: **'CIRCUS'**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **'WARRANT'** starring **Shakila** and **Ashok Kumar**.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Football—No play as both teams, Navi Kabul and Physical Training Institute were absent.

Hockey—Teachers' Training School beat Commercial School; 3-0.

Saturday's Programme: Hockey—Commercial School beat Avicenna, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 5, (Tass).—The Afghan delegation to the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace arrived here from Kabul yesterday. It consists of the Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammed Anas, and the Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of Kabul, Dr. Mohammed Kakar.

The head of the delegation, Dr. Anas told correspondents at the airport that in his opinion the coming Congress will be of great importance for the solution of the pressing problems of general disarmament.

"We have come here to express the Afghan people's firm determination to fight for universal peace," Dr. Anas stressed.

The congress is being held in Moscow from July 3. A number of international literary personalities and intellectuals will take part in the Congress.

The members of the delegation were Professor Jawaid of the faculty of letter and Mr. Wasih Seraj, Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law.

Khrushchev Wants Early Accord On German Peace Treaty

MOSCOW, July 5, (DPA).—The Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Khrushchev, yesterday demanded that agreement on a German peace settlement "must be reached in the very near future."

This, Mr. Khrushchev added, "is imperatively demanded by the interests of peace and security of the peoples."

Mr. Khrushchev spoke at a reception given in honour of the Austrian Chancellor Mr. Alfons Gorbach in the Kremlin.

The Soviet Premier warned Austria against seeking admission to the European Common Market in any form as the Common Market was the economic basis of the NATO bloc.

Addressing Mr. Gorbach he said: "We have openly told you about our negative attitude towards the Common Market."

SITUATED NEAR BAGHI OMOMI, AND SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL EMBASSY, FOR COMBINED USE, FOR CLUB, OR FOR SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

NICE GARDEN OF 4 ACRES, OVER 35 ROOMS, INCLUDING LARGE SALOONS, MODERN EQUIPPED WITH 4 MODERN BATHROOMS, ETC. FURTHER REPAIRS AND AMENDMENTS CAN BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF THE TENANT.

PLEASE CONTACT MR. MAD IBAHIM, AFZAL MAH, KET, JADI NADIR PASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21001.

ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +34°C.
Minimum +15°C.
Sun sets today at 7-01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-45 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 103

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1962 SARATAN 16, 1341 S.H.)

229 Students Receive Diplomas KABUL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

KABUL, July 7.—Diplomas were presented to the new graduates by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education, at the convocation held at Kabul University Gymnasium on Thursday morning.

KABUL ROCKED BY 'QUAKE

KABUL, July 7.—Heavy earthquake shocks were felt at 3:38 a.m. today in Kabul and the adjoining areas.

The tremors lasted about 30 seconds and no casualties or losses have been reported so far. Similar shocks are reported to have been felt in Kataghan, Mazare-Sharif and Paktia provinces.

According to a Tass report from Dshombe the epicentre of the earthquake is situated on the territory of Afghanistan, 300 kilometres from Doshambe.

The focus of the earthquake is situated at a depth of 250 kilometres.

The earthquake was of a tectonic nature. It was caused by the creation of mountains.

THANT'S TALKS WITH RUSSELL AND HOME

LONDON, July 7, (Reuter).—Earl Russell, the eminent British philosopher and leading "ban, the atomic bomb" campaigner had an hour's meeting yesterday with U. Thant, United Nations Acting Secretary-General, now concluding a three-day official visit here.

The British philosopher later told reporters: "We talked about international affairs generally and especially about what new nations can manage to do."

"The talks were constructive and he was extremely co-operative."

Lord Russell said that he would like to see U. Thant become permanent Secretary-General of the world body.

U. Thant later had tea with members of the Foreign Press Association in London.

The Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, and U. Thant held 95-minute talks on the Congo, United Nations finances, disarmament and other international problems.

U. Thant was scheduled to have a Press conference today and then lunch with the Burmese Ambassador in London, U. Hla Maung.

The Secretary-General is due to leave London by air this afternoon for Geneva where he will attend the current session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

KABUL TIMES

Club; Panir Cinema; Near KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul, Bazar Mosque, Shar-e-Naw, Khyber Restaurant, International Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education, congratulating a new graduate after presenting him with the diploma at the convocation held in Kabul University Gymnasium on Thursday.

CONCILIATION MISSION IN ALGERIA CRISIS

ALGIERS, July 7, (Reuter).—Dr. Chawki Mostefai, nationalist member of the Algerian Provisional Executive, who left Rocher Noir, the administrative centre, yesterday, is reported to be on a last-chance conciliation mission in the serious national crisis threatening newly-independent Algeria.

Oran's Uneasy Calm Broken By Isolated Shots

ORAN, July 7, (Reuter).—French Army armoured cars rushed to the centre of Oran yesterday when several isolated shots rang out to break the uneasy calm.

The French Army had earlier retired to their barracks, leaving troops of the National Liberation Army (ALN) to guard communal frontiers and prevent racial clashes.

Moslem police searched for a European youth who was alleged to have struck a Moslem and then pulled a gun on him. Witnesses said it jammed and the youth ran off as angry Moslems chased him.

All Europeans in the area hurriedly sought shelter in nearby buildings while Moslem security police patrolled the streets.

The new prefect-top administrator of Oran, M. Lahouari, took over the running of the city yesterday, backed by the A.L.N. units to keep order.

But a French officer told reporters there were only three A.L.N. officers in charge of the troops. The most senior was only a captain, and although he seemed very competent, he had received no order from his superiors since the A.L.N. General Staff was dissolved last week.

The A.L.N. Officer commanding the Oran region was not in the city, the officer said.

Although he recently tendered his resignation as Minister, he had still not moved towards a said he still spoke as one since only "Parliament" could appoint a meeting yesterday of the six main negotiating powers, according to a conference source.

The co-Chairmen of the confederation Liberation Army (A.L.N.) enee, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald of troops from Tunisia and 10,000 British and Mr. Georgi Pushkin from Morocco may march towards the Algerians and stage a military coup Indian, Chinese People's Republic aimed at bringing Mr. Mohammed Iic, United States and French Ben Bella, dissident Provisional delegates at the villa here occupied Government Vice-Premier, who pried by the Soviet mission.

Outstanding questions are the removal of South-East Asia Treaty organization protection from Laos, and the reintegration of the Laotian armed forces.

The conference, which has almost completed its work of drawing up an international agreement to make and keep Laos neutral, resumed here this week.

The adjournment was to await formation of a coalition Government, which is now represented at the conference.

The news agency also said Indonesian troops last Sunday launched "a violent assault on the defensive positions of Dutch marines in the Merauke area."

The Dutch authorities in Merauke and neighbouring area have become "panicky" and are making preparations for mass evacuation.

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 7.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week-ended July 5, 1962:—

Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Prime Minister; Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Dr. Mohammad Yusuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries; Mr. Mir Abdul Aziz, the Governor of Kabul, Brigadier General Abdul Wahib Seraj, chief of Army Department; Dr. Mohammad Nasir, Kishawarz, the acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Habibullah Mali Achekzai, Governor of the Afghanistan Bank; Mr. Abdul Aziz, the District Commissioner of Koh-Daman and Mr. Mohammad Hussain Massa, the acting President of the Department of Petroleum Prospecting.

MET. STATION AT BAMBIYAN

BAMBIYAN, July 7.—The installation work of a meteorological station at the capital of Bamiyan was completed yesterday. The work was started a week ago by Mr. Ali Mohammad, an engineer of the Afghan Air Authority, and other experts.

121 Injured In Bombay Glass Factory Explosion

BOMBAY, July 7, (Reuter).—A total of 121 people were yesterday injured after an explosion at a glass factory in Talegaon, near here.

Dr. Mostefai is expected to have talks with dissident Algerian leaders in the Moroccan capital.

Dr. Mostefai, a skilled negotiator, worked out with Provisional Government backing a cease-fire deal with the O.A.S. in Algiers, including a pledge of an amnesty which Mr. Khider yesterday branded as a "monstrous agreement."

Another Provisional Executive member, Mr. Boudemienne Hamidou, has been in Morocco since Thursday, it was learned here.

Political Bureau

Mr. Khider said the Provisional Government was illegal and must be replaced by a political bureau of seven members elected by a large majority of "parliament" at its last meeting.

Although he recently tendered his resignation as Minister, he had still not moved towards a said he still spoke as one since only "Parliament" could appoint a meeting yesterday of the six main negotiating powers, according to a conference source.

The co-Chairmen of the confederation Liberation Army (A.L.N.) enee, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald of troops from Tunisia and 10,000 British and Mr. Georgi Pushkin from Morocco may march towards the Algerians and stage a military coup Indian, Chinese People's Republic aimed at bringing Mr. Mohammed Iic, United States and French Ben Bella, dissident Provisional delegates at the villa here occupied Government Vice-Premier, who pried by the Soviet mission.

Outstanding questions are the removal of South-East Asia Treaty organization protection from Laos, and the reintegration of the Laotian armed forces.

The conference, which has almost completed its work of drawing up an international agreement to make and keep Laos neutral, resumed here this week.

The adjournment was to await formation of a coalition Government, which is now represented at the conference.

The news agency also said Indonesian troops last Sunday launched "a violent assault on the defensive positions of Dutch marines in the Merauke area."

The Dutch authorities in Merauke and neighbouring area have become "panicky" and are making preparations for mass evacuation.

The agency, in a broadcast from Jakarta monitored here, said armed guerrilla units were in the area 45 miles west of Korta-Rora.

Hamlets and villages in the surrounding Ketabaru area are now practically under the control of the guerrilla fighters, PIA said.

The news agency also said Indonesian troops last Sunday launched "a violent assault on the defensive positions of Dutch marines in the Merauke area."

The Dutch authorities in Merauke and neighbouring area have become "panicky" and are making preparations for mass evacuation.

Indonesian Plan For A Swift Move Towards Korta Rora

MANILA, Saturday, July 7, (UPI).—Indonesian guerrillas are consolidating their forces on West Irian and making preparations for a "swift move" in the direction of Korta Rora, the Indonesian PIA news agency said on Friday.

The agency, in a broadcast from Jakarta monitored here, said armed guerrilla units were in the area 45 miles west of Korta-Rora.

Hamlets and villages in the surrounding Ketabaru area are now practically under the control of the guerrilla fighters, PIA said.

KABUL TIMES

Published by

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief

Sababuddin Kushkaki

Editor

S. Khalil

Address:

Joy Sheer, 3,

Kabul, Afghanistan.

Telegraphic Address:

TIMES, KABUL

Telephone:

21494 [Extns.

22851 [5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 15

Half Yearly Afs. 250

Quarterly Afs. 150

Half Yearly Afs. 80

Quarterly Afs. 40

Subscriptions from abroad

will be accepted by cheques

of local currency at the official

dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT

PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 7, 1962

UNIVERSITY'S
ROLE

Two hundred and twenty-nine students have graduated from Kabul University during the last academic year. It is perhaps a modest number for a country which is in urgent need of educated people to occupy important posts but to those who have watched the trend in the development and expansion of education in Afghanistan during recent years the figure is encouraging.

It is to be remembered that with the increase in the number of graduates from Kabul University every year the quality of teaching and the standard of the students have also improved. The University has affiliated itself with leading universities in a number of countries. This, besides providing for a logical and satisfactory curricula for various colleges, has resulted in associating a number of outstanding professors from these countries with the University.

The establishment of a research centre in the University of which Rector Anwari spoke in his speech during the graduation ceremonies, should indeed be looked upon as a nucleus not only for the future development of the University but for the country as a whole. It will be a good idea to conduct an intensive study in finding ways for the further progress of the University itself in raising the standard of learning and knowledge.

A university in any country should serve as the real centre for critical and elaborate thinking about the problems which the country has to tackle. This could be done only through independent and impartial studies by a group of real competent and devoted persons. And it is our sincere hope that by doing so, as the Rector himself pointed out last Thursday,

ALGERIA BEGINS SOCIAL & THE PRESS AND
ECONOMIC REVOLUTION RADIO

By MIRROR

AT A GLANCE

With the happy return of the Algerian Government leaders to the capital of the country after four years of exile and after the fruitful culmination of their struggle for the attainment of freedom and after the tremendous success of the self-determination referendum on July 1, the oppressed Algerian nation has stepped on to the threshold of freedom.

Tens of thousands of Algerian Moslems and other sympathizers were waiting impatiently for the arrival of Algerian national leaders, Mr. Ben Yousuf Ben Khedda and his exile cabinet. As soon as they set their foot upon the free soil for the first time after the end of the seven-year Algerian war, people's festivities and celebrations started amidst great rejoicings.

Mr. Ben Khedda, has said the revolution of the Algerian people for their independence has ended but their revolution for improving their social and economic conditions continues.

The Wounds

The Algerian nation should try with their iron will and with the spirit of unity, which resulted in their deliverance from the grip of colonialism, to improve their social and economic conditions.

The damages inflicted upon Algeria during several years of the Algerian war and specially those caused by the villainous acts of the Secret Army Organization are to be considered as wounds on the weak body of Algeria, the healing of which requires the same will and unity which gave Algeria its independence.

Schools, hospitals, industrial plants, trade organizations, villages and towns throughout Algeria are either totally or partially destroyed. The education of young boys and girls has been hindered and farmers cannot look after their agriculture and animal husbandry and other workers are also without jobs. Civil life which should have developed day by day has remained at a standstill as a result of catastrophes of the Algerian war. All these must be rectified. Everyone must know that they live in the 20th century and that the conditions of the present-day life should be restored in Algeria. We know that this is coming because the alert Algerian people, under the guidance of their national leaders, will start work immediately and lay the foundation of a bright civilization on the ruins of colonialism.

Pains And Sacrifices

The passage of time will do away with these ruins and it may even give the people of Algeria an opportunity to forget the pains and hardships of the war, but neither the Algerian nation nor the peace-loving people of the world will forget the unprecedented sacrifices of the Algerian men, women and children, who shed their blood, for the freedom of their country.

The Afghan nation, while congratulating sincerely the people of Algeria on the attainment of this great blessing, shares their success for the villainous acts of the Secret Army Organization are in their future attempts to improve their social and economic conditions. It must not remain un-adopted by the General de Gaulle, the present leader of France, regarding the

The daily Anis of Thursday carried an editorial entitled 'Thant's visit to certain European countries'. On Wednesday, says the editorial, U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, started his 16-day visit to Europe. He will visit London, Paris, Oslo and Helsinki. Certain political quarters in New York are of the opinion that he might extend his visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria as well. It is also expected that the Secretary-General will travel to Geneva to open the summer sessions of the UN Economic and Social Council.

In his talks with General de Gaulle, U Thant will try to win further French co-operation with the world body. U Thant, continues the editorial, was elected as the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations after the sudden death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. At that time the UN was faced with two critical situations. First, the political crisis in the Congo and second the financial crisis in the United Nations treasury to meet the extra expenditures in the Congo and elsewhere. The wisdom and foresightedness with which U Thant tackled these problems has certainly raised his personal prestige in the eyes of the world and has saved the UN from the major setback in handling world affairs.

Wise Steps

The wise steps taken by General de Gaulle, including his Government's struggle against the followers of the Secret Army Organization won the goodwill of the Algerian people for him on the one hand and on the other in spite of the barbaric acts and bloodshed enacted by the O.A.S. did not result in over-taxation of the patience of the Algerian Moslems. It eventually resulted in the formation of an independent Algeria which will have close co-operation with France.

We hope the Algerian people and the champions of the struggle for self-determination will be happy and prosperous. We pray for their eternal prosperity and also sincerely hope that other peoples in other parts of the world who are still struggling against colonialism, too, will get their independence.

Australian New Guinea: U.N.
Mission Urges Speedy Progress

One of the most primitive lands in the world, Australian New Guinea, has got a jolt along the road to ultimate nationhood on Wednesday in a U.N. report that urged the ruling authorities to hasten progress on three fronts: economic, educational and political.

A mission from the Trusteeship Council which went there in April and May proposed that plans in all three of these areas be implemented by the Australian Government by the end of next year.

The group, headed by the veteran British colonial administrator, Sir Hugh Foot, suggested a target of 100 university graduates a year to build an administrative cadre from among the population; a World Bank-aided economic survey to prepare and execute a concerted development plan; and the establishment of an elected Parliament. The mission said that the establishment of an elected Parliament will provide a system for the country which can solve our problems on the basis of our experiences. The students who are trained in the University under such a goal in mind can very well serve the national ideals.

It is heartening to notice that in recent years the trend of development in the University has been towards this direction and what we want to see is more of this.

Differences & Divisions

It has been stated by many persons in New York that the 93,000 sons of New Guinea trust territory might be among the last to achieve nationhood. But the mission declared that differences and divisions which have impeded progress could be overcome. The 88-page document acknowledged that nature had created "massive barriers" in the territory, and said the undertaking presented "a challenge and opportunity with few parallels in the history of under-developed areas."

Australia had tackled the task with courage and enterprise. "We suggest," the mission's report said, "that the principal needs of the day are three. First, to undertake a full review of the economy of the territory. Secondly, to find and train and guide potential leaders as a matter of maximum urgency. Thirdly, by developing representative, democratic government at the Centre to overcome the divisions which have so far bedevilled the territory."

"We believe that they are complementary. We believe that all three can and must be pursued together. They are the natural and the obvious consequences of all that has been done so far."

Time For Parliament

The mission said the time had come to create a parliament.

The existing Legislative Council with its first elected representatives, the intention to establish a common electoral roll and experience in local councils made it possible to plan for a parliament for New Guinea and Papua of about 100 members elected on the basis of direct election and by adult suffrage under a system of single member constituencies, the report said.

"We suggest that all preparations for elections on this new basis should be taken in hand immediately and completed not later than the end of 1963 (before the time fixed for the next elections to the legislative Council)."

In a detailed analysis of visits to various parts of the territory, which includes the islands of New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville, the mission said that in Bougainville a number of persons criticized the progress they were making under Australia "and were of the opinion they would be better off under America."

The report said that Mr. Delmas Nucker, the American delegate in the mission, spent some time explaining that the people must stop expecting the Americans to turn or send them free goods (American supplies and goods were left there by the departing troops). He urged them to "stop thinking about the United States and to start thinking about helping them-

self."

The UN bonds to meet the financial crisis, and following the failures of talks between the Congo Premier, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and the Katangese secessionist leader, Mr. Tshombe, he summoned his representative from the Congo and it is expected that the Security Council will discuss the new developments in the Congo. The main purpose of U Thant's visit to Europe is to win further co-operation of these countries for the UN. It is possible that having solved the Algerian problem, General de Gaulle might agree, in his talks with U Thant, to extend further co-operation to the United Nations. U Thant is expected to express anxiety about the failure of test ban negotiations and disarmament, the same way as he did and is doing on other issues such as Algeria, the evacuation of the naval base in Bizerta and Laos. This visit, concludes the editorial, will have a positive effect in the future developments in world politics.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Friday referred to the annual meeting of the provincial directors of education.

The Afghan Minister of Education, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, is scheduled to open the annual meetings of the provincial directors of education at the salon of the Ministry's library. The meetings will last two weeks. This type of meetings has been held regularly every year for the past seven years with a view to solving problems connected with the spread of education in the provinces and establishing contact between the Central and the provincial education authorities.

The present sessions will discuss, specially, means of improving the general standard of education and fighting against illiteracy. It is particularly important for Afghanistan to take effective

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:15; Music 3:15-3:30. Commentary 3:10-3:15; Music 3:15-3:30; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.
Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:45; Music 6:45-6:50; commentary 6:40-6:45; Music 6:45-6:48; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:48-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m. 7:45 to 8:00 a.m. every day except Friday-Popular Music. 5:00 to 5:30 p.m. every day except Saturday-Popular Music. 11:00 to 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World. 9:00 to 9:45 p.m. Saturday, Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.
Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi-Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

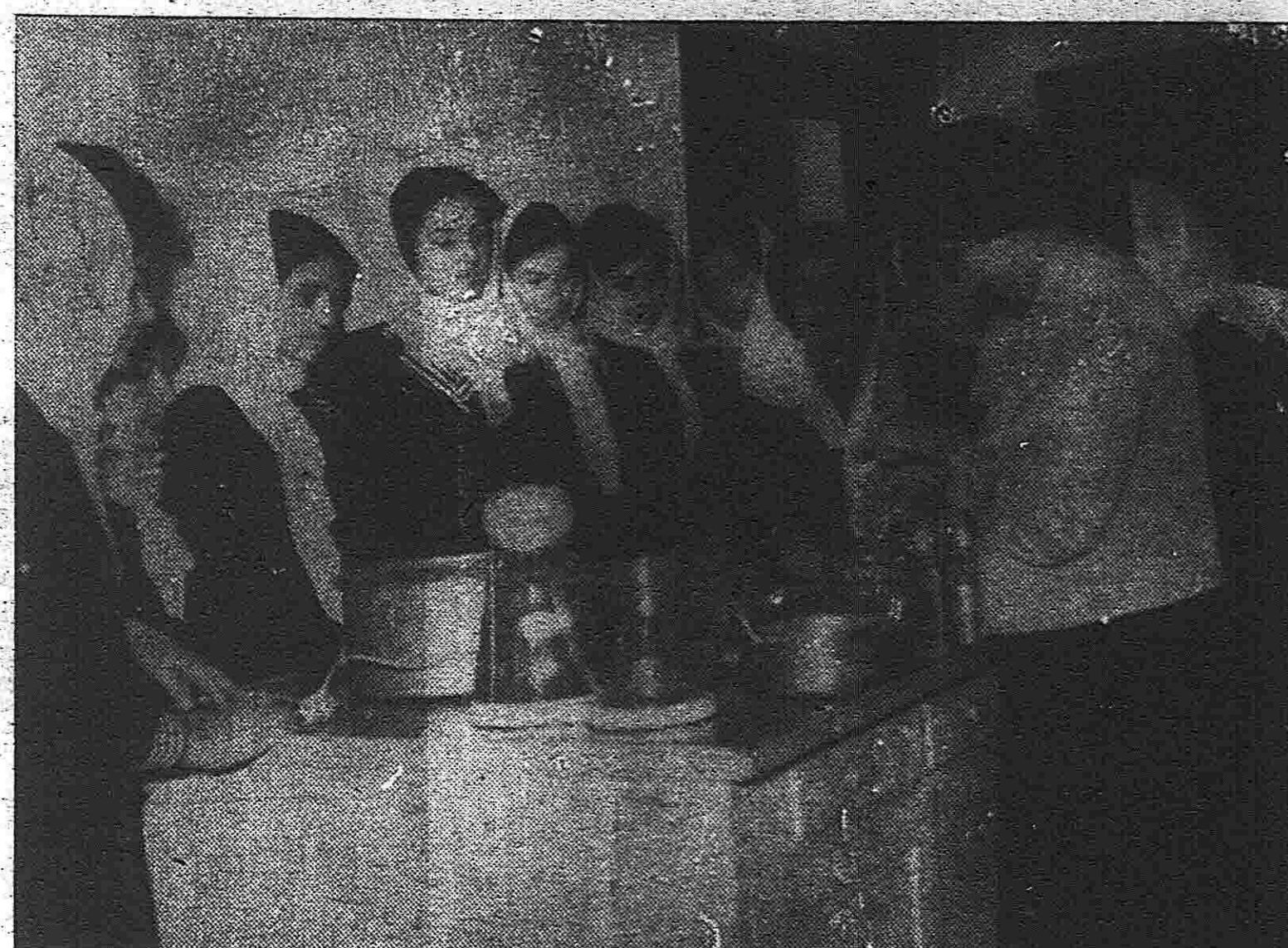


Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Mirwais
Feroz
Barai
Ansari

Phone No. 20583.
Phone No. 24273.
Phone No. 20523.
Phone No. 20520.



Mrs. Seraj teaching girls at school.

A Busy Day For A Working
Afghan Housewife

This is the story of a typical Afghan housewife, who, in addition to looking after her family, putting things in order. It is then Mrs. Seraj is a capable, hard-working woman who also works as a schoolteacher.

Mrs. Amina Seraj, who has her family return home one by one by a good teacher and is held in high esteem by her family, late afternoon and the members working and pleasant person. She has been working as a schoolteacher for the past 10 years; she was hot tea to remove the last traces of their fatigue which a long day of less than their rightful place in life, but the accomplished needlewoman, cut-suits and work invariably brings. best of them are those who devote ter-and-tailor, a fine cook and an experienced housekeeper. Exam- been eaten, the children take up their own children because school-pla- of her work receive praise their home-tasks and lessons, ing and education alone cannot pati- every year at the Independence while she herself studies, makes develop children into men and Day Exhibition. Mrs. Seraj has notes for the next day's four children—two sons and two daughters; one of the sons is 15 She believes that every year old. According to her own statement, she gets up at 7 in the morning, feeds her younger son first and then arranges breakfast for the rest of the family. After breakfast, when the grown-ups leave for their respective jobs and school, she cleans the rooms, tidies up the beds and supervises the preparation of lunch and supper. By that time it is 10 and she leaves for the school, where she has arranged for her period to start at this hour.

Mrs. Seraj says that she is devoted to her job and that is why she served for ten years in this capacity. Asked to describe the best moments of happiness in her life, Mrs. Seraj has said that she is happy on two occasions; firstly when the examinations are over and her pupils receive their certificates with beaming cheeks and smiling lips, and secondly when the girls take part in the march-past during the Independence Day Festival. She takes pride in the fact that Afghan girls, like their sisters in other advanced countries, are now coming forward to play their full part in moulding the social and economic life of their homeland.

Household Chores
Mrs. Seraj is a busy woman; when she returns home after school hours, she dines with her youngest child and then deals with the many household chores which await her attention. These include ironing clothing which



Mrs. Seraj attends to her child at home.

Recipes For
Typical
Afghan FoodsBy MRS. RASOOL TARAKI
"Abrishum Kebab"
(Meat Patties)

1 lb. boneless mutton, cut into medium-sized pieces, salt and pepper to taste; 1/2 lb. onions, juice of two limes, 2 eggs yolks; 1/2 lb. dumba or shortening, garlic to taste; 1/2 lb. fat for frying; 2 egg whites slightly beaten.

Boil meat for one hour. Remove from broth and grind with onions, dumba (sheep-tail fat—do not use animal suet in place of dumba; rather, use cooking fat, etc.), and garlic. Add seasonings, mixed well. Form into patties and dip into egg whites. Fry quickly on both sides in hot fat, remove and drain.

Broiled Kebabs
(Whole meat)

2 lb. mutton, cut into cubes, small whole onions, peeled; 2 yogurt, 6 cloves garlic, small red tomatoes; black pepper, lemon or lime juice; 1 lb. dumba, cut into cubes, lemon or lime wedges red pepper.

Pound garlic with small amount of salt and add to yogurt. Mix with meat, dumba and black pepper and let stand in cool place for two hours. Using long metal skewers, place alternatively on each, in the following order: a cube of meat, a cube of "dumba", a small onion, and a tomato. Prepare charcoal fire in grill or grate and brown skewers on all sides, turning frequently, for about 10 minutes. Remove from fire and sprinkle with juice. Let stand for at least 1/2 hour. Just before serving, place skewers over charcoal as before and brown thoroughly for 10 minutes. If "dumba" or sheep-tail fat is not available, baste meat with melted fat during broiling. Kebabs may be removed from skewers and placed between a folded "chapati". Serve with wadges and red pepper.

Broiled Kofta Kebabs

2 lb. boneless mutton, 2 egg yolk plus 1 egg white, salt and black pepper to taste, 1 lb. dumba, 1 lb. onions, 1 egg white, slightly beaten, 2 lbs. "nakhut" flour (made from dried or roasted nakhut).

Grind first three ingredients together. Add flour, eggs and seasoning and mix well. Dipping hands in egg white, form small amount of meat into roll, place skewer through centre, holding meat firmly in other hand. Several rolls may be placed on one skewer. Broil twice as for plain kebabs, omitting lemon or lime juice. Baste with melted fat if "dumba" is not available. Serve as for plain kebabs.

NEW GUINEA

(Contd. from Page 2)

Cargo Cults

An annex to the report referred to the "cargo cults"—a superstition among some natives that they could acquire the products of Western industrialization by some superpower's intervention.

"It may be that few New Guineans now actively practise the cult in anything like its original form but it is clear that the attitude of mind which created the cult persists," the mission said.

There could scarcely be a more damaging influence on a people who must strive to create a new nation, not by miraculous assistance from overseas but by their own enterprise and their own effort the report added.

Afghan-Soviet Wrestling Bouts

KABUL, July 7.—The first bouts between Afghan and Soviet wrestlers were held in Ghazi Stadium yesterday afternoon. The Afghan team won 4-3.

Present at the stadium to watch the game included Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Foreign Minister and the Second Deputy Prime Minister, certain high-ranking officials of the Ministries Mr. Antonov, Soviet Ambassador and a number of Soviet Embassy employees, some members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Hissamuddinov, the leader of the Soviet wrestling team, expressed his appreciation to the Afghan people and sportsmen. He considered the exchange of such delegations as beneficial for the strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

In reply, Mr. Farooq Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, welcomed the Soviet wrestlers and expressed the importance of sport in consolidating the bonds of friendship between the countries.

Mr. Seraj and three Soviet experts acted as referees. In the first bout Faiz Mohammad beat Nowrozbegov.

In the second bout Ghulam Hazrat drew with Novokov. In the third bout Mohammad Ibrahim beat Nabatov. In the fourth bout Hussain was defeated by Argonov. Similarly Mohammad Anwar drew with Nowjanoov in spite of a difference of 7 lbs. in their weights. In the fifth bout, Mr. Samander drew with the famous Soviet champion, Hallimov. In the sixth Shakarshah drew with Mir-Alishayov, despite weighing 13 lbs. less. The contests lasted one and a half hours.

News In Brief

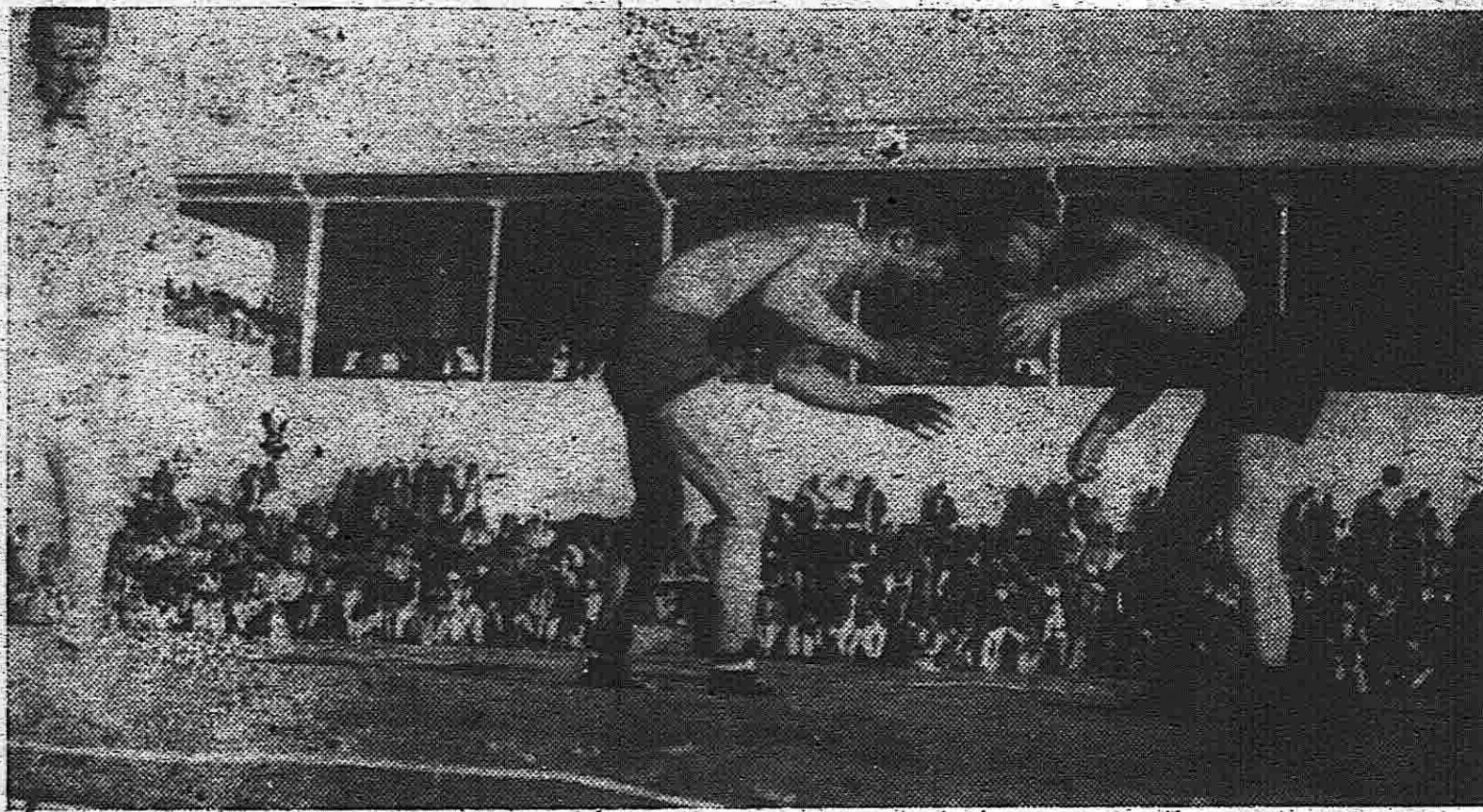
KABUL, July 7.—The new city of Sarai Khwaja was electrified last night. A new diesel generator installed by the Municipal authorities of the town went into operation. The plant was inaugurated yesterday by the Governor of Kabul in the presence of provincial officials and local inhabitants.

Ferah, July, 7.—Dr. Jacob, W.H.O. Malaria Adviser, and Dr. Hafizullah, Director of the Department for Campaign Against Malaria in Grishk, arrived recently in Ferah with Mr. Wali Mohammad Amiri, chief of the Malaria Campaign Department in Ferah, inspected the infested areas and the campaign operation.

Jangalak Factory Anniversary

KABUL, July 7.—The third anniversary of the establishment of the Jangalak Factory was held on Thursday.

Mr. Azizi, the acting President of the Factory explained the gradual developments of the Factory in his opening speech and said: "Afghanistan primarily is an agricultural country but in the present day world, every agricultural country should be able to provide its basic needs of industrial products as well. With this in mind the Government had devised a basic programme for industries and positive steps were being taken towards Afghanistan's industrialization."



A wrestling bout between Faiz Mohammad (left) and Nowrozbegov (U.S.S.R.) in progress at the Ghazi Stadium yesterday. The former beat the latter.

TSHOMBE ALLEGES AN ATTACK ON KATANGESE

ELISABETHVILLE, July 7, (Reuter).—Mr. Tshombe of Katanga told a hurriedly-called Press conference here yesterday that the Congolese National Army had launched an attack on Thursday against Katangese troops in North Katanga.

The President said that in the Nations was planning new hostilities. He said that the Congolese troops in North Katanga were being wiped out from Latin America by 1970 and from Asia and Africa by 1980. The Government is particularly emphasizing projects aimed at fighting illiteracy.

Nearly 600 million Afghans were spent during the first Five-Year plan for popularizing general education. The number of students attending vocational schools was raised by 69 per cent those of secondary schools by 163 per cent, colleges by 127 per cent, primary schools by 70 per cent and village schools by 169 per cent.

The statistics show the importance which the Governments attaches to the advancement of education in Afghanistan. The provincial directors meeting will give the directors an opportunity to get acquainted with the views of their colleagues in the capital through close contact and exchange of views on ways for the further development of education. These annual meetings in conjunction with other efforts by the Government for raising the country's cultural and educational standards give rise to the hope that illiteracy would be wiped out from Afghanistan sooner than 20 years as stipulated by UNESCO.

Mr. Tshombe said that despite the latest attack, Katanga would not break off negotiations with the Central Government. He disclosed that he had written to Mr. Robert Gardiner, U.N. Chief in the Congo, complaining that the U.N. was sending supplies of jet fuel and ammunition to Elisabethville and reinforcing its troops.

Mr. Tshombe made a special broadcast on Thursday night to deny rumours that the United States was sending supplies of jet fuel and ammunition to Elisabethville and reinforcing its troops.

Convocation Address

(Contd. from page 1)

Professor Mohammad Usman Anwari, the Rector of the University, said in his speech that today the country needed educated and intelligent young people to push ahead with its development plans. He said that Kabul University intended to occupy its place among the comity of advanced universities in the world. He said that Afghanistan had to work out a system of social life for itself and it was for Kabul University to work as the principal guide.

While Kabul University turned out 184 students two years ago the number increased to 229 last year. There are 2,300 students right now studying in Kabul University. 229 Afghan Professors and teachers and 49 foreign professors are engaged in teaching in the university; in addition there are 33 part-time teachers.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Miss Wassima, a graduate of the Faculty of Literature, spoke on behalf of the new graduates and thanked the university for providing suitable conditions for them to advance their studies. The number of graduates from

Situation In Algeria

(Contd. from Page 1)

is in Cairo, to power. Theoretically Algeria's frontiers are open to these troops but there has been no deep penetration so far.

No large-scale movements have been reported yet over the Moroccan frontier. The bulk of troops which have crossed from Tunisia are said to be still in the no man's land between the frontier and the French Moroccan defences where troops loyal to Mr. Ben Khedda are deployed.

Some A.L.N. troops from Tunisia, however, are believed to have reached the Aurès mountains where the A.L.N. Command is strongly pro-Ben Bella.

Dissident Algerian troops claimed yesterday to have taken over the Oran region of western Algeria and to be moving to take over the rest of the country.

Truce Violation

The dissidents' spokesman in Rabat said they came in from Morocco and had decided to support the Ben Khedda Government and the Provisional Executive in Algiers for violating the Evian Ceasefire Agreements between France and the Algerian nationalists.

Mr. Saad Dahlab, the Provisional Government's Foreign Minister, made it clear yesterday that until elections are held the administration of Algeria is in the hands of the Provisional Executive except for Foreign affairs.

This virtually entrusted the Executive President, Mr. Abderrahmane Fares, with the task of solving the rift between the Provisional Government and the A.L.N.

French observers here considered, however, that any compromise, possibly leaving a solution to the vote in the coming elections for a National Assembly, would be likely to leave Algeria with a stormy political future for a long time to come.

Mr. Ben Bella has pledged his backing for the Evian agreements involving co-operation with France but has not outlined his policy in detail. He is said here to have a desire for personal power and a pan-Arab policy which Europeans fear would leave little room for them in Algeria.

Mr. Ben Khedda has warned against the danger of a "militarist dictatorship" though without mentioning Mr. Ben Bella.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture, **THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN**; starring Tony Randall.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film, **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**; BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour film; **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour film; **CIRCUS**.

FILM REVIEW

THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

(By Our Film Critic)

"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" brings out beautifully the life of a century ago on the Mississippi river and of the days of slave labour and abolitionism. Though not as humorously portrayed as in the original book written by the famous novelist and humorists, the film depicts that civilization in vivid colour and full grasp of the life of that day.

Director Michael Curbiz deserves all the credit for the classic acting by the child star, Eddie Hodges, who played Huckleberry. The Negro actor, Archie Moore as "Jim", gives excellent support to make it an entertaining film.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul, on Thursday, July 5, 1962, in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Football.—Naderia beat Avicenna, 5-0.

Tomorrow's Programme
Hockey.—Khushal Khan v A.I.T. at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

TOILET LARGE VILLA PROPERTY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SHAR-I-NAW

SITUATED NEAR BAGHI OMOOMI, AND SUITABLE FOR EMBASSY, FOR COMBINED BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL USE, FOR CLUB, OR FOR SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

NICE GARDEN OF 4 ACRES. OVER 35 ROOMS, INCLUDING LARGE SALOONS, MODERN AND WELL-KEPT BUILDING, EQUIPPED WITH 4 MODERN BATHROOMS, ETC. FURTHER REPAIRS AND AMENDMENTS CAN BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF THE TENANT. PLEASE CONTACT MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, AFZAL MARKET, JADI NADIR PASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21067.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +17°C.

Sun sets today at 7-01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-49 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 104

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1962 (SARAFAN 17, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

94 FEARED DEAD IN JET CRASH IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 8, (Reuter).—The wreckage of a giant Alitalia DC-8 jet airliner was found in the wooded hills north-east of here last night.

Pakhtunistani Detenus' Condition Serious

KABUL, July 8.—Mr. Ghazi Khan, a prominent citizen of Nowshera in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, has after his release from Pakistani prison, said in a statement that most of the Pakhtunistani nationalist leaders like Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Hussein Bakhsh Kowsar, Mir Mehdi Shah Mehdi, Mr. Aashuk Shah Bacha, Mr. Athar Baba, Mr. Haji Zaman, Mr. Ajmal Khatak, Mr. Zuma Khan, Mr. Shah Jehan and Mr. Yakoub Khan have been seriously ill in Mach jail. No attention is being paid to them and their condition is worsening. Mr. Ghazi Khan has stated that Pakistani jails are full of Pakhtunistani political prisoners, who are being inhumanly treated. He declared that unless they are released the lives of most of them are in danger.

According to a report from Northern Independent Pakhtunistan two Pakistani troops were killed and two were injured in an armed clash between the Pakistani guards of Shaar military camp and a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists. This attack was carried out on June 30 by Mamooned nationalists led by Mr. Abdul Samad Khan.

U.S. WARNING TO CEYLON
COLOMBO, July 8, (UPI).—The United States Government has threatened to withdraw its aid if Ceylon does not pay quick compensation to the ESSO, Shell and Caltex oil companies for property taken over by the Government Petroleum Corporation.

The U.S. Ambassador, Miss Frances Willis, drew the Government's attention to the resolution passed by the U.S. Senate asking the U.S. Government to withhold aid from countries which have expropriated property belonging to U.S. companies.

The Ambassador has warned the Ceylon Government that if the compensation is not paid within six months, American aid to Ceylon might be stopped.

A total 175 filling stations belonging to the three companies have been taken over by the Government Petroleum Corporation together with other company property like barges and tanks.

THANT IN GENEVA
GENEVA, July 8, (Reuter).—The U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived here by air yesterday from London.

Tomorrow he will address the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Police found in his possession a radio transmitter concealed in a walking stick and code calls and deciphering lists.

The plane had 94 people on board and all are feared to have died but the first police report from the monsoon-gashed scene of the crash said only one body had so far been found.

The wreckage was found after a vast air and ground search across rugged territory.

A clue to the scene of the crash was handed to police by two shepherd boys—some foreign currency they picked up in a field.

The search was immediately concentrated in that area, and a police party later found the wreckage scattered over the top of a hill.

The plane was on a flight from Sydney to Rome.

The jet crashed on the direct route between Aurangabad, its last reported position, and Bombay's Santa Cruz airport.

The only route to the rain-lashed hilltop where the DC-8 wreckage was found is a road running north of Poona to Junnar. A track then runs over rough country to the scene, some 25 miles west of Junnar.

Airline officials are already on the way.

AFGHAN DELEGATION FOR CAIRO TALKS

KABUL, July 8.—An Afghan delegation, led by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakim, the Auditor-General, left for Cairo yesterday morning to attend the Economic Conference of the Non-Aligned States. The members of the delegation are Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, acting Deputy Minister of Commerce, Dr. Abdul Ghafour Rawan Ferhadi, Councilor of the Afghan Embassy in Washington, and Dr. Noor Ali, the acting President of the Agricultural Bank.

The Cairo conference, which will open tomorrow will discuss the economic problems facing the developing countries.

The Afghan delegation was seen off at the airport by certain officials of the Ministry of Commerce and economic organizations together with the Charge d'Affaires and certain members of the UAR Embassy in Kabul.

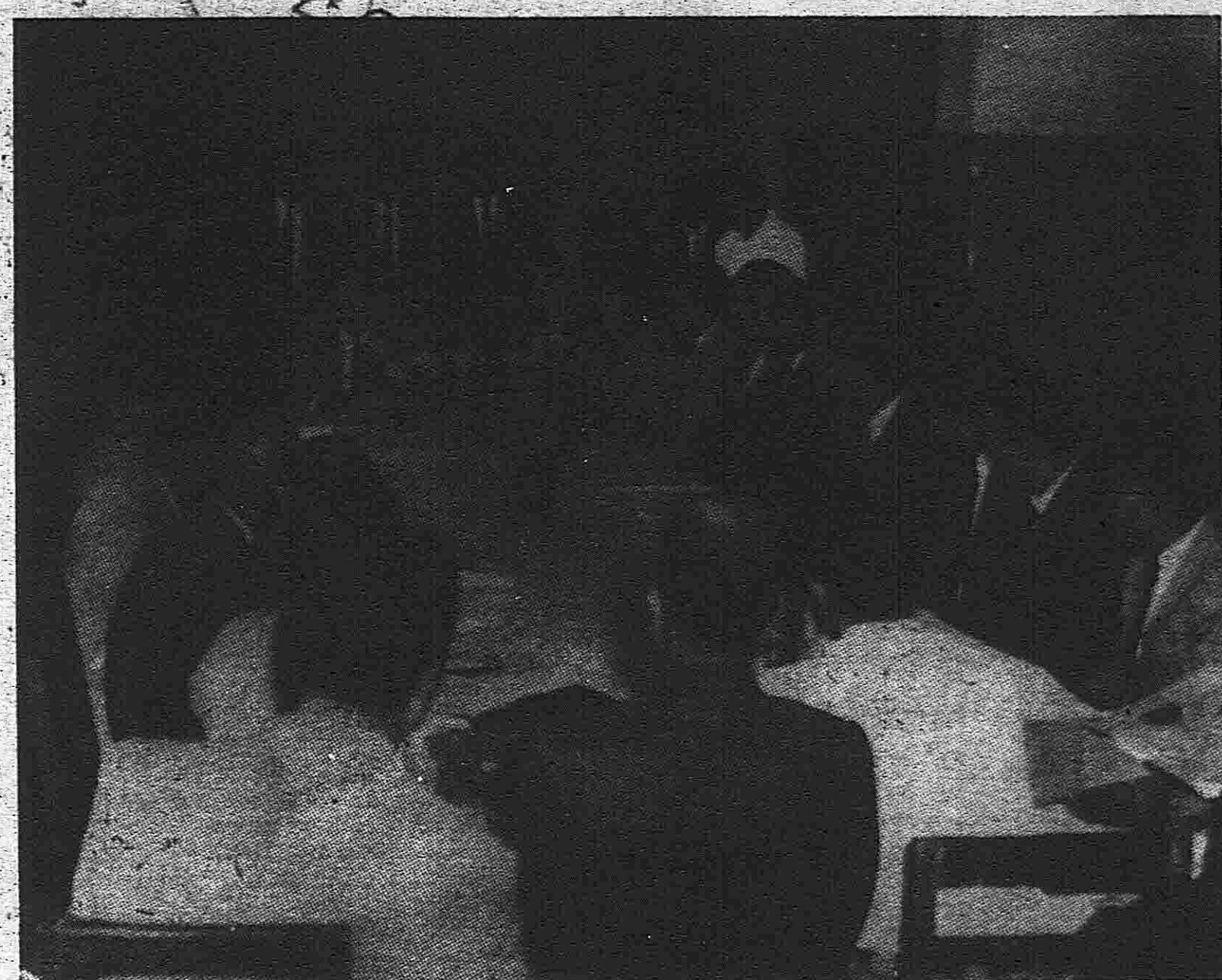
(See picture on back page)

SPY RING UNEARTHED IN U.A.R.

CAIRO, July 8, (UPI).—The United Arab Republic Intelligence Service claimed yesterday it had uncovered a spy-ring operating for Israel, headed by an Ethiopian with an Italian and three Egyptians as assistants.

The Intelligence Service said the group spied mainly on the air force and all have confessed their activities.

A statement said the Ethiopian, Ali Ahmad Effendi, was arrested for trying to leave the country. Police found in his possession a radio transmitter concealed in a walking stick and code calls and deciphering lists.



Dr. Popal addressing the Annual Conference of Provincial Education Directors in Kabul yesterday.

MACAPAGAL'S ROME VISIT ENDS

ROME, July 8, (Reuter).—President Macapagal of the Philippines and his wife ended a two-day State visit here last night by giving a dinner in a leading Rome hotel in honour of Italian President Antonio Segni and Signora Segni.

They will remain in Rome on a private visit until Tuesday. The Presidential couple, who arrived from Spain on Friday, stayed in the Quirinale Palace, residence of the Italian President, as State guests of the Government.

Efforts To Close Rift Among

Algerian Leaders TWO G.P.R.A. MINISTERS LEAVE FOR RABAT

ALGIERS, July 8, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Government is sending two Ministers to Rabat where Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, dissident Vice-Premier, who is in Cairo, is expected within the next 48 hours, usually reliable sources said here last night.

The sources said the decision was taken at a meeting of Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda's provisional Government here yesterday.

The nationalist leaders have been working in secret here to repair the serious rift in the unity of their newly Sovereign State.

Emissaries have left Algiers to meet National Liberation Army (A.L.N.) leaders in the Algerian countryside, and intense diplomatic activity to ease the crisis is reported from Cairo and other North African capitals.

Dr. Chawki Mostefai, National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) representative on the Algerian Provisional executive, who was said to have left for Rabat on a conciliation mission, was seen at the Administrative centre of Rocher Noir yesterday.

In Rabat they will meet Mr. Ben Bella and Mr. Khider.

GREATER EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION Dr. Popal Opens Provincial Directors' Conference

KABUL, July 8.—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education inaugurating the seventh Annual Conference of Provincial Directors of Education said yesterday that in the current year's development programme greater emphasis would be laid upon vocational and secondary education.

Dr. Popal said that improvements and new changes were essential for education and urged the directors to discuss them.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Kennedy And de Gaulle Likely To Meet

PARIS, July 8, (UPI).—Talk of a possible summit meeting between President Kennedy and French President de Gaulle circulated among French officials again yesterday.

They said no firm decision on such a meeting has been reached yet.

But the idea received new impetus from Mr. Kennedy's July 4 call for a "declaration of interdependence" between the United States and Europe and the joint appeal by Gen. de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer next day for speeded up European unity efforts.

Reports of a possible Kennedy-de Gaulle meeting have circulated here for some weeks. They were denied by President Kennedy himself at a news conference but were revived during the recent Paris visit of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, although Mr. Rusk brought no proposal for such a meeting with him.

The suggestion was said to have come originally from Washington. Gen. de Gaulle's first reactions were cool. But French officials now said they thought chances had improved.

During their talks here Gen. de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer

(Contd. on Page 4)

Watutsi Tribesmen Killed In Clash With Troops

BRUSSELS, July 8, (Reuter).—Two Watutsi tribesmen were killed in a clash with National Army troops near Kirenyi, Rwanda, the Belgian news agency INBEL reported here last night from the Rwanda capital.

The agency said 18 of the Watutsi, who are opposed to the Bahutu-led Government in the Central African territory, had been taken prisoner.

According to earlier reports, groups of armed Watutsi have returned to Rwanda after fleeing to neighbouring countries last year following clashes with the Bahutus in which several hundred people were killed.

Rwanda became independent a week ago after the Belgian trusteeship over the country ended last Sunday.

Fears have been expressed that after the withdrawal of Belgian troops clashes may break out between the Watutsi tribesmen, former rulers of Rwanda, and their form about 85 per cent of the population.

ENGINEERING

PROGRESS

(Contd. from Page 3)

facilities for mechanical and electrical engineering, metallurgy, hydraulics, and other laboratories as the needs for Afghanistan develop.

The initial problem in developing a strong Faculty of Engineering was the selection and training of an adequate staff. At the inception of the programme, the staff members were Americans. Eight outstanding students were selected to be sent to the United States for specialized training. Three of these have returned and five others are expected to return this year. These Afghan staff members have specialized in Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Physics. Four or five more will be sent for specialized engineering training in August.

The net results of any higher educational training programme depend basically on three factors: the student, the teacher, and the facilities. All three of these had to be developed simultaneously from the foundation. The educational background of the students supplied, lack of jurisdiction over the selection of students, a firm policy on academic standards, and discipline are all defects in the system of administration which should be remedied if higher standards are to be developed. Improvements in pre-university training must be constantly strengthened. Stronger students and graduates will result only through firm management and training policies. Educational evolution principles cannot be violated, and excellence in performance cannot be ordered or agreed upon. All necessary assistance must be given to improve on the three basic ingredients in education: the student, the teacher and the facilities.

KABUL, July 8.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Finance, appeared before the Finance, Budget and Trade Commissions of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday to answer questions regarding projects involving Government agencies and subsidies to other organizations. The Law Commission of Parliament yesterday studied the proposed International Convention on Narcotics.



The Afghan delegation, led by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, Auditor-General (second from right), just before their departure for Cairo to attend the Economic Conference of Non-Aligned countries.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Contd. from page 1)

carefully. He asked the Provincial Directors of Education to express their views on such matters as the establishment of accelerated courses of training in the Teacher's Training School, and the location of such schools with schools of mechanics and agriculture in the provinces.

He declared that the campaign against illiteracy and the problem of educating the majority of the people constituted one of the most difficult problems for the educational authorities. He asked the Directors of Education to consider this subject at their meeting.

The agenda of this year's conference includes regulations governing the duties of the Directors of Education, determination of their prerogatives and obligations and methods by which men and women teachers could raise their educational qualifications.

During their stay in Kabul the Directors of Education will visit the laboratory schools and the Teacher's Training College, and will also observe teaching methods in a number of model schools.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by the Deputy Minister and departmental heads of education, the chief of the Institute of Education.

Integration Of Laotian Forces
MAIN HURDLE AT GENEVA TALKS

GENEVA, July 8, (Reuter).—The disbanding of the private armies of the three rival factions in Laos emerged yesterday as the main obstacle to a speedy end to the 14-nation conference here on making or keeping the South-East Asian kingdom neutral.

This problem, involving integration of these armies into a single national force, has dominated the behind-the-scenes negotiations of the past two days, conference sources said.

Kennedy-de Gaulle Talks Possible

(Contd. from page 1)

agreed to propose a "little summit" meeting of leaders of the Six European Common Market nations in Rome in the fall.

Officials thought that if a Kennedy-de Gaulle meeting took place it would be either after that or next spring.

The French were impressed by Mr. Kennedy's idea of a "declaration of interdependence." However, officials here said it could come only at some time in the fairly distant future—after Britain has joined the Common Market and Western Europe has succeeded in achieving unity.

Land And People Of Rwanda And Burundi

(Contd. From Page 2)

This mastery arising out of the conclusion of a civic and private contract was the main instrument of Tutsi political domination over the Hutu people.

The importance attached to the cattle was so great that the Hutu were unable to resist the attraction of acquiring some, and were thus forced into the position of serfs even though they made up the vast majority of the population.

Political organisation—Rwanda and Burundi, as the two countries are called in the vernacular, have always been two separate and distinct kingdoms which, according to oral tradition, were practically always at war with each other. They might be compared to two hostile brothers who are incapable of settling an old quarrel over boundary lines. For the continual wars between Rwanda and Burundi were often waged with the sole aim of appropriating some stretch of land on the boundary.

Rwanda-Urundi as such, it must be emphasized, has never had any historical existence. It was the lack of the draw, when territories were being reassigned after the First World War, which bound these two countries together in one administrative entity entrusted to Belgium.

Both in Rwanda and in Burundi, we find a kingdom whose origins are reported to be divine, ruled over by the Mwami (plural: Bami) and his drum, which is both the sign and the source of his power.

This explains why the Mwami is surrounded with a very strict protocol whose significance is both magical and religious. He is succeeded by one of his sons chosen by a council of notables whose functions are hereditary, and who are known as the Biru. As there are no specific rules of succession, most reigns start with lively competition amongst the sons of the defunct Mwami.

(To be concluded)

THREE PACIFISTS IN TROUBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, (Reuter).—Three pacifists were in trouble with the law on Friday for trying to sail to the nuclear testing area in the Pacific on Wednesday abroad the vessel Everyman I.

They returned to San Francisco Bay on Thursday night after becoming seasick 125 miles out. U.S. Marshals boarded their 30-ft craft and arrested two of them, Barton Stone, 24, and Bob Robbins, 36.

Walter Chaffee, 39, the third man, was served with an order for a contempt of court hearing.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American coloured film: **THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE**, starring Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE DECKS RAN RED**, starring James Mason.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CIRCUS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**, starring Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Hockey—Commercial School beat Avcenna; 1-0.

Tomorrow's Programme
Hockey—Teachers' Training School v Naderia, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

N. Borneo And Malaysia

SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER'S COMMENT

SINGAPORE, July 8, (UPI).—Singapore's Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, said on Friday the Philippine Government's claim to North Borneo would not impede in any way the formation of Malaysia.

Mr. Lee made the statement at a news conference in which he answered questions on the merger referendum an related matters.

Asked how important he considered the inclusion of North Borneo was to the future of Malaysia, the Prime Minister replied: "I think it is part of the whole concept of Malaysia and it is going to be part of Malaysia."

Mr. Lee said he felt sovereignty over North Boreo could reasonably be established by any international tribunal. He pointed out that there were international tribunals for the settlement of claims such as those made by the descendants of the Sultan of Sulu, or by the Government on behalf of them.

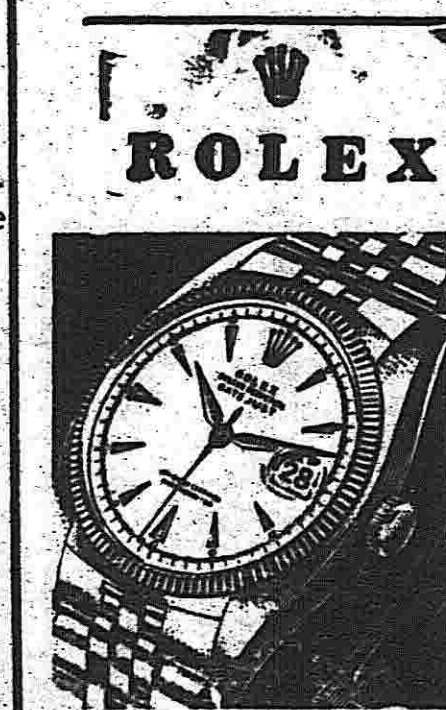
He said, however, that "they will take some years. Occasionally it takes a long time to prepare cases and so on. Meanwhile we will proceed."

The Premier said that although he was not an expert on international law, he was sure the tribunal's decision "will be fair and just."

A landmark in the history of Time measurement.

Sole distributor for Afghanistan

ASTCO Afghan Swiss Trading Co. Ltd. Kabul



THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +15°C.

Sun sets today at 7-00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-50 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 105

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1962 (SARATAN 18, 1341 S.H.)

Mediation In Algerian Leaders' Dispute

Ben Bella Accepts Arab League Secretary's Offer

ALGIERS, July 9.—The Algerian Information Minister, Mr. Mohammad Yazid, said yesterday that the Algerian Government was ready to accept mediation by Mr. Abdul Khaliq Hassouna, Arab League Secretary-General, in the dispute between the Algerian leaders.

Mr. Yazid made the statement before leaving Algeria for Rabat where he and another Minister are to hold talks with Mr. Ben Bella, the dissident Deputy Premier.

Mr. Ben Bella has, it is learnt, already accepted the mediation offer.

Reuter adds: Secret talks aimed at closing the rift between Algerian nationalist leaders are expected to start in Rabat today.

Mr. Ben Bella, who has been having talks in Cairo with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, is on his way.

The two Ministers from Algiers hope to meet Mr. Ben Bella in Rabat together with the dissident Minister of State, Mr. Mohammed Khider.

No Crisis
M. Saad Dahlab, Algerian Provisional Government Foreign Minister, said in a broadcast last night that there was no crisis between nationalist leaders— "just a misunderstanding."

Speaking in the Arabic service of Algiers Radio, he said: "The Algerian nationalists were able to make an understanding with General de Gaulle and the French Government. I do not see how they can fail to agree among themselves."

He added: "In the last resort, the people will decide."

M. Dahlab said that elections for a National Assembly would be held at the beginning of August, and said the date would be announced soon.

M. Dahlab described the National Liberation Army, which is at the centre of the political dispute, as the Army of the central power, but made no reference to the recent dismissal of Army leaders.

Calls for a return to normal went out last night in Oran, western Algeria, the only city where tension persists.

Moslem trade union leaders ordered all their members to resume work today and European leaders asked Europeans to reopen their shops and offices.

Oran was calm yesterday with the streets half deserted.

Popal Inspects Hospital And Kindergarten

KABUL, July 9.—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education, yesterday inspected the 40-bed hospital of the Afghan Institute of Technology in Shershah Mena and the kindergarten of the Zarghona Girls School which will be opened shortly.

The Minister was accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj, Chief of the Ministry's Health Department and Dr. Mir Najmuddin Ansari, Adviser to the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Seraj told a Bakhtar correspondent that the establishment of a 40-bed hospital for the Boarding School was envisaged for the second educational development plan. He said that the U.S.A. provided 22 beds and the Ministry would provide the rest. The hospital, he said, would be equipped with up-to-date medical facilities.

PLANE CAUGHT FIRE IN MIDAIR

BOMBAY, July 9, (UPI).—An Alitalia DC-8 jet airliner which crashed into a hilltop 60 miles east of Bombay killing all 94 people aboard apparently caught fire in flight, an examination of the wreckage showed yesterday.

The wreckage was scattered over a vast area of 700 ft. jungle-covered hill over muddy, almost impossible roads from this village near Bombay. The cockpit, wings and fuselage were split open but the name "Alitalia" was still visible.

The plane parts themselves showed little sign of fire but cushions and clothing near the crash were burned. Officials made the cautions suggestion that the pilot may have attempted to put the burning plane down on what appeared to be a plateau but was really a hilltop.

"Some bad belly landing," an official said grimly.

The pilot's brief case lay by the broken cockpit where navigation charts lay splattered by the torrential downpour of the July monsoon. Clothes of passengers were festooned from the jungle trees.

Undamaged in the mud were copies of the Bible and a Hindu prayer book in Sanskrit, lying

DIVIDING AFRICANS INTO TWO GROUPS

Banda Warns Western Journalists

DAR ES SALAAM, July 9, (Reuter).—Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland nationalist leader, told a cheering crowd of Africans at the airport outside this Tanganyika capital yesterday that newspaper people who thought they could divide Africans into two groups and use one group against the other had a rude shock coming to them.

Dr. Banda said there was a campaign among the European newspapers in America, Europe and East, Central and South Africa to refer to "a Casablanca group and a Monrovia group."

President Nkrumah of Ghana was supposed to belong to the Casablanca (Morocco) group and President William Tubman of Liberia to the Monrovia (capital of Liberia) group.

Dr. Banda said he did not believe in either group, but in independent African States.

"Let me tell those newspaper people who think they can divide Africa into Monrovia and Casablanca groups and use one group against another have a rude shock coming to them, he said.

Dr. Banda was on his way back to Nyasaland from London, Switzerland, Ghana and Liberia.

He said that Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could not secede from Nyasaland, and whites in Southern Rhodesia had been saying that Nyasaland could not secede from the Federation because "the Portuguese will not allow us to use the port (Beira in Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa)."

He added: "We used the port long before Federation and I do not see why we cannot use it after Federation."

'Mercenary' Killed In N. Katanga
LEOPOLDVILLE, July 9, (Reuter).—The Congolese Government said here yesterday the body of a "mercenary" killed last week in northern Katanga has been brought to Leopoldville for identification.

Usually reliable sources said Katangans drove into a Congolese army position at Kapeya, about 25 miles south of Kongolo, in four lorries led by a jeep carrying a white officer last Thursday.

Congolese troops opened fire on the convoy, killing the white officer and several Katangans, the sources said. The officer carried no identification and at present not even his nationality was known, the sources added.

When the clash was first reported on Friday, President Tshombe of Katanga said Congolese National Army troops had attacked Katangese soldiers, killing one of them and wounding 13.



The Afghan tennis team which left Kabul for the U.S.S.R. yesterday. (See story on back page).

KABUL TIMES Training Teachers To Be Good Community Leaders

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES
JULY 9, 1962

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Conference of Provincial Directors of Education which opened here last Saturday should provide a good opportunity for the Directors and the Ministry of Education to exchange views on the problems facing both sides in advancing and expanding education throughout the country.

As pointed out by Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education, in his opening speech, one of the main targets of the Ministry during the first year of the Second Plan is to open more vocational schools. To a country like Afghanistan it is of utmost importance to train people in that field so that they can be useful to the community. The best students, as far as their academic level is concerned, are picked up for further education and are sent either to schools in the main towns of the Provinces or to the Capital. But, the opening of vocational schools in all parts of the country has proved useful and the Education Ministry's determination to expand further this type of education is worthy of praise.

Also the Directors during their current session will concentrate on expanding the number of literary courses and finding further ways for adult education. While during the First Plan the number of such courses increased in various parts of the country, the fact, no doubt remains, that Afghanistan has to devise effective means on a large scale to make adults literate. This task can only be successful through the sincere co-operation of the people themselves and a devoted leadership of the educational authorities.

The tasks with which the Ministry of Education is confronted are tremendous and manifold. However, in the current meeting of the Directors of Education if in addition to exchange of views on various matters, a decision is taken to launch an effective programme in the fields which the Minister of Education outlined in his speech, and then report on the results during their next annual session, it will indeed be a big step forward.

The present curriculum of the Primary Teachers' Training School (the Normal School as it is also called) includes theology, Persian, Pushto, English, mathematics, geography, biology, writing and dictation, drawing, agriculture, physical training and child-development. The total weekly hours for both Grades—the 10th and the 11th—number 40. Teaching in the 11th Grade is divided into three semesters; in the first semester are included theology, Persian, Pushto, English, geography, physics, writing, arts, agriculture, teaching methods, mathematics and physical training.

The second semester is devoted to practice teaching, public speaking and agriculture, while the third and final semester includes theology, Persian, Pushto, English, history, physics, handicrafts, hygiene, physical training, agriculture, management of primary schools, teaching materials and geometry.

Although the syllabus for all sections of the Teacher-Training School has been revised and brought up-to-date, yet efforts are

not slackened as far as research and the process of elimination of the useless and faulty and the addition of the effective and useful are concerned. This is being done with the help of Afghan, UNESCO and Columbia University experts, who have between them done much to improve training methods in this School and to make the syllabus more functional in character. The School has a number of experimental or 'laboratory' schools under its supervision, where new and improved methods are tested and student-teachers receive practical training.

Community Leaders
Afghanistan is an agricultural country and, therefore, the majority of her people live in rural areas. Efforts have been made to bring about a sort of uniformity between the teaching programmes of this School with conditions prevailing in rural communities and provincial schools. One of the arrangements made in the Teacher-Training School includes workshops and training facilities for wood-working, handicrafts and agriculture. The students of the School are intensely active in

these workshops during and after school-hours. Senior students of the School also receive practical training for a short period at the Community Development Centres near Kabul; here, they get acquainted with living conditions in villages and learn about such subjects as fundamental education, health services, adult education and animal husbandry etc. This method is designed to make them not only good teachers, but also capable community leaders.

The Teacher-Training School also conducts annual seminars and workshops for school-teachers in the capital and from the provinces; these seminars are addressed by local and foreign experts on all subjects relating to education and school-teaching. All these factors have brought about a beneficial change in the system of teacher-training in the country. As already stated, a number of new teacher-training schools were opened in the provinces during the First Five-Year Plan; under the Second Five-Year Plan more such schools will be established in those areas where facilities for training school-teachers do not exist at present.

Rwanda And Burundi In 1962 The Land And The People

The Mwami is the supreme judge. In principle, all his subjects may appeal to him.

Rwanda and Burundi were divided into administrative districts of irregular size and importance; those along the frontier were generally under the authority of the army chiefs. Elsewhere, in Rwanda each district was governed by two chiefs: the chief of the land and the chief of the cattle. The district was divided again into hills, under the authority of the hill chiefs whose main task was to levy tribute and taxes, or to make them useful members of the particular communities.

The best students, as far as their academic level is concerned, are picked up for further education and are sent either to schools in the main towns of the Provinces or to the Capital. But, the opening of vocational schools in all parts of the country has proved useful and the Education Ministry's determination to expand further this type of education is worthy of praise.

Also the Directors during their current session will concentrate on expanding the number of literary courses and finding further ways for adult education. While during the First Plan the number of such courses increased in various parts of the country, the fact, no doubt remains, that Afghanistan has to devise effective means on a large scale to make adults literate. This task can only be successful through the sincere co-operation of the people themselves and a devoted leadership of the educational authorities.

The tasks with which the Ministry of Education is confronted are tremendous and manifold. However, in the current meeting of the Directors of Education if in addition to exchange of views on various matters, a decision is taken to launch an effective programme in the fields which the Minister of Education outlined in his speech, and then report on the results during their next annual session, it will indeed be a big step forward.

fronted are tremendous and manifold. However, in the current meeting of the Directors of Education if in addition to exchange of views on various matters, a decision is taken to launch an effective programme in the fields which the Minister of Education outlined in his speech, and then report on the results during their next annual session, it will indeed be a big step forward.

Land tenure system.—The land tenure system is another example of Tutsi domination. It is the faithful reflection of their political organisation. Through the contract of pastoral serfdom, the new Tutsi rulers did not hesitate to claim their clients' land should the contract be broken, the client die without heirs or be banished, etc. Thus, slowly but surely, the original inhabitants were dispossessed by the newcomers until the ownership of all the land in the country was safely in the hands of the Mwami.

The Tutsi reached the point where they decreed that the Mwami is first of all the owner of all the land, and then, as a result, of all beings which live on the land.

Grants of land were subordinated to numerous obligations and a kind of feudal serfdom was created which often duplicated the pastoral serfdom. The principle according to which the Mwami became sole landowner implied, as a consequence, that any other person possessing land was only a life tenant, the temporary, beneficial occupant liable at any time to be deprived of his holding. Pasture rights derive from the same principle but are sometimes regarded as an exclusive right vested in certain influential Tutsi.

Here again, the rulers prevailing in Burundi, although identical, are applied with far greater liberality. Land spoliation was very rare, and practically always motivated by political considerations rather than purely arbitrary decisions.

European penetration.—These were the main characteristics of Rwanda and Burundi at the end of XIXth century. Periodic famines and epidemic diseases, coupled with a high infantile mortality rate, were so many brakes on an increase in the

population figure even though the inhabitants of these countries were always extremely prolific. The discovery of the great lakes at the end of the XIXth century provided the key to one of the most fascinating enigmas in geographical exploration: the location of the sources of the Nile at the foot of the legendary Mountains of the Moon mentioned by Ptolemy.

The first Europeans to discover Rwanda and Burundi were Burton and Speke in 1858. In 1871, Stanley and Livingstone explored Lake Tanganyika. Eight years later, Cardinal Lavigerie's first intrepid party of missionaries tried to found a mission in Burundi. They were obliged to withdraw after losing two priests and an auxiliary, massacred in 1881.

German rule.—The Germans turned Rwanda and Burundi into Districts 13 and 14 of the immense area then called Deutsch Ostafrika. In 1899 they built the military outpost of Usumbura out of nothing, and this later became the principal city of Ruanda-Urundi. In later years, garrisons were set up along the frontier dividing these territories from the Independent Congo State, but it was not until 1907 that a civilian administration took over, the strength of which never exceeded some ten men.

It was quite normal for this handful of administrators to lean heavily on the hierarchy which they found in the two countries. In actual fact, it was rare to find in Central Africa two states which already had an administrative and police system which was both strong and efficient. The Germans did, however, try to put an end to the most obvious abuses, without much success.

From 1907 on came the Protestant missionaries, to whom, as to the representatives of other faiths, the Germans gave an appreciable measure of assistance. It is interesting to note that the only German word which has subsisted in the vernacular is 'Schule' (school). Throughout the period of German occupation, the political situation remained stable. Burundi, however, was in the throes of internal disagreements (at one

The latest issue of Pakhtun Zhagh came out yesterday. This is a fortnightly magazine and the official organ of Radio Kabul. Pakhtun Zhagh means the 'Voice of Pakhtun'. The magazine apart from carrying the broadcast programmes of Radio Kabul for the next two weeks also publishes news digest, portrays the inner activities and programme of Radio Kabul, introduces celebrities and carries interesting articles about world famous musicians, artists and composers. The present issue carries the picture of the famous Hollywood actress, Sophia Loren. The inside of the cover carries pictorial news of Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance making his statement before the National Assembly on Afghanistan's Budget for the current fiscal year; Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail signing the Federal German Technical Assistance agreement for the development of certain Afghan news agencies, with Dr. Schmidt Horix, the Federal German Ambassador signing for his Government and the recent air agreement which was signed in Kabul between Afghanistan and Poland.

On another page the magazine carries an article on love: 'Man has a natural weakness for love; he wants to love and be loved. A feeling of revenge overwhelms him, when he finds that the object of his love has grown cold towards him. Many social complexes have their root in an unsuccessful love affair; this often manifests itself in the form of mistrust, timidity and hatred. Therefore it is through proper love and being loved that many social problems may be solved and above all it is through love that a formula for human survival in the present day world may be worked out.'

The weekly Magazine Zhowan-doon meaning 'life' is just out. On the cover it carries a picture of the famous Afghan Rabab player Ustad Mohammad Omar. He is a celebrated artiste of Radio Kabul. The inside of the cover carries a report of His Majesty the King's projected visit to the Soviet Union and news of the Algerian independence. A picture of the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, extending Afghanistan's official recognition to the provisional Government of Algeria to Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government in Belgrade. On another page the magazine carries the picture of a woman buying fruit. The following caption appears underneath the picture: 'Eating fruit is essential for keeping the balance of vitamin 'C', but it certainly creates a deficiency of vitamin 'P' (pocket).

The magazine also carries a portrait of the famous Hollywood actress Elizabeth Taylor, a critical article about the way fruits are sold and handled with suggestions for improvement, the biography of a well known script writer, Mr. Azizuddin Fozalzal, real life stories (original and translations), crossword puzzles and poems.

measure of assistance. It is interesting to note that the only German word which has subsisted in the vernacular is 'Schule' (school). Throughout the period of German occupation, the political situation remained stable. Burundi, however, was in the throes of internal disagreements (at one

measure of assistance. It is interesting to note that the only German word which has subsisted in the vernacular is 'Schule' (school). Throughout the period of German occupation, the political situation remained stable. Burundi, however, was in the throes of internal disagreements (at one

measure of assistance. It is interesting to note that the only German word which has subsisted in the vernacular is 'Schule' (school). Throughout the period of German occupation, the political situation remained stable. Burundi, however, was in the throes of internal disagreements (at one

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on Pakhtunistan 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6-30 p.m.

7-45 to 8:00 a.m. every day except Friday—Popular Music.
11:00 to 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World.
9:00 to 9:45 p.m. Saturday Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20159-24041
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Posarlai: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22854
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569

PARAVOICES

Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Posarlai: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22854
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569

Significance Of Buddhist Pillars In Kabul

By A. A. KOHZAD

Scholars and scientists interest-which constituted the symbol of a culture have, in recent years, seen be presumed, was topped with the reign of his successors, one of pictures and heard much about figure of "Chakra". This word whom, named "Hovishka", is of the massive figures of Buddha at has remained a part of the Af- particular note in this regard be- Bamiyan; similarly, the two pillars ghan language despite the passage cause coins minted during his reign have been discovered at in Ghazni and known as the pil- forms as "Charkh" (wheel), Chakary pillar. lars of Masoud III and Bahram "Charkha", "Charkh-i-Falak" (the Shah are also known to many. Merry-Go-Round), "Chakar" and started to lean from the perpendi- Two important and ancient pil- "Chakar-Zadan" (meaning to cular, and because it is one of the lars of the Buddhist era, located whirl about" or "to wheel about", most important and precious relics in a remote corner of Kabul at a It is evident that although the of the past in our country's capi- distance of 10 kilometres from the original word has been mutilated- tal, therefore, it should be pre- city, are in the Chakary area, in many forms, its meaning, "the served at all costs.

There are many traces of Buddhist wheel", has been preserved to The other pillar, called "Surkh- temples and stupas, but fortunate- this day. Muna" or "the Red Pillar". ly enough two pillars of the This contention can be proved stands on a conical protuberance Buddhist era are comparatively by referring to history, which at the foot of the mountain. Al- well-preserved. One of these, at says that the Emperor Asoka of though the plaster covering the Chakary, is located at a hilltop the Maurya dynasty, which rul- pillar has disintegrated, yet the and therefore, visible from all ed over India, had built a pillar skeleton of the structure, especial- angles and from long distances. at Benares; this pillar, it is said, ly its base, is intact. It is called From afar this pillar looks as if was topped with a "Chakra" or "The Red Pillar" because the mor- it is perched on a spur, but a the Buddhist symbol. M. Faou- tar used is red in colour. Por- closer examination shows the site cher, the eminent French Orien- tions of terra-cottaware discover- to be a level space whence a clear talist, who made reasearches in ed at Hadda in Nangarhar Pro- view of the countryside all around this regard in 1923, is of the vince also show traces of can be had. The base of the opinion that the Chakary pillar cylindrical shape of Muna-i- Chakary-pillar or "Muna-i- belongs to the 2nd century A.D. Chakary. It is, therefore, reason- Chakary" has a circumference of It is known that the Kushans of able to assume that the pillar on over 20 metres; the pillar is more Afghanistan were at the peak of the mountain-top near Kabul was than 25 metres high and of the power during that time; it was meant to serve as a "landmark" shape of a cylinder, the lower part- also the period when Buddhist or "milestone" to guide Buddhist of which is thicker than the apex, architecture in ancient Afghanis- pilgrims and travellers traversing which, unfortunately has distin- tan reached its zenith. The the Hadda-Kabul track from the integrated. Near the missing top of greatest monarch of that time was east and also those coming from the pillar, there is protuberance Kanishka the Great, the architec- the north and west from Bagram in the form of bell usually hung tural relics of whose reign have and adjoining areas. Both of around a camel's neck. been discovered at Surkh-Kotal these pillars and the remains of Chakary" seems to in Northern Afghanistan and the nearby stupas are of great in- far as these were not contrary to be a mutilated form of "Chakra" Peshawar in Central Occupied terest for scientists and tourists international concepts of law and order.

time, there were three notabilities who all claimed to be Mwami); when Belgian troops entered the territory in 1916, they found the country riven by civil war and young Mwami Mwambutsa, en- at grips with palace intrigues.

In 1919, the Supreme Council of throned a few months previously. Allied Powers entrusted Belgium with a mandate over these two territories. The Belgian adminis- trative authorities began work im- mediately. Their first task was to set up a coherent administrative system based on tribal relics inso- far as these were not contrary to order.

Telephone Star To Be Sent Up Tomorrow

The United States plans to orbit its first "Telstar" satellite tomorrow in a revolutionary attempt to link America and Europe with direct radio and television broadcasts through a "switchboard" hanging in space.

Success of the 17lb. experimental moonlet will give millions of people on the two continents a chance to view the first "live" trans-Atlantic telecast satellite relay within a week.

"Telstar" will officially open the era of global communications with "active" earth satellites. The programme and others like it present the start of a multi-mil- lion-dollar bet that may begin in live telecasts of Olympic Games from Tokyo, a grueling sports car race from France or a Foreign Ministers meeting in South America, by 1964 to 1965.

Basically, the first Telstar will carry an electronic device which will be able to receive signals from earth, amplify them and retransmit them back above ground. The satellite's altitude will put it in simultaneous view of ground stations a third of the world apart.

Bell Telephone Laboratories built the complex little satellite.

Scientists will try to put the ball-shaped satellite "switch- board" into the sky early tomorrow morning. If all goes well, Telstar, an abbreviation of the phrase "Telephone Star"—will circle the globe once every 12 hours and 2 minutes, passing as far north as Ottawa, Canada, and Marseilles, France, and as far south as the tip of South America.

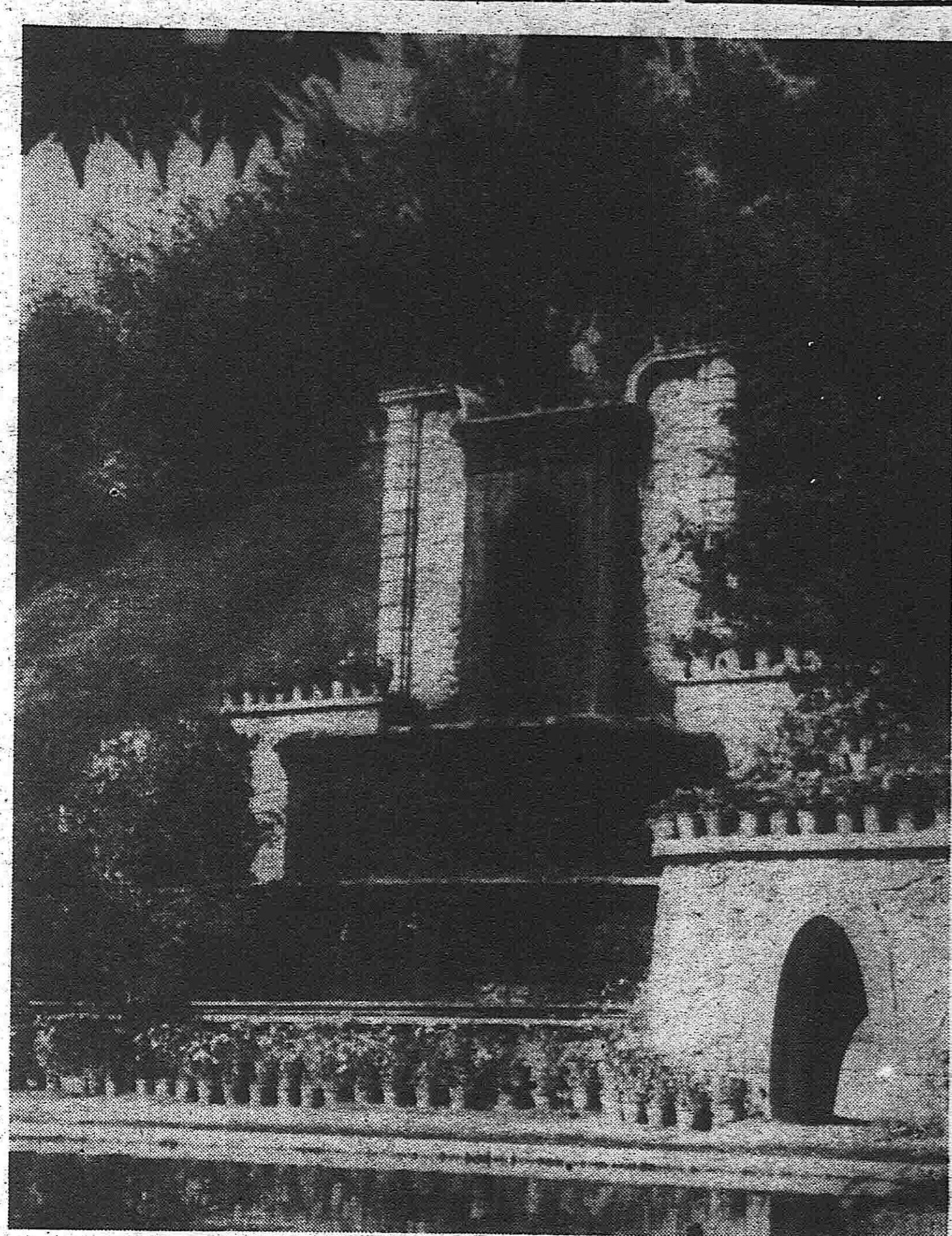
But it will be high enough to be seen by critical ground communications stations. For two stations to communicate through it, Telstar will have to be in simultaneous view.

Rwanda & Brundi In 1962

(Contd. from Page 2)

time, there were three notabilities who all claimed to be Mwami); when Belgian troops entered the territory in 1916, they found the country riven by civil war and young Mwami Mwambutsa, en- at grips with palace intrigues.

In 1919, the Supreme Council of throned a few months previously. Allied Powers entrusted Belgium with a mandate over these two territories. The Belgian adminis- trative authorities began work im- mediately. Their first task was to set up a coherent administrative system based on tribal relics inso- far as these were not contrary to order.



A waterfall in "Tapah" (Paghman). An open swimming pool is located below. Tapah, a huge park on the top of the hill and originally built by His Majesty the King, was donated to the public three years ago.

News In Brief Calamitous If Kennedy Ariana Club Is Robbed Of Power To Draw With Help India, Says Rusk Tajik Team

KABUL, July 9.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco, congratulating him on his birthday anniversary.

KABUL, July 9.—The Afghan delegation led by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, the Auditor-General, arrived in Cairo yesterday to attend the economic conference of the non-aligned countries due to open today. A report from Cairo states that Mr. Mohd. Sarwar Omar, the acting Deputy Minister of Commerce, a member of the delegation, has been appointed by the Preparatory Committee as rapporteur.

KABUL, July 9.—A team of Afghan tennis players led by Mr. Hamidullah left Kabul for the USSR yesterday morning. The team which will visit the Soviet Union under the Afghan-Soviet cultural programme will play friendly games during its 10-day stay in the Soviet Union.

ADENAUER'S PARTY LOSES IN N. RHINE

DUESSELDORF, Germany, July 9, (UPI).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats (CDU) failed in a key test at the polls yesterday when one-third of the nation's voters elected a State Government in North Rhine-Westphalia in the first test of strength for West Germany's three major parties. Since last fall's national election forced Dr. Adenauer into a federal coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP), the chancellor's CDU lost its absolute majority in the country's most populous State.

Official final returns have the CDU 46.4 per cent of the total ballot, a loss of 4.1 per cent since the last State election in 1958.

The big gain was registered by the Social Democrats who had 43.3 per cent of the total, an increase of eight times on Friday but was revived each time by mouth-to-mouth respiration, massage and electric shock treatment, was yesterday reported to be making continued improvement.

HAVANA, July 9, (Reuter).—A Cuban Armed Forces Ministry spokesman said a "landing craft" was sighted two miles offshore near Santiago de Cuba, a south-east Cuba, last Friday. United States troops guarding Guantanamo base fired three shots into Cuban territory the same day, it said.

MOSCOW RECEPTION FOR CUBAN LEADERS

LONDON, July 9, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev yesterday attended a dinner given by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Council of Ministers in Moscow for a Cuban military delegation headed by Major Raul Castro Defence Minister, according to a Moscow Radio report monitored here.

The Soviet Prime Minister toasted the "heroic Cuban people", the Cuban revolution and Dr. Castro, the radio said. Major Castro thanked the Soviet Communist party and people for their "fraternal aid and support."

Major Castro, who is also Deputy Prime Minister to his brother, Dr. Fidel Castro, arrived here with the delegation on July 8 at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

WASHINGTON, July 9, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, said yesterday it would be "calamitous" if President Kennedy were robbed of his authority to aid India.

He added that he thought the possibility of any reduction of troop levels "is not a fruitful path to go down."

Mr. Rusk added that he believed there was no doubt in President de Gaulle's mind about "the fundamental importance of Atlantic solidarity."

Questioned about United States-Soviet talks on the Berlin problem, Mr. Rusk said they had not made any satisfactory progress on the central issues of the question.

Troop Levels

Asked whether the United States would be prepared to consider a reduction of Western troop levels in Berlin, the Secretary of State replied that this was not really a major point at issue.

"It is the presence of Western troops which is a basic issue," he

"DEAD" EIGHT

TIMES

BUT SURVIVES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, (Reuter).—George Argiris, a 47-year-old heart patient who "died" 43.3 per cent of the total, an increase of eight times on Friday but was revived each time by mouth-to-mouth respiration, massage and electric shock treatment, was yesterday reported to be making continued improvement.

Argiris, a car dealer, is in hospital here. His heart "stopped" beating eight times within a period of 45 minutes on Friday. Nine doctors and three nurses successfully revived him each time.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday his conditions continued to improve and that "he spent a comfortable night."

JAIL BREAK ATTEMPT

After Argiris was revived for the eighth time, Dr. Edmund Stalter, a physician at the hospital, said "he was dead eight times. It is an act of God he is alive now."

FOILED

ALGIERS, July 9, (Reuter).—French marines opened fire yesterday at Maison Carree, an Algiers suburb, to foil an escape attempt by prisoners at the jail there.

Four people were injured, according to first reports.

Prisoners, understood to include both Europeans and Moslems, had been agitating for a release, 2 at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

Mr. Rusk was replying to questions in the television programme "issues and answers" about recent moves in Congress to restrict U.S. aid to Yugoslavia and Poland and some speculation that Congress might act to cut economic aid to India in view of recent U.S.-Indian differences on a number of questions.

Mr. Rusk said it would be "calamitous" if the President were robbed of his authority to aid these countries.

In the case of India, he said, it would be "a great mistake if we did not take an active part in the Indian development programme."

It was inevitable that India and the United States would disagree on certain subjects, he said.

Referring to Yugoslavia, he said it was "very important that the door should be left open to them."

Mr. Rusk also said that if new scientific data on underground nuclear explosions permitted the West to reduce inspection demands, it would be "a great advantage" in seeking a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rusk was replying to questions about a report issued on Saturday by the Defence Department on the results of the series of underground nuclear tests carried out in Nevada and on methods of detecting such tests.

United States officials said that there were indications that the data obtained would enable the United States and Britain to lower their demands for on-site inspections and control posts in negotiations with the Soviet Union for a test ban treaty.

Mr. Rusk said yesterday that the results of the underground

Control Posts

test series were still being evaluated, but it seemed likely that despite advances in detection methods, it would still be necessary to have control posts in Soviet territory and to have on-site inspections there.

If the United States and Britain could reduce their inspection demands, this would be "a great advantage," he said.

The Secretary of State said that the joint communiqué issued by President de Gaulle and Dr. Konrad Adenauer at the close of their recent talks showed that both leaders were thinking in terms of "a strong and vigorous Europe."

He said that President de Gaulle had made "an historic contribution" to France and the Western world, and it was important that the French leader should speak out on issues about which he felt strongly.

KABUL, July 9.—The second round of wrestling bouts, held between the second team of Ariana Club and the visiting team from the Tajik S. S. R. in the Ghazi Stadium yesterday, ended in a draw.

Mr. Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, certain high-ranking officials of the Ministries, Mr. Antonov, the Ambassador and certain members of the Soviet Embassy, some members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul and a large number of sports enthusiasts were present.

The referees were Mr. Mohammad Farouq Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, Mr. Dad Khodafayov and Mr. Shinov.

In the first bout, Nurullah was beaten by Nowrozbegov. In the second bout, Mohammad Daoud beat Nawikov. In the third Jan Agha drew with Nabatov. In the fourth bout, Argonov was defeated by Argonov.

In the fifth Shakhshah beat Halimov. In the sixth Shah Agha drew with Mir Ali Shah, and in the seventh Ghulam Mohayuddi drew with Hassen Shahov.

The bouts lasted one hour and forty minutes.

Plane Crashes In

Texas—All Aboard Escape Safely

Amarillo, (Texas), July 9, (Reuter).—A British-built Vickers Viscount Turbo-prop aircraft belonging to Continental Airlines made a crash landing and burned in a field near here yesterday shortly after take off, but all 16 people aboard escaped safely.

The airliner had just taken off from the Amarillo municipal airport for the Texas towns of Lubbock, Midland, San Angelo, Austin and Houston with 13 passengers and a crew of three.

"Everybody safely left the plane before it was destroyed by fire," a spokesman of the airlines said.

He added that there were no reports of any serious injuries. Police in Amarillo said all aboard were taken to hospital, but the hospital supervisor said none of the passengers were seriously hurt.

There was no immediate word on the cause of the accident. Four officials from the Civil Aeronautics Board's office in Fort Worth, Texas, immediately went to the scene to carry out an investigation.

The crashed Viscount was one of 13 belonging to Continental Airlines which went into service during 1958 and 1959, a spokesman for the company said.

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE FOXIEST GIRL IN PARIS**; starring: Martine Carol Misha Auer and Michel Piccoli.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CIRCUS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE DECKS RAN RED**; starring James Masons.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; Starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

KABUL SPORTS

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Hockey.—Khushal Khan beat A.T.T., 3-0.

Tomorrow's Programme grounds; 4-30 p.m. **Hockey.**—Commercial School v Khushal Khan, at Habibia Play-

TOLET LARGE VILLA PROPERTY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SHAR-I-NAW

SITUATED NEAR BAGHI OMOOMI, AND SUITABLE FOR EMBASSY, FOR COMBINED BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL USE, FOR CLUB, OR FOR SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

NICE GARDEN OF 4 ACRES. OVER 35 ROOMS, INCLUDING LARGE SALOONS, MODERN AND WELL-KEPT BUILDING, EQUIPPED WITH 4 MODERN BATHROOMS, ETC. FURTHER REPAIRS AND AMENDMENTS CAN BE MADE ACCORDING TO WISHES OF THE TENANT.

PLEASE CONTACT MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, AFZAL MARKET, JADI NADIR PASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21067.

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Minimum +20°C
Maximum +30°C
Sun sets today at 5-59 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-51 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 106

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1962 (SARTAN 19, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

U.S.A. Explodes H-Bomb Up In Space EFFECT ON VAN ALLEN BELT LIKELY TO BE KNOWN IN 2 WEEKS

HONOLULU, July 10, (Reuter).—America has exploded a powerful hydrogen bomb between 200 and 500 miles out in space over the Pacific.

Ben Bella Meets

G.P.R.A. Envoys

RABAT, Morocco, July 10, (Reuter).—The Algerian Vice-Premier Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, last night met two Provisional Government envoys here in a "fraternal atmosphere" the Moroccan news agency reported.

The agency said the meeting took place in a Rabat suburb. It lasted two hours.

The envoys, Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information in Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda's Government, and Mr. Raban Bitar, the Minister of State, had earlier "played hide and seek" with the Press as they strove to arrange a secret meeting with Mr. Ben Bella.

The two envoys eluded reporters after a 50 M.P.H. chase through the streets, when their bodyguard blocked the road with their car and created a traffic jam. Later it was discovered that Mr. Ben Bella had also disappeared from the villa of Mr. Abdel Krim Khatib, Moroccan Minister of State for African Affairs, where the Algerian leader had lunch. Moroccan sources said King Hassan contacted the rival leaders separately before leaving for Morocco. National Youth Day celebrations at Kenitra, 25 miles north of here.

AIR CRASH NEAR BRINDISI

ROME, July 10, (Reuter).—ANSA reported that a plane believed to be Lebanese crashed near Brindisi, south-east Italy last night.

The news agency Italia said the plane, of the DC-4 type, was flying from Frankfurt to Beirut, with a six-man crew and apparently no passengers. The plane had made a stop at Brindisi. The Italian agency reported that it took off from the airport and was seen to crash into the sea just over half a mile from the end of the runway.

Italian navy boats raced to the rescue.

KABUL, July 10.—Mr. Lallemand, the Cultural and Economic Attaché of the French Embassy in Kabul, met Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health yesterday morning.

The Directorate of Education of Nangarhar Province has opened a new village school for boys and girls students in the Nooristan area. The school is located at Kotia village in Kamdesh district.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Fruit Processing Factory CONSTRUCTION WORK BEGINS

KABUL, July 10.—Construction work on the building for the Fruit Processing Factory was started yesterday.

The factory which will be built in an area of 10 acres is situated in an industrial sector of Kabul. An official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries told a Bakhtar reporter yesterday that the factory, when completed, would be able to handle 50 tons of raisins in eight hours of operation. The processing includes washing, cleaning, sorting and packing.

He added that the factory had been established with a capital of 17 million Afghanis. He explained that 70 per cent of the capital belonged to the Fruit Export Company and the remaining 30 per cent was contributed by the Afghan Indammar Industries Company under Foreign Investment Regulations. He said that with the completion of this and a similar factory in Kandahar, Afghan fruit is expected to give a more favourable position in the foreign market.

occurred, were expected to be minor and only temporary.

The lower fringes of the inner Van Allen belt begin at about 400 miles above the earth.

With a tight net of secrecy being kept around details of the explosion, it was not known whether the blast occurred at the expected altitude of about 200 miles or whether, in fact, the device was detonated at a greater height.

BEN KHEDDA'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE ALGERIAN UNITY

ALGIERS, July 10, (Reuter).—Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Algerian Provisional Prime Minister, told a cheering crowd of 10,000 Moslems here yesterday that his Government was making great efforts to maintain national unity.

He called for unity from the Moroccan to the Tunisian frontier and from Algiers in the north to Tamanrasset in the Sahara.

Mr. Ben Khedda was addressing a mass meeting in an Algiers stadium while his dissident Deputy Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, prepared to meet Mr. Ben Khedda's emissaries in Rabat.

Mr. Ben Bella, who flew to Rabat from Geneva yesterday, may come to Algiers later this week if the talks succeed, authoritative sources said here.

Rhythmic clapping and prolonged applause punctuated Mr. Ben Khedda's half-hour speech in which he appealed to the people to work for national unity and have confidence in the Provisional Government.

Mr. Ben Khedda did not mention Mr. Ben Bella by name. Two other Ministers, Mr. Belkacem Krim (Deputy Premier) and Ait Ahmet (Minister of State) made speeches on the same theme stressing the role of Algerian combatants in securing independence and saying that the results of the national struggle

RUSSELL AND COLLINS PRAISED AS OUTSTANDING PEACE WORKERS AT MOSCOW CONGRESS

MOSCOW, July 10, (Reuter).—Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, and Canon John Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, were praised as outstanding workers for peace and disarmament when the Peace and Disarmament Congress opened here yesterday.

Pakistan Asked To Free Pakhtunistan Political Prisoners

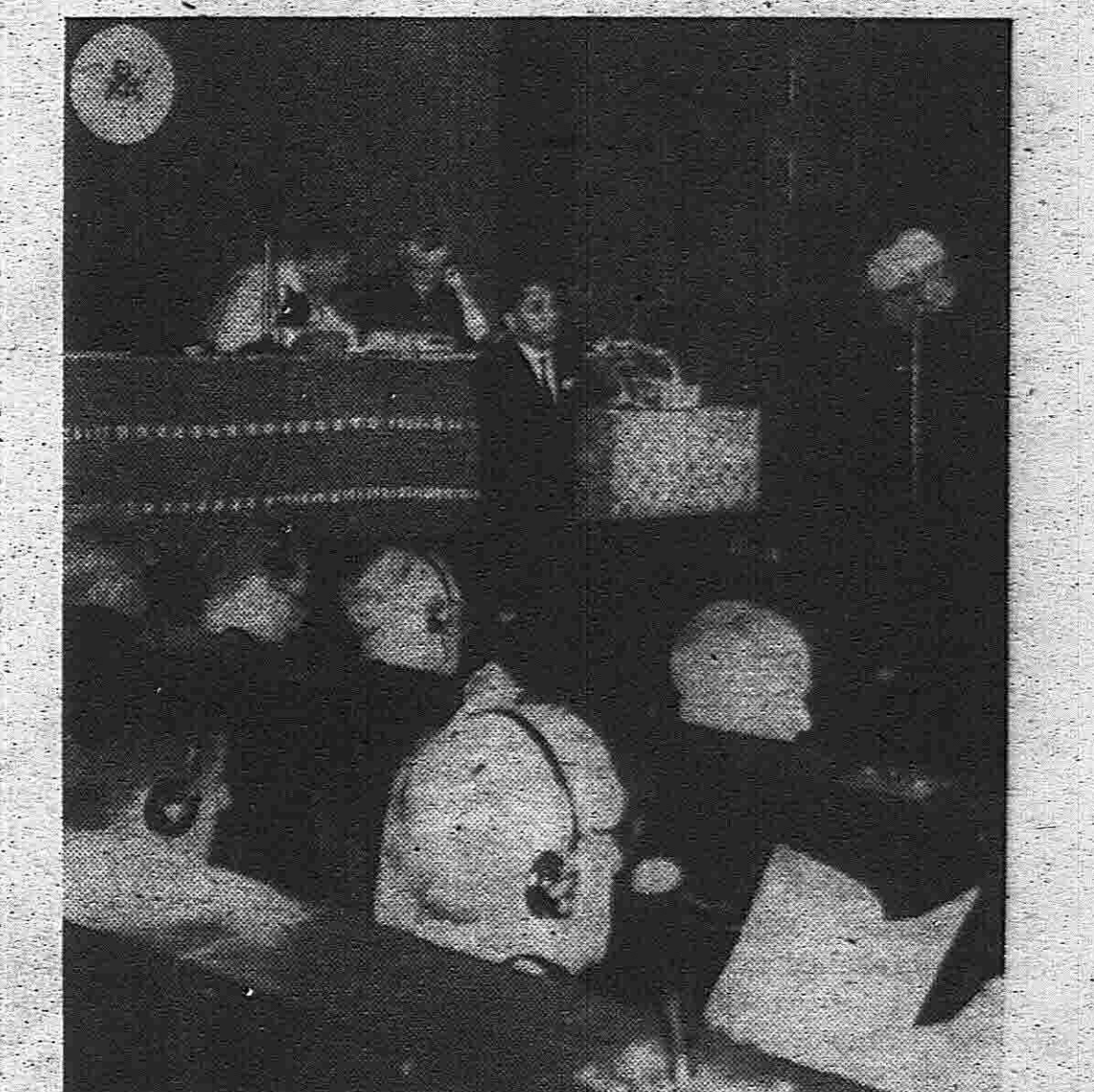
A large jirga of Worukzai divines, elders and representatives was held at D'Inzari on June 21, 90-year-old Lord Russell, who says a report from Worukzai narrowly escaped expulsion from the British Labour Party for supporting the Congress, was due to be played later yesterday.

Madame Eugenie Cotton, a French "peace partisan" who was Chairman of the opening session of the Congress, called Lord Russell's example of courage in the battle for peace.

Canon Collins, she said, was "pursuing with tenacity the struggle for complete disarmament." Mr. Khrushchev, according to Congress officials, was to make a major speech to the Congress this afternoon. There were rumours among delegates yesterday that Government of Pakistan should release without delay all Pakhtunistan political prisoners and to abandon its aggressive intentions and actions against Bajawar.

According to a report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan a large jirga of Ahmadzai Wazirs, attended by chieftains, elders and tribesmen was held at Shinwarsak under the chairmanship of Mowlana Sanobar on June 23.

The meeting condemned the colonialistic programme of the Government of Pakistan concerning the people of Pakhtunistan and with Dr. Abdul Rahim means warned the Pakistani authorities of improving the laboratory and that the Pakhtunistan nation will the development of the Distillery be prepared to give every sacrifice in defence of their country's free-dom.



Dr. A. H. Tabibi, Chairman of the First Committee, addressing the first plenary session of the Accra Conference on "World Without the Bomb" which was held in Accra last month.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHITAR NEWS AGENCY

Editor-in-Chief

Sabghuddin Kushkaki

Editor

S. Khalil

Address:

Joy Sheer, 3,

Kabul, Afghanistan.

Telegraphic Address—

TIMES, KABUL.

Telephone:

21494 (Ext. 5, 05 & 4)

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15

Half Yearly ... \$ 8

Quarterly ... \$ 4

Half Yearly ... \$ 8

Quarterly ... \$ 4

Subscriptions from abroad

will be accepted by cheques

of local currency at the official

dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT

PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 10, 1962

PEACE CONGRESS

The Peace and Disarmament Congress which began in Moscow yesterday should give yet another chance for all peoples and Governments throughout the world to think about the survival of mankind as a whole.

The conference which follows one of its kind held recently in Accra is being attended by distinguished personalities from many parts of the world. It is hoped that the conference will conduct its affairs in a business-like manner and provide for further ways to achieve a lasting peace and disarmament.

The Accra Conference, it should be remembered, provided for real solid ground and guiding principles to Governments concerned to think about their proposals in regards to easing world tension and obtaining disarmament. The conference also appointed a committee to work out further proposals and implement them.

While the Moscow Congress can do much to formulate realistic and feasible proposals and schemes in securing those goals for which humanity is longing, these gatherings should further strengthen and popularize the ideas of "pressure groups" specially in those countries where the Governments are really influential in achieving disarmament or easing international tension. Such groups already exist in some countries and their stand should be appreciated by all those who are on the side of peace and disarmament.

We are sure that no Government in the world can completely ignore the pressure of public opinion, though this pressure may manifest itself in various forms in different countries.

The decisions adopted at the Accra Conference and the ones which will be made by the Moscow Congress should specially influence the 17-nation Disarmament Conference which will resume its session in Geneva shortly.

MEN AND MACHINES & THE PRESS AND RADIO

THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED AT A GLANCE

By KHATAK

To keep pace with the industrial progress mechanization of agriculture in order to have better agricultural products is necessary. And Afghanistan is alive to the technical problems underlying the attainment of the goal of an industrialized society.

It is a necessary first step for men to get used to machines for utilizing them advantageously. The first sequence of operation needed to make any machine useful is to connect it to some source of power, electrical, mechanical or otherwise. A radio set is useless without electricity, a motor car can be a burden with out its engine unless it is big enough to be used as a sitting room in the event of family troubles.

This very first problem has not been solved in most countries as far as human beings are concerned. There is no switch to make human beings start work. This does not mean, however, that there is no method of doing so; there is a method, but it cannot be completed in one stroke like pressing a switch.

The method most effectively used elsewhere and which is being used in this country is to get the majority of people acquainted "properly" with machines and what the contraptions can do for the improvement of their lot. This requires first of all educating the common man to get to like machines, to get sufficiently interested to help the machine help

him and to create a desire in him to learn more about the machine which is helping him with a view to enabling him to do even better.

Maintenance

This discussion leads to the problem of maintenance. Maintaining a machine in good working condition is easily said than done. It is a problem of considerable magnitude even in the highly advanced countries.

In a country like Afghanistan when all odds are against good maintenance, it is not any the less trivial. One of the main sources of constant trouble for machines is dust. It is rather unfortunate that we have a greater share of dust in this country. This is because Afghanistan has plenty of dry land, during windy days a lot of dust is kicked up. Often a piece of equipment specially electronic appliances is rendered unserviceable, because of this dust collected inside the contacts and coils. It only needs a strong blower to put things right.

Routine Check-Ups

Another maintenance problem is routine check-ups of vehicles and traction equipment. This important aspect of maintenance is either completely neglected until machine is out of order due to lack of grease or other lubricants or else done by unskilled and unqualified drivers and operators who are not fully acquainted with the technical details and specifications, which again mean trouble

as far as the machine is concerned. Yet another problem of effective maintenance of machines and parts is the most serious of all is the lack of spare parts. The need of a small screw, a nut, a spring or a small washer is enough to cause delays, nervousness, bad tempers and days of search for the person in need of it.

It is possible for some of these spare parts to be manufactured locally and they are being manufactured. The Planning authorities, aware of these underlying problems of men and machines, have taken practical steps to make at the time when about four acquaintances as many people as possible with as many machines as possible. They do this through launching training courses, opening technical schools and giving money.

To facilitate better maintenance of machines, specially transport vehicles and automobiles, many workshops, equipped with modern facilities have been opened in various parts of the country. One such is the Jangalak Factory. The third anniversary of this work was celebrated last week. The workshop is capable of repairing automobiles, vulcanising and re-threading tyres, manufacturing tools and spare parts. It has also a foundry. The workshop, which is also to train people, can build automobile bodies, metal beds and a host of simple tools and implements.

It is hoped that with the passage of time our people will learn and care more for the machine and the increasing number of workshops will create better maintenance facilities.

The Daily Islah of yesterday carries an article entitled "In pursuit of disarmament". The article written by the political commentator of the paper, Mr. Abbasi, quotes the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, as saying that the Soviet Union would do its best to achieve positive results from the Disarmament Conference and Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State as saying that America would do its best to put a stop to the armaments race.

Both these statements, says the article, are encouraging as far as the peace-loving people of the world are concerned. They were made at the time when about four months ago the 17-nation Conference in Geneva. The conference is facing a deadlock at the on-the-job training.

The search for disarmament, however, has been going on for many years. Political and scientific circles of the world in spite of successive failures are still trying to find a solution to this vital problem facing mankind. Only a week ago, says the article, 120 representatives from various countries of the world met in Accra, the capital of Ghana, to find ways of creating a world "without a bomb", so that man could live in peace and tranquillity.

Another conference is being held in Moscow in which representatives of important countries in the world are taking part. This conference, too, will work for providing the preliminary step to be taken for the achievement of disarmament and a lasting world peace.

The article then goes on to give the political implications of disarmament. In the event of disarmament becoming a reality, not only peace and tranquillity will be restored to the world, but the problems created as a result of the policy of strength will be solved through peaceful negotiations.

A Great Burden

Portugal for example will not be able to keep the people of Angola under domination by the use of force and the question of West Irian will be solved peacefully. From an economic point of view disarmament is a great burden on the world tax-payers, the upkeep of large armies are not only an unnecessary drain on the treasuries, but also they stop human labour from functioning for the good of the common man by producing economic values.

Seven large nations of the world are producing about 85% of the world armaments. The difficulties confronting the world as far as disarmament is concerned are therefore two-fold, namely political as well as economic. If there is no disarmament then there will be no way for those who want extra-territorial rights to satisfy themselves. Similarly a stop to production of arms will mean temporary unemployment of varying degrees to certain countries. But there are certain facts which are encouraging in spite of all these difficulties. For instance, after World War II about nine million American soldiers became surplus, but unemployment was only 4%.

Economic experts are of the opinion that in the event of achieving disarmament all the manpower and other resources now producing armaments can easily be diverted to do useful work for the eradication of poverty, hunger and disease (Contd. on Page 4)

Belgians In The Congo: Then And Now

As he watched the mass of passengers, mostly whites with their children, leaving the Boeing jet at Leopoldville airport, a European settler who did not leave the city even during the hardest of times noted more for himself: "Two years ago at this time the planes for Brussels were packed, and those coming from Europe empty. And when after independence the disorders started, there was no room on the rafts for Brazzaville or in the airport waiting-rooms."

These words summarize the deep changes that have taken place during the last few months, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Congo, in the attitude of the Belgians in the Congo. In July 1960, the Belgian colony in Leopoldville numbered hardly two to three thousand people, mostly big business men with good backing compared to the 26,000 before independence. This figure has not been reached yet, but it is estimated that there are at least 25,000 Belgians in Leopoldville at present.

Whereas Leopoldville with its relative security, attracts a number of people, this cannot be said of the provinces. But, there are some Congolese provinces which the Belgians did not leave even during the most trying hours. In South Kasai and Bakwanga, the Foriniere and M.I.B.A. continue to exploit the diamond fields in undiminished volume. Nor did

the Belgians leave Mr. Tshombe's Katanga during the fighting with the United Nations forces, in which some of them even took part, especially in September 1961.

Coming to the Congo before 1960, the Belgian was a member of the colonial power in government. He had his economic and political privileges. He was inviolable before the unwritten and written laws that separated the whites from the non-whites. Today, at first sight there are no visible differences. The Belgians go to the immigration office, queue up for their personal papers and visas, like any other European. They submit to the orders of the Congolese policemen and to the latest measure of examining women "so as to discover diamonds" on their person.

But it all ends with these formalities. The Belgians still live in the fine villas, the Congolese continue to be domestic servants, "boys", the Belgian experts continue to be incomparably better paid, even though the African personnel are now better paid. Their financial circumstances are much above those of the Congolese who have succeeded in getting into business. Professors come from Belgium, the experts in the ministries and the civil engineers are Belgians. The establishment

of diplomatic relations between the two countries, moreover, has made it possible for a mixed Belgian-Congolese mission to tour all the provinces except Katanga, where "things are as they should be", "take stock" of the requirements, in technical assistance. TANJUG

WASHINGTON TALKS

ON W. IRIAN

WASHINGTON, July 10, (UPI).—Usually well informed sources said yesterday that the Ambassador, Mr. Adam Malik is likely to arrive here from Jakarta on Thursday to serve as the Indonesian negotiator on the West Irian dispute, with the Dutch. He is the Indonesian Ambassador to Moscow, but has gone to Jakarta to consult prior to new meetings expected soon with a Dutch representative near Washington. It is understood that he was in London last week on his way from Moscow to Jakarta.

Informed sources understood that Mr. Malik is likely to be accompanied by sufficient staff to allow him to start negotiations immediately with the Netherlands negotiator, Dr. J. H. Van Roijen.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band: News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
4-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6-30 p.m. 7-45 to 8-00 a.m. every day except Friday—Popular Music. 11-00 to 11-55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World. 9-00 to 9-45 p.m. Saturday Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut-Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Deli-Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul-Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Moscow:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.

From Beirut and Europe to

Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20159-24041.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

PARADISE

Kabul: Phone No. 20563

Rana: Phone No. 20527

Ariana: Phone No. 20527

Refaa: Phone No. 22447

Bakhtar: Phone No. 22819

Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829

Lafiz: Phone No. 23972



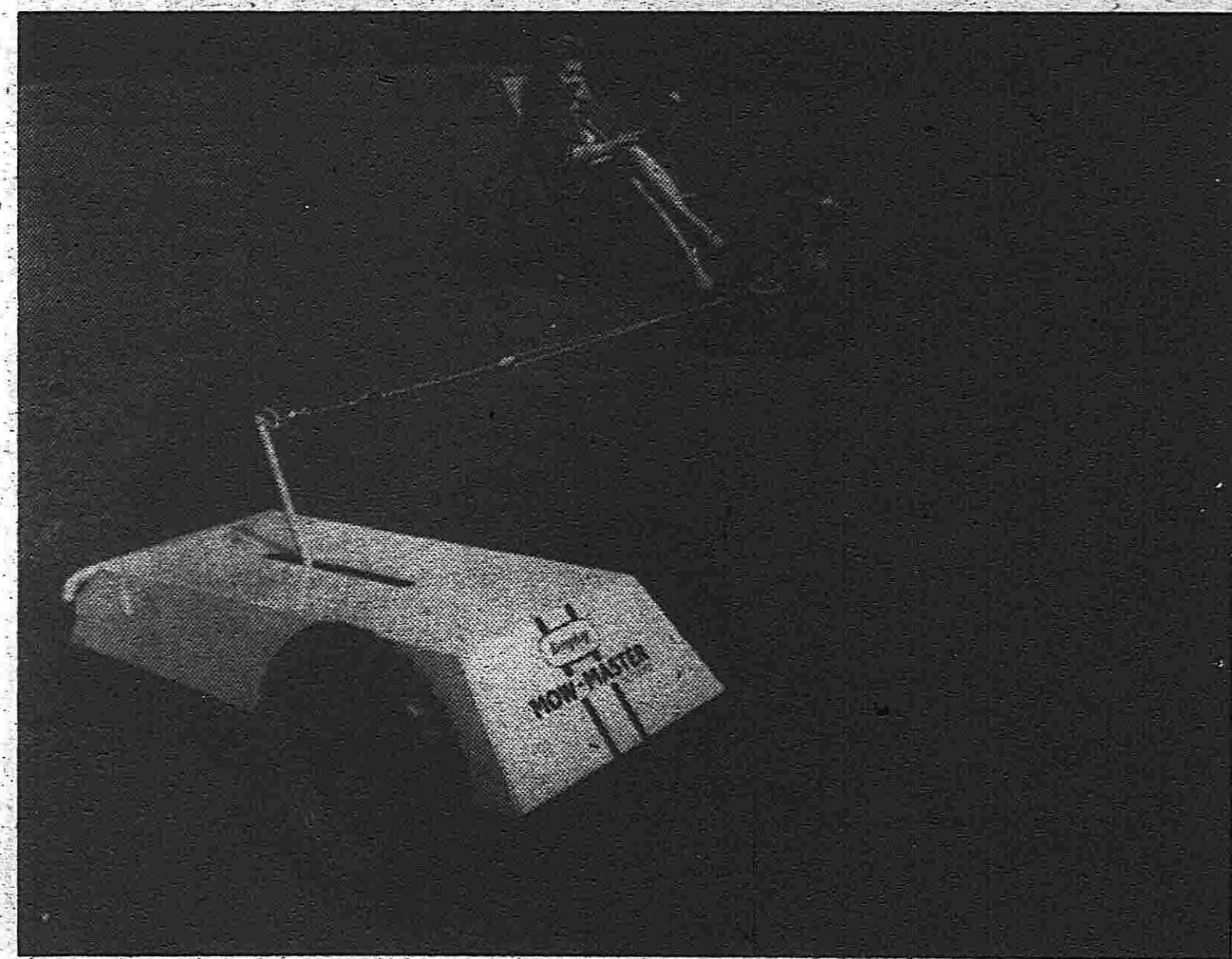
Fatima at work in her hair-dressing salon

The Coiffeur & Hair-Dressers In Kabul Competition Is Good In Business, Says Fatima

Dressing one's hair is gaining when she was 19. While she was lona and spending four years in that passes. As far as women are her husband and father, Mr. Abdul work, at first with Muzaffary Hair-concerned these matters have Raouf Ghiasi, her husband, Dressing Salon and then independently when the equipment ordered them because unlike yesterday dom, Mrs. Ghiasi, or Fatima ased by her in London reached they now realize that certain she is called continued her studies Kabul. shapes of dresses and forms of at the Women's Welfare Institute, Fatima, admits customers to hair do suit their figure and face. where she was promoted to her hair-dressing salon from 9 in The women of Kabul are no ex-5th Grade. At this time her husband summoned her to London. She is devoted to her family and a number of modern hair-dressing. "The difficulty of language was a spends holidays outside the city. salons, supervised by qualified tough one at first," she says. But She also takes care of her two hair-dressers have come into being Fatima soon overcame it by taking an English language course. old.

One of these belongs to Fatima. After pursuing other courses of Fatima cherishes as a precious who owns a very, modern training in domestic science and memento of her apprenticeship establishment where women interior decoration, she succeeded days, a silver medal, which was pay Af. 70 for setting in joining a course for hair-dress- awarded to her by Richard's. She is not afraid of the growing num- ing and tinting their locks. Af. 250. In this course she studied all ber of beauty salons in Kabul, for a "Toni" Permanent-Wave, aspects of this trade theoretically saying that competition is good for a Perm-Plus-Setting. three months in practical train-round progress.

Fatima, who has her establish- ing. She served at the Richard's. She also takes care of her two ment in Shar-i-Now, married an Beauty Salon for another 18 boys, one 11 and the other 9 years official of D'Afghanistan Bank months. After receiving her dip- old.



Snippets From The East

And The West

FIGHT AGAINST

MALARIA

"Malaria eradication enters a new phase. Many of the mammoth deployments of field forces are subsiding and the battle is being transferred to the laboratory," writes Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, in his introduction to a special malaria issue of World Health, the Organization's magazine, published in Geneva recently.

"Where malaria eradication is far advanced," Dr. Candau continues, "the finding of a single positive bloodslide sets off a chain reaction of epidemiological enquiries and control measures, just as if malaria were a pestilential disease like plague or smallpox."

During 1961, spraying operations were stopped in programmes covering 24 million people living mostly in tropical and sub-tropical areas. During 1962 the same, it is expected, will be done in programmes covering 100 million people. At the same time, pre-eradication programmes are gradually bringing the whole of Africa into the global endeavour for eradication.

"Along the parallels," Dr. Candau concludes, "from Mexico to the Philippines and along the meridians from the USA to Argentina and from the USSR to South Africa, malarialogists are unifying their technical language and uniting their efforts making the malaria eradication programme a real world-wide co-ordinated effort."

THE MOW-MASTER

Rosalie Ashley relaxes with a book as a new British device takes most of the work out of lawn-mowing for her.

The device, named the Mow-Master, was demonstrated in London, England, recently and is designed to provide automatic control for power mowers. The mower is attached to the machine by a spring-loaded cord and started up. Circling at the end of the cord the mower makes a complete revolution and is then moved on the next circle of uncut grass by a control on the Mow-Master. At the completion of each lap the mower is automatically moved on until a complete circular patch of lawn has been cut.

With square or rectangular lawns it is only necessary to cut the corners without the Mow-Master, while circular lawns can be entirely automatically.

MOSCOW, July 10, (TASS).—A Bulgarian Government economic delegation led by the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Stanko Todorov, arrived here yesterday. The delegation will carry on consultations on the long-range plan for the development of the national economy of Bulgaria and its economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C
Minimum +19°C
Sun sets today at 6:53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:52 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Amir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 107

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1962 (SARATAN 20, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE AT 1

PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd. from page 2).

from the surface of this globe and thus there will be no unemployment problems.

Kabul Radio in its commentary on Monday said: The conference of the United Nations Economic and Social Council opened in Geneva last week. With the opening of this meeting, the attention of the world was drawn to the efforts being made by the United Nations Specialized Agencies and organs to bring about economic and political stability in the world. The members of the Economic and Social Council, or ECOSOC as it is called, are 18; they are elected by the United Nations General Assembly; six of the members are elected every year for a period of three years. A member can be re-elected for another term at the expiry of the three years.

The conference at its present session will discuss ways of raising the standard of living of the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The ECOSOC conference has, for this purpose, taken into consideration the reports compiled on this subject by the various economic commissions.

Because the United Nations is particularly interested in improving economic conditions in Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was established in 1947. This Commission operates under the supervision of ECOSOC and it has been endeavouring to improve living conditions in Asia and the Far East. Now that ECOSOC is meeting in Geneva, it is evident that the question of improving and bettering economic conditions in the Orient will receive full consideration and effective steps will be taken to remove all those obstacles which prevent Asia from attaining economic stability.

MORE NUCLEAR TESTS TODAY

NEVADA, July 10, (UPI).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) yesterday announced two nuclear tests will be conducted today one in the atmosphere and another described as a weapons effects explosion below the earth's surface.

The underground tests, the AEC said yesterday, would probably form a crater and would give off a fireball sufficiently strong to cause officials to warn against attempts to view it through binoculars.

There was no comment on whether the latter was connected in any way with rumored tests involving troops and armored vehicles. One source said that was unlikely in connection with today's tests.

It was stressed that the schedule of tests was tentative. The two shots—the third and fourth in the current series here—will be of low yield, the AEC said. The Commission announced the weapons effects test in conjunction with the Department of Defence.

DRAFT DECLARATION ON LAOS NEUTRALITY

GENEVA, July 10, (Reuter).—The Laotian Coalition Government yesterday tabled its own draft declaration of neutrality at the 14-nation Laos Conference, renouncing the protection of "any alliance or military coalition".

The declaration added in a footnote that this refers also to protection by SEATO nations, and words to this effect would be included in the final text unless the countries concerned do not withdraw their protection as soon as possible.

Postponement Of Br. Guiana Constitutional Talks JAGAN CHARGES BRITAIN WITH "BREACH OF PROMISE" Begins

NEW YORK, July 10, (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Premier of British Guiana, yesterday petitioned the United Nations Assembly's Committee on Colonialism to take up for discussion Britain's latest postponement of planned constitutional talks for the colony.

Dr. Jagan made his request in a cable to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. C. S. Jha (India). He said the postponement of the conference until the autumn constituted "a breach of promise" to the Committee and to the people of British Guiana.

Britain earlier this year told the Committee the constitutional talks would be held in July.

The Committee was meeting for the first time since its recent trip to Africa, where it interviewed petitioners from African territories in Morocco, Ethiopia and Tanganyika.

Dr. Jagan asked the Committee to take "appropriate action" on the postponement of the talks, stating that he was following up his cable with a letter.

Sources close to Dr. Jagan said he was expected in New York in about a week's time, possibly by next week-end.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Valentin Oberemko, said the question of British Guiana should be taken up "as an urgent problem." There was "no question of any broken promises." He pointed out that the planned conference—aimed at setting a date for independence of the colony—had earlier been postponed until July because of "serious disorders" in the colony.

A commission of investigation, composed of "three distinguished judges from different members of the Commonwealth," was still the drawing up its report, which was expected to be made in August.

A Question of Time
"For this reason it has been announced that Britain proposes to hold this constitutional conference immediately after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in September. It is not a question of broken promises but a question of time and of this report being made."

The talks originally were to have been held in May. Soviet demands that the item be placed on the agenda as "an urgent matter" were backed up by Mali and Syria.

Mr. Jonathan Bingham (USA) and Mr. James Plimsoll (Australia) said no decision should be taken on when to list the item—which already comes under the scope of the Committee's review of non-self-governing territories—until receipt of the letter Dr. Jagan referred to.

It was understood from the British Guiana sources that in his letter, Dr. Jagan requested a hearing.

The declaration, which is still to be signed here by the Foreign Ministers of the Laos Conference nations, also pledged that the Laotian Government would not allow any country to use Laotian territory for military purposes, or interference in other nations' internal affairs.

British, U.S. and Soviet delegations all praised the document, which forms a final link in the long chain of international agreements worked out over 13 months to preserve the neutrality of Laos.

CAIRO Economic Conference

CAIRO, July 10, (Reuter).—An International Economic Conference here yesterday rejected an opening suggestion by President Nasser that its name should be changed to "Conference for advancement and Peace."

The 10-day meeting of delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America is described as a conference on the economic problems of developing countries.

When President Nasser and his Finance Minister, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuni, suggested that after seeing the agenda delegates ought to change the name, the Tanganyika delegate protested that the conference was non-political.

The Indian delegate said it was too late for a change of name and the conference upheld that view.

President Nasser said in his speech that "peace will not prevail in a world with sharp differences in standards of living."

Countries taking part are Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mali, Sudan, the U.A.R., Yugoslavia, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Somalia, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Malaya and Yemen.

Observers from Chile, Ecuador, Singapore, Uruguay and Venezuela are attending.

MILD TREMORS IN FAIZABAD

FAIZABAD, July 10.—Mild earth tremors were felt on the night of July 7 in Faizabad and adjoining areas. No losses have been reported so far.

News In Brief

KABUL, July 10.—The team of Afghan tennis players arrived in Moscow yesterday to play a number of friendly games. The team TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21667.

—ADVT.



PARK CINEMA

At 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. American coloured film CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF; starring: Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman and Burl Ives.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film; GUNAH; starring: Geeta Bali, Behzad Cinema.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film; WARRANT; starring: Ashok Kumar and Shakila.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education: Hockey.—Teachers' School beat Naderia; 1-0.

Tomorrow's programme
Hockey.—Commercial School vs. Khushal Khan, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4:30 p.m.

TOLET LARGE VILLA PROPERTY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SHAR-I-NAW

SITUATED NEAR BAGHI OMOOMI, AND SUITABLE FOR EMBASSY, FOR COMBINED BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL USE, FOR CLUB, OR FOR SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

NICE GARDEN OF 4 ACRES. OVER 35 ROOMS, INCLUDING LARGE SALOONS, MODERN AND WELL-KEPT BUILDING, EQUIPPED WITH 4 MODERN BATHROOMS, ETC. FURTHER REPAIRS AND AMENDMENTS CAN BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF THE TENANT. PLEASE CONTACT MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, AFZAL MARIKET, JADI NADIR PASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21667.

—ADVT.

Move With The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

Telstar Satellite Put In Orbit TV. BEAMED FROM U.S.A. VIEWED IN FRANCE

ANDOVER, Maine, July 11, (Reuter).—Millions of Americans last night saw the orbiting Telstar satellite put through a spectacularly successful test of its potential for international television broadcasting.

For 30 minutes, a giant aerial here beamed a steady flow of television, telephone and photograph transmissions at the 34 inch diameter sphere—and it sent them back to earth on both sides of the Atlantic.

Across the Atlantic the French station at Pleumeur Bodou, Brittany, reported that image and sound were received perfectly. But viewers in Britain saw only the head and shoulders of a man for about two minutes before the picture "snowed" out.

Officials at the British ground station at Goonhilly Downs, Cornwall, expressed disappointment and said the picture was obviously not being received as sent. The Brittany station reported that the picture looked as if it had been transmitted from only 20 miles away. The sound was "loud and clear."

All three U.S. national networks screened the test-cancelling programmes such as "Laramie," "Marshall Dillon" and a "Bugs Bunny" cartoon show.

The first picture viewers saw was the American flag rippling in the evening breeze in front of the 210 ft. radome which covers the horn antenna here. The 170 lb. satellite 600 miles out in space, picked up a weak signal, amplified it 10,000 million times, and radiated it back to earth.

The continuity of sound was broken once or twice, but the brilliantly clear picture never faltered during the transmission. During the test, Mr. Fred Kappel—Chairman of the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation which developed Telstar—talked with Vice-President Lyndon Johnson in Washington.

Cameras in Washington were focussed on the audience, introducing the Vice-President, officials and leading Congressmen to viewers. The picture was steady and the sound clear.

The test ended with the transmission of a postcard sized photograph of the satellite, and there was a brief burst of atmospheric noise as the satellite, passed out of range of the Andover station.

U.A.R. AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA
CAIRO, July 11, (Reuter).—President Nasser last night conferred with Mr. Aly Kafy, head of the Algerian Mission in Cairo. A Republican decree was issued appointing Mr. Amin Howaidi, a political adviser at the Presidency as U.A.R. Ambassador to Algeria.

AFGHAN-U.A.R. TRADE PACT DISCUSSED
KABUL, July 11.—The trade agreement between the Afghan Government and the Government of the United Arab Republic was discussed at the Financial and Trade Commission of the Afghan National Assembly. The agreement has already been considered by the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission.

RETURNES
KABUL, July 11.—Mr. Yunisi, the President of Commerce in the Commerce Ministry and the delegation which he headed, returned to Kabul after a tour of some countries in Africa and Europe. Mr. Yunisi said on arrival that the studies made by the Afghan delegation proved to be useful. He said that during their tour of European countries, they found that Afghan Karakul skin and carpets had a good market there.

Princess Bilquis Gives Diplomas To New Nurses

KABUL, July 11.—Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis distributed the diplomas to 1961 graduates from the School of Nursing yesterday afternoon.

A meeting was held on this occasion at the Women's Hospital which was attended by the wife of the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, heads of health institutions; Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of National Defence, doctors, physicians and the directors of women's hospitals and schools.

Professor Anwari, Rector of Kabul University, welcoming the Princess and Mrs. Daoud said: "It is a great pleasure for me to announce once again the successful graduation of a number of young girls who have volunteered to base their future career upon the honourable and difficult job of nursing."

He added that it is hoped that more nurses will graduate from the school in the years to come.

He, then, cautioned the graduates on the importance of their duty and wished success in their future undertakings.

Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis then distributed the diplomas to the graduates. The three top most graduates also received prizes.

The Vice Principal of the School Mrs. Masiha Zevari then read out brief history of the school and made some explanatory remarks about the programme and administration of the school itself.

The function ended with a film show and songs.

26TH U.S. NUCLEAR TEST
WASHINGTON, July 11, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday exploded a nuclear device in the atmosphere near Christmas Island—the 26th test announced during the current Pacific series.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that the blast took place at about 16:30 G.M.T. and was in the intermediate yield range, indicating an explosive equivalent of between 20,000 and one million tons of T.N.T.

The A.E.C. said that the device was dropped from an aircraft.

ALGERIAN ELECTIONS ON AUGUST 12 General Amnesty Granted

ROCHER NOIR, July 11, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Executive Committee yesterday named efforts to get the national economy going again.

A Slump
Months of violence and the exodus of Europeans have brought about a dramatic slump, illustrating the fact that the circulation of bank notes has dropped to 200 million new francs compared with a normal level of 900 million.

There is still no big rush back to work, but the exodus has dropped to normal for the summer months, except in Oran, where outbursts of violence followed the referendum.



Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis pinning a badge onto the dress of a new Nursing School graduate.

"THREAT OF NEW WORLD WAR EXISTS" Khrushchev Wants Peace Fighters To Take Action

MOSCOW, July 11, (TASS).—Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, in a speech to the Congress of Peace and Disarmament, now in session in Moscow, yesterday said that in order to handcuff the hands stretching out to the buttons of a nuclear-missile war, once and for all, vigorous and immediate actions were required of all sections of the people.

"The success of the efforts of unifying all the peoples and all who want to live and build against the threat of a new world war, depends largely on the peace fighters."

"We must all face the facts squarely. The threat of a new world war really exists. Mankind may be drawn into it if determined measures are not taken."

Mr. Khrushchev noted that never before have war preparations proceeded on so gigantic a scale as today. Even according to official figures the world spends \$120,000,000,000 on war needs every year. The NATO countries alone spend a million dollars every ten minutes on war preparations.

Mr. Khrushchev criticized the proposal of the United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. McNamara, advanced in his speech of June 16, to the effect that an understanding might be reached to use nuclear weapons solely for striking the armed forces, and way of Paris.

After two days of secret talks, Mr. Yazid told the Press that "during our discussions with our brothers and colleagues in Rabat we have had the feeling we worked for the reinforcement of national unity."

He said he hoped all Algerian leaders "will continue to abstain from all comment which would threaten the necessary national unity demanded by our people."

"We have good reasons to believe that all Algerian leaders will have the same positive and patriotic behaviour on this point," he added.

According to unconfirmed reports Mr. Ben Bella is due to leave Rabat during the night for Oujda whence he will cross the border into Algeria and go to Oran.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief

Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21404 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 11 1962

GOLD RESERVES

The Afghanistan Bank has reduced the gold reserves supporting currency from 30 to 20 per cent. The action, ratified by the National Assembly on Monday, is to help finance the second Afghan Plan.

The cost of the Plan which is more than four billion Afghani is to be met both from domestic resources and through foreign aid and credit which is expected to be more than 50 per cent.

It is generally an accepted view now among the economists that reserves, supporting the currency of a country, mean nothing if the economy of the country itself is not in good condition. Capital investment is the most important factor.

The question may be asked whether the action in reducing reserves could lead to inflation. The fact is that in any developing economy the trend is always towards a gradual rise in prices and if such a trend is only a mild one, it could even help in making the economy healthier. What counts is that wages should keep a proportionate upward trend, and production of goods should correspond to the demand.

Not long ago the Government announced a 20 per cent increase for all Government employees and contractors working on the basis of laws governing wages of such contractors. While due to inflationary conditions prices are following an upward trend, there has been a gradual rise in the income of all classes of people.

In the last few years, public expenditure has greatly increased and the Government had to put in circulation more money. Though on the face of it this action has created the impression that it has been an inflationary step, experience has shown that the economy of the country has moved towards a healthier position.

World Without The Bomb: THE PRESS AND Tabib's Speech In Accra AT A GLANCE

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Dr. A. H. Tabibi, councillor of the Afghan delegation at the U.N. and Chairman of the First Committee to the first plenary session of the Accra Assembly on "a World Without the Bomb" on June 21.

It is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction for me, to be here in this beautiful country of Ghana, in a country which achieved its independence with a mighty struggle of her brave sons, and now under the great leadership of President Nkrumah, has achieved so much progress in so short a period of time. Ghana is a country which, since its birth, is following an independent policy, and striving hard under the wise guidance of its energetic President in building a peaceful world. We must thank His Excellency, President Nkrumah, for the kind initiative which he has taken in making preparations for such an important conference, which, with its noble aims and the participation of so many corner of the world, will prove useful in the search of peace and elimination of mistrust among nations.

No one fails to recognize the complexity of our tasks and the difficulties which we face in the few days before us to find practical guide lines. We should not be disappointed completely if the efforts of the peace-loving people everywhere, and the purpose of disarmament and achieving of a lasting peace so far have been in vain. Fortunately the strong forces of reason are still present in the world and they are striving vigorously to achieve a permanent peace. The hopes of mankind rest on these positive and powerful elements and our gathering here is one of those useful elements which has now become a continuously accelerating cycle, which greedily sucks in the raw materials of industry, agriculture, science and technology, all of which should be contributing to the relief of misery, disease, hunger and poverty throughout the world. Unfortunately, military aircraft, rockets, bombs, tanks,

U.N. Roll

The agreement reached between the Government of the USA and the USSR on a joint statement of principles for disarmament negotiations last fall, world, and the unanimous endorsement

Text Of Declaration Of Laotian Neutrality

The following is the text of the Laotian Government declaration of neutrality.

The Royal Laotian Government resolved to follow the path of peace and neutrality in conformity with the interests for insipiration of the Laotian people as well as with the principles of the joint agreement of Zurich dated June 22, 1961, and to the 1954 Geneva agreements with the object of building a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

Solemnly declares that:

1) It will resolutely apply the five principles of peaceful co-existence in its foreign relations; develop friendly relations and cultivate diplomatic relations with all countries, in the first instance with its neighbouring countries, on a basis of equality and respect for the independence and sovereignty of Laos.

2) The will of the Laotian people is to defend and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos.

3) It will not resort to the use of threat or force in any way which might impair the peace of other countries, and will not inter-

fer in the internal affairs of other nations. It will not allow the introduction into Laos of any foreign military formations or personnel.

4) It will not take part in any military alliance or any agreement of a military character or otherwise which might be incompatible with the neutrality of the kingdom of Laos. It will not allow the establishment of any foreign military base on Royal Laotian territory, will not permit any country to use the territory of Laos for military ends or with the aim of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and will not recognize the protection of any alliance or military coalition (including the South-East Asia Treaty Organization).

A footnote to this paragraph reads: SEATO will be referred to by the words "including SEATO" if the members of that organization do not officially withdraw their earliest convenience the protection that it has extended to Laos.

5) It will not permit any foreign interference in the international affairs of the kingdom of Laos in whatever form this might be.

6) Taking into account the position of Article 5 of the protocol it will require the withdrawal from Laos of all foreign military formations and troops and will

incomptable with these principles.

7) It will accept the direct and unconditional aid of all countries that seek to aid the Kingdom of Laos in the building of an independent national and autonomous economy on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of Laos.

8) It will respect the treaties and agreements which have been signed in conformity with the interests of the Laotian people and of the Kingdom's policy of peace and neutrality, notably the Geneva Agreements of 1962, and accords which are contrary to those principles.

This declaration of the Royal Laotian Government on neutrality will be constitutionally promulgated and will have the force of law.

The Kingdom of Laos appeals to all States taking part in the International Conference for the settlement of the Laos question and to all other States asking them to recognize the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos to conform to it in all its respects to abstain from all acts

submarines and other means of exterminating human beings are highly attractive properties in the eyes of powerful and industrial nations. But, if even a small fraction of what the big powers spend on armaments is diverted to the improvement of living conditions in undeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the face of the earth will be different from what it is today.

Concern Of Humanity

All of us here must know that the question of peace or war is not the exclusive concern of the big powers, but it is the concern of all humanity, and every man everyone of us will bear personal responsibility for what we do and for what we say. In this meaning we must search all avenues which lead to peace, and we must speak boldly with a clear voice and true voice, that is, the voice of the people everywhere. We must also put solid practical and concrete proposals on the basis of our preparatory work done in Zagreb early this year. The time is late and the means of war are immensely destructive with modern weapons which have a quality new to history. A single thermonuclear weapon today can carry the explosive power of all the weapons of the last war. In the last war the destructive weapons were delivered at 300 miles an hour, today they travel at almost 300 miles a minute.

Our objective which has been long declared so clearly by the President of the Great Republic of Ghana is clear enough. We have to do our job for the preservation of world peace by mobilizing public opinion throughout the world which is the only de-lution of major problems and of evil and destruction.

The First Committee We in Zagreb in the First Committee studied the important problems which will be useful for the purpose of reducing international tensions. We pro-

(Contd. on Page 3)

The daily 'Anis' of yesterday commented editorially on the new factory being built for cleaning and packing of raisins in Afghanistan. The foundation stone of the factory, says the editorial, was laid recently and the interesting thing about it is the fact that all construction work will be carried out by the Helmand Valley Authority and under the supervision of Afghan architects.

Fruit is one of our main export items and both fresh as well as dried fruit from Afghanistan has a favourable market in the world. The only drawback which resulted in lower prices was the condition in which fruit used to be exported.

Now with the establishment of the Fruit Processing Factory this drawback will be rectified and it is hoped that Afghan fruit may bring better revenue in the future. It is worth mentioning, says the editorial, that agricultural authorities are taking steps towards the improvement of the quality of fruit as well as increasing the production. While appreciating the endeavours of the newly-established company for better export practices, the paper congratulates the H.V.A. for taking the initiative to build new and modern buildings. It hopes that the H.V.A. may achieve brilliant success in this new venture.

The third anniversary of the establishments of Jangalak Factory was the topic of the editorial of yesterday's daily 'Isfah'. One of the industrial establishments which has been taking encouraging steps during recent years, says the paper, is the Jangalak Factory.

Inaugurated three years ago by His Majesty the King, the factory is capable of doing automobile repair, threading and vulcanizing tyres, manufacture of parts, tool making and body making. Economically the factory is growing up and is making enough profit to ensure a rapid development towards becoming an automobile manufacturing plant. The editorial then goes on to give some facts and figures about the production side of the factory. One of the routine hindrances of a smooth operation, says the editorial, is the unnecessary delay of paper work in the Accounts Departments of various Governmental and non-Governmental departments in business with it. It is hoped that better attention will be paid by all concerned.

It might be interesting to know that the Factory deals in higher purchase. After expressing appreciation for the advantages of the H.P. system, the editorial hoped that the system will develop faster in this newly-found factory and that other organizations will also adopt it because the limited income of people here does not allow young families to save up for bulk purchases. The editorial ends by saying: "This is how we would like to congratulate the organizers and workers of the factory and introduce it for the better recognition of our countrymen."

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band, in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6-30 p.m.
7-45 to 8-00 a.m. every day except Friday—Popular Music.
11-00 to 11-55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World.
9-00 to 9-45 p.m. Saturday Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and

Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Tehran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.



An official of the Agriculture Extension Scheme demonstrating farm methods to a group of farmers.

Role Of Oil And Gas In National Development

By Our Own Correspondent
The Afghan Petroleum Exploration Department was established one of them is under drilling in the year 1334 (1955) to explore Geological surveys of different study and exploit oil and gas basins have been carried out in from sedimentary basins in the areas under study and the work is continuing.

The first step the Department took was to drill stratigraphic wells to obtain sub-surface information. The result of this drilling encouraged further detailed studies of the area. Therefore, a programme including aerial photography, aerial magnetic survey, gravimetric survey, seismic and geological surveys was undertaken in an area extending about 43,000 sq. kilometres in the central parts of northern Afghanistan. Simultaneously stratigraphical drilling and deep drilling were carried out at a number of localities in the same area. Later the studies were expanded to an area of 113,000 sq. kilometres.

Drilling has been carried out in 22 wells located in different areas to a total depth of about 25,000 metres. The results and the data obtained so far are very interesting from the viewpoint of gas and oil explorations. A major number of the wells drilled in the area indicates the presence of oil and gas. In the Shiberghan area, the results are particularly encouraging. In Yatim Tagh structure over seven different commercially important gas containing horizons were tested. In Khwaja Gurgudak another structure of the same group, more promising results were obtained and gas was encountered in the lower cretaceous formation. The open flow of this gas was estimated at between 1½ million cubic metres per day.

Mr. Messa, President of the Department of Petroleum Exploration, says in an interview that aerial survey has been carried out and completed during the First Five Year Plan. It covers almost the entire exploration area. Topographical maps of different scales were prepared on the basis of these aerial photographs. At present most of our surveys are carried out on the basis of these modern precise maps.

Aerial Magnetic Survey
An aerial magnetic survey was carried out in an area of 35,000 sq. kilometres. Data obtained from the survey are constantly used for further studies.

Gravimetric survey was first carried out in an area of 27,000 sq. kilometres. This survey was later expanded. So far about a total of 35,000 sq. kilometres has been covered. The survey is still to be continued.

The seismic profiles were carried out in different localities to establish sub-surface structures. So far a number of sub-surface

A Vaccination Gun

Britain's leading scientists are convinced that in the event of germ warfare, many of the germs that would be spread by an enemy could be countered by simple vaccination.

The vaccination could be carried out with the aid of a new secret weapon—a multiple vaccination gun which could vaccinate three or four persons a second against several viruses simultaneously.

Dr. H. M. Darlow, head of the Medical Security section at Britain's Microbiological Research Station, said yesterday: The number of viruses that could be spread is limited. We are now confident that an awful lot of biological warfare could be countered by vaccination.

Dr. Darlow made the disclosure at the nation's top-secret German warfare station at Porton which was opened to members of the Press for the first time.

The British scientist is the most vaccinated man on the station. Having been vaccinated about a dozen times, including an anti-plague injection.

Dr. Darlow was full of praise for the new vaccination gun. "If we had had it at the Agadir disaster—the Morocco earthquake—it would have been marvelous," he said.

The gun costs about £15 and would be connected to a tank supply of vaccine.

The Research Establishment, Nerve Centre in the fight against germ warfare, had been closed to the outside world until today.

It is nearly two miles from the nearest road and surrounded by wire fences bearing notices which say: "Official Secrets Act. Prohibited Area."

Investigations are being carried out at the centre into the possibilities and hazards of germ warfare so that some means of defence can be devised.

ACCRA CONFERENCE

(Contd. from Page 2)

FOR CHILDREN: Albert To Betty

A: Don't know why those physicians are worried about lengthening the life period?

B: I suppose it's because they've to do and say something.

A: I know one way of making life long.

B: Tell me.

A: When mummy confines me to the bathroom, hours seem days so if you want a man to live long, lock him up in the bathroom for two years, feed him through the smoke chimney and he would have lived 48 years.

B: It is beginning to make sense.

A: Yes! But you know what?

B: Tell me.

A: I won't live in the bathroom that long for a century, would you?

B: No!!!

A&B: Then let's start living!!!

Khrushchev's Speech

(Contd. from page 1)
not at the big cities.

Disarmament.
Dwelling on the Soviet programme for general and complete disarmament, Mr. Khrushchev said that the main point in this programme, the pivot and core of disarmament was the banning and complete destruction of nuclear weapons. "The Soviet Government was prompted in this by the necessity for radically solving the problem of security for all nations by precluding the very possibility of war."

"For our part," Mr. Khrushchev continued, "we insist that the Western Powers should agree to abolish all their military bases on foreign soil and withdraw their troops from foreign countries." He said: "the threat of a new world war will persist so long as those bases exist."

Speaking about the substance of the "outline of basic provisions of a treaty on disarmament," submitted by the United States, Mr. Khrushchev said "that they do not envisage what is precisely the basic thing, namely a complete ban on nuclear arms, the destruction of all stockpiles made by nations and the abolition of military bases on foreign soil. To agree to this sort of 'disarmament' would mean deceiving the peoples and injuring the cause of peace."

As to the meaning of the United States proposal for control, Mr. Khrushchev noted, it is the "same old demand for control without disarmament, slightly modified."

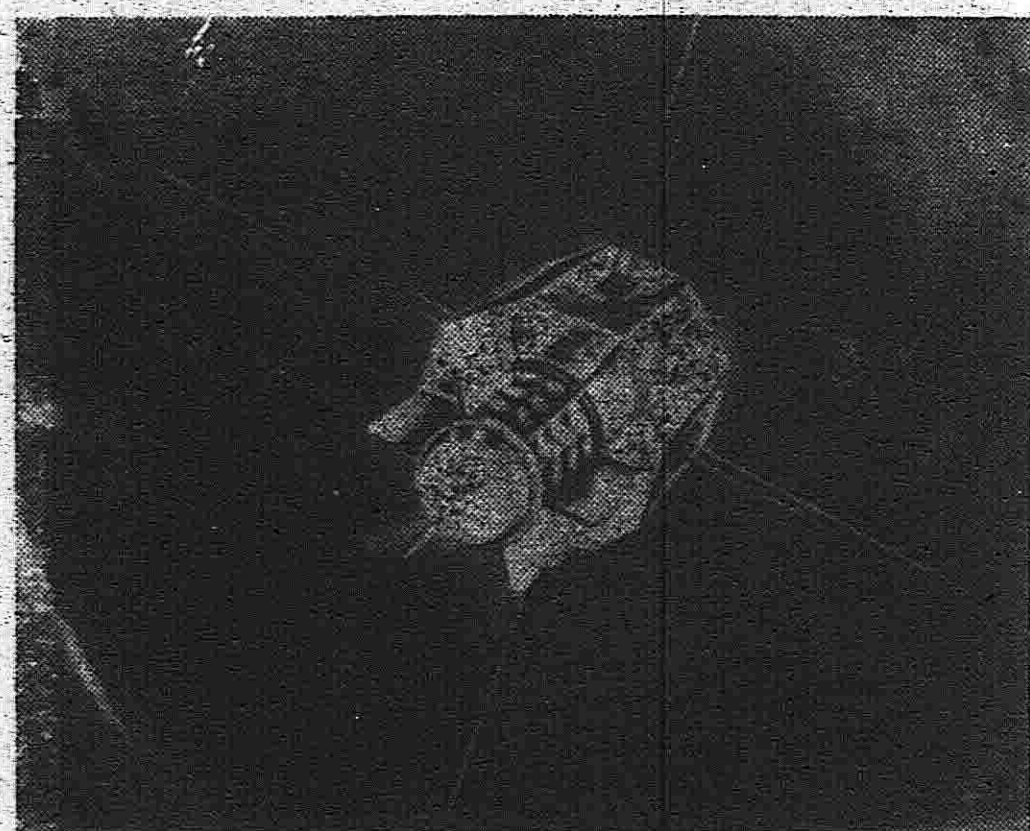
Mr. Khrushchev recalled that the Soviet Government had made numerous attempts to reach agreement with the Western Powers on a limited disarmament programme, but had invariably come up against a refusal.

German Question
Turning to the German question, Mr. Khrushchev pointed out that this question had no direct bearing on disarmament but was closely linked with it. A peaceful settlement with Germany and normalization of the situation in West Berlin on its base would ease international tension, and would also provide a sound ground work for furthering the cause of disarmament. Indeed, those who are striving for peace cannot but feel seriously alarmed, since the hotbed of war danger in the heart of Europe is becoming ever more ominous.

Decisive Force

Mr. Khrushchev stressed that the masses and their actions, are the decisive force in the battle for disarmament. "Today, when there is a powerful world system throwing its weight on the scales of the peace struggle, when a large group of peaceful Asian, African and Latin American countries has emerged on the international arena, and when the working-class, general-democratic and national-liberation movements have developed into one of the decisive factors of our time, real conditions are arising to make the dreams of generations about peace come true at last."

The head of the Soviet Government noted that the peoples are pinning far-reaching hopes on the work of the Congress. "So, may words be heard through the out the universe, inspiring new tens of millions of people to fight for enduring peace on the earth with determination and dedication from the Badakhshan mines last year, Mr. Khrushchev exclaimed.



ATOMIC SPACE BATTERY—Artist's concept of an atomic battery designed for powering an operational navigation satellite to be launched late this year by the U.S. Navy. Designated SNAP-9A, the nuclear generator is an advanced model of the one which began its second year in orbit June 29. It was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida in June 1961 with the Navy's Transit IV-A navigation satellite and is powering two of the four transmitters aboard. Representing the first use of nuclear power in space, it is fueled with plutonium 238, weighs only 45 pounds (2 kilograms) and generates 2.7 watts of electrical power. Solar cells provide power for Transit IV-A's other two transmitters. Transit IV-B, launched in November 1961 also carries an atomic battery. The new device is expected to provide greater power over a longer period. SNAP (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power) is the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's programme for the development of compact, dependable nuclear electric power devices for space vehicles and other uses.

Foreign Ministers To Meet In Geneva To Sign Peace Accord For Laos

GENEVA, July 11, (UPI)—Foreign Ministers of the 14 nations taking part in the Laos Conference are expected to gather in Geneva by July 20 to sign a peace accord for the South-East Asian Kingdom, it was learnt yesterday.

The presence of the Foreign Ministers here will enable East and West to engage in side talks on the Berlin and disarmament issues. Western sources said yesterday the clearing up of the work of the Laos Conference would take another week.

The Laos Conference has virtually completed all its major work, following the agreement yesterday on a declaration of neutrality by the neutralist Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

But one or two minor points remain to be worked out and a drafting committee is expected to meet here today to begin work on them.

LAPIS-LAZOLAI MINING IN BADAQSHAN

KABUL, July 11.—The Ministry of Mines and Industries has sent a delegation of experts to Badakhshan in northern Afghanistan with a view to studying the possibilities of developing lapis-lazuli mining in the area.

Mr. Ghulam Ali, President of the Mining Section of the Ministry, said in an interview that the delegation would start work on the lapis-lazuli mines of Monjan and Kiran. He added that mining lapis-lazuli was a seasonal occupation and the delegation would stay there as long as the weather was favourable. He said that the Ministry had obtained for enduring peace on the earth almost 3,000 kilos of lapis-lazuli with determination and dedication from the Badakhshan mines last year.

The head of the Soviet Government noted that the peoples are pinning far-reaching hopes on the work of the Congress. "So, may words be heard through the out the universe, inspiring new tens of millions of people to fight for enduring peace on the earth with determination and dedication from the Badakhshan mines last year, Mr. Khrushchev exclaimed.

Afghan-Soviet Wrestling Bouts End In Draw

KABUL, July 11.—The third and the last wrestling game between Afghan and the Soviet athletes took place yesterday afternoon in Ghazi Stadium which ended in a draw.

Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Foreign Minister and Second Deputy Prime Minister, some members of the Cabinet, high-ranking officials, Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul and foreign diplomats were among the thousands of spectators who watched the bouts. The results are as follows:

First bout: Faiz Mohammad (Afghan) beat Naurozbakov. Second bout: Ghulam Hazrat (Afghan) beat Nwikov. Third bout: Mohammad Ibrahim (Afghan) beat Nabatov. Fourth bout: Arugonov (Soviet) beat Mohammad Tahir.

Fifth bout: Abdul Wahab Khair (Afghan) drew with Mr. Nawjanov.

Sixth bout: Khatar Sholai (Soviet) beat Mohammad Anwar. Seventh bout: Alimov (Soviet) beat Mohammad Akhtar.

Eighth bout: Shakarshah (Afghan) on account of his being underweight, did not participate and his opponent Miralishov was declared as the winner.

Ninth bout: Ghulam Mohaidin (Afghan) drew with Hasanshanov.

The bouts lasted two hours at the end of which all the wrestlers were introduced by Mr. Farouq Seraj, the President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, to Sardar Mohammad Naim.

5 KM. OF KARGHA ROAD PAVED

KABUL, July 11.—Five kilometres of the road between the Silo Square and Kargha has been paved. The operation started two weeks ago by the Labour Corps unit of the Ministry of Public Works. The levelling and meandering work on the remaining seven kilometres of the road has also been completed.

An official of the Labour Corps said that under favourable circumstances the road would completely be paved in a month's time.

OSLO RECEPTION FOR THANT

OSLO, July 11, (Reuter).—The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Halvard Lange, welcoming U Thant to a Norwegian Government dinner for the United Nations Secretary-General here last night, expressed the hope the U.N. would benefit "from your dedication and your experience" for a long time.

Mr. Lange described U Thant as "a prominent representative of what is fast becoming the Afro-Asian majority of the United Nations member States."

The Norwegian Minister remarked that the "great battle" for self-determination of peoples had largely been won.

It was a paradox, he added, that "we see national sovereignty triumphant in a situation where scientific and technological development is rapidly making the traditional concept of sovereignty obsolete."

AT THE CINEMA

PAK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**; starring: Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa and Amedeo Nazzari.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **GUNAH**; starring: Geeta Bali.

BEZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE DECKS RAN RED**; starring James Mason.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **COSTELLO**; starring Joan Crawford and Rossana Brazzi.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

Hockey—Khushal Khan School beat Commercial School, 5-0.

Tomorrow's Programme
Hockey—Nadiria School v A.I.T. at Habibia Playgrounds, 4-30 p.m.

WORK ON ALTI BOLAK DAM BEGINS

MAIMANA, July 11.—The construction of the Alti Bolak Dam in Andkhoy irrigating 20,000 acres of land has been started by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Hashimi, the acting Deputy Chief Commissioner of Maimana Province, yesterday inspected the work site and discussed means of accelerating the work with officials and workers of the dam. The project is financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and is being carried out with the co-operation of the people.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
On Friday, July 13, 1962, the first round of the Charles and Oscar Eclectic Tournament will be played. The men play two rounds of 18 holes each and the ladies play two rounds of 9 holes each; the last round will be played on Friday, 20th July.

Play will be stroke play utilizing half of the established handicap as of July 13. During the first round players can make up their own games; during the last round players will be seeded.

A booklet containing some hints regarding the rules of golf, as well as the various types of competition, is being printed and each member can get a copy from Mr. Rahim in the Club House. Principles for Eclectic are also included.

KABUL GOLF RESULTS

The second round of the Thomas Cups were played on Friday and the following are the results:
Margaret G. Thomas Cup (18 holes, Stableford, handicap). C. Chandler (6) 20, 39; T. Dochandy (26) 19, 38; P. Brown (16) 15, 31.

Harry C. Thomas Cup
N. Farris (6) 41, 81; H. Kyris (13) 38, 73; H. Copper (18) 32, 71. —ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum: +31°C
Minimum: +19°C
Sun sets today at 6-57 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-53 a.m.

VOL. 1, NO. 108

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1962 (SARATAN 21, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE AT 1

Congolese Cabinet Reorganized SIX MINISTRIES REMOVED: BOMBOKO RETAINS POST

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 12, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Central Prime Minister, has removed six Ministries and 11 State secretariats in a general reorganization of his Government, it was announced here yesterday.

Authorized Congolese sources said that only 14 Ministries and State Secretaries remained of the 43 whom Mr. Adoula included in his "Government of National Union" last August.

The number of Ministries was reduced from 27 to 21, while all but four of the 15 State secretariats were abolished, leaving a total of 25 offices.

Ten members of the reorganized Government are new to their posts. Chief among those removed was the former Interior Minister, Mr. Christophe Gbenye, who succeeded Mr. Patrice Lumumba as head of the Movement National Congolais-Lumumba, (MNC-Lumumba).

The long-awaited reorganization followed weeks of political tug-of-war, after Mr. Adoula had asked all parties to present three eligible members from whom he could choose the best.

Final Indonesian Moves to Settle W. Irian Issue

MANILA, July 12, (UPI).—Indonesia yesterday prepared "final" diplomatic and military moves in a bid to wrest West Irian from the Dutch.

"Our efforts in the diplomatic and military fields at present have reached the final phase," the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, announced in Jakarta last night. Dr. Subandrio's statement, broadcast by the Indonesian news agency, PIA, and monitored here, was made after the departure of the special envoy Mr. Adam Malik for Washington for "final" negotiations on the dispute with the Dutch Ambassador to the U.S. Herman J. Van Royen.

Mr. Malik was quoted by PIA as saying he was "hopeful" an agreement would be reached to settle the dispute which now features running battles between Indonesian troops and Dutch soldiers in the West Irian territory.

The Indonesian news agency said, Mr. Malik's mission, to Washington was "to seek an explicit clarification from the Dutch representative in Washington on Holland's interpretation of the Bunker proposals for the peaceful settlement of the long pending issue."

U.S. Terms For Loans To U.N.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuter).—The House of Representatives yesterday unexpectedly approved a ban on any loans or grants to the United Nations until other nations pay their share of U.N. operations in the Congo and Gaza strip.

The vote of 124 to 112 was a tentative one. There were indications it would be reversed in an official roll-call ballot due today.

Mr. H. R. Gross, an Iowa Republican, proposed the sweeping amendment to the 4,700 million foreign aid bill, which has already been approved by the Senate. He told the House it would restore "a small amount of fiscal sanity" to the financially embarrassed United Nations.

But a New York Democrat, Congressman Mr. William Ryan, said if the amendment were not overturned, "the House will have written the first words of the obituary of the U.N."

President Kennedy has recommended that the United States buy up to half the amount of the issue.



Delegates of Afghanistan, China, Bulgaria and other countries who are taking part in the World Conference for General Disarmament and Peace in Moscow. Dr. Anas, Deputy Minister of Education is third from left, and Mr. Kakar, Dean of the Science Faculty Kabul, is seen at extreme left.

HERO'S WELCOME FOR BEN BELLA IN ALGERIA Reported Accord At Rabat Talks On Procedure To Settle Crisis

ALGIERS, July 12, (UPI).—The dissident nationalist Vice-Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, returned to Algeria yesterday after 6 years of exile and imprisonment.

He promptly pledged to respect down with his arch-rival, the nationalist Provisional Premier, Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda.

He first went to his native town where, exultant residents welcomed him with painted signs reading: "Hail, Ben Bella," and the green-and-white flags of newly-independent Algeria.

Mr. Ben Bella then travelled to Tlemcen where, at a giant rally in a football stadium, he delivered a 20-minute speech in Arabic that was translated into French for the benefit of Europeans.

"We respect the Evian agreements and hope the French of Algeria will do as much," Mr. Ben Bella said. "But they must abolish the personality cult."

Mr. Ben Bella said that the Algerian Army of National Liberation (ALN), part of which is backing him in his split with the Algerian Provisional Government of Mr. Ben Khedda, does not seek to set up "a military dictatorship."

"But it is with it (the ALN) (Contd. on page 4)

FRENCH TV RELAYED TO U.S.A. VIA TELSTAR

NEW YORK, July 12, (Reuter).—A French television transmission beamed across the Atlantic via the Telstar satellite was seen and heard clearly on American home sets last night.

The picture was not as sharp as the American programme which had immediately preceded it and the sound was somewhat blurred as the French Minister of Communications spoke. But the transmission was a success.

It was the first live television transmission from Europe to the United States and followed the successful transmission of a test programme from the United States to France the night before. English Viewers saw part of the U.S. test but got no sound.

The face of Yves Montand, a familiar one to American viewers and Filmgoers, also came through well and his song was clearly heard.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul, Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw, Khyber Restaurant, International Club, Panir Cinema, Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 9,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—
21494 (Ext. 22851) 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 12, 1962

TV THROUGH
OUTER SPACE

The international communication satellite launched by the United States on Tuesday has successfully transmitted pictures from the United States to Europe and vice versa. Only two years ago when there were talks about television transmission from a satellite it sounded unbelievable to a layman. This illustrates the great advances made in the field of outer space. It sounds specially hopeful when the achievement is in the peaceful sphere. It is indeed welcomed by the peace-loving people of the world who are opposed to nuclear tests which result in nothing but hazards to mankind and his civilization.

The "Telstar" is the beginning of a venture which we hope will popularize the concept of international television transmission, which should in turn eliminate the walls of prejudice and misunderstanding among peoples. As the artificial moon flies over the territory of each country, television pictures can be beamed towards it which in turn will be transmitted by the "moon" to distant parts of the world: an international television programme visible to all.

The launching of Telstar and its successful operation can promote international co-operation in the field of outer space. Such co-operation could now yield practical results. To use outer space for military purposes would only create further tension on earth and lead humanity towards desperation and panic. Messages to this effect have already been exchanged between the leaders of the two countries now having the power to expand in outer space. There have also been talks between the representatives of these two countries on this question.

At this juncture the two Powers have used the outer space for both peaceful and military purposes. It is up to them to choose one and discard the other having in mind the happiness and survival of mankind.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE PRESS AND RADIO

By OBSERVER

International conferences and confabulations have become the order of the day. If there is a conference for Laotian neutrality declaration in Geneva, there are talks to settle the economic problems of developing nations in Cairo. If an international congress to find ways for disarmament and world peace is in progress in Moscow, there is a meeting of ECOSOC to discuss the U.N. Development Decade.

Parleys and talks, discussions and negotiations are no doubt better ways of settling disputes and solving crises than blockades and boycotts or rockets and bombs.

That so many people meet together itself is a happy sign of friendship and understanding. When nations meet and leaders exchange views, discussions and debates take place. The atmosphere may be hot and tense, as delegates hold on to their views and bring arguments in support of them, but not as hot as when bullets fly across in the air or grenades explode. Thumping of tables is preferable to the "bangs" of guns.

What Happens?

But what happens at these conferences? Various participants put forth their suggestions and recommendations, proposals are formulated, conclusions drawn, decisions taken and resolutions adopted.

Up to this point they are really encouraging endeavours and I am

all for them. International gatherings where people of different countries with differing ideologies meet help promote understanding and friendship. And this in turn leads to better relations between countries.

What I am concerned about is not what conferences take place and when, nor about what decisions are taken and where, but about what happens after the conferences are over and the delegates disperse after a round of farewells parties. A lot of time is spent and much energy is expended.

Of course, one can mention of conferences which have been able to solve thorny problems and knotty issues. But there is another side to the coin. There are examples of summit talks ending in failure and disarmament meetings resulting in deadlocks.

I have no statistics but it is anybody's guess how many nations which have taken part in a particular gathering have implemented the resolutions to which they affixed their signatures.

Geneva Talks

Let us consider the Geneva Disarmament Conference. We know that since 1946 when the United States offered the Baruch Plan for international control of atomic energy talks have been taking place off and on without any positive results. Atomic test ban talks and attempts to achieve peace through summits still continue just because proposals are met with counter-proposals and

agreements arrived at are broken without reason.

To break the protracted impasse neutral nations have come out with compromise plans but to no avail. Non-governmental conferences, like the Accra Conference of a World Without the Bomb have been held and they have come out with concrete declarations and schemes.

If they are put in practice the world would have been disarmed and free of nuclear stockpiles and the threat of another global war.

What Is The Remedy?

In the event of non-implementation of the decisions taken at conferences what is to be done? Is there any machinery to see that the resolutions adopted at the conferences are implemented—something like an implementation committee or an evaluation body? And if so what action is to be taken against a country not putting into effect the solemn declarations and motions taken at these international gatherings?

These are questions which have to be considered when conferences are convened. It is not enough if committees are appointed or commissions sent and memoranda are considered or reports submitted to be kept in files or confined to the archives.

It is time that leaders ponder over these problems and find a way to solve them. Then only conferences will have meaning and confabulations will be useful.

Brief Survey Of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage

By Prof. MOHAMMED ALI

The Afghans are known as a martial race, people who had been fighting all through the ages in a desperate attempt to preserve their independence. Their heroic deeds and their innumerable sacrifices in this field need no fresh commentaries. But people get a mild surprise when they hear of an eminent Afghan scholar, politician or writer, or that the Afghans in their long and glorious history have been able to produce a body of religious thinkers, philosophers, physicians and artists. Indeed, their prowess in the fields of battle have prejudiced all chances of their being taken seriously in other fields.

True, many conquerors and warriors emerged from the country sword in hand, who swept swiftly across the neighbouring countries and succeeded in establishing vast and powerful empires, extending from the Oxus to the Bay of Bengal, but more significant is the trek of the innumerable pious souls, religious reformers and thinkers, who went abroad soaked in love. Human service was their best armour and they went place to place preaching and teaching their gospel of godliness and love.

Reformatory Programme

Wherever they went they did also conquer, not land, but human hearts; rather it was a conquest of love and ideas. Only one needs look into the history of these people to realize how much they had contributed towards the uplift of the spiritual life of humanity. Moral education, spiritual training and human service formed the cornerstone of the reformatory programme of the Afghans, and also in

presenting old concepts in new garbs so skillfully that their Afghan origin may often be detected with extreme difficulty. Perhaps it was in their genius for preserving and transmitting that they exerted their influence upon the civilized world.

Afghanistan is an ancient country and has strong religious and cultural ties with the rest of Asia. Since the dawn of history, life here has developed more on spiritual rather than materialistic lines. It was here that Brahmanism and Zoroastrianism took origin and two of the most valuable literary monuments—the Rigveda and the Avesta came into being. Again, it was here that the channel through which Buddhism penetrated to Sinkiang and Far Eastern countries, and later on, in the beginning of the eleventh century Islam found its way into the Indian sub-continent.

Intellectual Genius

The intellectual genius of the Afghans not only displayed itself in its power of assimilation and adaptation but carried forward the philosophy and sciences of the ancient world. Among its contributions were practical innovations and new modes of aesthetic expression, particularly in literature, music, poetry, architecture, ceramics, the art of book writing, decorating and binding as well as in the painting of miniatures. The creative genius of the Afghans displayed itself in new style of thought, novel forms of linguistic expression, new range of feeling and novel shades of aesthetic expression, and also in

ramme of this group of people. Souls of men were sought to be illuminated and their moral character built up, and to achieve these noble ends they did not need nor did they seek influence of royalty and the force of arms.

Afghanistan is a very ancient land, her cultural history dates back over 5,000 years, and traces and monuments of her past glory may still be seen scattered in her rich valleys, deep gorges and even on the top of hills. It is a country that has produced great thinkers and writers, who still shine brightly in the spiritual firmament. A nation that has produced men like Abu Rehan Albiruni, Avicenna, Hakim Sanai, Dara Ganj Bukhsh-i-Hajveri, Khwaja Abdulla Ansari, Maulana Jalalud-din-i-Balkhi and Sayid Jamal-ud-din Afghani, cannot but be regarded as an important factor in the cultural life of the East. Afghan medicine, astronomy, philosophy and mysticism led the world for over half a millennium.

The Afghan city of Balkh (Bactria) was the first Aryan settlement. It was called "the beautiful city of high flags"—Bakhdium. The Sariram Ordov Darafsham, Zoroastrian, who is looked upon to be the first profound factor in the world of thought and to have caused a great revolution in the spiritual field was a native of Balkh. It was he who introduced the doctrine of monetheism and preached the lesson of good thought good speech and good action. He believed that human mind could through reason perceive the beauty of Truth, and that each man could find his way to salvation by the help of pure light of thought. He emphasized the recognition of the freedom of will—the freedom of man to choose between right and wrong.

(To be concluded)

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band News 3:00-3:07;
Music 3:07-3:10 Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on
"Men who made history" 3:16-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
4:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music, commentary
and articles in the Second English
programme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

7:45 to 8:00 a.m. every day except
Friday—Popular Music.
11:00 to 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music
Round the World.

9:00 to 9:45 p.m. Saturday Classical
or Popular Music, on alternate
weeks.

FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.
DEPARTURES:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12:0.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.



A farmer and his daughter look on happily at the small stack of wheat after it was harvested.

Valuable Books In The
Pakhtunistan Library

The Pakhtunistan Library was opened early in 1949; since then it has been progressing steadily with the help of Afghan and Pakhtunistan patrons. Occupied as well as Independent Pakhtunistan. This library contains books in Pakhtu, Persian, English, Urdu, German, French and Arabic on the boundaries of the homeland, the different tribes, the racial affinities, customs culture and traditions of the Pakhtunistani nation; these books have been written by authoritative persons and statesmen. Similarly, there are a number of collections of translations made by Pakhtun scholars. The fire in 1957, which destroyed a part of the buildings of the Department of Tribal Affairs, damaged to a certain degree this library, but concerted efforts were made to replace the lost and damaged books and to acquire new ones.

The Library of the Faculty of Science and the Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture. At present this library is being shared by all three Faculties of Kabul University. It is modern and well-equipped library containing a large number of volumes on electronics, mathematics, physics, chemistry and other sciences; it has a number of collections on various subjects, one of these consists of 23 volumes. This collection is on mathematics and it has been authored by the French Professor M. Kocher. According to the Librarian, this collection cannot be found in many other libraries. Another one is on

physics, authored by the French Nobel Prize-winner, M. Jean Peralle.

The Library of the Women's Welfare Institute: This library, even though a few years old, is praiseworthy in every way. At first, the Press Department donated a number of volumes to this library, but it has been enlarged and equipped with the passage of time. The management purchased, locally and abroad, a large number of books on horticulture, sewing and knitting, health and medicine, and other subjects mainly of interest for women. The readers taking advantage of this library are women and girls; they are generally interested in books on the arts, history, sociology, fiction and poetry as well as on education and training. The Institute is, therefore, trying to increase the number of books on these subjects so that a comprehensive collection of books for women may be available in the library. According to the Librarian, care is being taken not to include in the collection romances and fantasies, which might adversely affect readers.

The Library of the Afghan National Bank.—This is a "reference" library containing over 4,000 volumes on such subjects as banking, economics, commerce and history etc. It also possesses a number of books in Pushto, Persian and Arabic. The library caters to the needs of the officials and employees of the Afghan National Bank and members of its Club, but outsiders, too, can use

it in accordance with prescribed rules.

The UNESCO Library.—This Library has been established at UNESCO House as a part of the Ministry of Education. The Library contains all reports, documents and books as well as periodicals, such as Courier and Museum etc., published by UNESCO. It was run by the Directorate of Foreign Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Education, but since recently, when the United Nations Information Bureau has also been invited, a guest, to set up office and its library in UNESCO, the two libraries have been, so to speak, amalgamated in order to promote wider circulation of information about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, especially UNESCO.

The Library of the United States Information Services.—This library was established under the terms of the Afghan-U.S. Cultural Agreement eight years ago. It is one of the most modern and well-equipped libraries in the capital, to which between 100 to 150 people turn for reading materials every day. It houses volumes on practically all subjects ranging from medicine, technology and agriculture to history, geography, fiction, domestic science and children's books. It also contains a comprehensive collection of books on the history of America and the biographies of famous Americans.

Recipes For
Typical

Afghan Foods

BY MRS. RUSOOL TARANI
"Qabul"—a Rice Dish from North

Part I: Meat: 2 lb. mutton, cut into large pieces; 1 lb. fat; 1 lb. onions, sliced for "piaz burian"; 3 c. boiling water; 1 tsp. mixed spices; 1 tsp. salt.

Melt fat, add onion and prepare "piaz burian". Add meat to hot fat and brown, stirring to brown well on all sides. Add water to meat, then "piaz burian", spices and salt. Simmer until meat is almost tender, adding additional water up to 2 cups as it evaporates.

Part II: Rice: 4 lb. long-grain rice; 8 tsp. salt; water; 1/2 lb. black raisins, stemmed and washed; 1/3 lb. carrots, cut into fine strips of uniform thickness.

Several hours before cooking time, pick over rice and wash in two waters, place in kettle and soak in cold water to cover for 4 hours. When meat is almost tender, drain rice well in colander and add to meat. To this, add salt and enough water to come about 2 inches above surface of rice. Boil all until water is absorbed (top of rice will have little holes appearing).

While rice is cooking, prepare raisins and carrots thus: brown raisins in hot fat until puffed, remove, then brown carrots until golden, remove. When rice is ready, place raisins and carrots on one side of rice, cover with more rice. Cover pot closely, placing coals on cover and keeping slow fire at bottom for 1 hour or place in oven.

To serve: Remove carrots and raisins carefully and place on separate dish. With spatula, carefully remove rice from pot and sprinkle one layer onto large platters (two platters of medium size are required). Place chunks of meat on layer of rice, then cover with remaining rice, mounding as customary. Sprinkle raisins and carrots over surface of rice.

Reported Minor
Clashes in Laos

VIENTIANE, July 12. (Reuters).—Clashes between Right and Left-wing forces are still occurring in parts of Laos, according to a Provisional Coalition Government communique.

It said the question of continued "provocative incidents" was raised at the meeting of the new Laotian Cease-Fire Committee comprising representatives of Right-wing, neutralist and Left-wing factions.

An authoritative Government source said the clashes were "minor skirmishes" in the far north of the country between Right-wing troops and the Pathet Lao forces.

The Government communique said the Right-wing strongman and coalition Vice-Premier, General Phoumi Nosavan, had discussed science and children's books. It also contained a comprehensive collection of books on the history of America and the biographies of famous Americans.

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 5:55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:55 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pami Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)
can countries is bound to lead to the adoption of necessary measures by these countries with a view to keeping the balance in international economics. The recent visit paid by a Yugoslav trade delegation to Moscow and the signing of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union have been interpreted by some observers as part of the Yugoslav efforts to find new markets and trade partners in the face of the growing threat of EEC. It remains to be seen whether these complex European problems will be solved.

U.S.A. Rejects

Soviet Suggestion On Berlin

WASHINGTON, July 12, (DPA)—The United States on Tuesday turned down the Soviet Premier Mr. Khrushchev's proposal to replace the Western troops in West Berlin by units from Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
In the American view, this proposal cannot form a basis for negotiations.

Mr. Khrushchev suggested the replacement in his speech to the current "World Conference on General Disarmament" in Moscow.

A few hours after the Soviet leaders speech a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said Mr. Khrushchev's declaration was just another version of earlier Soviet proposals which all aimed at weakening or abolishing the West's position in West Berlin.

Mr. Khrushchev had had the same objective in mind some time ago when he suggested that token forces of the Soviet Army should be moved to West Berlin.

The spokesman said the Soviet Union had already been advised that Mr. Khrushchev's newest proposal was not a "satisfactory basis for negotiations."

Usually well-informed Washington sources said the Soviets had already made the suggestion in the probing talks on Berlin.

Official Washington quarters were surprised yesterday that Mr. Khrushchev publicly spoke about them.

RUSK TO MEET DOBRYNN

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuters)—Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, has arranged to see Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, this afternoon for another discussion on the Berlin problem. U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said the meeting was being held at Mr. Rusk's suggestion but added there was no special reason for it. It merely constituted continuation of the exploratory discussions on Berlin.

NEW PROVINCE OF NORTH Soviet Wrestling Team Leaves

KATANGA FORMED

TEST

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuters)—The United States yesterday announced an atmospheric nuclear test in the vicinity of the Nevada desert site, these complex European problems will be solved.

BEN BELLA'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)
that we will reach democracy," Mr. Ben Bella said.

It was Mr. Ben Bella's first public declaration since he met in Rabat, Morocco, with emissaries of Mr. Ben Khedda's Government in talks that ended without announcement on Tuesday.

Reliable Algerian sources said in Rabat, that the Algerian leaders who discussed their differences in two days of secret talks in Rabat reached agreement on a procedure to settle the crisis in the new-born nation.

But a statement by authorized sources close to Mr. Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister, appeared to make it clear that no agreement had been reached on the basic problems dividing him and Mr. Ben Bella. The same sources said that on June 22 another party that Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, and Mr. Rabah Bitat, Minister of State, had agreed with their opponents, Mr. Bella and his supporter Mr. Mohamed Khider that their problems must be submitted for approval to a meeting of all Algerian military leaders of the Liberation Army.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

NEW PROVINCE OF NORTH Soviet Wrestling Team Leaves

KATANGA FORMED

TEST

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuters)—The United States yesterday announced an atmospheric nuclear test in the vicinity of the Nevada desert site, these complex European problems will be solved.

BEN BELLA'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)
that we will reach democracy," Mr. Ben Bella said.

It was Mr. Ben Bella's first public declaration since he met in Rabat, Morocco, with emissaries of Mr. Ben Khedda's Government in talks that ended without announcement on Tuesday.

Reliable Algerian sources said in Rabat, that the Algerian leaders who discussed their differences in two days of secret talks in Rabat reached agreement on a procedure to settle the crisis in the new-born nation.

But a statement by authorized sources close to Mr. Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister, appeared to make it clear that no agreement had been reached on the basic problems dividing him and Mr. Ben Bella. The same sources said that on June 22 another party that Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, and Mr. Rabah Bitat, Minister of State, had agreed with their opponents, Mr. Bella and his supporter Mr. Mohamed Khider that their problems must be submitted for approval to a meeting of all Algerian military leaders of the Liberation Army.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

NEW PROVINCE OF NORTH Soviet Wrestling Team Leaves

KATANGA FORMED

TEST

WASHINGTON, July 12, (Reuters)—The United States yesterday announced an atmospheric nuclear test in the vicinity of the Nevada desert site, these complex European problems will be solved.

BEN BELLA'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)
that we will reach democracy," Mr. Ben Bella said.

It was Mr. Ben Bella's first public declaration since he met in Rabat, Morocco, with emissaries of Mr. Ben Khedda's Government in talks that ended without announcement on Tuesday.

Reliable Algerian sources said in Rabat, that the Algerian leaders who discussed their differences in two days of secret talks in Rabat reached agreement on a procedure to settle the crisis in the new-born nation.

But a statement by authorized sources close to Mr. Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister, appeared to make it clear that no agreement had been reached on the basic problems dividing him and Mr. Ben Bella. The same sources said that on June 22 another party that Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, and Mr. Rabah Bitat, Minister of State, had agreed with their opponents, Mr. Bella and his supporter Mr. Mohamed Khider that their problems must be submitted for approval to a meeting of all Algerian military leaders of the Liberation Army.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

These sources feel the Berlin talks should continue to be strictly confidential.

Other Algerian sources said the agreement was in fact on a point of procedure because the military meeting is to "seek a solution within the framework of the CNRA (Algerian Parliament) session in Tripoli (Libya) relative to the reconversion of the National Liberation Front into a political party."

A solution to the crisis therefore has yet to be found and the procedure to be adopted coincides to a great extent with the demand of Mr. Ben Bella, who has insisted that the Algerian Parliament and Liberation Army leaders should be called upon to settle the dispute.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

For three days.
At 5:30, 8:00 and 10:00 p.m.
American coloured film, MARDI GRAS; starring, Pat Boone; Christine Carere; Tommy Sands; Sherie North; Gary Crosby and Fred Clark.
KABUL CINEMA

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. American film; CRY TERROR; starring James Mason, Inger Stevens and Rod Taylor.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film; GUNAH; starring, Geeta Bali.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5:00 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film; WARRANT; starring, Ashok Kumar and Shakila.

KABUL, July 12.—Mr. Mohammad Rasool Younsi, Chief of the Department of Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, appeared before the Finance and Trade Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday morning. He gave clarifications regarding the terms of the Trade Agreement between the Afghan Government and the UAR Government.

Similarly, he has congratulated General de Gaulle on the occasion of the National Day of France.

His Majesty the King has sent greetings to Mr. Jaeeb-ul-Rabi, the Chairman of the Council of Sovereignty on the occasion.

TOLET LARGE VILLA PROPERTY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF SHAR-I-NAW

SITUATED NEAR BAGHI OMOOMI, AND SUITABLE FOR EMBASSY, FOR COMBINED BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL USE, FOR CLUB, OR FOR SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

NICE GARDEN OF 4 ACRES. OVER 35 ROOMS, INCLUDING LARGE SALOONS. MODERN AND WELL-KEPT BUILDING, EQUIPPED WITH 4 MODERN BATHROOMS, ETC. FURTHER REPAIRS AND AMENDMENTS CAN BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF THE TENANT.

PLEASE CONTACT MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, AFZAL MARIK, JADI NADIR FASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21067.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (UPI)—The Space Agency said yesterday it hoped to send two men on a four-day moon exploration expedition, months ahead of previously announced schedules.

It planned to do this, officials said, by means of a special lunar ferry operating from a mother ship launched directly from earth into orbit around the moon.

NASA said its decision came after more than a year of study of different lunar flight techniques.

At the same time, NASA announced that exhaustive studies will begin at once on development of an unmanned freight rocket to transport supplies from earth to support moon exploration teams.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (UPI)—The Space Agency said yesterday it hoped to send two men on a four-day moon exploration expedition, months ahead of previously announced schedules.

It planned to do this, officials said, by means of a special lunar ferry operating from a mother ship launched directly from earth into orbit around the moon.

NASA said its decision came after more than a year of study of different lunar flight techniques.

At the same time, NASA announced that exhaustive studies will begin at once on development of an unmanned freight rocket to transport supplies from earth to support moon exploration teams.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (UPI)—The Space Agency said yesterday it hoped to send two men on a four-day moon exploration expedition, months ahead of previously announced schedules.

It planned to do this, officials said, by means of a special lunar ferry operating from a mother ship launched directly from earth into orbit around the moon.

NASA said its decision came after more than a year of study of different lunar flight techniques.

At the same time, NASA announced that exhaustive studies will begin at once on development of an unmanned freight rocket to transport supplies from earth to support moon exploration teams.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (UPI)—The Space Agency said yesterday it hoped to send two men on a four-day moon exploration expedition, months ahead of previously announced schedules.

It planned to do this, officials said, by means of a special lunar ferry operating from a mother ship launched directly from earth into orbit around the moon.

NASA said its decision came after more than a year of study of different lunar flight techniques.

At the same time, NASA announced that exhaustive studies will begin at once on development of an unmanned freight rocket to transport supplies from earth to support moon exploration teams.

WASHINGTON, July 12, (UPI)—The Space Agency said yesterday it hoped to send two men on a four-day moon exploration expedition, months ahead of previously announced schedules.

It planned to do this, officials said, by means of a special lunar ferry operating from a mother ship launched directly from earth into orbit around the moon.

NASA said its decision came after more than a year of study of different lunar flight techniques.

VOL. I, NO. 109

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1962 (SARATAN 23, 1341 S.H.)

Big Cabinet Shake-Up In Britain

LLOYD REPLACED AND BUTLER ELEVATED

Gaitskell Calls For General Election

LONDON, July 14, (DPA)—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, last night reshuffled his Cabinet and replaced seven Ministers.

The most important change is the replacement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, by the Colonial Secretary Mr. Reginald Maudling.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Richard Butler, was elevated to Deputy Prime Ministership and thus became "their apparent" to Mr. Macmillan.

The Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Henry Brooke, was appointed successor to Mr. Butler as Home Secretary.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, was replaced by the Air Minister, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, while the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys will also take over the post of Colonial Secretary.

UPI adds: The Opposition Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, called last night on the Government to resign.

Of drastic Cabinet changes announced by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Gaitskell said "this is a political massacre, which can only be interpreted as a gigantic admission of failure."

"Instead of getting rid of his colleagues," Mr. Gaitskell said, "the Prime Minister should resign and let the people elect new Government."

The Cabinet reshuffle in which two Cabinet Ministers were sent to the House of Lords raised the necessity of two more by-elections.

Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, who became a Baron, will vacate his House of Commons seat, bringing a by-election in his constituency of South Northants.

Sir David Eccles will vacate his seat at Chippenham to go to the House of Lords.

Upon arrival he was greeted by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and other officials of the Ministry.

Dr. Popal and Mr. Mael, the chief of Primary Education, then explained to him the purpose of such meetings.

After shaking hands with the participating Directors, Sardar Mohammad Daoud mentioned the successes achieved by the First Five-Year Educational Development Plan and expressed the hope that the Second Five-Year Plan for Education would also come up to expectations.

He reminded the gathering that the country's progress depended upon the increase in the number of educated persons, and urged the educational authorities to train capable, patriotic and hard-working persons. He said that correct training was an essential part of modern education.

Dr. Popal thanked the Prime Minister and expressed the hope that under the guidance of His Majesty the King and with the help of the Government of Afghanistan education would achieve greater successes in future.

Another report says that attacks by Pakhtunistani nationalists on the Pakistani military establishments at Moonda and Khaar continue.

Upon arrival he was greeted by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education and other officials of the Ministry.

Dr. Popal and Mr. Mael, the chief of Primary Education, then explained to him the purpose of such meetings.

After shaking hands with the participating Directors, Sardar Mohammad Daoud mentioned the successes achieved by the First Five-Year Educational Development Plan and expressed the hope that the Second Five-Year Plan

Another garment usually worn in the mountainous areas of Badakhshan, Nooristan and Swat is a woollen overcoat with a special hat of the same material carrying decorations of embroidery. They are usually of white or fawn colour.

The statue of the great Kanishka found in Baghlan seems to have the same garment thus showing that these were being used in ancient times.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief

Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

fearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 14, 1962

NATIONAL DAY
OF IRAQ

Iraq which celebrates the
fourth anniversary of its Re-
public today can look back to
the past three years as years
during which a prosperous
country has emerged.

The Moslem country of Iraq
which three years ago started a
new life under a patriotic
leadership can, as a neutral
land, boast of the friendship
of States both in the East and
the West. Perhaps among the
countries entangled in military
blooms and alliances, Iraq has
been the only one to remove
courageously the obstacle in its
way to sincere friendship with
all and its contribution to world
peace. By doing so it chose a
policy based on non-alignment,
free judgment and friendship
with all.

The Government of Iraq has
laid with confidence the
foundation of a new economic
and social life; the major part
of its national-income is being
spent to improve the lot of its
people.

Iraq has launched big econo-
mic and social reforms which
can, on the basis of its policy,
guarantee a very bright and
prosperous future for the
country. Further more as an
Arab Moslem nation with
whom the people of Afghanis-
tan have cultural and spiritual
ties, all efforts of Iraq for ad-
vancing the cause of unity and
fraternity among the Arabs are
welcomed in this country.

The people and Government
of Afghanistan have been
watching the developments in
Iraq with keen interest and
have wished their Moslem
brothers further progress and
prosperity based on their
national aspirations. The two
nations, in addition to common
spiritual bonds, have had cul-
tural relations which we hope
will develop in the years to
come. On the happy occasion
of their National Day today we
want to express our best wishes
for the prosperity and happi-
ness of the people of Iraq.

New Developments Over Berlin

THE PRESS AND
RADIO

AT A GLANCE

By WAKIBEEB

Talks on the Berlin problem
were held again in Washington
on Thursday between Mr. Dean
Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State,
and Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet Am-
bassador in Washington. Talks
have been going on between the
two sides off and on since the
contacts held on the question be-
tween Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet
Foreign Minister, and Mr. Rusk
when they met last year in
Geneva in connexion with Laos.
The American side has been keep-
ing the Western allies informed
about the development.

It should be remembered that
only a few months ago there was
a controversy between the Am-
erican Government on the one
side and the West German and
French governments on the other
over the purpose and possible
results of these talks. Mr. Ken-
edy said publicly that since it
was for United States to carry
the military burden of any war
which might break out on the
problem, it felt necessary to con-
tinue such "exploratory" talks
with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Proposal

As to the development of these
talks no official communiques
have yet been released. The only
thing that was publicly released
was a Soviet proposal last week
advocating the establishment of
an international body composed
of Denmark, Norway, Holland,
Belgium, Poland and Czechoslov-
akia to replace the American
British and French forces now
stationed in West Berlin. Accord-
ing to the Soviet proposal the
new body would be under the

United Nations supervision. The
American spokesman, revealed
that the proposal submitted by
the Soviet side at the Rusk-Dobry-
nin talks had already been re-
jected. The spokesman reaffirmed
the U.S. position.

U.S. View

The American side is reported
to have proposed the formation
of an international body to con-
trol the roads leading to West
Berlin from West Germany, ac-
ross East Germany. One of the
items in the American proposal is
that both West and East Germany
should be represented in the con-
trolling body.

Western Reaction

The reaction of the other West-
ern allies to the American pro-
posal is not known.
The fact to be remembered in
this connexion is that both Mr.
Gromyko and Mr. Rusk personally
have favoured the continuation
of the talks. While the Soviet
Union demands a change in the
status of West Berlin, specially
in connexion with the stationing
of Western troops there and the
very status of the city, the West-
ern side wants the guarantee of
an undisturbed flow of traffic be-
tween West Germany and West
Berlin and protection of the pre-
sent status of the city. The cur-
rent talks will show if any
changes are possible in the rival
stands.

A Prelude

While the talks between Mr.
Rusk and Mr. Dobrynin on Thurs-
day were a prelude to those which

the U.S. Secretary of State is
going to hold in Geneva next
week with Mr. Gromyko when
they go there to sign a declaration
on the neutrality of Laos;
there have been several new
developments over Berlin which
seem at first sight to be favour-
able. Last week a number of
American troops returned home
from West Berlin where they
were stationed for some months
owing to the developing crisis
over the city. Moreover, those
high military personages who have
until recently symbolized the
uncompromising line between the
East and the West in the divided
city were called home almost
simultaneously from both sides.
They are General Clay, President
Kennedy's personal representative
in West Berlin, and Marshal Ivan
Konyev, Commander-in-Chief of
operation of the machine. Nurses
are equally important as physi-
cians. Although the School of
Nursing has been producing a
number of qualified nurses every
year, yet the country's needs for
other central problems affecting
East-West relations. Indeed if it
is solved, it could provide a bet-
ter climate for negotiations on
other problems. Disarmament for
instance is related to a consider-
able degree, to the Berlin prob-
lem.

The problem of Berlin and Ger-
many cannot be divorced from
other central problems affecting
East-West relations. Indeed if it
is solved, it could provide a bet-
ter climate for negotiations on
other problems. Disarmament for
instance is related to a consider-
able degree, to the Berlin prob-
lem.

When, as it is hoped, Mr. Gro-
myko and Mr. Rusk meet in
Geneva next week, they will have
yet another chance to make a
breakthrough in this major inter-
national problem which has puzzled
all people since World War II.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary
on Friday referred to Telstar.
For the first time television
broadcasts have been exchanged
between New York, Paris and
London through the medium of
an artificial satellite. This is
nothing new because the world
is now accustomed to such sur-
prising developments.

When the first atom bombs
were dropped on Hiroshima and
Nagasaki and when the first
human being was hurled into
outer space, humanity in the
world began to tremble with fear
mixed with pride at the handi-
work of its kind. The fear was
due to the threat of annihilation
which humans faced because of
these discoveries and inventions.
As a taste of which they obtained
at the bombardment of the two
Japanese cities.

Latest Triumph

This final florescence was
characterized by works in stucco.
They were proud of the pro-
gress being made by man and his
intellect, an example of which
was the latest triumph enabling peo-
ple on two distant continents to
country from one end to the other.
These ferocious barbarians it is
therefore, evident that man
literally extirpated Buddhism in
this area by the destruction of
monasteries and the wholesale
massacre of the population. The
style survived only in isolated
and out of the way Buddhist
establishments as late as the
seventh and eight centuries.

The Muslim invasion, however,
opened a new chapter in the do-
main of art, language and culture
of this region. Under the patron-
age of the Ghaznavids (11th
and 12th centuries) Afghanistan
once more became a great centre
of learning and art. A large
number of poets, astronomers,
mathematicians, physicians, his-
torians and artists, under royal
patronage and encouragement,
flocked to Ghazni from all parts
of the Muslim world, whose con-
tributions to science and litera-
ture enriched the end-judices and
last to get the upper hand in
the figurative arts of Islam and
the most ancient existing evi-
dence of the use of marble to re-
present human beings.

(To be Concluded).

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band: News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-
3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3-16-3-20;
Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band, in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-
6-46; article on "Afghanistan to-
day" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band. Music commentary
and articles in the Second English
programme could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6-30 p.m.

7-45 to 8-00 a.m. every day ex-
cept Friday—Popular Music.

11-00 to 11-55 a.m. Friday, Music
Round the World.

9-00 to 9-45 p.m. Saturday Classi-
cal or Popular Music, on alternate
weeks.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-00 Arr. 15-00.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-15.

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—London:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Paris:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Rome:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Vienna:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Zurich:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Bern:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Basle:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Frankfurt:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Munich:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Stuttgart:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Düsseldorf:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cologne:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Bonn:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Luxembourg:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Brussels:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Amsterdam:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Rotterdam:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—The Hague:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Antwerp:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Lyon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Hyères:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Toulon:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Marseille:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Nice:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Cannes:
Dep. 10-3

Students' Arts Postponement Of Br. Guiana EDUCATIONAL And Crafts Constitutional Talks PROGRESS Premier Daoud Opens JAGAN TO PROTEST PERSONALLY Exhibition TO COLONIALISM COMMITTEE IN GHAZNI

KABUL, July 14.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud on Thursday opened an exhibition of arts and crafts of students from the capital and provinces held at the Nejat High School.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education, was greeted on his arrivals at the school by Rector Anvari of Kabul University, departmental chiefs of the Ministry of Education and Directors of Education in various provinces who are now in Kabul.

Mr. Brishna, the Director of Fine Arts, in his welcoming speech described the exhibition as an unprecedented one. He said that this year the intention was to identify the local characteristics of each region by the arts and crafts of the students.

Sixty-two pieces of art work from boys and girls schools of the country have been put on display. The Prime Minister opened the exhibition by cutting a tricolour ribbon and visited the pavilions with keen interest. He praised the talents and hard work of the students. One of the students, Sayed Abdullah of Naderia School, made a transistor radio which was specially praised by the Prime Minister. At the conclusion of the visit which lasted 15 minutes, the Prime Minister congratulated Dr. Popal and other officials of the Ministry of Education.

The exhibition will be open to the public for a week from 2 to 6 p.m.

THAT IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, July 14. (Reuter).—The United Nations Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived at Dublin airport last night.

"My present visit to Dublin is, in a way, my humble personal tribute to the very important part played by Ireland in various United Nations activities," he declared.

U Thant was met by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Government and other officials.

Kennedy Thanks Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, July 14. (Tass).—President Kennedy sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The President says he is convinced that the goal of ensuring a durable peace can be achieved if the Soviet and American efforts, ed for the improvement of the in co-operation with all other explosions and each of them serve governments and peoples, will be already existing weapons and creation of new types.

U.S.S.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

NEW YORK, July 14. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate independence of Australian New Guinea, brushing aside arguments of other Trusteeship Council delegates that the territory was nowhere near ready to stand on its own feet.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko said the Australian "colonial" administration had "failed" to improve the lot of the New Guineans, who were exploited, paid "miserly" wages, denied secondary education and lived in "appalling poverty."

He said Australia's policy in New Guinea was contrary to the policy of the United Nations and

the 1960 General Assembly declaration which called for immediate steps to transfer powers to all remaining dependent peoples.

Britain's Sir Hugh Foot, leader of a four-man United Nations mission which recently visited New Guinea and recommended a series of complementary steps in the economic, educational and political fields, accused the Soviet delegate of ignoring the facts of the situation in New Guinea.

Sir Hugh defended the progress made by Australia in the New Guinea trust territory, but urged immediate action to implement the programme recommended by the U.N. mission.

There appeared no doubt that the Committee would grant Dr.

Nuclear Arms

Tests

SOVIET UNION DENIES CHARGES

MOSCOW, July 14.—Tass said last night that the allegations that the Soviet Union was the initiator of the present round of nuclear tests since it carried out nuclear weapons tests in 1961 did not tally either with common logic, facts.

The Soviet Union, as it was the case in the past, merely replied with testing its nuclear weapons to the nuclear explosions carried out by the United States and Britain.

The statement said: "Simple arithmetic proves that the Soviet Union which had carried out more nuclear test explosions than the western powers had indisputable right to do so. And this is well known to those quarters in the West which do not hesitate to grossly slander the Soviet Union in an effort to justify their actions and their aggressive policy. Tass said if the Western Powers did not stick to the policy 'from positions of strength' if they were wise enough not to spin further the wheel of the nuclear arms race, then after the completion of the nuclear weapon tests in the Soviet Union in the fall of 1961, more nuclear explosions would have resounded on the planet. It would have been fair to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

U.S.S.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

NEW YORK, July 14. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate independence of Australian New Guinea, brushing aside arguments of other Trusteeship Council delegates that the territory was nowhere near ready to stand on its own feet.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko said the Australian "colonial" administration had "failed" to improve the lot of the New Guineans, who were exploited, paid "miserly" wages, denied secondary education and lived in "appalling poverty."

He said Australia's policy in New Guinea was contrary to the policy of the United Nations and

Kennedy Thanks Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, July 14. (Tass).—President Kennedy sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The President says he is convinced that the goal of ensuring a durable peace can be achieved if the Soviet and American efforts, ed for the improvement of the in co-operation with all other explosions and each of them serve governments and peoples, will be already existing weapons and creation of new types.

U.S.S.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

NEW YORK, July 14. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate independence of Australian New Guinea, brushing aside arguments of other Trusteeship Council delegates that the territory was nowhere near ready to stand on its own feet.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko said the Australian "colonial" administration had "failed" to improve the lot of the New Guineans, who were exploited, paid "miserly" wages, denied secondary education and lived in "appalling poverty."

He said Australia's policy in New Guinea was contrary to the policy of the United Nations and

the 1960 General Assembly declaration which called for immediate steps to transfer powers to all remaining dependent peoples.

Britain's Sir Hugh Foot, leader of a four-man United Nations mission which recently visited New Guinea and recommended a series of complementary steps in the economic, educational and political fields, accused the Soviet delegate of ignoring the facts of the situation in New Guinea.

Sir Hugh defended the progress made by Australia in the New Guinea trust territory, but urged immediate action to implement the programme recommended by the U.N. mission.

There appeared no doubt that the Committee would grant Dr.

Nuclear Arms

Tests

SOVIET UNION DENIES CHARGES

MOSCOW, July 14.—Tass said last night that the allegations that the Soviet Union was the initiator of the present round of nuclear tests since it carried out nuclear weapons tests in 1961 did not tally either with common logic, facts.

The Soviet Union, as it was the case in the past, merely replied with testing its nuclear weapons to the nuclear explosions carried out by the United States and Britain.

The statement said: "Simple arithmetic proves that the Soviet Union which had carried out more nuclear test explosions than the western powers had indisputable right to do so. And this is well known to those quarters in the West which do not hesitate to grossly slander the Soviet Union in an effort to justify their actions and their aggressive policy. Tass said if the Western Powers did not stick to the policy 'from positions of strength' if they were wise enough not to spin further the wheel of the nuclear arms race, then after the completion of the nuclear weapon tests in the Soviet Union in the fall of 1961, more nuclear explosions would have resounded on the planet. It would have been fair to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

THAT IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, July 14. (Reuter).—The United Nations Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived at Dublin airport last night.

"My present visit to Dublin is, in a way, my humble personal tribute to the very important part played by Ireland in various United Nations activities," he declared.

U Thant was met by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Government and other officials.

Kennedy Thanks Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, July 14. (Tass).—President Kennedy sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The President says he is convinced that the goal of ensuring a durable peace can be achieved if the Soviet and American efforts, ed for the improvement of the in co-operation with all other explosions and each of them serve governments and peoples, will be already existing weapons and creation of new types.

U.S.S.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

NEW YORK, July 14. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate independence of Australian New Guinea, brushing aside arguments of other Trusteeship Council delegates that the territory was nowhere near ready to stand on its own feet.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko said the Australian "colonial" administration had "failed" to improve the lot of the New Guineans, who were exploited, paid "miserly" wages, denied secondary education and lived in "appalling poverty."

He said Australia's policy in New Guinea was contrary to the policy of the United Nations and

the 1960 General Assembly declaration which called for immediate steps to transfer powers to all remaining dependent peoples.

Britain's Sir Hugh Foot, leader of a four-man United Nations mission which recently visited New Guinea and recommended a series of complementary steps in the economic, educational and political fields, accused the Soviet delegate of ignoring the facts of the situation in New Guinea.

Sir Hugh defended the progress made by Australia in the New Guinea trust territory, but urged immediate action to implement the programme recommended by the U.N. mission.

There appeared no doubt that the Committee would grant Dr.

Nuclear Arms

Tests

SOVIET UNION DENIES CHARGES

MOSCOW, July 14.—Tass said last night that the allegations that the Soviet Union was the initiator of the present round of nuclear tests since it carried out nuclear weapons tests in 1961 did not tally either with common logic, facts.

The Soviet Union, as it was the case in the past, merely replied with testing its nuclear weapons to the nuclear explosions carried out by the United States and Britain.

The statement said: "Simple arithmetic proves that the Soviet Union which had carried out more nuclear test explosions than the western powers had indisputable right to do so. And this is well known to those quarters in the West which do not hesitate to grossly slander the Soviet Union in an effort to justify their actions and their aggressive policy. Tass said if the Western Powers did not stick to the policy 'from positions of strength' if they were wise enough not to spin further the wheel of the nuclear arms race, then after the completion of the nuclear weapon tests in the Soviet Union in the fall of 1961, more nuclear explosions would have resounded on the planet. It would have been fair to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

THAT IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, July 14. (Reuter).—The United Nations Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived at Dublin airport last night.

"My present visit to Dublin is, in a way, my humble personal tribute to the very important part played by Ireland in various United Nations activities," he declared.

U Thant was met by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Government and other officials.

Kennedy Thanks Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, July 14. (Tass).—President Kennedy sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Khrushchev expressing gratitude for their kind wishes on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of U.S. independence.

The President says he is convinced that the goal of ensuring a durable peace can be achieved if the Soviet and American efforts, ed for the improvement of the in co-operation with all other explosions and each of them serve governments and peoples, will be already existing weapons and creation of new types.

U.S.S.R. DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA

NEW YORK, July 14. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate independence of Australian New Guinea, brushing aside arguments of other Trusteeship Council delegates that the territory was nowhere near ready to stand on its own feet.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko said the Australian "colonial" administration had "failed" to improve the lot of the New Guineans, who were exploited, paid "miserly" wages, denied secondary education and lived in "appalling poverty."

He said Australia's policy in New Guinea was contrary to the policy of the United Nations and



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 7-30 p.m. American film **MARDI GRAS**; starring: Fred Clark.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE DECK RAN RED**; starring: James Mason.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CEY TERRORE**; starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

FILM REVIEW

Mardi Gras

By Our Film Critic

Parade and pageantry, cadets and carnival, fun and frolic—that is **Mardi Gras**, the musical with quite a few hit tunes, now being shown at Park Cinema.

A V.M.I. cadet (Pat Boone) wins a raffle and also a date with a Hollywood movie star, Michelle Marton played by Christine Carere. In the **Mardi Gras** carnival he meets Michelle without knowing that he is to have a date with her because of winning the raffle. When enough publicity is given to their affair and the cadet comes to know that the girl with whom he has fallen in love is a movie star he realizes that he cannot rise to her level.

"Grace Kelly went for a Prince but I am only a soldier," he tells Michelle. What starts off as an innocent affair gets complicated. Though **OPERATION MICHELLE** is accomplished successfully, it is the head of the military college who comes in the way and persuades the young cadet to call it off. When she lands at the college because of her love for him and dances with him on the day of his graduation ceremony she says: "I will never let you go." But as a soldier he feels he cannot get engaged to a Hollywood star. So they part; and all that Michelle gets is a goodbye kiss.

Though it is not the showtime of a lifetime as the blurb claims it is quite an entertaining show as long as it lasts and keeps you in a jubilant mood even after you come out of the picture house.

Directed by Edmund Goulding the screen play of the film is written by Winston Miller and Pal Kanter, based on a story by Curtis Harrington.

One Western diplomat remarked that the conference showed the depth of anxiety felt by the developing States at fluctuating primary commodity prices, fluid interest rates and the dangers of overpopulation.

The Drafting Committee is expected to complete its work next Tuesday. One informed source said the Committee members were split on a suggestion that the conference should establish a permanent secretariat.

According to the source some nations were strongly advocating this but the majority, particularly India, were opposing the idea on the grounds it might appear to be the first step in the establishment of another economic bloc.

CLASSIFIED

ADVT.

TO LET

Modern house with 16 rooms and large saloons and two jareebes at garden near Turabazkhan Square. Telephone No. 21281.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-55 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-56 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 110.

KABUL SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1962 (SARATAN 24, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE AT 1

Complete Disarmament Under Strict Control Moscow Congress Condemns Nuclear Tests

MOSCOW, July 15. (Reuter).—The six-day World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace wound up here last night with a declaration condemning nuclear tests but containing no attack on any specific country.

Deadlock Over

Algeria's

Leadership

WILLAYAS MEET

TODAY

ALGIERS, July 15. (Reuter).—Chiefs of Algeria's six politico-military commands (Willayas)—who virtually wield all power in the newly-independent country—are meeting today to try to break the deadlock over the national leadership.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid Information Minister in the Provisional Government, announced this to reporters last night as concern deepened over the rift between Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Provisional Prime Minister, and his Deputy, Mr. Ben Bella.

Mr. Yazid made what observers considered a conciliatory gesture in saying the Provisional Government does not oppose Mr. Ben Bella's demand for a meeting of the national Council of the Algerian Revolution (C.N.R.A.)—the "parliament" of the revolution.

But conditions for such a meeting should first be fulfilled, Mr. Yazid said. He explained that a meeting could be called either at the request of the Provisional Government or of two-thirds of the Council members.

gerian Revolution (C.N.R.A.)—the "parliament" of the revolution. But conditions for such a meeting should first be fulfilled, Mr. Yazid said. He explained that a meeting could be called either at the request of the Provisional Government or of two-thirds of the Council members.

gerian Revolution (C.N.R.A.)—the "parliament" of the revolution. But conditions for such a meeting should first be fulfilled, Mr. Yazid said. He explained that a meeting could be called either at the request of the Provisional Government or of two-thirds of the Council members.

Bomb Explodes

In St. Peter's

Basilica

VATICAN CITY, July 15. (Reuter).

Papal gendarmes and Italian police are investigating a time-bomb explosion which occurred last night in Saint Peter's Basilica in the Vatican.

A religious fanatic is believed to have smuggled the bomb inside by mingling with the thousands of daily visitors to the church.

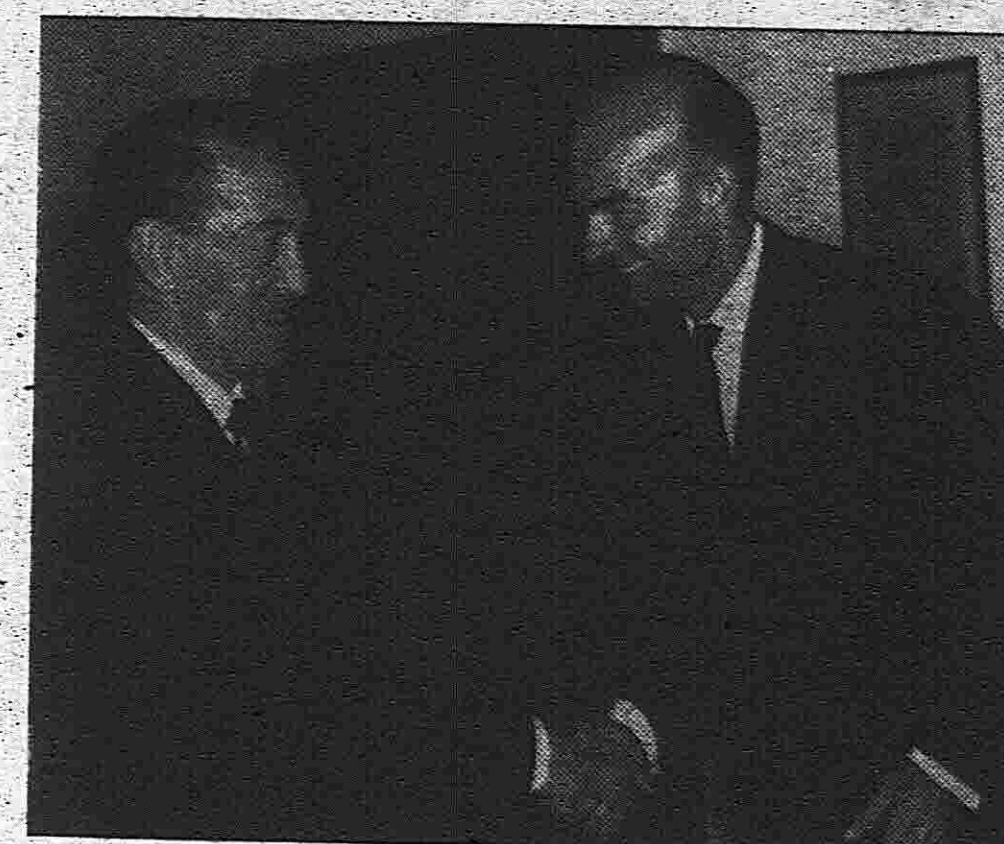
The blast occurred about 8-15 p.m. half an hour after the Basilica had been closed to the public as usual. The explosion, amplified by the high vaults, was heard outside in Vatican City. Only minor damage was caused.

The chief maintenance engineer of the Basilica said the blast slightly splintered a ledge of a bas-relief at the monument to Pope Clement. It did not damage the monument itself.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.



Mr. Ali Mohammad, the first Deputy Prime Minister (left), being received by M. Roger Fabre, Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, at a reception held by the latter to celebrate the French National Day in Kabul yesterday.

Ways To End Growing Perils Of Arms Race

KENNEDY ASKS SOVIET UNION TO JOIN IN "CREATIVE SEARCH"

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

Afghan Delegate's Call For Peaceful Use Of Atomic Energy

In a statement issued here he said the U.S.A. regards the Geneva conference as "one of signal importance to mankind."

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 15. (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday he hopes the Soviet Union will join in a "creative search for ways to end the arms race" at the 18-nation Disarmament talks which resume in Geneva tomorrow.

Parades And Fireworks In France NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED

PARIS, July 15. (Reuter).—France yesterday celebrated the 173rd anniversary of her revolution with military parades, fireworks and dancing in the streets.

For the first time this year no Algerians joined the traditional military parade. But African officer cadets, symbolizing French their French colleagues.

Almost one million people will sing and dance until dawn in the most carefree holiday of the French calendar.

President de Gaulle yesterday reviewed the parade of almost 11,000 troops and armoured vehicles, on the Champs Elysee.

Supersonic Mystere-5 jets—which the Government plans to equip with nuclear weapons—streaked overhead trailing red white and blue smoke behind them, and 36 Alouette Helicopters flew over to end the parade.

There were seven major fireworks displays last night in Paris.

For the first time in 132 years there were no Bastille Day celebrations in Algiers, but most French offices and shops were shut and Frenchmen in the public service had a paid holiday.

French military parades were held at La Reghaia Air Base, near Algiers, at Chateaufort, Oran—and at Tlemcen, Western Algeria, where Algerian civil and military leaders attended a reception given by the French Consul-General.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

KABUL, July 15.—A reception was held at the French Embassy in Kabul last evening to celebrate France's National Day.

The function was attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud; the two Deputy Prime Ministers; the President of the National Assembly; certain Cabinet members; high-ranking civil and military officers; the diplomatic corps at the court of Kabul and Press representatives.

Newspapers published in the capital carried articles on the occasion and praised the personality of the French President for granting to the Algerian people their right of self-determination.

All the premier dailies carried pictures of General de Gaulle.

Stress will be laid on promotion of exports, on industrialisation, on the extension of the network of communications and on power generation.

The stability of the country's currency and of its foreign exchange reserves, already reached, reforestation, will go ahead.

At the first session on Friday, night the Cabinet named four pillars of Spanish foreign policy

brotherly relations with Portugal, was forming a solid base for new economic development plans, the Government said in its policy declaration.

The new Spanish Government intends attaching particular importance to the programme of economic reforms.

In addition, the agricultural reformation, providing for irrigation and change reserves, already reached, reforestation, will go ahead.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:
21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4.

AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... Afs. 250
Quarterly ... Afs. 150
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

Subscriptions from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate. Printed at GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 15, 1962

KATANGA AND CONGO

Following a general reshuffle of the Central Congolese Government, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Prime Minister, said recently that the reorganized Government would use "all means" to end the Katanga secession which has kept the country unstable since its independence two years ago.

It is significant that President Kasavubu, at the same time, aimed a blow at the Tshombe Government by promulgating a law creating the province of North Katanga which celebrated its secession anniversary on July 11. It is expected that the Congolese Senate will change the constitution this week establishing a federal regime and giving a greater measure of autonomy to the provinces. If Katanga joins with the rest of the Congo by accepting the offer of Mr. Adoula to have three Ministers in the Government, including one Deputy Premier, it will be in the interests of Katanga itself and the country as a whole.

Tension mounted a few days ago when Katangese troops put up road blocks in Elizabethville, the capital of the breakaway province, but fortunately the U.N. forces kept the situation from going out of hand. The U.N.'s role as policemen protector and adviser in the Congo has not always been an easy one. But U. Thant's hint that he might soon ask for new orders from the Security Council to deal with the worsening situation in the Congo has raised hopes that the problem may be solved soon.

In the efforts at national reconciliation also there can be seen a new comprehension by the outside interests involved, of the great issues at stake and new willingness on their part to use every influence in the direction of a united and stable Congo. These are indeed encouraging developments.

The problem of Katanga is the problem of finances. The period of decay and stagnation.

(Contd. on page 4)

Macmillan's Sweeping Cabinet Changes Seen As A Bid To Restore Conservative Prestige AT A GLANCE

Mr. Harold Macmillan's dramatic reconstruction of his Government "on Friday" amounts to a clean sweep of senior Ministers who have been in the forefront ever since the Conservatives won power 11 years ago.

His ruthless shake-up of the Cabinet comes at a moment when Conservative stock with voters in the country has sunk to a new low level.

With possibly two years at most in hand before he calls a General Election, the Prime Minister during the past few months has seen his party suffer repeated humiliations at parliamentary by-elections.

Popular discontent with the Government—and in some cases also with the main Opposition, the Labour Party—has shown itself in a revival of the fortunes of the middle-of-the-road Liberal Party to whom disillusioned voters have turned.

Only on Friday a few hours before the Cabinet changes, the Conservatives came a bad third to Labour and Liberals in a Leicester-shire by-election where socialists held the seat.

Facing the Prime Minister has been the urgent necessity to galvanize his administration with

new life and driving force which will help to restore Conservative prestige.

No Precedent
Politicians were shaken by the toughness shown by Mr. Macmillan, whose action in discarding seven top Ministers at once has no precedent in post-war years.

Mr. R. A. Butler's new job as First Secretary of State means he will be able to devote more time to helping the Prime Minister—whose official Deputy he is named—for the first time.

The combining of the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office for the first time in Britain's history under Mr. Duncan Sandys is a result of the fast dwindling of the British colonial empire.

In the past two years, British colonies with a total population of 250 million people have achieved independence and have become members of the Commonwealth.

With the approaching independence of Jamaica, Trinidad and Uganda, there will be only about 17 million people left for whom the Colonial Office will be responsible.

It is felt this will not justify the wage restraint policy.

A further reason for the combination of the two posts is the need to have a single Minister responsible for the negotiations involved in the creation of the proposed Greater Malaysia—a linking of Malaya and Singapore with Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

The Commonwealth and Colonial offices will continue to run as separate and distinct departments. Under the new arrangements there will be 21 members of the Cabinet, the same number as before.

Big Surprise

One of the biggest surprises in the reshuffle was the dropping of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd imposed tight wage and borrowing restraints on the nation as part of the Government's current plans to strengthen the economy.

Mr. Maudling has been credited by politicians with economic and financial ideas which are said to be very different from those of Mr. Lloyd. But official quarters have strongly emphasized that the new appointment must not be taken as indicating any change in the wage restraint policy.

Islah carried an editorial yesterday entitled "The National Day of Iraq".

Man's life today is so full of great historic developments, says the editorial, that it is possible for him to really see how difficult it is to bring a social change and how important to appreciate and assist the motive forces responsible for this change.

It was on July 14, 1958 that General Abdul Karim Kassem led the 7 million people of Iraq through a revolutionary phase of life, making it a historic and memorable day for the people of that country.

Ever since, Iraq, assisted by his wise leadership, has been taking formidable steps towards social and economic advancement and has implemented useful plans.

Iraq is famous, continues the editorial, for its dates and petroleum which play an important role in strengthening the economic foundation of the country, by forming 78 per cent of the Iraqi export trade. Then the editorial gives some facts and figures about Iraq's petroleum industry.

The editorial then goes on to cite the huge hydro-electric project being implemented in Iraq to exploit the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates for power production as well as irrigation purposes. Relations between the people of Iraq and Afghanistan have always been friendly.

"We," concludes the editorial, heartily congratulate the people of Iraq on this festive occasion and hope for greater progress of the country under the guidance of their leaders."

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday referred to the French National Day.

July 14, which the French nation observes as its National Day or Day of Rejoicing, enjoys a unique position not only in French history but, in certain respects, also in the history of the world. One hundred and seventy three years ago on this day the people of France, by destroying the prison called Bastille, which had stood as the symbol of the outmoded and threadbare ideas and system of discarded feudalism, began a new life based upon the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality between nations and men. By their action who in pursuit of their aggressive designs and implementation of the forward policy entered Afghanistan twice and were keen to hoist the Union Jack on the lofty Hindu Kush. Though the British invasions of Afghanistan ended in United Nations Charter and are complete disaster and each time followed readily by all peoples, they were forced to evacuate the country, the devastating effect of these wars gave the rulers of Afghanistan hardly any time to devote their attention to the development of arts and culture. The best they could do was to lick the wounds and repair the losses inflicted.

Throughout the 19th century the rising Afghanism put up a heroic struggle against the British, the French and the Russians. Their action who in pursuit of their aggressive designs and implementation of the forward policy entered Afghanistan twice and were keen to hoist the Union Jack on the lofty Hindu Kush. Though the British invasions of Afghanistan ended in United Nations Charter and are complete disaster and each time followed readily by all peoples, they were forced to evacuate the country, the devastating effect of these wars gave the rulers of Afghanistan hardly any time to devote their attention to the development of arts and culture. The best they could do was to lick the wounds and repair the losses inflicted.

Moreover, British diplomacy always had the upper hand and succeeded in converting Afghanistan into a closed basin, which crippled the first countries to shatter this

However, the part played by the French in developing modern civilization does not end here because at the end of the medieval ages during which the material and moral progress of humankind remained static, France was one of the first countries to shatter this

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghan culture" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-46; article on "Weekly press review" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6-30 p.m.

7-45 to 8-00 a.m. every day except Friday—Popular Music.
11-00 to 11-55 a.m. Friday, Music Round the World.
9-00 to 9-45 p.m. Saturday Classical or Popular Music, on alternate weeks.

At present, there are still 4,000 refugees in Morocco and 7,000 in Tunisia.

Air Service
MONDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20159-24041
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731

RAAFINETS

Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufzida: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589



Mohammed Saleem Sarmast, (right) playing the mandolin at a function in Bombay (India) recently.

Saleem Sarmast—A Versatile Instrumentalist And A Musical Of Great Promise

Saleem 'Sarmast' was born in Kabul in 1932 in a middle-class family. Saleem showed interest in music from the age of 10 and entered the School of Music at the age of 14. After completing the 10-year course of training in the school, young Saleem became a member of the orchestra. He received theoretical training in music from Professor Farrukh and practised under the supervision of other teachers of the school as well as under Professor Mukhtar, who was also an instructor in this school and had, at one time, conducted the Turkish Symphonic Orchestra.

Saleem was deeply interested in the mandolin; after mastering it, he played for the first time from Radio Kabul in 1952, a Turkish composition called "Shat Uryian Saz Samayee". Since then he has been a member of the Radio Kabul staff. Sarmast was appointed leader of Orchestra No. 2 of Radio Kabul in 1957. He is a clever artist, a versatile instrumentalist and a musician of great promise. Sarmast can also play the trumpet and the violin. He is fully conversant with the Western system of music notes, which he can easily decipher. He can master the most difficult compositions within a few minutes, notes them down and plays them from notes.

Jolly Person
As his surname "Sarmast" (meaning 'intoxicated') denotes, he is a jolly person without a care in the world. He has never been seen moping or depressed. He likes parties and enlivens these with his music. Sarmast looks upon life in a philosophic way, welcoming that which is pleasant and mocking at adversity.

Sarmast is a handsome person; he has travelled, as a member of the Afghan team of artists, four times to the Soviet Union, and once to the People's Republic of China, Iran and India. During his visit to India, the prominent Indian composer, Mr. Vasant Desai, liked very much the style of his playing the mandolin, and came backstage during the interval to congratulate and encourage him. In Peking he played the Chinese composition called "Kash-ghar No. 2", which received the acclaim of the public.

Press Review

(Contd. from Page 2)

moribund state and move ahead ples to self-determination, has with the help of science to add a now paved the way for even new chapter to the history of the closer co-operation between them. sciences and the finer arts. It Afghanistan looks upon this was then that French scientists friendship with appreciation and scholars created masterpieces admires the successful policy of literature, scientific works and President de Gaulle, which encourages art to enrich and constitutes a great victory for the civilization and knowledge.

Fruitful Results
Afghanistan, since attaining with the French National Day and her independence, has maintained has been achieved after seven ed close and cordial relations years of bloodshed, holds special with France; cultural co-operation importance because it marks the between the two countries has triumph of the ideals of liberty, borne fruitful results during all fraternity and equality. It is, these years and continues to grow therefore, obvious that all free time passes. The solution of dom-loving peoples of the world, the Algerian problem, in which including the Afghans, associate Afghanistan has been deeply themselves in the great event interested because of her respect now being celebrated by the for the right of nations and peo- French nation.

About Afghan music, Sarmast says that Afghanistan is rich as far as this art is concerned, but much of it is scattered and unknown. He advises that a team of trained experts, who can codify music, may be sent on an extensive tour of the different parts of the country, to collect specimens of locally-played music, refine it and then present it to the public. He says: "Eastern music has an element of the tragic and Western music is exciting, but I love Afghan music because it has both".

Sarmast has a number of compositions to his credit; these have been broadcast from Radio Kabul. He is a gourmet and loves good food; he may be found gorging on pilau and fried food even in the morning, but he generally starts the day with half a dozen fried eggs. He is married and has four children. He keeps an eye on the youngest son—the fourth child, who he says is a promising artist. He is keenly aware of the taste of his audience and plays accordingly. In addition to his other duties, Sarmast also serves as teacher of mandolin in the music course run by Radio Kabul.

SIX DEAD IN IRAN

TEHERAN, July 15, (Reuter).

Six people died and hundreds were left homeless as floods destroyed 17 villages in Azerbaijan, a Press report said here yesterday. Thousands of cattle had drowned, it added.

KABUL, July 15.—Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by a number of agricultural experts left Kabul for Katanga Province yesterday morning. He will be inspecting beet-root cultivation the province.

FLOODS

The beginning of the 20th century saw a glorious page in the history of Afghanistan. The heroic Afghans, under the leadership of the late King Mohammed Nadir Shah and his valiant brothers, were not only able to hold their own, but entering the British territory, won a great victory at Thal, which compelled the British to recognize the complete independence of Afghanistan.

This victory infused a new life into the country and paved the way for progress and prosperity. The Afghans once more got a chance to devote their energies to the peaceful pursuit of arts and by a number of agricultural experts left Kabul for Katanga Province yesterday morning. He will be inspecting beet-root cultivation the province.

(Concluded)

Repatriation Of Algerian Refugees

JULY 20 SET AS DEADLINE

July 20 has been set as the date when repatriation of Algerian refugees from neighbouring countries will be completed.

The representative of the International Red Cross Dr. Reinhard, said in an interview with a DPA correspondent in Rocher Noir that 16,500 family tents had been supplied by the Red Cross in all receiving areas, especially Eastern Algeria.

At present, there are still 4,000 refugees in Morocco and 7,000 in Tunisia.

So far, a total of 106,000 refugees from Tunisia and 50,000 from Morocco have been repatriated. A far-reaching aid programme in the border areas of Eastern and Western Algeria is being prepared. All needy in those areas will be assured a daily ration of 1,700 calories. Those Algerians able to work will receive the rations only if they work on State construction, land drilling or cultivation of land.

Also planned are milk distributing centres for children and plants where women will be taught sewing and knitting.

In the autumn, grain for planting will also be distributed.

At present, according to the North African Committee in Göttingen, West Germany, a branch of the German Office of the Internal Civil Service, and Centre for the German Organization aiding Algerian refugees, German medical personnel is desperately needed. Doctors and nurses are in great demand at Algerian border camps.

BOSPHORUS SWIMMING RECORD BY GIRL

Blonde, 24-year-old Margaret Revell on Friday set a new record swimming the tricky Bosphorus in one hour, 33 minutes and 48 seconds.

The statuesque 5 ft. 9 in. girl from Detroit, Michigan, was 19 minutes 20 seconds off the time made by Florence Chadwick in 1952, but Miss Revell covered a longer course.

Miss Revell's record has been officially recognized by the Turkish Sports Federation.

Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage

(Contd. from Page 2)
ed its trade and deprived it of all the avenues of progress and enlightenment.

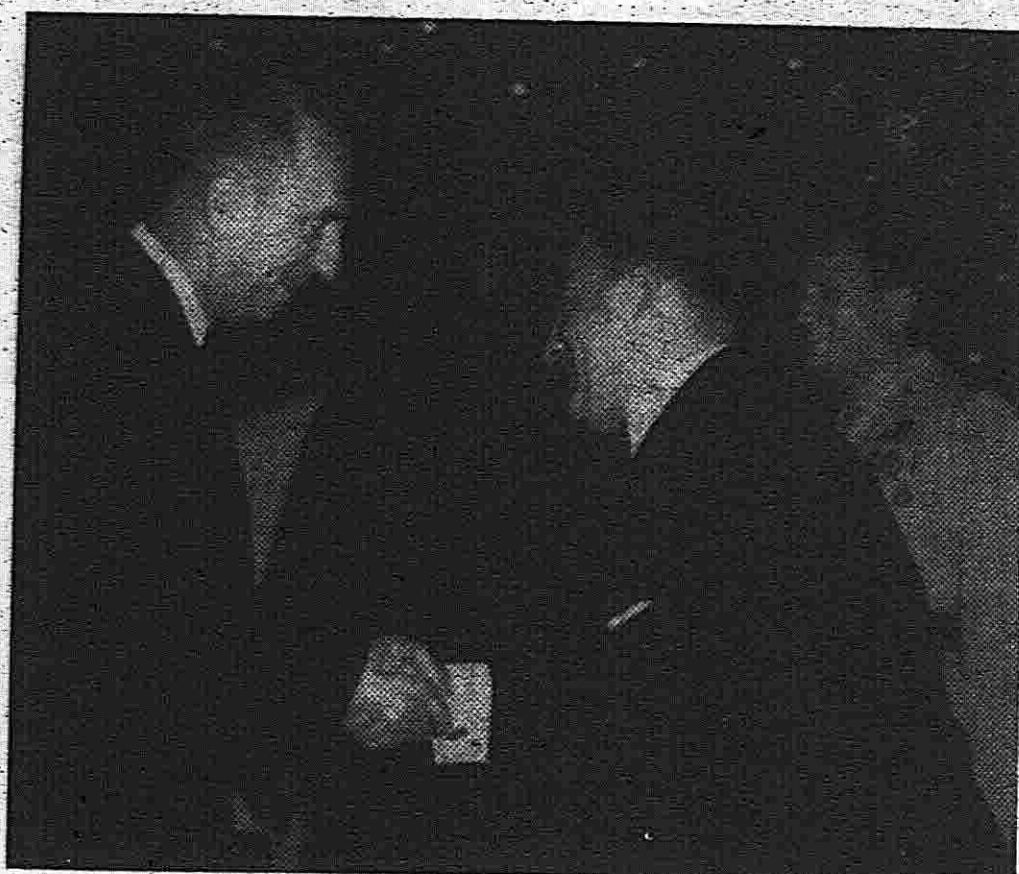
The beginning of the 20th century saw a glorious page in the history of Afghanistan. The heroic Afghans, under the leadership of the late King Mohammed Nadir Shah and his valiant brothers, were not only able to hold their own, but entering the British territory, won a great victory at Thal, which compelled the British to recognize the complete independence of Afghanistan.

This victory infused a new life into the country and paved the way for progress and prosperity. The Afghans once more got a chance to devote their energies to the peaceful pursuit of arts and by a number of agricultural experts left Kabul for Katanga Province yesterday morning. He will be inspecting beet-root cultivation the province.

Iraqi National Day Reception

KABUL, July 15.—A reception was held in the Embassy of Iraq last night, to celebrate the anniversary of the Iraqi National Day. The function was attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud; Mr. Ali Mohammad, the first Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Mohammad Zahir, President of the National Assembly; certain Cabinet members; high-ranking civil and military officials and the diplomatic corps.

Newspapers published in the capital carried leading articles and congratulated the people of Iraq on the happy occasion. They also published pictures of General Abdul Karim Kasseem, the Iraqi Prime Minister, under whose leadership a new life is being introduced in the country.



Dr. Zahir, President of the National Assembly (left), being welcomed by Mr. Sadoun Y. Badie, Charge d'Affaires of the Iraqi Embassy, at a reception on the occasion of the Iraqi National Day in Kabul yesterday.

KATANGA AND CONGO

(Contd. from Page 2)

problem of finances is the problem of the Union Minière, the huge copper mining company in Katanga. Union Minière is in a very important position to contribute to a speedy solution of the Congo problem. Since the Congo became independent Union Minière has not paid a penny as tax or revenue to the Leopoldville Government—a loss of about two billion francs (\$ 40 m to the latter—despite clear obligations to do so.

The British and Belgian Governments—whose citizens largely control the big mining group—have promised the Acting U.N. Secretary-General to evolve a formula before the Security Council meeting to help secure a more just and equitable distribution of revenues in the Congo. The U.N. has off and on been complaining of lack of finances for the Congo operations. All technical assistance to the Congo would be useless if Katanga's riches were not put at the disposal of the entire country.

The Secretary-General recently disclosed that he was planning special security measures in Katanga to protect the installations of Union Minière in view of the Katangese threats to blow up the installations—presumably in a bid to prevent their revenues from being diverted to the Central Government. But what gives cause for alarm and concern in the new favourable trends is the fact that Mr. Tshombe had had secret talks in Salisbury early this month with Sir Roy Welensky, the Rhodesian Federal Premier, on "trade and commerce" and the warning of the Katangese Interior Minister, Mr. Munongo, that if "men of goodwill do no react in time there will be a third war in Katanga."

It is hoped that when the Acting Secretary-General reports to the Security Council soon he will have some concrete proposals to make to bring unity and stability in that African country.

It is hoped that when the Acting Secretary-General reports to the Security Council soon he will have some concrete proposals to make to bring unity and stability in that African country.

CHANNELLING FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL AID U.A.R. Suggests Setting Up Of Regional Organization

CAIRO, July 15, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic last night suggested that the Cairo International Economic Conference should consider setting up a regional organization to channel financial and technical assistance.

The suggestion was made in a 1,000-word document submitted to the Drafting Committee of the conference which is being attended by delegates from Asian, African and Latin American States.

The document urged members to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and to consider ways to expand trade on a world-wide rather than a regional basis.

The document suggested that the conference recommend an increase in the foreign aid from the Big Powers through a reduction in their military budgets, an exchange of views next year on regional research programmes, and an international agency to advise developing countries on economic problems.

Professor Mojaddidi, President of the Institute, welcomed the directors and read out the conference's programme for the next week. Speeches were delivered by foreign and local experts on various topics related to the administrative side of education.

The conference is intended to give the Provincial Directors of Education an opportunity to learn new methods and exchange their own experiences in the advancement of education.

READING ROOM FOR GARDEZ

GARDEZ, July 15.—The Directorate of Education in Paktia Province, opened a new reading room in Gardez recently.

The opening ceremony was performed by Lieutenant General Faiz Mohammad, the Governor and Military Commandant of the Province. The room contains nearly 3,000 volumes of books on various social and scientific subjects. Speeches on the advantages of such facilities for the cultural development of the country were delivered by the Governor and the Director of Education of Paktia Province.

RAM BATTERS MAN TO DEATH

KABUL, July 15.—A three-year-old ram killed its owner by battering him at Chaman-e-Huzoori recently.

The owner, Saleh Mohammad, a mason in Deh Afghan, Kabul, used to take his ram to Chaman-e-Huzoori every day to train him for fights in the next Jeshan. When he took the ram for the usual training exercise on Thursday it suddenly turned towards its master and gave him a severe thrust on the leg. He fell on the ground to receive another thrust from the ram.

Saleh Mohammad died on the way to hospital.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL UNION

Resumption Of Talks Considered "Premature"

BRUSSELS, July 15, (DPA).—The Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Eugene Schaus, was reported here yesterday to have stated that a resumption of talks on a European Political Union was considered "premature" by "most E.E.C. Governments" as long as the outcome of the British membership negotiation was not clearly discernible.

Mr. Schaus made the statement before the Inter-Parliamentary Council of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

His Statement agreed with one made a few days earlier by the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak. Dr. Konrad Adenauer and President de Gaulle, in contrast, want to go ahead with "summit" talks of the "Six" on a political union between them in Rome in early September.

Mr. Schaus said Britain must have a clear decision by the Six about its admission to the E.E.C. before the Commonwealth conference meets in London on September 10.

Mr. Schaus early this month took over as Chairman for the next three months of the Brussels negotiations between the E.E.C. and Britain.

Release Of All Pakhtunistanis Demanded

KABUL, July 15.—A big jirga under the chairmanship of Mr. Kismat Khan, a member of the National Awami Party, was held on June 29 at Shabkadar. Thousands took part in it.

The jirga began with the recitation of the Holy Koran. Mr. Ghulam Farooq Khan, a resident of Akora Khatak, recited a national poem. He was followed by Mr. Rizwanullah Kakakhel, who in his speech described the atrocities of the Government of Pakistan against the people of Pakhtunistan. He demanded that all Pakhtunistani political prisoners be released. He said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtunistani leader, was innocent; he has been imprisoned only because he fought for the Rights of the Pakhtunistani people.

Mr. Arbab Mohd Saeed repeated the demand for the release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners as soon as possible and the return of their confiscated property to the country.

As Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd was responsible for the Government's "pay pause" wage restraint policy which has been under constant fire from the trade unions for more than a year.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN**; starring Tony Randall and Patty McCormack.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **CRY TERROR**; starring James Masson, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

Anti-Locust Campaign Successful

KABUL, July 15.—Mr. Masjidi, Director-General of the Plant Preservation Department in the Ministry of Agriculture who had gone to Herat, Farah and Kandahar Provinces for the supervision of the campaign against locusts returned to Kabul on Friday after the campaign was successfully completed.

He said on his arrival that praying was carried out by means of special planes, motorized spraying machines, fitpumps and other local methods. He said the last traces of the pest had been eradicated from the infested areas.

A CORRECTION

In yesterday's film review of "Mardi Gras" the last two sentences of paragraph 3 were meant to be deleted but had crept in by mistake.

CLASSIFIED

ADVT.

TO LET
Modern house with 16 rooms and large saloons and two jareebis of garden near Turabazkhan Square. Telephone No. 21281.



Chocolat Tobler

BERNE-SWITZERLAND
SOLE IMPORTER FOR AFGHANISTAN
ASTCO LTD.
Shah-e-naw

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +36°C.
Minimum +17°C.
Sun sets today at 6-54 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-57 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 111

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1962 (SARATAN 25, 1341 S.H.)

Geneva Agreement On Laos Likely To Be Signed Next Week

GENEVA, July 16, (Reuter).—An international agreement on making Laos neutral is likely to be signed here today week (July 23) if progress at the 14-Power conference is made, authoritative sources forecast last night.

They said that tentative plans envisage a final session of the year-old conference next Saturday and the signing ceremony on the Monday.

Meanwhile, in behind-the-scenes talks, delegates are putting last-minute touches to the final documents.

Mr. Gromyko is expected here from Moscow in the next few days, possibly on Tuesday, while Lord Home is to fly to Geneva from London on Friday.

Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, is also due here about then.

Another Foreign Minister expected to attend the final phase is Marshal Chen-yi, of China.

Two of the Greeks are being tried in their absence. They are George and Anton Skyfis, whose brother Constantine is named in the indictment as leader of the Alexandria ring.

Constantine Skyfis yesterday pleaded not guilty and said the others accused were not guilty either. He denied spying for Israel and recruiting agents to work for Israel, and said that during the investigation he wrote statements, saying that he contacted Israeli agents, under coercion.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL KILLED IN EXPLOSION

KABUL, July 16.—A health centre for seven primary schools in the capital located in the old section of the city was opened yesterday in the Mastura Ghuri from Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a Pakhtunistan Government employee was Mr. Mohammad Asif Mayel, the killed in an explosion which took place recently at the Military Camp of Shaar.

Another group of Mamoond nationalists attacked the Military Camp of Shaar on July 8 and 9 respectively.

SIX KILLED IN AIR CRASH

BERNE, July 16, (Reuter).—Six people were feared killed when a private West German plane crashed into a mountainside near Disentis, central Switzerland, on Saturday night, a Federal Aviation Office spokesman said here yesterday.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nadir presenting a certificate to one of the graduates of the Isteqlal High School at a function in the school last evening.

DISARMAMENT TALKS REOPEN TODAY West May Drop Demand For Control Posts In U.S.S.R.

GENEVA, July 16, (Reuter).—Results of Anglo-U.S. scientific talks on the detection of nuclear tests may hold the key to progress in the nuclear tests ban issue at today's resumed 17-Power Disarmament Conference here.

Mr. Joseph Godber, British chief delegate to the conference, told reporters on his arrival from London yesterday that it was too early to say how these talks would affect negotiations here.

The chief U.S. delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, indicated that the West might be able to drop its demand for control posts in the Soviet Union to police a nuclear test ban. Western officials point out that even if the West drops its demand for control posts on Soviet territory, it would continue to insist on adequate international on-site inspection described by Mr. Godber as "a basic principle."

The Soviet Union has refused to have international control posts on its soil and opposes any mandatory on-site inspection, which the West says is essential to determine whether a suspicious seismic event was an earthquake or a nuclear blast.

ALGIERS, July 16, (Reuter).—Delegates of Algeria's six politico-military commands (Willayas) met in secret yesterday to seek a solution to the split in the national leadership, an authoritative source said here.

The rendezvous and the number and identities of those taking part in the talks are being kept secret to protect them from interference, the source said.

The rivals for the national leadership—the provisional Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda and his deputy, Mr. Mohamed Ben Bella—have both endorsed the meeting.

(Contd. on page 4)

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bino Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamlir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

Isteqlal School Graduates Given Certificates

KABUL, July 16.—Certificates to 22 graduates of the Isteqlal High School were distributed by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nadir at a function held last evening.

The function was attended by officials of the Ministry of Education, the French Charge d'Affaires and teachers of the High School.

Another U.S. High-Altitude Test This Week

WASHINGTON, July 16, (Reuter).—The U.S.A. is expected to carry out at least one more high-altitude nuclear test over Johnston Island in the Pacific while the resumed test ban talks in Geneva are getting under way.

The talks resume today, and according to unofficial reports from Honolulu, a high-altitude test might be made this week.

The reports say it might be 500 miles high, which would presumably disturb the Van Allen radiation belt girdling the earth. The Atomic Energy Commission has said such a disturbance would be only temporary and would have no harmful effects.

IRAQ CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAY

BAGHDAD, July 16, (Reuter).—Iraqis chanted, danced and sang in the streets yesterday in carnival-like celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of the July Revolution.

The Prime Minister, General Kasseem, took the salute in fierce heat as a three-mile long procession swung through Liberation Square.

Many people stayed by the saluting base cheering until the Premier came down to shake hands.

Political Union Of Europe

W. GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMENT

HAMBURG, Germany, July 16, (UPI).—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Schroeder, said yesterday the six member nations of the European Common Market were formulating a political union on the basis of British entry into the Community.

Commenting on the communiqué issued after the German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer's state visit to France, Dr. Schroeder said British entry must be dealt with great care because it involved a far-reaching and historic project.

Dr. Schroeder expressed support for the view that equipping NATO with an intermediate-range rocket was a militarily sensible project.

He said the United States, as the world's leading atomic power, recognized the need for European participation in decision-making in the use of atomic weapons.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief

Sabahuddin Kaskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:

21494 (Extra)
22851 (5, 05 & 4)

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Daily ... \$ 1

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JULY 16, 1962

DISARM TALKS

The 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference is to resume its session today after a month's recess.

During the past month the United States carried out a series of nuclear tests in the atmosphere and announced last week that the tests were concluded near the Christmas Islands in the Pacific.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, in a statement last week-end while criticizing the U.S. nuclear tests hinted that the Soviet Government too might, for its own security, conduct such tests.

U. Thant, the U.N. acting Secretary General, it may be recalled, had said that he saw the possibility of reaching an agreement between the East and the West on signing an agreement on banning nuclear tests after both the United States and the Soviet Union concluded another series of tests.

While the Geneva Conference was in recess, two international conferences, the Accra Conference on a "World Without the Bomb" and the Moscow Conference on "General Disarmament and Peace", took place and both of them in addition to providing various guiding principles for disarmament, which we hope should be seriously considered by the Geneva Conference, also revealed once again in a very dramatic form the earnest desire of peoples around the world for disarmament and discontinuation of nuclear tests.

Both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev, the former in a statement last Friday and the latter in his speech to Moscow Congress last week, called for an agreement on disarmament, the most burning issue of our time and hoped to achieve it.

It is with this background that the Geneva Conference resumes its session today. The States might reconsider its position which is considering the questions of signing treaties on disarmament and banning nuclear tests had by all peoples around the world; and what a tragedy it would be, if it shatters all their disarmament the agreement hopes.

Education

Languages taught in Afghan

Schools:

English, French and German are taught in different schools in Afghanistan—all of these are not taught in every school. For example, French is taught in Esteklal Lycee for boys and Malalayee Lycee for girls, German in Nedjat Lycee and the School of Mechanics in Kabul, and English in the rest of the schools and colleges. A course of Russian language was launched a few years ago; it has proved very useful and is being continued under the supervision of the Ministry of Education; similarly, Arabic is taught in many schools and also at the Faculty of Theology.

The Afghan Ministry of Education is making all-out efforts to impart literacy to the masses. Thanks to these efforts the percentage of illiteracy, which used to be very high in the past, is now decreasing rapidly. This is being done by launching numerous Courses of Adult Education. These courses work in two ways: by this Department at Sheh Wali, first with the help of the Ministry of Education, which continues to multiply their number in the capital and the provinces; 140,000 such courses were launched during the past year.

In Afghanistan

By BRAHIM SHERIFFE

ing the First Five-Year Plan. The and bringing enlightenment to the 'Laubach' system is employed in rural population.

Academic Year In cold regions the school-year in Afghanistan begins on March 5th and continued until December 5th. The school-day usually starts at 8 a.m. and continues until 1-30 p.m. In certain schools, especially in the primary ones, two shifts are employed, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon to cope with the overflow of students. The teaching periods last 45 to 50 minutes each with a 10-minute recess after every two periods. The annual vacations also differ in accordance with the climate of the region in which the school is situated. In the colder regions the 3-month Winter vacations last from December 9 to March 8th.

The chief Afghan delegate, Mr. K. K. Hakimi, has stressed the problems faced by landlocked countries demanding that the conference must reaffirm that every landlocked country had the right of free access to sea, use of ports and all transit facilities.

The editorial then goes on to say that we are living in an era of development, and the UN Charter advocates peace and friendship among nations. A negative attitude towards the promotion of international trade and any action hindering the flow of international commerce will also strain international relations.

Creating obstacles, says the editorial, against the transit rights of the landlocked countries is considered an undesirable action by international law as well as by moral and traditional codes of international conduct. Non-cooperation in the field of international trade and transit facilities is also a violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter. We fully support the statement made by the Afghan delegation and are sure that the delegates of the participating countries in the Cairo Conference would seriously consider this important question and take effective measures to solve the problem of transit trade to and from the landlocked countries.

We are firmly opposed to all testing of nuclear bombs and similar devices, first because of their threat to life and health of this and future generations, and secondly because they increase the tempo of the arms race. We earnestly appeal to the Governments of all the nuclear Powers. We call on them to reach without delay agreement on renunciation of tests of nuclear weapons and conduct a treaty banning forever all such tests everywhere—in the atmosphere, in outer space, underground and under water.

This would be a first step towards the complete prohibition and elimination of all nuclear arms and means of delivering them. Our chief and urgent task is the conclusion by the Governments of a treaty of general and complete disarmament under strict international control. We call for business like diplomatic and military specialists therefore call for business like who prolong discussions from and practical discussions on all the year to year. Only the efforts of the people of all lands can compel the statesmen to find a solution. Divided protests are not sufficient. It is time for a mighty movement of resistance to the positions of the chief negotiating Powers in respect to the principles of disarmament have to a certain extent grown closer. But serious differences of opinion are still during the past 17 years, this is producing deadlock. Only if the due above all the tireless efforts of the peoples for peace. But we must openly recognize that there are still many who stand aside from active struggle against the arms race. There are still about many not alert to its dangers, dissolving mistrust. To this task many who have not yet realized the full seriousness of its threat, nor their responsibility for saving peace. And to all these we say: Realize the dangers of the arms race, realize the dangers of the days in which we live, rally to the ranks of those who are fighting peace.

Technical students in Afghanistan are already able to manufacture small parts, electric generators and can do wiring, assembling radio sets and other gadgets. It is hoped that by the time (Contd. on page 3)

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10; Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6-46; article on "Weekly press review" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on Pakhtunistan 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6-30 p.m.



Kindergarten children seen with the members of the Education Ministry at the Zarghona Girls' School, where a kindergarten section was opened recently.

Pros And Cons Of 'Modern' Afghan Marriages

BY GUL BAZ

Although much has been written about weddings in this country, yet I may be permitted to say that either the traditional ceremonies have been omitted, or the philosophy behind these ceremonies have never been explained. Traditions, ceremonies, customs followed by a people may sometimes seem ridiculous to the outsider and the uninitiated, but a closer study and investigation would show that each and every one of the seemingly silly antics has a social background and stands as a symbol of the moral, spiritual and social values held dear by them.

Marriage in Afghanistan—I mean the ceremony—has undergone radical changes because of our burning desire to look 'modern'. At present it is practically a 'Western' wedding with all the trimmings except a church and with a few insipid-looking and clumsily conducted Afghan ceremonies, such as 'Takht-i-Henna' and 'Ahesta-Bero', thrown in to make it 'look' like an Afghan wedding. By saying these things I do not mean that we should remain 'ancient' and we should do everything which our forefathers did two centuries ago, but I do protest against the sweeping changes which have been brought about in one of the most sacred functions conducted in our society.

Costly And Time Consuming

I admit that many of our traditional wedding ceremonies are costly and time-consuming; I also confess that many of them could be eliminated profitably, but there are others which stand as the symbol of 'Afghanism', as proof of our identity as a people possessing a character, a history and a past of their own. By placing a bowler upon the head of an Afghan we cannot change him into an Englishman straight from Piccadilly, nor can an illiterate person become a Professor of Law by donning a gown and wig of the Inner Temple.

We are Afghans, and we should remain Afghans, not only in face and name, but also in our social behaviour. I believe that this can be done with our looking 'mediocre' (and other instalments to come) has been inspired by what Dr. Anvary, the President of Kabul University said a few days ago during the Kabul University Convocation, when he was reported to have urged University students to forge a purely Afghan social system and society. I think this is one of the most pressing needs of the Afghan nation and calls for concerted efforts not only on the part of the younger but also of the older generation.

Rich Heritage

Afghanistan has a rich heritage, which we—I repeat we—ourselves have allowed to crumble and decay. It is true that geography and the aversion of greedy neighbours have done us great harm—harm to our economy, society, art and industry. Invaders have time and again destroyed the richest of our monuments and the most precious of our national treasures of which Herat, Balkh and Bamian bear a few pitiful reminders of a greater Afghanistan. It is also true that vandals and semi-savage hordes gave up to fine job. But unfortunately the flame and the sword our arts rate of progress of the school of our artists, but we could, and slackened in the later years.

Perhaps we were preoccupied with the task of preserving our independence, perhaps we were too tired and too heartbroken by frequent invasions to devote attention to these things, but now when we have comparative peace, a progressive Government and friends to help us, can we afford to allow ourselves to hark upon the misfortunes of the past?

The Afghans are awake now and find themselves robbed of home and hearth, the arts and crafts, but if they allow themselves the luxury of dwelling upon the glories of the past, then also devoted to the same subject.

I fear that they will also lose their traditions, which though apparently not of much intrinsic value, are yet one of the most precious of national possessions. March forward we must, but in our eagerness to get ahead quickly with a light load we should not discard every shred of clothing.

Press Review

(Contd. from Page 2)

These students join various industries they will be able to produce more spare parts and tools.

This will have a two-fold advantage namely that it will decrease the import of these materials on the one hand and will lift the need of employing foreign personnel to carry out such jobs. The attention paid by the students and their parents for fine arts is also noticeable and very hopeful as far as can be judged by the exhibits. Some years ago the Arts School in Kabul had numerous students in various subjects and their progress was sumptuously arrayed and mounted on a fine horse, he was conducted to the palace to meet his fiancée. At the sight of the cortege the king indicated his displeasure to the vizier who pleaded the case of his son and asked the king's favour in allowing him to see his daughter. When the king's daughter confirmed that the young man was 'handsome and not bald' she agreed to marry him. The ceremonies were celebrated according to the king's wishes. The young married couple had to live at the palace and at the request of his new wife the young man told her his entire story, including in it his meeting with the vizier. But the substitution of himself for the vizier's son and the relations plot he was of course, not able to reveal.

Afghanistan's Folklore

KHORASAN KING'S SON & CHINESE PRINCESS

Long years ago a king reigned in Khorasan. God warned him that he would have to submit to some rough shocks in the course of his life and requested that he consent to submit to them immediately. The king accepted this mysterious ultimatum and almost at once was deposed by a rival who turned him to leave the kingdom. From his scattered sons only "Le esat" remained with him who became a collector of wood in order to keep his father. One day as he was preparing to place his load of wood on his back he saw a man and asked him to help. The man refused rather abruptly under the pretence that he was occupied. The king's son then asked him what his occupation was. The man replied "I am a 'calamsten', which means that I record the destiny of men."

"In that case," said the king's son, "would you mind giving me some of the details of my future?" The mysterious man then said "You will marry the daughter of the king of China." When the king's son asked when the calamsten replied "Tomorrow."

At this very moment the young man observed in the air a huge bird with glowing plumage which swooped down from the air directly before him. The great bird took him in its claws and carried him through the air so quickly that the young man lost consciousness, upon awakening he found himself in a beautiful garden, the order and decoration of which were strange to him and showed him he was in a foreign land. The garden belonged to the vizier of the Emperor of China. Now the emperor had agreed to give his daughter's hand in marriage to the vizier's son who was bold. The young Princess was appalled at the idea of marrying this man. The vizier, aware of her repugnance, was walking in his garden when he saw the young stranger. Suddenly the idea struck him of substituting the handsome young man for his son, and thereupon all his cares vanished. He would present the young man to the daughter of the king in order to obtain her acceptance. Once the agreement was made and the formalities completed, he would kill the young man and his bald son would become the legitimate husband of the king's daughter. So the handsome young man was first taken to the baths, then having been sumptuously arrayed and mounted on a fine horse, he was conducted to the palace to meet his fiancée. At the sight of the cortege the king indicated his displeasure to the vizier who pleaded the case of his son and asked the king's favour in allowing him to see his daughter. When the king's daughter confirmed that the young man was 'handsome and not bald' she agreed to marry him. The ceremonies were celebrated according to the king's wishes. The young married couple had to live at the palace and at the request of his new wife the young man told her his entire story, including in it his meeting with the vizier. But the substitution of himself for the vizier's son and the relations plot he was of course, not able to reveal.

(To be continued)

TENNIS TEAM BACK DE GAULLE FACES NEW TEST OF STRENGTH

KABUL, July 16.—The Aryana tennis team returned to Kabul yesterday after playing a series of friendly games in the Soviet Union. At the airport they were met by Dr. Farouq Seraj the President of Afghan Olympic Federation, Mr. Azimov, Secretary in the Soviet Embassy and a number of tennis players.

Mr. Hamidullah, who headed the team, thanked the Soviet athletic circles and people for their warm hospitality. The team played against the tennis team of the Soviet Republics, the team of Moscow City, and the National team of Soviet tennis players. In singles and doubles matches, the Soviet players beat the Afghans 9-4.

ARGENTINE GIRL NAMED MISS UNIVERSE

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, July 16, (UPI).—Miss Argentina, a 24-year-old beauty whose charms would melt any language barrier, was named Miss Universe of 1962 on Saturday.

The lovely Norma Nolan, a tall 24-year-old brunette, and model from Buenos Aires, was picked by judges from the 15 semi-finalists before a nationwide (CBS) television audience and 7,000 spectators in the Miami Beach Convention Hall.

It was the first Miss Universe victory for Argentina.

SPLIT IN ALGERIAN LEADERSHIP

(Cont'd. from page 1) proposed such a session "as far as I am concerned we shall accept it."

Provisional Government sources said later that the result of the Willaya meeting would probably be known today or tomorrow.

As the Willaya leaders at present wield effective power in the country, their decision will be virtually binding on all parties—providing they themselves can agree.

Reports here, however, say the Willayas are divided in the attitude to the crisis. The Council of the autonomous zone of Algiers yesterday called for a "popular congress" to discuss the crisis.

Should the Willaya leaders agree on a meeting of the Revolutionary Council, it is expected that this would be held late this week, in time to elect a political bureau responsible for internal policy, before the start of the campaign for the August 12 elections.

2,600 ADDITIONAL STUDENTS IN MAIMANA SCHOOLS

KABUL, July 16.—A total of 2,000 Quranic schools and 66 village additional students have joined schools, various schools throughout Maimana during this year. One girls' middle school, two schools of fundamental education, five village schools and four courses for literacy were also opened during this year in Maimana.

A Boy Scout Department and Mr. Mohammad Hassan Mian-Educational Centre was also opened in Maimana last year. The in Maimana, who is now in Kabul art of carpet weaving, carpentry, to take part in the Provincial lapidary are taught in various Educational Conference said in an primary schools throughout Maimana yesterday that in Maimana. Mr. Mikhail said the mana there were two middle people of Maimana during the schools for girls and two for boys, past years built four schools for one School of Theology, 17 schools fundamental education from for fundamental education, two untary contributions.

Censure Move On Government's Aim For National Nuclear Force

PARIS, July 16, (Reuter).—President de Gaulle faces a new test of strength today when the National Assembly votes on a motion of censure—the eighth such motion since he returned to power four years ago.

The motion, signed by 12 members of each of the four non-Gaullist parties, condemns the Government for aiming at "an exclusively national nuclear strike force" instead of a European nuclear force.

The Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, will answer these charges in the Assembly today but the Government's arguments have already been indicated during the debate last week.

M. Maurice Couve de Murville, the Foreign Minister, took the edge off the attack on Thursday when he said the Government thought the possibility of pooling Europe's nuclear strength in the future was worth considering.

The censure motion has been tabled, in theory, to prevent the Assembly voting a supplementary budget to finance the new isotope separation plant which, when completed, will be the only producer of enriched uranium-235 in Western Europe outside Britain.

Should the motion gain the 241 votes needed for success—regarded as most unlikely—General de Gaulle would immediately dissolve the Assembly and almost certainly call for new elections.

KABUL, July 16.—Dr. Mohammad Isa, a surgeon in the Ministry of Public Health, returned to Kabul after further studies in France under a French Government scholarship being granted on the basis of technical assistance of the French Government.

KABUL, July 16.—The first volume of "A brief history of discoveries" translated in Pakhto by the Pakhto Academy is out of print. The book gives a brief history of discoveries since 2,000 B.C. Written by Berkley and translated by Mr. Habibullah Teshi, the book is printed in the Government Printing House.

SECURITY STEPS AT ST. PETER'S BASILICA

VATICAN CITY, July 16 (UPI).—Vatican officials tightened security in and around St. Peter's Basilica yesterday and opened an investigation of the bomb explosion that slightly damaged a monument inside the church on Saturday.

All tourists and worshippers entering the Basilica yesterday morning were ordered to turn all handbags, parcels and other objects that might contain a bomb.

Million-Acre Land Plan UK'S RESPONSIBILITY, SAYS KENYATTA

NAIROBI, July 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African National Union, told 10,000 supporters at a party rally at Kisumu, western Kenya, yesterday that an independent African Government of Kenya should not have to meet the cost of the million-acre plan for landless Africans.

The Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou, will answer these charges in the Assembly today but the Government's arguments have already been indicated during the debate last week.

M. Maurice Couve de Murville, the Foreign Minister, took the edge off the attack on Thursday when he said the Government thought the possibility of pooling Europe's nuclear strength in the future was worth considering.

The censure motion has been tabled, in theory, to prevent the Assembly voting a supplementary budget to finance the new isotope separation plant which, when completed, will be the only producer of enriched uranium-235 in Western Europe outside Britain.

Should the motion gain the 241 votes needed for success—regarded as most unlikely—General de Gaulle would immediately dissolve the Assembly and almost certainly call for new elections.

KABUL, July 16.—Dr. Mohammad Isa, a surgeon in the Ministry of Public Health, returned to Kabul after further studies in France under a French Government scholarship being granted on the basis of technical assistance of the French Government.

KABUL, July 16.—The first volume of "A brief history of discoveries" translated in Pakhto by the Pakhto Academy is out of print. The book gives a brief history of discoveries since 2,000 B.C. Written by Berkley and translated by Mr. Habibullah Teshi, the book is printed in the Government Printing House.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**; starring: Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa and Amedeo Nazzari.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

SIMULTANEOUS PHONE TALKS VIA TELSTAR

LONDON, July 16, (Reuter).—Simultaneous telephone conversations between Britain and the United States took place on Saturday night through Telstar, the British General Post Office announced yesterday.

The calls were made in pairs at separate times, the first calls lasting 33 minutes and the second 22 minutes.

The conversations were between engineers at Goochill Downs, Cornwall, the British Telstar receiving station and Andover, Maine, its American counterpart.

Mr. Kenyatta told the crowd that it would not be possible to hold elections in Kenya until early next year because commissions still had to demarcate the plan, said it would be physically impossible to make the necessary preparations for elections before next year.

Mr. Kenyatta had earlier called for an election in October, but Mr. Maulding, at the same Press conference here at which he announced the million-acre land Ethiopia and "even the Congo".

THE WEATHER

ESTERDAY:
Maximum +35°C.
Minimum +17°C.
Sun sets today at 6-53 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-58 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 112

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1962 (SARATAN 26, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

THE SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES IN KABUL ON JULY 26

KABUL, July 17.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran is expected to visit Afghanistan on the invitation of His Majesty the King, it is learnt from official quarters.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran will arrive in Kabul on July 26.

During his stay in Afghanistan he will be the guest of His Majesty the King.

Ways To Raise Level Of Village Schools Discussed

KABUL, July 17.—The Directors of Education in the provinces now meeting in Kabul discussed on Sunday ways for raising the level of village schools and training teachers.

On Sunday morning they visited the audio-visual centre in the Institute of Education. Mr. Mohammad Karim Taufiq, the chief of the Department, explained the aims and activities of audio-visual education.

In the afternoon the directors held a meeting with Mr. Hafizullah Amin, the Director-General of Teachers' Colleges, and plans for future development of such colleges in the provinces were discussed. To improve the status of village schools, they held a meeting with Mr. Mujaddidi, the President of the Institute of Education. Ways to raise the status of such schools from 3rd to 6th grade and appointment of teachers were also discussed.

Britain's Entry Into E.C.M.

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter).—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Opposition Labour Party, said yesterday he could not help feeling Britain's point of view had not been pressed with sufficient force during negotiations on her entry to the European Common Market.

Speaking at London airport on his return from Brussels, where he had attended a Socialist International meeting, Mr. Gaitskell said he did not understand why the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, appeared surprised when he had outlined Britain's conditions for joining the Common Market.

M. Spaak had appeared to be taken aback, he said. "Naturally we could not help feeling that our point of view had not been pressed with sufficient force in the negotiations," Mr. Gaitskell said.

"We were told that it had not been presented so eloquently and forcefully before."

Referring to the political implications of the Common Market, Mr. Gaitskell said: "We formed the impression that some members of the Socialist International wanted some kind of commitment—more than we are prepared to give."



The Shahinshah Of Iran

Dr. Subandrio To Go To U.S.A. For W. Irian Talks

JAKARTA, July 17, (Reuter).—President Sukarno said today he would send his Foreign Minister and Deputy Defence Minister to Washington tomorrow for further exploratory talks with Dutch representatives on the West Irian issue.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving for Surabaya where he was due to address a graduation course of Naval College cadets.

President Sukarno said the Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, and the Deputy Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Hidayat, would go to Washington tomorrow "to explore whether it is possible to have informal talks with the Dutch on the basis of the transfer of the administration of West Irian to Indonesia in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the Indonesian People."

He said the Dutch had issued a statement saying they accepted the principle of proposals put forward by the U.S. diplomat, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, and the sequence of events contained in the proposals.

Under the proposals, the Netherlands would hand over the administration of West Irian to Indonesia in phases under the supervision of the United Nations or another third party which would assure the people of the territory the right of self-determination.

Peruvian Government Resigns

LIMA, Peru July 17, (Reuter).—The Peruvian Government resigned yesterday afternoon, it was announced here.

X-15 Rocket Plane Brought Back to Earth In 7 Skip Glides

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, July 17, (Reuter).—An X-15 rocket plane which had climbed to 107,000 ft. was brought back to earth yesterday in a series of seven skip glides, instead of the usual long glide.

This technique, carried out today by test pilot Joe Walker, is being tested as a probable way of getting future spacecraft back to earth.

A planned attempt to try for a new altitude record of more than 50 miles yesterday, with another X-15, was postponed by technical troubles—the fourth such postponement in the past week.

POLITICAL UNION OF THE SIX ADENAUER WANTS TO COMPLETE GROUNDWORK

BONN, July 17, (Reuter).—The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, after his recent Paris talks with President de Gaulle, wants to complete the groundwork for political union of the six European Common Market countries before Britain enters the economic community, according to informed sources here.

His Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, is understood to have put this viewpoint plainly to West German journalists in a background briefing here last week.

Dr. Schroeder, reflecting the Chancellor's own views, said that Britain wished to join the Common Market purely for economic motives, the sources said.

West Germany recognized that British participation in discussions still under way among the Six for a political union would only delay the working out of an agreed statute for such a union.

The Foreign Minister is understood to have told the journalists that once a basis for a political union of the existing "Six" had been achieved, then Britain could be accepted into the economic community. In the same way, she would have to accept the basis of the political statute if she desired to enter the political union.

Basically, the West German Government supports British entry into the economic community as most desirable, the sources said. This had all along been the official view, though Dr. Adenauer had recently had doubts about the timing of the entry and about its possibly disruptive effect on the political union which he was so anxious to see achieved.

Bridge Opened Near MOSCOW RECEPTION FOR CHEN YI

JALALABAD, July 17.—Work on a concrete bridge on the road between Jalalabad and Surkh road, six miles west of the city, has been completed.

The bridge which is 224 metres long, 8 metres wide and 4 metres high is supported on two arches, and according to the general plan, the water of the Doranta canal will be channelled under this bridge.

The bridge was opened on Sunday by Mr. Mohammad Safar, President of the Doranta Project.

FIRST STAGE OF WORK ON TUNNEL AT DARONTA COMPLETED

JALALABAD, July 17.—The first stage of work on the tunnel at the headworks of the Nangrahar Canal at Daronta near Jalalabad was completed on Sunday.

The first part of the tunnel is the river has a length of 208 metres, width of 12 metres and height of four metres. This tunnel will act as a spillway for the dam of the project and will be completed in July next year.

He further added that preliminary work on the reserve tunnel, which was started a month ago on the left bank of the river was completed on Monday. The actual boring of the tunnel was begun on the same day. This tunnel will be dug with a length of 350 metres, and a width and height of 14 metres each. It will be used as an auxiliary outlet tunnel during floods.

In Washington, U.S. officials said Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, was tentatively scheduled to fly to Geneva on Thursday for the signing of the agreement. He was also expected to confer there with Mr. Gromyko on various matters, including Berlin.

Move With The Times

Read KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:
Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushraki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 8,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... Afs. 250
Quarterly ... Afs. 150
Half Yearly ... Afs. 80
Quarterly ... \$ 8

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 17, 1962

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The art exhibition of students both from the Capital and the provinces, now open in Kabul, is indeed a source of encouragement for those looking for talent and ability among the younger generation of Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Education could become a real force in stimulating these talents and bringing up the students in such a manner that in the future they may become the "entrepreneurs" in society. Underdeveloped countries lack such people and for the rapid industrialization and advances in the field of agriculture their emergence is of utmost importance. In the developed countries, as the child grows up, it can observe all around it the technical environment and it can grow up with it.

The Ministry of Education's novel plan to open such an exhibition should be further expanded. As we are in need of a larger group of people to hold responsible and sensitive Government and non-governmental posts, we are in urgent need of the kind of people who would eventually become "leaders" in their own particular communities and guide the people in their particular enterprises.

No doubt the Ministry of Education so far has done a great deal to include art and crafts in the curriculum of schools, specially in the villages, and the result of it can be observed in the exhibition being held now. But, in addition to this, it is our sincere hope that further ways for stimulating the talents in these fields, as well as discovering them, will be found. Furthermore, it is essential that there should be some kind of co-operation between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Mines and Industries which has already opened a Department for Cottage Industries. To expand these industries and to make them a real factor in supporting the country's economy, there should be more trained personnel.

THE CAIRO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

By KHATAK

A large-scale economic consultation among the developing countries is going on in Cairo. Thirty-six European, Latin American and Asian countries, which have similar fears in the face of the increasing grouping of the highly developed countries within closed economic blocs, are attending the conference.

It may be pointed out that the establishment of economic groups among the developed countries is causing anxiety not only among the non-aligned nations but also among those countries which are in military alliance with certain members of these groups. There is anxiety in every nation and ways are being sought to protect the economic interests. The developing countries as the producers and exporters of raw material are seriously affected by the policy of low prices. It is complained that developed countries are in a position to dictate their own terms as far as the prices of finished industrial products are concerned.

Unequal Treatment

Countries which export agricultural products and foodstuffs suffer because the customs and the general trade policy of the closed groups are bringing them to a position in which they must reconcile themselves to inferior and unequal treatment.

The Afghan chief delegate, Mr. Hakimi, has clarified Afghanistan's stand towards the formation of economic blocs by saying: "Afghanistan has no objection to economic co-operation among various nations as long as it does through its own territory to the

littoral of the Arabian sea. The British advance beyond the frontiers of India in the second half of the 19th century cut off the eastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan and deprived this country of its natural débouché on the sea.

Political Pressure
Eversince the issue of transit has been used by the British and their successors as an instrument of political pressure. Whenever Afghanistan wanted to make fresh advances towards modernization and resisted the political encroachment of the British, the Government of British India stopped its transit and forced it to abandon its plans.

Transit Issue
When looked from an international angle along with such development, another important problem is the question of normal transit. The Afghan delegation raised it at the Cairo Conference.

Commenting on the issue Mr. Hakimi stated that the subject of economic co-operation and development of transport among the developing countries included the removal of blockades, obstacles and other restricted actions.

While on the subject of transit, it may be pointed out that the lack of proper transport facilities towards the smooth development of landlocked countries. Access to the sea and the right of transit, therefore, are an integral and, in many respects, the most difficult part of the transport problem.

Before the 19th century, Pakistan being an integral part of Afghanistan, the bulk of the country's foreign trade was carried on transit through its own territory to the

littoral of the Arabian sea. The British advance beyond the frontiers of India in the second half of the 19th century cut off the eastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan and deprived this country of its natural débouché on the sea.

Political Pressure
Eversince the issue of transit has been used by the British and their successors as an instrument of political pressure. Whenever Afghanistan wanted to make fresh advances towards modernization and resisted the political encroachment of the British, the Government of British India stopped its transit and forced it to abandon its plans.

Transit Issue
When looked from an international angle along with such development, another important problem is the question of normal transit. The Afghan delegation raised it at the Cairo Conference.

Commenting on the issue Mr. Hakimi stated that the subject of economic co-operation and development of transport among the developing countries included the removal of blockades, obstacles and other restricted actions.

While on the subject of transit, it may be pointed out that the lack of proper transport facilities towards the smooth development of landlocked countries. Access to the sea and the right of transit, therefore, are an integral and, in many respects, the most difficult part of the transport problem.

Before the 19th century, Pakistan being an integral part of Afghanistan, the bulk of the country's foreign trade was carried on transit through its own territory to the

littoral of the Arabian sea. The British advance beyond the frontiers of India in the second half of the 19th century cut off the eastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan and deprived this country of its natural débouché on the sea.

Political Pressure
Eversince the issue of transit has been used by the British and their successors as an instrument of political pressure. Whenever Afghanistan wanted to make fresh advances towards modernization and resisted the political encroachment of the British, the Government of British India stopped its transit and forced it to abandon its plans.

Transit Issue
When looked from an international angle along with such development, another important problem is the question of normal transit. The Afghan delegation raised it at the Cairo Conference.

Commenting on the issue Mr. Hakimi stated that the subject of economic co-operation and development of transport among the developing countries included the removal of blockades, obstacles and other restricted actions.

While on the subject of transit, it may be pointed out that the lack of proper transport facilities towards the smooth development of landlocked countries. Access to the sea and the right of transit, therefore, are an integral and, in many respects, the most difficult part of the transport problem.

(Contd. on page 4)

JULY 17, 1962

PAGE 3

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistani" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-46; article on "Weekly press review" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT.

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.

From Beirut and Europe to

Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

Telephone:

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20159-24041.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Telephone:

Highly Promising Arts And Crafts Of Afghan Students

Young promising hands have shaped clay and wood, cotton and wool into beautiful and artistic works which are on display at the Students' Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the first of its kind which was opened at the Nejat High School, Kabul last week.

Students, both boys and girls, from 63 schools of the capital and all important towns in the provinces have taken part, showing their skill and talent in various fields such as pottery, carpentry, engineering, weaving, tailoring, knitting, and embroidery, drawing and painting.

The variety of exhibits may convince anyone of the enthusiasm and zeal with which young children are taking to art and craft education with the bright hopes and ambition of turning into great artists and artisans. Some of the articles have the experts touch in them.

The exhibition is divided into various sections spread over nine rooms. One comes across in the very first room articles and paintings of students from the Arts School, Shari Naw, Technical School and Carpentry School of Shah-do-Shamshera.

Ceramic Works
Paintings of portraits and scenery in bright colours coupled with pencil sketches and water-colour drawings decorate the walls. In one corner are displayed glazed ceramic animals and plaster of Paris figures.

A piece that attracts one's attention is the picture of a girl made with coloured mosaic pieces grouped together in an artistic design. This is the work of a number of students all aged about 18 years studying in the twelfth grade of the Industries School in Shari-Naw.

A wooden model plane, named "Donald Duck", designed and made by Ashraf (aged 15) is another interesting exhibit. Besides these, there are cotton shawls, woven and patterned by students. In another room, where the arts

The handicrafts of the students of the Zargona Girls' School.

(Contd. on page 4)

JULY 17, 1962

Afghanistan's Folklore

KHORASAN KING'S SON
& CHINESE PRINCESS

PART II

Seized By Bird
Nevertheless the princess was extremely indignant and promised that she would tell the story to her father and demand that the vazier be properly punished. That same evening while walking in the park which surrounded the palace the young man saw a beautiful bird posed on the "gazon". He was about to seize it to take some of its plumage to his wife when he was seized by the bird which (reverse) swept him into the air. He found himself in the desert, a spot similar to the drab place where formerly he had picked up bundles of wood.

After some time the princess became anxious and began to search for her husband. When she could not find him she went to her father and without omission told him the story of the young man. The vazier was called to the presence of the king and he confessed his crime. He was then publicly executed and his possessions were confiscated. When these grim events were concluded the emperor said to his daughter "Now you are free to choose another husband" but love had penetrated the girl's heart from the time she had first met the young man who had become her husband and who had now so mysteriously disappeared. Therefore she decided she would undertake a search for him and as soon as she had obtained her father's permission she departed accompanied by a few faithful servants.

The princess spent a number of years in a long and fruitless search which took her across windswept mountains and arid deserts until she arrived in a city where she dismounted at a caravanerai to rest. There she saw a poor young man who was carrying some most (lait caille). At her request he replied that he was willing to sell the most and would gladly take upon himself the duty of bringing most to her every day. The young man's manners were extremely courteous. One day she allowed him to enter her room and asked him to tell her his story.

Recognizes Husband

Suddenly she recognized him but without letting him know who she was gave him some money. The next day when he returned he saw through the window of her room the young lady surrounded by her servants who were combing her hair and clothing her in a costume of blue brocade. Suddenly he recognized her but ashamed of his poverty, his clothes which hung in rags, his feet hardened through having no shoes and his hands which had become tough through manual work, he decided to flee. The servants, however, saw him and urged him to rejoin his wife.

After a happy reunion the young man decided he should find his aged father in exile to tell him of his good fortune and to bring him to the princess his wife. In the meantime, the princess bought some ground on which she built a fine house and there they lived for many years. One day she said to her husband that she felt she must return to China

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sababuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 8,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 17, 1962

ARTS AND CRAFTS
EXHIBITION

The art exhibition of students both from the Capital and the provinces, now open in Kabul, is indeed a source of encouragement for those looking for talent and ability among the younger generation of Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Education could become a real force in stimulating these talents and bringing up the students in such a manner that in the future they may become the "entrepreneurs" in society. Underdeveloped countries lack such people and for the rapid industrialization and advances in the field of agriculture their emergence is of utmost importance. In the developed countries, as the child grows up, it can observe all around it the technical environment and it can grow up with it.

The Ministry of Education's novel plan to open such an exhibition should be further expanded. As we are in need of a larger group of people to hold responsible and sensitive Government and non-governmental posts, we are in urgent need of the kind of people who need to eventually become "leaders" in their own particular communities and guide the people in their particular enterprises.

No doubt the Ministry of Education so far has done a great deal to include art and crafts in the curriculum of schools, specially in the villages, and the result of it can be observed in the exhibition being held now. But, in addition to this, it is our sincere hope that further ways for stimulating the talents in these fields, as well as discovering them, will be found.

Furthermore, it is essential that there should be some kind of co-operation between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Mines and Industries which has already opened a Department for Cottage Industries. To expand these industries and to make them a real factor in supporting the country's economy, there should be more trained personnel.

THE

CAIRO

ECONOMIC

THE PRESS AND

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

CONFERENCE

By KHATAK

A large-scale economic consultation among the developing countries is going on in Cairo. Thirty-six European, Latin American and Asian countries, which have similar fears in the face of the increasing grouping of the highly developed countries within closed economic blocs, are attending the conference.

It may be pointed out that the establishment of economic groups among the developed countries is causing anxiety not only among the non-aligned nations but also among those countries which are in military alliance with certain members of these groups.

There is anxiety in every nation and ways are being sought to protect the economic interests. The developing countries as the producers and exporters of raw material are seriously affected by the policy of low prices. It is complained that developed countries are in a position to dictate their own terms as far as the prices of finished industrial products are concerned.

Unequal Treatment

Countries which export agricultural products and foodstuffs suffer because the customs and the general trade policy of the closed groups are bringing them to a position in which they must reconcile themselves to inferior and unequal treatment.

The Afghan chief delegate, Mr. Hakimi, has clarified Afghanistan's stand towards the formation of economic blocs by saying: "Afghanistan has no objection to economic co-operation among various nations as long as it does through its own territory to the

not create discriminatory practices towards countries outside these groups."

Afghanistan as a developing country strongly believes in economic co-operation for any social and material advancement of the developing countries and as such appreciates all the friendly assistance received so far.

Perhaps it is time that the United Nations should give serious consideration to the development of trade and economic progress in general and see what the main obstacles towards such developments are.

Transit Issue

When looked from an international angle along with such development, another important problem is the question of normal transit. The Afghan delegation raised it at the Cairo Conference.

Commenting on the issue Mr. Hakimi stated that the subject of economic co-operation and development of transport among the developing countries included the removal of blockades, obstacles and other restricted actions.

While on the subject of transit, it may be pointed out that the lack of proper transport facilities towards the smooth development of landlocked countries. Access to the sea and the right of transit, therefore, are an integral and, in many respects, the most difficult part of the transport problem.

Before the 19th century, Pakistan being an integral part of Afghanistan, the bulk of the country's foreign trade was carried on through its own territory to the

littoral of the Arabian sea. The British advance beyond the frontiers of India in the second half of the 19th century cut off the eastern and southern provinces of Afghanistan and deprived this country of its natural débouché on the sea.

Political Pressure

Eversince the issue of transit has been used by the British and their successors as an instrument of political pressure. Whenever Afghanistan wanted to make fresh advances towards modernization and resisted the political encroachment of the British, the Government of British India stopped its transit and forced it to abandon its plans.

After the partition of India the same tactics were followed by the Government of Pakistan.

Although the situation today has changed as compared to the times of the British India inasmuch as new transit routes have been made available, this does not mean that Afghanistan has abandoned its full claim on the right of transit through its traditional transit route via Karachi.

It is hoped that the Cairo Conference will reaffirm that every landlocked country has the right of free access to the sea, the use of ports and all transit facilities. The Cairo Conference should lead to a general conference under the auspices of the United Nations next year and pay heed to the important problem of transit faced by landlocked countries such as Afghanistan.

At the same time Mr. Khushchev, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, delivered a statement in the general session of the World Congress on Disarmament and Peace in which he also stressed the importance of disarmament and warned that unless effective steps are taken to stop the arms race the world may find itself in the abyss of another world war. He added that all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery should be destroyed.

In spite of the arms race, the peoples of the world are doing their utmost to strengthen peace. The world Congress on Disarmament and Peace which was opened in Moscow on July 9 ended on Sunday; the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and thousands of direct and indirect contacts between the nations of the world are useful steps taken in this connexion. The editorial then goes on to say that all countries in the world are fully interested in the safeguard of peace and international security and, therefore, it can be hoped that the pressure of the world public opinion is in favour of peace and disarmament. It is a reality that a third world war would mean destruction for all and that the arms race is the greatest obstacle against a sensible economic and mental development of the peoples of the world. If disarmament becomes a reality, then the world scientists will find time to utilize the products of their research on the atom for the service of mankind. A world-wide struggle can be launched against poverty, disease and illiteracy and in accordance with the U.N. Charter, these years will really become the Development Decade.

BY A. A. KOHZAD
Foladi and Kakrak. The Bud- ed Bahram Shah the Ghaznavid ruler, the latter had to set about his possessions in India. Then Allauddin personally went to Bamian and appointed his brother, Malik Fakhruddin, as its ruler. With this change Bamian again regained as the capital of a

large territory, its political and administrative importance. The sovereignty of Bamian extended to Kashmir in one direction and Badakhshan, Balkh, Chaghanian, Ghor and Gharjistan in north and west the entire territory was called Takharistan. It was for this reason that King Fakhruddin, his brothers as well as his sons have been called by the title Sultan-e-Takharistan or Sultan-e-Bamian. Of course, Takharistan in its geographical sense covered a much larger area north of Hindu Kush including the three provinces of Balkh, Kataghan and Badakhshan. Nevertheless, Bamian according to the numerous sources, was recognized as the centre of that vast territory.

New Dynasty
As mentioned above when Allauddin appointed his brother as the ruler of Bamian, Ghoris began to found a new dynasty in that empire. It is for this reason that Bamian's succeeding monarchs have been known as Ghoris rulers of Bamian or generally referred to as Shansabi dynasty of Ghoris Kingdom. After King Fakhruddin, his eldest son, King Shamsuddin, then the latter's son, King Bahauddin, and lastly King Jalaluddin Ali ruled there and were known by the title Sultan. What is now left are the remains

The year 1134 A.D., corresponding to 512 Lunar year of Hejira, has a special significance in the cultural and political history of Bamian. This is the year in which Ghazni found itself in the hands of Sultan Allauddin, known as the world incendiary who ordered the city to be ruined and burned. Thus the Ghaznavid area of jurisdiction was wrested by Ghoris. After the world incendiary defeat-

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-46; article on "Weekly press review" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.

From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.

Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.

Police ... 20159-24041.

Traffic ... 20159-24041.

Airport ... 22318.

Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

RADIO

Kabul:

Rana

Ariana

Tefaq

Fakhtar

Karte-Char

Lafie:

Phone No. 20563

A wooden model plane, named

Phone No. 20527 Donald Duck, designed and made

Phone No. 20527 by Ashraf (aged 15) is another

Phone No. 22647 interesting exhibit. Besides these,

Phone No. 22619 there are cotton shawls, woven

Phone No. 23829 and patterned by students.

Phone No. 22072 In another room, where the arts

Ceramic toys prepared by the students of the Arts School, Shari Naw, on display in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the Nejat High School, Kabul.

Highly Promising Arts And Crafts Of Afghan Students

Young promising hands have shaped clay and wood, cotton and wool into beautiful and artistic works which are on display at the Students' Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the first of its kind which was opened at the Nejat High School, Kabul last week.

Students, both boys and girls, from 63 schools of the capital and all important towns in the provinces have taken part, showing their skill and talent in various fields such as pottery, carpentry, engineering, weaving, tailoring, knitting, and embroidery, drawing and painting.

The variety of exhibits may convince anyone of the enthusiasm and zeal with which young children are taking to art and craft education with the bright hopes and ambition of turning into great artists and artisans. Some of the articles have the experts touch in them.

The exhibition is divided into various sections spread over nine rooms. One comes across in the very first room articles and paintings of students from the Arts School, Shari Naw, Technical School and Carpentry School of Shah-do-Shamshera.

Ceramic Works
Paintings of portraits and scenery in bright colours coupled with pencil sketches and water-colour drawings decorate the walls. In one corner are displayed glazed ceramic animals and plaster of Paris figures.

A piece that attracts one's attention is the picture of a girl made with coloured mosaic pieces grouped together in an artistic design. This is the work of a number of students all aged about 18 years studying in the twelfth grade of the Industries School in Shari-i-Naw.

A wooden model plane, named Donald Duck, designed and made by Ashraf (aged 15) is another interesting exhibit. Besides these, there are cotton shawls, woven and patterned by students. In another room, where the arts

By Our Special Correspondent
and crafts of the fifth, sixth and seventh grade students of Naderia, Khushal Khan, Rehman Baba and Nave Kabul Schools are displayed, a gun made by Sher Bahadur of Khushal Khan, and a crystal radio set assembled by Sayed Abdullah, an eighth grade student of Naderia school, Shari Naw, are worth mentioning.

Baskets and Purses
Straw chappals, baskets and purses made of glass beads are the handwork of the students of Rahman Baba.

In the next room, there are fine stuffed dolls, richly embroidered silk and cotton garments, napkins and table cloths, pillow covers and woollen sweaters.

The variety of exhibits may convince anyone of the enthusiasm and zeal with which young children are taking to art and craft education with the bright hopes and ambition of turning into great artists and artisans.

In one section, ash-trays and beautifully carved stone articles of judges, headed by Mr. Brishna, made by the sixth grade students of Lashkargah in Girishk province of draw your attention.

Zari Work
In yet another room can be found glass embroidery; zari work nistan, full of colour and rich in variety, well worth making it a permanent one in the capital. Also on display are shoes from Ferra, pieces of cutlery from days more and will be open to Parwan, furniture from Kan-

the public from 2 to 6 p.m.

The handicrafts of the students of the Zargona Girls' School.

Afghanistan's Folklore

KHORASAN KING'S SON & CHINESE PRINCESS

PART II

Seized By Bird

Nevertheless the princess was extremely indignant and promised that she would tell the story to her father and demand that the vazier be properly punished. That same evening while walking in the park which surrounded the palace the young man saw a beautiful bird posed on the "gazon". He was about to seize it to take some of its plumage to his wife when he was seized by the bird which (reverse) swept him into the air. He found himself in the desert, a spot similar to the drab place where formerly he had picked up bundles of wood.

After some time the princess became anxious and began to search for her husband. When she could not find him she went to her father and without omission told him the story of the young man. The vazier was called to the presence of the king and he confessed his crime. He was then publicly executed and his possessions were confiscated. When these grim events were concluded the emperor said to his daughter "Now you are free to choose another husband" but love had penetrated the girl's heart from the time she had first met the young man who had become her husband and who had now so mysteriously disappeared. Therefore she decided she would undertake a search for him and as soon as she had obtained her father's permission she departed accompanied by a few faithful servants.

The princess spent a number of years in a long and fruitless search which took her across windswept mountains and arid deserts until she arrived in a city where she dismounted at a caravanserai to rest. There she saw a poor young man who was carrying some most (lait caille). At her request he replied that he was willing to sell the most and would gladly take upon himself the duty of bringing most to her every day. The young man's manners were extremely courteous. One day she allowed him to enter her room and asked him to tell her his story.

Recognizes Husband

Suddenly she recognized him but without letting him know who she was she gave him some money. The next day when he returned he saw through the window of her room the young lady surrounded by her servants who were combing her hair and clothing her in a costume of blue brocade. Suddenly he recognized her but ashamed of his poverty, his clothes which hung in rags, his feet hardened through having no shoes and his hands which had become tough through manual work, he decided to flee. The servants, however, saw him and urged him to rejoin his wife.

After a happy reunion the young man decided he should find his aged father in exile to tell him of his good fortune and to bring him to the princess his wife. In the meantime, the princess bought some ground on which she built a fine house and there they lived for many years. One day she said to her husband that she felt she must return to China

(Contd. on page 4)

MOVE FOR GREATER MALAYSIA

Tunku Abdul Rahman In London For Talks



LONDON, July 17, (Reuter).—Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, arrived here last night for top-level talks with the British Government on a projected new South-East Asia Federation of greater Malaysia and its 10 million people.

Press Review

(Contd. from Page 2)

For peaceful purposes, it would be better if all activities in the field of atomic energy were stopped altogether.

Now that the Geneva Conference is resuming its session, concludes the editorial, we would like to draw the attention of the participants that success of their talks will depend on the promotion of goodwill and trust and it is only in that spirit that a solution for disarmament can be found.

Radio

Frontpage news published in all premier dailies throughout the world during the past two weeks focussed public attention on the reported differences which have cropped up between the two 13 Algerian factions led by Mr. Ben Bella and Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda. This is nothing new nor is it surprising because all Governments formed on the crest of a revolution possess in themselves the elements of friction and differences of views; history has many instances of such disagreements between revolutionary leaders. The cause of such an impasse may well be found in human nature because when a number of persons get together to start a venture, it is natural for them to differ from each other in their views, but the pressure of work together with the urgency of the cause prevents such differences from coming to the fore. However, as soon as the heat of the struggle to attain the goal abates and the objective is captured, the differences which have hovered in the background, make themselves felt. This exactly is the case in Algeria and where Algerian national leaders are concerned.

As far as a close study of the differences between Mr. Ben Bella and Mr. Ben Khedda shows, it seems that the present conflict between their views is not the result of the dismissal of a few military commanders; on the contrary, the real cause of their differences lies in the implementation and non-implementation of a programme of reforms after the attainment of independence by Algeria. It must, however, be stated that the differences in themselves are unimportant. What is really important is the way in which a settlement of these differences can be found. That the Algerian leaders in opposing camps have not launched an armed conflict to get their way is in itself a proof of the maturity of thought and action of the Algerians after winning back their independence; at present this is the most important feature of the struggle in Algeria.

U.K. Cabinet Reshuffle Continues

LONDON, July 17, (DPA).—Mr. Harold Macmillan yesterday continued the reshuffle of his Government by replacing nine more Ministers by younger members of Parliament.

Mr. Macmillan's son-in-law Mr. Julian Amery, became Air Transport Minister while 44-year old Hugh Fraser was appointed Air Force Minister.

Sir John Hobson was given the post of Attorney-General.

He said an analysis of the present Legislative Council of New Guinea and Papua, the adjacent Australian possession, showed that 26 of the 38 members were Australians. Only six were elected indigenous members and the rest were appointed by the administration.

The present Council was not fully representative of the New Guinea people, the Indian delegate asserted.

The wishes of the people would be known only after a central representative Parliament had been

because the need to see her father again was distressing her. So they undertook the trip to reach the ancient country of China and when they had arrived they sent a message to the emperor to tell him they were coming. Their return was celebrated as a splendid and important event. The entire kingdom enjoyed a holiday; for two days festivities and rejoicings continued in the capital which was adorned with many-coloured banneroles, the inscriptions on which attested to the joy of the people. Shortly after this the emperor abdicated his throne in favour of the young man from Khorasan who lived for many years, loved by his people and cherished by his wife.

Political advance could not be delayed any further and preparations for elections on full suffrage should proceed forthwith.

Dr. Ziaee presented a report on the educational activities in Afghanistan to the conference.

Speedy Political Advance Of New Guinea Demanded

NEW YORK, July 17, (Reuter).—Mr. V. A. Kidwai of India said yesterday that if the political advance of the Australian trust territory of New Guinea were not speeded up there might be "serious" troubles there.

He told the Trusteeship Council elected, he said.

He endorsed the three main recommendations of the U.N. mission led by Britain's Sir Hugh Foot which recently visited the territory.

The mission called for the establishment of a truly representative Parliament within two years, a survey of the territory's economic needs by the World Bank, and a drive to provide higher education for the indigenous population.

Mr. Kidwai urged that these steps be pursued together and without any delay.

He said an analysis of the present Legislative Council of New Guinea and Papua, the adjacent Australian possession, showed that 26 of the 38 members were Australians. Only six were elected indigenous members and the rest were appointed by the administration.

The present Council was not fully representative of the New Guinea people, the Indian delegate asserted.

The wishes of the people would be known only after a central representative Parliament had been

PARK CINEMA:

For two days.
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **IN LOVE AND IN WAR**; starring Robert Wagner, Dana Wynter, Jeffrey Hunter, Bradford Dillman and Sheree North.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason, Rod Steiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

DR. ZIAEE RETURNS TO KABUL

KABUL, July 17.—Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, President of the Planning Board of the Ministry of Education, returned to Kabul from Geneva yesterday. He was in Geneva to participate in the Educational Conference sponsored by UNESCO.

This conference started on July 2 and lasted 12 days. Planning and the annual reports of the educational activities of the UNESCO member countries were discussed at the conference.

Dr. Ziaee presented a report on the educational activities in Afghanistan to the conference.

Speedy Political Advance Of New Guinea Demanded

NEW YORK, July 17, (Reuter).—Mr. V. A. Kidwai of India said yesterday that if the political advance of the Australian trust territory of New Guinea were not speeded up there might be "serious" troubles there.

He told the Trusteeship Council elected, he said.

Afghanistan's Folklore

(Contd. from Page 3)

because the need to see her father again was distressing her. So they undertook the trip to reach the ancient country of China and when they had arrived they sent a message to the emperor to tell him they were coming. Their return was celebrated as a splendid and important event. The entire kingdom enjoyed a holiday; for two days festivities and rejoicings continued in the capital which was adorned with many-coloured banneroles, the inscriptions on which attested to the joy of the people. Shortly after this the emperor abdicated his throne in favour of the young man from Khorasan who lived for many years, loved by his people and cherished by his wife.

Public health experts then carried out manoeuvres which spoke about various health measures.

He raised the nose of the

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +34°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 6-52 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-59 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

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

USSR Ready To Sign Disarmament & Test Ban Pact Khrushchev Stresses Need For Co-Existence

MOSCOW, July 18, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, reaffirmed that the Soviet Union was prepared to sign any time an agreement on disarmament, destruction of nuclear weapons and ending all nuclear tests for ever.

U.K. And European Political Union

Evasive Replies By MACMILLAN

LONDON, July 18, (DPA).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan yesterday gave evasive replies when asked in the House of Commons about the European political union.

The Labour leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, asked the Premier to confirm that Britain, when entering the European Common Market, will not be bound in any way to participate in a political union. Mr. Gaitskill recalled reports that Britain was prepared to participate in tasks on the political union and asked the Government to deny these reports "in a convincing manner."

Mr. Macmillan refused to make any statement on this question. However, he said it had been evident from the beginning that Britain's admission to the Common market would lead to political consequences. The Government believed that Britain should go this path "step by step", studying carefully how far the country ought to go.

His Majesty's Message

To Gen. Franco

KABUL, July 18.—A telegraphic message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency General Franco of Spain, congratulating him on the occasion of Spain's National Day.

PROMOTING STUDENTS' HEALTH

Educational Directors Discuss Measures

KABUL, July 18.—Yesterday's discussions of the Provincial Directors of Education at the Institute of Education, Kabul, were centred on sanitation and promotion of health and hygiene among the students.

Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of the Public Health Institute and a number of experts from the Ministry of Public Health, who attended the meeting, gave detailed information about preventive medicines and their use for students.

One of the directors then read a report about measures that have been taken by various provincial schools in this connexion and the co-operation rendered by the provincial public health authorities.

Public health experts then carried out manoeuvres which spoke about various health measures.



Mr. Ben Bella, Provisional Deputy Premier of Algeria, inspecting a guard of honour, on his arrival in Algeria recently.

Soviet-U.S. Talks Massive Katangan Attack On Germany Reach On U.N. Road Block "Crucial Stage" "DELIBERATE EXPOSURE OF WOMEN & CHILDREN TO DANGER"

MOSCOW, July 18, (Reuter).—

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia yesterday said that talks between the Soviet Union and United States Government about a German peace treaty, and the return of normality to West Berlin "have entered the crucial stage," Tass reported.

In the course of the talks, a rapprochement of viewpoints on a number of aspects of the German peace settlement has been achieved, Izvestia said.

At the same time the main question in dispute had come to the forefront—the question of the occupation forces of the United States, Britain and France and complete disarmament and the destruction of nuclear weapons.

ADALAT RETURNS FROM KATAGHAN

KABUL, July 18.—Mr. Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon, after inspecting affairs related to beetroot, and cotton cultivation in Kataghan Province.

On his arrival Mr. Adalat told a Bakhtar reporter that crops were more satisfactory this year than last year.

X-15 REACHES RECORD ALTITUDE OF 58 MILES

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, July 18, (Reuter).—Major Robert White flew an X-15 rocket plane to an estimated record height of 58 miles here yesterday.

In exceeding an altitude of 50 miles Major White becomes the first non-astronaut to qualify for astronaut's wings.

Hitherto, they have been awarded only to the four Americans who have exceeded that height in wingless space rockets.

At the peak of his flight he coasted for three minutes in a state of weightlessness. This is a minute longer than any other pilot of an X-15.

As he flew his plane down, he carried out manoeuvres which spoke about various health measures.

He raised the nose of the

WASHINGTON, July 18, (Reuter).—The American State Department said yesterday that the Katangan authorities appeared to have deliberately exposed women and children to danger in organizing a massive attack on a United Nations road block in Elisabethville yesterday.

A statement issued by the off-the-breakaway Katanga province, cial spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the United States killed by bullets fired by the Indian U.N. troops.

The formal statement read by Mr. White said: "The United States deeply regrets deaths or injuries which may have resulted, especially since women and children appear to have been deliberately exposed to danger by the Katangan authorities."

"The riot that occurred today," the statement added, "is plainly connected with the celebration of the so-called Independence Day in Elisabethville on July 11, an event which was contrary to the spirit of the agreement reached at Kitona last December and in violation of the spirit and purpose of the negotiations which have since taken place for the peaceful reintegration of Katanga with the Central Government of the Congo."

Noting that the U.N. peace-keeping force was obligated to protect itself against mob violence, the State Department said that, according to reports it had received, the Indian troops mounting the road block had "exercised restraint in the face of prolonged hostile provocation."

Mr. White said in response to a question that he personally had no confirmation of a statement by Mr. Moise Tshombe, President of

PAKISTANI MILITARY CAMPS ATTACKED

KABUL, July 18.—A party of Mamoon nationalists fired on the military camp of Khaar on June 9, says a report from Bajarwar, northern Independent Pakhtunistan. Another party of Mamoon and Otmankhail nationalists under the leadership of their chieftains fired on the military camp of Khaar from different points on June 11, damaging the camp.

It is reported that a group of Otmankhail nationalists on June 13 and 14 fired on the same camp. The report adds that the Pakistani troops used artillery and machine-guns against the nationalists.



A group of women teachers of the Zargona School in Kandahar.

EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION IN KANDAHAR

KABUL, July 17.—Mr. Mir Kandahar, there were two high schools for boys and one for girls. Mr. Mahmoud, the Director of Education of Kandahar Province, in an interview, yesterday gave a brief account of expansion in that province.

He said that during the past year 14 schools for fundamental education, 32 village schools and three literacy courses were opened in Kandahar. The number of students rose by 3,000.

Mr. Mahmoud said that in

NOISY CITY

(Contd. from Page 2)

of the fort which used to have towers, ramparts and so forth. However, today the remains of some towers can be seen. Close to the ruins of Ghulghula City there now lies a village called Sayed Abad where the ruins of ancient houses, which according to the inhabitants were built during the reign of Khwarazm rulers succeeding Bamian Shansabanis, exist.

Last Ruler

The last ruler of the Khwarazm dynasty was called Jalaludin or Mankabarni. He was one of the most valorous rulers who fought the Moghul forces in the difficult passes and his Army killed the grandson of Chingiz in the Zehak city 18 kilometres east of Bamian.

Hence Ghulghula City became the centre of war activities until it was besieged. To avenge his grandson's murder bloodthirsty Chingiz, fuming and infuriated, forced into the city in 628 A.D. and killed every living creature including animals and birds and then called the city Moobalegh, meaning a condemned city.

The city during the reign of Shansabanis had assumed a prominent cultural position as well as Islamic centre. Since the descendants of King Fakhrudin were keen on fostering education and art, historians, authors and noted scholars gathered there from far-flung corners. There are certain writings that have been dedicated to the Ghoris rulers of Bamian.

Similarly, Kabul Museum carries fragments of earthen pottery with green colouring that bear Kufic script. These relics denote to some extent the fashion of pottery of that age. In addition, scripts have been obtained that speak of literature of even a decade preceding the aggression of Chingiz.

ADVERTISEMENT IN GUARDIAN

LONDON, July 17, (Reuter).—The Soviet News Agency, Novosti, today put a two and a quarter page advertisement in the Guardian on Mr. Khrushchev's speech to the World Peace Congress in Moscow.

The advertisement was headed "General and Complete Disarmament is a guarantee of peace and security for all nations," and gave the text of the Soviet leader's speech.

A full page advertisement in the newspaper costs about £200.

The Guardian, a Liberal daily, commented on another page that the advertisement is the first of its kind to be published in the West.

"Soviet officials believe that the speech—which was reported in the ordinary way in the Guardian last Wednesday, taking up more than a column of space—has not received the publicity it deserves," the Guardian said.

The advertisement was "donated" by Novosti by arrangements through the Soviet Embassy in London.

COLOUR T.V. SIGNALS VIA TELSTAR

LONDON, July 17, (UPI).—Colour television picture signals were successfully sent last night from Britain to the United States via the Telstar satellite, the General Post Office announced.

The test, using a satellite for the first time to transmit colour television across the Atlantic, was sent from the British Goonhilly Downs station on the Cornwall coast to the Andover, Maine, station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The GPO said the still pictures received by the Americans included a test pattern and shots of the Goonhilly station and its aerial.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—
21494 (Extns.
22851, 5, 05 & 4)

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 18, 1962

BRITISH CABINET
RECONSTRUCTION

The drastic changes made by Mr. Macmillan in his Cabinet, dropping many of his senior colleagues, are more than anything else, aimed at giving a facelift to the Conservative Government, ruling Britain for the past 11 years, and set the stage for the country's entry into the European Common Market.

The inevitable signs of abrasion came to light through bitter defeats in by-elections during the past few months. Now that new and younger blood has been infused into the Cabinet, it has given rise to speculation about the future course of the new team.

The so-called "Europeans" have been strengthened and this in itself shows the determination of the British Government to fight the next election (the maximum period of which is only two years) on the issues of the European Common Market and economic policies at home.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who as Foreign Minister was involved in the Suez crisis and now with the tight economic policies at home, is out. The change is considered as a move towards getting a strong support for Britain's entry into the European Common Market and liberalization of domestic economy.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, the new Defence Minister, is also a strong supporter of European integration. It is he who set the European satellite project and he may be the man who would eventually renounce the status of Britain being an independent atomic power for the benefit of a European-Atlantic solution of the problem.

As far as Britain's Foreign policy is concerned, it must be kept in mind that among the senior Cabinet members, Lord Home, the Foreign Secretary, has been left "untouched". While he and his deputy, Mr. Heath, are strong supporters of the British entry into the Common Market, he is at the same time a leading member of the group which recently at-

(Contd. on page 3)

Inhuman Torture Of Baluchis
By Pakistani Rulers

By CHARDI WAL

The censorship imposed by the military rulers in Pakistan and its occupied territories is so rigid that the outside world knows very little about the atrocities and the genocides committed by the ruthless army leaders.

With the help of the strong censorship the nations of the world, even the friends and allies of Pakistan, are kept ignorant of the rash and drastic bombardments by the Pakistani jets and supersonic bombers of the territories of Mohmand, Bajawar and Dir in Northern Pakhtunistan. These air raids on innocent women and children have been carried out for the past two years but no one knows of the actual casualties and damages. Hundreds of houses, holy shrines, mosques and standing crops were damaged causing shortage of food.

The same inhuman actions were carried out against the people of Baluchistan too, because of their demand for self-determination. A report which leaked out to some foreign news agencies explodes the myth that Field Marshal Ayub Khan's take-over in Pakistan in 1958 was a bloodless revolution.

Mr. Attaullah Khan, representative of the Baluchi Tribes in Pakistan's newly created National Assembly, speaking during the Budget Session said that what the Pakistan Army had done during the first six months of the so-called bloodless revolution could be better explained by the blood-drenched mountains of Baluchistan.

Baluchistan incidents
"One can hardly find anywhere in the world instances of such inhuman torture as were perpetrated in Baluchistan during the Martial Law regime except perhaps in Algeria," he said.

Giving details of the happenings in Baluchistan after the im-

Rise In Middle East Oil
Exports And Revenues

Middle Eastern oil exports and oil revenues continued to rise in the last three years, but per capita real income in the area grew only slightly, a Middle East report supplementing the World Economic Survey revealed in New York on Tuesday.

The report which covers the entire region and gives full statistical evidence for the years 1957 to 1960 regarding Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the U.A.R. states that the Middle East continues to maintain its position as the second largest crude oil producing area in the world.

It also continues to be the world's largest exporter of crude oil, with Western Europe continuing to be its largest customer. Nevertheless, Middle Eastern refining capacity, while it has grown steadily, has still remained "very small". Combined real income in the nine Middle Eastern countries named above is estimated to have risen by about 15.5 per cent, but growth rates are related to population, real per capita income appears to have risen by a mere six per cent, from \$ 183 to 193.

Out of the nine countries, real income in Cyprus and Syria declined and was substantially less in 1960 than in 1957. Middle Eastern trade continued to expand, mainly due to oil exports to the West.

The trade balance in 1957 was \$600 million and in 1960 \$700 million.

position of Martial Law on October 8, 1958. Mr. Attaullah Khan said that after the so-called bloodless revolution, the Government ordered the Army to invade the privacy of Baluchi homes; and for six months 15,000 young soldiers of the Pakistan Army were using bullets, shells, cannons, bombs and aircraft indiscriminately without any hesitation.

But this was not all, he said. After this, wholesale arrests were made. Hundreds of innocent people were kept in concentration camps for more than a year. The prisoners were tortured. Some of the prisoners were hung upside down and their heads immersed in buckets of water until they became unconscious. Others were hung by their hair while a fire was burnt below their feet. For 20 days and nights at a stretch the prisoners would be kept standing until their legs were swollen.

Devious Methods
The Baluchi leader said that after committing all these atrocities, the Government resorted to devious methods and applied different regulations and sanctions to a number of prisoners and tried them in military courts. Seven of the prisoners were sentenced to death (the sentences were carried out later), 70 to life terms and a large number to various terms of imprisonment and fines.

Mr. Attaullah Khan told the House that the Baluchi people were, no doubt, guilty to the extent that they demanded their rights and did not support the so-called bloodless revolution. If one looked at it honestly, people could only protect democracy if their way of thinking was such. Otherwise, they had to be prepared for military coups and an arena for

Latest reports published in 'Dawn' of Karachi indicate that as a security measure, the Government of Pakistan has prohibited the carrying of even a knife with a six-inch blade all over Kakaristan and Achakzai land. Those found with such knives will be fined and imprisoned for two months. But the march of events indicate that the world will know of the facts very soon.

Genova Talks
Radio Kabul in yesterday's commentary touched on the Disarmament Conference, Geneva Conference.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference which also deals with the urgent question of nuclear test ban resumed its sessions after a month's recess. Though the previous sessions of the conference which were convened with the participation of representatives from the non-aligned countries, did not reach any positive results the political atmosphere prevailing now seems to be more promising than at the time when the conference went into recess.

The improved conditions are not due to any fresh development in the field of disarmament, but it is due to the general developments of the international situation and their logical effects upon the question of disarmament and nuclear test ban.

As far as the nuclear test ban is concerned representatives of both the East and the West are risking facing its dissolution and fully aware that nuclear tests constitute grave dangers for human health and well being. They know phalanx facing him he also had that no nation will remain safe hint dropped that the Government from the ill-effects of radioactive might eventually share its fall out in the long-run, including nuclear strength with France's ing the nations carrying out such tests. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to conclude a vote M. Pompidou said plans to test ban before new countries join build up French nuclear Power the armament race.

The French Government of M. Georges Pompidou early on Tuesday passed a confidence test in the French National Assembly which simultaneously endorsed its plans for an independent French nuclear striking force.

After a debate lasting until 3-00 a.m. (Paris time) a censure motion submitted by 54 deputies of the Socialist, Radical Socialist, Conservative Independent and Popular Republican parties gained only 206 votes 35 short of the number needed to overthrow the Government.

The motion was introduced last Thursday in connexion with a Government request for a 200 million francs appropriation by Parliament for the Isotope Plant of Pierrelatte, which produces enriched uranium for use in the "triggers of France's future hydrogen bombs".

The Premier M. Pompidou, made the question one of confidence, thus warning Parliament Pompidou said.

revolutionary free-style wrestlers. The daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "the importance of kindergartens". Recently, says the editorial, a number of health centres and kindergartens have been opened in the capital and it seems that further steps will be taken in this direction in the future.

A study of social and economic changes will soon show that the education is the most basic factor to bring about a change for the better; and as such the role of kindergartens is important inasmuch as it provides the children with the most basic education. In the beginning people were not enthusiastic of sending their children to the kindergartens; but now there is an ever-increasing demand for them. This is because the Afghan women are playing their part in the economic and social life of the country. The need for kindergartens is perhaps more urgent as far as women teachers are concerned, and it is gratifying to note that the Ministry of Education has taken the lead to meet this need.

We, says the editorial, hope that other institutes may follow suit. Kindergartens are useful not only because they help the Kakaristan and Achakzai working mothers to do their jobs land. The military rulers of Pakistan have failed to crush the desire of the Pakhun people in these areas for their freedom.

Today too the inhuman activities of the Pakistan Army continue against the people of Baluchistan and the Pakhtuns in Kakaristan and Achakzai land. The military rulers of Pakistan have failed to crush the desire of the Pakhun people in these areas for their freedom.

Isah's editorial was devoted to a discussion of the disarmament question in the context of the Geneva Conference.

Radio Kabul in yesterday's commentary touched on the Disarmament Conference, Geneva Conference. The Geneva Disarmament Conference which also deals with the urgent question of nuclear test ban resumed its sessions after a month's recess. Though the previous sessions of the conference which were convened with the participation of representatives from the non-aligned countries, did not reach any positive results the political atmosphere prevailing now seems to be more promising than at the time when the conference went into recess.

The improved conditions are not due to any fresh development in the field of disarmament, but it is due to the general developments of the international situation and their logical effects upon the question of disarmament and nuclear test ban.

As far as the nuclear test ban is concerned representatives of both the East and the West are risking facing its dissolution and fully aware that nuclear tests constitute grave dangers for human health and well being. They know phalanx facing him he also had that no nation will remain safe hint dropped that the Government from the ill-effects of radioactive might eventually share its fall out in the long-run, including nuclear strength with France's ing the nations carrying out such tests. Therefore it is of the utmost importance to conclude a vote M. Pompidou said plans to test ban before new countries join build up French nuclear Power the armament race.

The French Government of M. Georges Pompidou early on Tuesday passed a confidence test in the French National Assembly which simultaneously endorsed its plans for an independent French nuclear striking force.

After a debate lasting until 3-00 a.m. (Paris time) a censure motion submitted by 54 deputies of the Socialist, Radical Socialist, Conservative Independent and Popular Republican parties gained only 206 votes 35 short of the number needed to overthrow the Government.

The motion was introduced last Thursday in connexion with a Government request for a 200 million francs appropriation by Parliament for the Isotope Plant of Pierrelatte, which produces enriched uranium for use in the "triggers of France's future hydrogen bombs".

The Premier M. Pompidou, made the question one of confidence, thus warning Parliament Pompidou said.

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-46; article on "Weekly press review" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-9-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

Air Service

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:
(IRANIAN AIRLINES)
THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.
Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.
Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

REPORTS
Telephones

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.

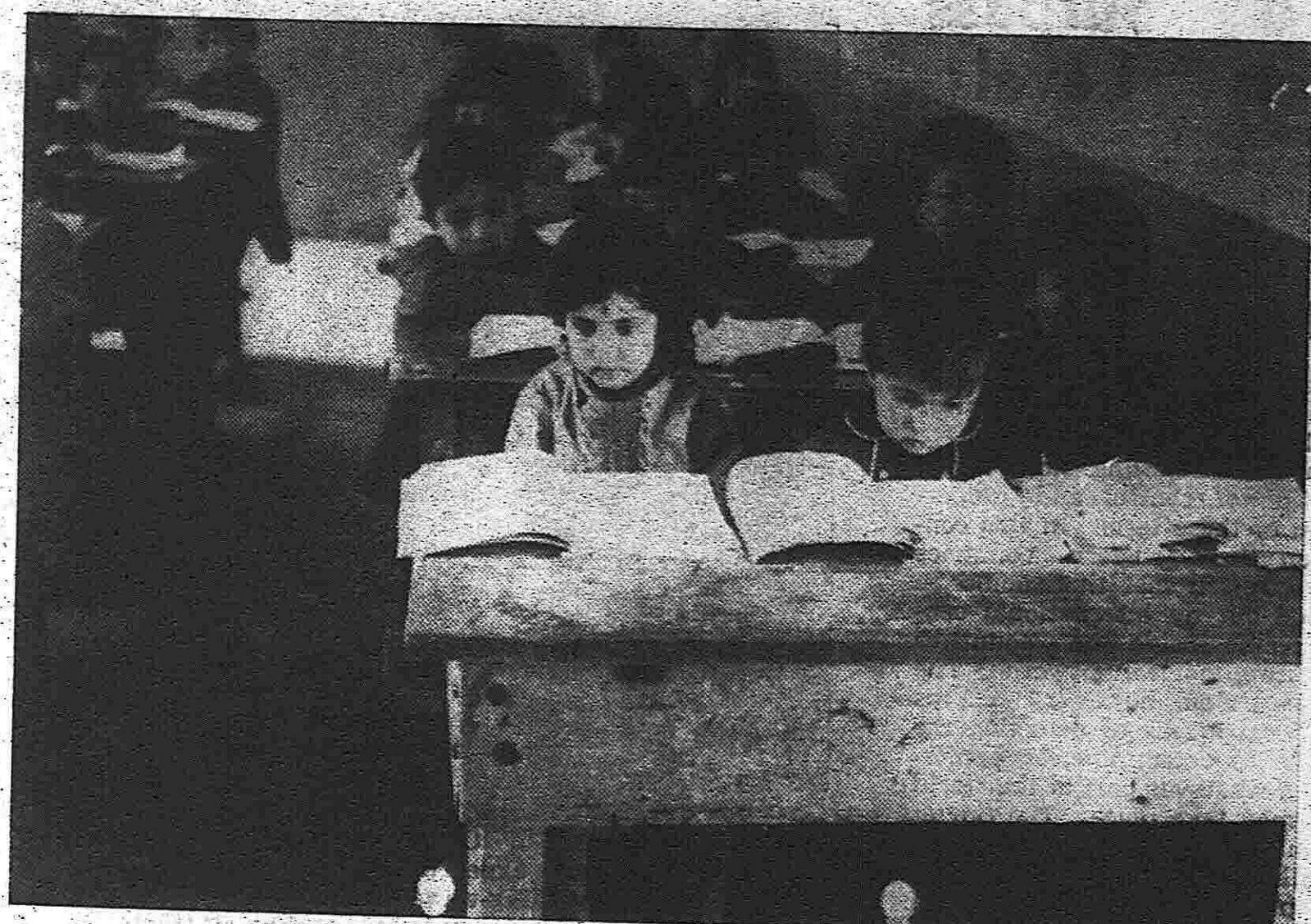
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

RAHMANI

Kabul ...
Zaman ...
Faryabi ...
Karte-Char ...

Phone No. 20563.
Phone No. 20531.
Phone No. 20886.
Phone No. 23829.

Notwithstanding this statement we do not doubt that the paper was first published in 1290 A.H. The paper was published once a week with 16 pages at Balahissar in Kabul; the first page bore at the top the impression of two



Children pouring over their books at the Malalai Girls' School, Kabul.

Shamsunnahar—The First
Newspaper Of Afghanistan

By BENAWA

It is said that in 1868-69 when Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani word "Shamsunnahar Kabul" betwixt his homeland, Afghanistan, he approached the King, Amir Sher Ali, for permission to do so. After receiving permission, he placed a number of proposals before the Amir concerning a programme for reforms; these proposals contained a suggestion for starting a newspaper in Kabul.

While implementing the eminent Sayed's recommendations, the Amir succeeded in 1290 A.H. in starting a weekly titled "Shamsunnahar" (meaning "The Midday Sun").

Although Professor Bagdaro in his book "Islamic Culture" writes that at the end of 1878 during the reign of Amir Sher Ali another newspaper called "Kabul" was also published, yet since we know nothing about such a publication and no copies of such a newspaper are available, we leave it aside and devote ourselves to a discussion of Shamsunnahar.

The first issue, which we possess, was published on the 15th of Ramadan, 1290 A.H. (Lunar Calendar) at Balahissar in Kabul, but the contents of this issue hint at previous issues which were also published. This is evident from the fact that the Editor, in an apology published in this issue, mentions a previous issue and writes: "Because last week the speech delivered by the Honourable Qazi Abdul Qader Sahib Bahadur, the Royal Military Secretary, was misprinted as a result of the mistake of the scribe, so that 1/3rd of the speech was left out altogether. Therefore, in accordance with suggestions from friends, we seek forgiveness of the readers and will print this speech completely in future" (Page 4 of Shamsunnahar).

Weekly Publication

The paper did not have an "editor" as we know it; Mirza Abdul Ali was the Manager of the Press at Balahissar where the paper was printed and published. He had himself requested at one point that "all remittances and

Recipes For
Typical
Afghan Foods

By Mrs. RASOOL TARAKI

ORANGE PILAU

PART I: CHICKEN OR MEAT:
2 medium-sized chickens, or 3 lb. leg of lamb or mutton, cut into large chunks; 1 1/4 lb. fat, 1 onion, diced 4 c water.

Brown onion in hot fat to clarify fat, and remove. Brown chicken or meat on all sides, add water to cover, and boil until tender.

PART II: SYRUP:

2 oz. dried orange peel, 2 lbs. pistachio nuts; 2 tbs. blanched almonds cut into quarters; 3 c water; 1 1/4 lb. sugar; 1/2 tsp. saffron.

To prepare orange peel: Remove white pulp from orange rinds and cut into very thin strips. Dry for several days. May be stored indefinitely. Or use fresh orange peel. For orange pilau, add dried or fresh peel to small amount of boiling water, cover pan. When cool, drain off water and add fresh boiling water to cover. Repeat for seven times in all.

For syrup, bring water to boil and add sugar. Boil up once and add nuts and orange peel, prepared as above. Boil for 10-15 minutes. Remove nuts and rind and drain. Add saffron to syrup and boil 5 minutes.

PART III: RICE
5 lb. long-grain rice. 2 tsp. salt water.

Several hours before cooking time, pick over rice and wash in two waters. Place in kettle and soak in cold water to cover for 4 hours. Fill large rice kettle with water, add rice (well drained) and salt, and boil until grains are soft on outside, still firm on inside. Pour all into large colander. Rinse with cold water to remove starch. When drained, mix orange peel and nuts thoroughly into rice. Place small pan under colander, pour syrup over rice turn. He was hoping to hear something by today.

Mexico was not represented at the meeting. Mr. Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva were asked to make themselves available for questioning on the communique issued in their names in Pretoria after they had visited the mandated South-West African territory in May. The communique, which Mr. Carpio has since repudiated, said the two men had found no evidence that the situation in South-West Africa was a threat to peace, or that the native population was being exterminated—positions contrary to those long maintained by most Assembly members.

Place half of rice in rice kettle, put in chickens or meat, then cover with remaining rice in a mound. Mix remaining syrup with chicken broth to make about 3 cups in all, and sprinkle over rice. Cover pot closely, placing coals on cover and keeping slow fire at bottom, for 1 1/2 hour. Or place in oven. To serve, see "Qabuli", omitting raisins and carrots, of course.

BRITISH CABINET
RECONSTRUCTION

(Contd. from Page 2)

tacked the role of smaller and newly independent nations in the United Nations. At least we can recollect of two major speeches in which Lord Home criticized the "behaviour" of the smaller nations in the world organization. What he has said may be an opinion of his own or the British Government, and facts may not support his views at all. But the question relevant to the changes in the British Cabinet is that Lord Home with his ideas about the role of emerging nations, ideas which came under strong criticism in Britain last December, is in the Cabinet.

Ikeda Announces
New CabinetFOREIGN MINISTER
REPLACED

TOKYO, July 18. (Reuter).—The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, yesterday announced a new Cabinet.

The reshuffle was expected after the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party to victory in the July 1 elections for the Upper House. He was re-elected President of the party at the party convention on July 14.

Soviet Bid To Surpass U.S. Production Level

(Contd. from page 1) not the limit for us. The United States is tops among the capitalist countries. This is why the first stage for us is to overtake America. But we do not intend to stop at that. We shall go further. We are a competitor of the United States.

Press Review

The head of the Soviet Government again stressed the need for peaceful co-existence. He said that the question of the socio-political system "should be decided in peaceful competition, and not by war. The peoples themselves must choose the social system which suits them best."

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was satisfied with the co-operation between the USSR and the U.S.A. in the sphere of agriculture. Many farmers and agricultural experts from the United States had come to the Soviet Union and delegations of Soviet agriculturists specialists went to the United States. "We are pleased with the results of these trips and are prepared to continue developing such contacts," he stressed, noting that "there are many interesting things in America."

About further Soviet plans of production of consumer goods and foodstuffs, an American journalist noted that members of the delegation had seen that "Soviet shops have more consumer goods" than in the United States. "Soviet people are living better," he said, "indeed there are many goods in the shops."

Mr. Khrushchev thanked the journalist for objectivity. He stressed that "our task is to develop economy in order to satisfy ever more fully the material and spiritual requirements of our people." Our attention is centred in man on his needs, his requirements.

Mr. Khrushchev declared: "The American level of production is the highest aspiration of mankind."

KENNEDY DISCUSSES BERLIN WITH DOBRYNIN

WASHINGTON, July 18, (UPI).—President Kennedy conferred for almost an hour late yesterday with Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, on Berlin and other long-standing East-West disputes.

The President was understood to have warned the Soviet Ambassador that there was no chance for progress on settling the Berlin issue unless the Soviet Union abandoned its demand that the Western allies give up their position in the city.

Official sources emphasized, however, that this did not mean an end to contacts on the subject between the two countries, which both appear to have found useful in keeping the problem from reaching the explosion point.

The White House press secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, said after the meeting that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Dobrynin discussed Berlin, disarmament and nuclear testing, and Laos. He added that "we will have nothing to say" about the substance of the talks.

The President and Mr. Dobrynin spent the entire time alone. The Soviet envoy speaks fluent English and seldom uses an interpreter. President Kennedy was understood to have pressed for a sincere effort to make some progress on general disarmament and a nuclear test ban at the 17-nation Geneva Conference, which resumed its deliberations on Monday after a recess of one month.

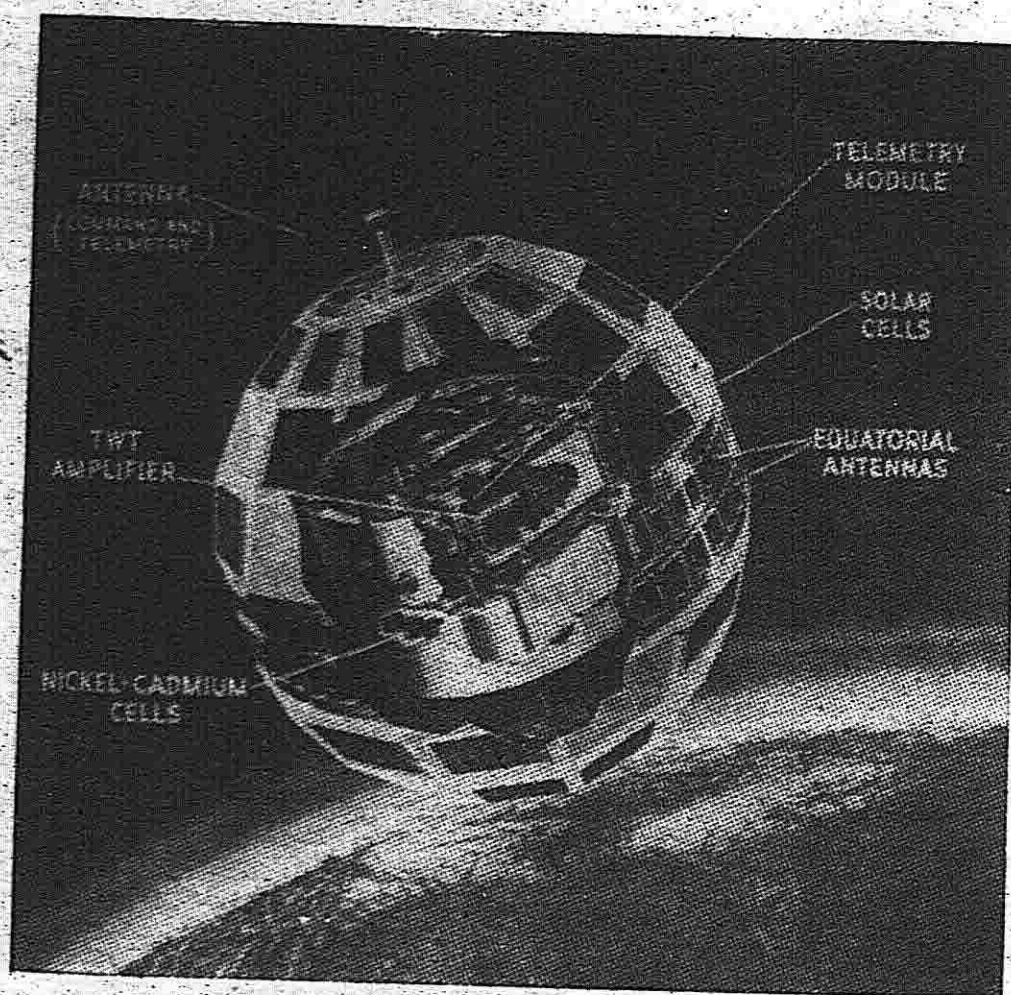
Alleged Violation Of

Air Safety Practice

BERLIN, Western Sector, July 18, (Reuters).—A Soviet jet fighter yesterday passed about 400 feet in front of an American plane in the Hamburg-Berlin air corridor and a U.S. spokesman said a protest was being made to the Soviet authorities.

The spokesman said the protest, being made through the four-Power Air Safety Centre, was directed against "a violation of established air safety practice."

The American plane, a DC-3, was on a routine mission for the Federal Aviation Agency. Its pilot informed the control tower at West Berlin's Tempelhof airport that the Soviet fighter flew alongside it for a while before dropping away again.



TELSTAR COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE—Cut-away view of Telstar experimental communications satellite. TWT (travelling-wave tube) amplifier will boost strength of signals received from ground station for retransmission to earth. Solar cells convert sunlight into electrical energy for storage in the 20 rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries. Equatorial antennas transmit and receive signals to and from ground stations. Electronics canister is laced to inside of satellite frame for shock resistance.

PRINCE SOUVANNA TO Final Plenary Session

VISIT U.S.A. ON JULY 26 On Laos This Week

WASHINGTON, July 18, (UPI).—The American State Department announced yesterday that Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Laos, is scheduled to arrive in Washington on July 26 for a four-day visit as the guest of the U.S. Government.

He will then go to New York for two days before returning to Laos.

Prince Souvanna, selected to head the new Coalition Government, will come here from Geneva, where 14 nations next Monday will sign the new international agreement guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Laos.

Prince Souvanna will be the guest of honour at a White House luncheon on July 27 and will confer that afternoon with President Kennedy.

GENEVA, July 18, (Reuters).—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Georgi Pushkin, British and Soviet co-Chairmen of the Laos conference, held a private meeting here last night at the Soviet delegation headquarters.

An authoritative source said the conference might hold its final plenary session on Saturday, with the signing of an international agreement on Laos neutrality on Monday.

The plenary session is expected to be attended by the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, who is flying here on Friday, and by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

The Prime Minister of the Lao-tian National Coalition Government, Prince Souvanna Phouma, will lead his country's delegation at the projected signing ceremony.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **IN LOVE AND IN WAR**; starring: Robert Wagner, Dana Wynter, Jeffrey Hunter, Bradford Dillman and Sheree North.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **WARRANT**; starring: Madhu Bala and Pradeep Kumar.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

INFORMATION FROM THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

On Friday, July 20, the second rounds (18 holes and 9 holes respectively) of the Charles and Oscar Eccles Tournament will be played.

Tea-off time	Players
08-00	C. Brown B. Moore B. Reardon R. Miller L. Leggett O. af Strom D. Davis H. Kyriess D. H. Conolly M. Beavers O. H. Mikesell E. Seraj A. Tarzi J. Polley Ch. Hinstin H. Seraj J. Fabricius J. Hampton S. Heppling J. Angotti R. Roberts S. Moulin Ladies— arranging own games.
08-05	
08-10	
08-15	
08-20	
08-25	
08-30	
08-40	

—ADVT.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 6-51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-00 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 114

Geneva Conference's Accord On Laos Signing On Monday

GENEVA, July 19, (Reuters).—The 14-nation Geneva Conference yesterday successfully concluded its negotiations for making and keeping the Indo-China kingdom of Laos neutral.

PAKISTANI AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

KABUL, July 19.—A large jirga of Mamoon and Ozai tribes condemned the aggressions of the Government of Pakistan against the Bajawar area recently from Northern Independent Pakhtunistan.

The jirga unanimously passed a resolution in which it has been declared that the people of Pakhtunistan will fight the aggressive policies of the Government of Pakistan with complete unity and will make any kind of sacrifice.

Another report from Garwik, Central Independent Pakhtunistan, says that groups of nationalists, on July 8, fired on Jandola and Saroki military camps. Other groups of Manzai Mansood also fired on the Saroki, Jandola, Speltoi military camps.

Petitions By Singapore Legislators

U.N. Committee Not To Take Cognisance

NEW YORK, July 19, (Reuters).—The U.N. Committee on Colonialism yesterday rebuffed the efforts of 19 Singapore Opposition legislators for U.N. supervision of the forthcoming referendum on joining the Federation of Malaya.

The Committee agreed by 10 votes to two with five abstentions to an Indian proposal that petitions from the legislators be not taken cognisance of.

The show-of-hands vote came after India, Cambodia and Tunisia said Singapore had a freely-elected Government and its actions could not come under review by the Committee.

The Soviet Union and Poland pressed for a decision to hear a delegation from the legislators and the Government to clarify the situation.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko (Soviet Union) described the Committee's decision after the vote as "unjust and incorrect in principle."

The vote in the 17-nation Committee came after its petitions Committee took no decision on the substance of the petitions and last night declared itself "resolutely" in favour of a United Nations conference world-wide efforts.

The 19 legislators, who include Mr. David Marshall, former Chief Minister, called in a series of letters and cables for a U.N. observer to come to Singapore and the Government to clarify the situation.

The 16-page report, the result of hours of private discussions between the heads of delegations, recommended that the agenda for the proposed conference should include all "vital questions relating to the region."

It thus set the stage for Monday's historic signing of an international agreement by Foreign Ministers.

The agreement will be one of the few major East-West accords since the 1954 Geneva settlement which ended the seven-year war in the then French Indo-China territories of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and India will sign on Monday.

Mr. Averell Harriman, United States delegate, immediately welcomed yesterday's finishing touches on what he described as "an agreement we believe satisfactory."

He declared that "My Government is going to do all in its power" to see the agreement carried out not only in its letter but also in its spirit.

In a tribute to the work of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (Britain) and Mr. Pushkin (the Soviet Union) Mr. Harriman said: "I believe it is a fact that only by persistence, good temper and understanding of the co-Chairmen of the points of view of the different delegations that have been put forward that we have now reached a final conclusion."

"Without their leadership it would have been difficult to reach agreement," Mr. Arthur Lall, Indian delegate, said.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Transit Facilities For Landlocked Countries Proposal Included In Cairo Conference Report

CAIRO, July 19.—A proposal made by the Afghanistan delegation regarding transit facilities for landlocked countries has been included in the final declaration of the International Economic Conference now in session here.

The proposal, which has been included in the final declaration of the International Economic Conference now in session here, is a primary reference to international trade, primary commodity trade and economic relations between developing and developed countries.

It requested the conference chairman, Dr. Abdel Moneim el Kaissouny, to transmit the contents to the U.N. Secretary-General for inclusion in the agenda of the next General Assembly.

It also urged participating States to keep in touch with each other, in order to ensure the effective continuity of their economic world-wide efforts.

The report contained no specific reference to the European Common Market.

But a section headed "regional economic groupings" spoke of "apprehension" that such groups would adversely affect the interests of developing countries "if conceived and operated in a restrictive, discriminatory manner."



Dr. M. A. Omar, the Director-General of Foreign Trade (right) and Mr. Lee, the Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul, signing a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the two countries.

REPAIR & MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY Government Monopolies To Open Two Workshops

KABUL, July 19.—Two new workshops for repair and maintenance of Soviet and Czechoslovak machinery will soon be opened by the Government Monopolies Department near Silo. Construction work has been completed.

Mr. Kazimi, the President of Government Monopolies, said in an interview yesterday that the most modern workshop, capable of undertaking repairs of all kinds of machinery, started by the Government Monopolies Department First Plan was at Kandahar. He said it was hoped to inaugurate it soon. There was another workshop in Jalalabad which, Mr. Kazimi said, owing to lack of adequate technical personnel could not operate fully. He said it was planned to expand the Jalalabad Workshop also.

Mr. Kazimi said that a new accounting system would be introduced by the end of this year and all departments of the Government Monopolies would be reorganized.

Efforts would be made to keep the petrol stations neat and clean and uniforms would be supplied to the servicemen. There would be special telephones for those having complaints about the service in these stations, which would be directly connected with the Government Monopolies.

Mr. Kazimi said that the Government Monopolies intended to help merchants. As a step towards this direction, he said, the import of cigarettes had already been made free. He added that the Government Monopolies had decided to check the prices of cigarettes from time to time.

The President of the Government Monopolies said that there was a proposal to increase the number of depots for storage of petroleum by 250% by the end of the Second Plan. Three more petrol stations would be opened in Kabul City.

Mr. Kazimi also said that a workshop for the repair of watches would be opened by the Government Monopolies.

The Government fully accepted the spirit of the genocide convention and wholeheartedly supported its objectives, he said.

The reason for its decision stemmed from the terms of Article 7 which provided that offences of genocide as defined in the convention should not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

REPAIR & MAINTENANCE OF MACHINERY Government Monopolies To Open Two Workshops

KABUL, July 19.—A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments was signed between the Governments of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China yesterday afternoon in the Ministry of Commerce.

Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, the Director-General of Foreign Trade, signed the protocol on behalf of Afghanistan and Mr. Lee, the Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul, signed on behalf of his Government.

On the basis of the protocol, Afghanistan will export fruits, asofatieta, quate technical personnel could exchange China will send tea, silk planned to expand the Jalalabad Workshop also.

Mr. Kazimi said that a new accounting system would be introduced by the end of this year and all departments of the Government Monopolies would be reorganized.

Efforts would be made to keep the petrol stations neat and clean and uniforms would be supplied to the servicemen. There would be special telephones for those having complaints about the service in these stations, which would be directly connected with the Government Monopolies.

Mr. Kazimi said that the Government Monopolies intended to help merchants. As a step towards this direction, he said, the import of cigarettes had already been made free. He added that the Government Monopolies had decided to check the prices of cigarettes from time to time.

The President of the Government Monopolies said that there was a proposal to increase the number of depots for storage of petroleum by 250% by the end of the Second Plan. Three more petrol stations would be opened in Kabul City.

Mr. Kazimi also said that a workshop for the repair of watches would be opened by the Government Monopolies.

The Government fully accepted the spirit of the genocide convention and wholeheartedly supported its objectives, he said.

Move with The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly Afs. 250

Half Yearly Afs. 150

Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

MOTORIST

The idea advocated by the President of the Government Monopolies that the Department intends to help and support individual merchants is a welcome one. But at the same time it is our hope that the Government Monopolies or some other department will check any artificial rise in prices.

The Afro-Asians are a mixed political group. There are military

TABIBI'S SPEECH IN U.N. COMMITTEE

My delegation is happy to see examples from the report that the participating organizations this year, because of increased resources, have implemented their programmes in a larger scale, but still the resources are far from fulfilling the ever-increasing needs of the underdeveloped countries. The total pledged by 91 Governments last year did not meet the goal of \$50 million which we had in mind. The \$3 million increase in the field operation for 113 countries and territories is nothing but a slight

Assistant Afghanistan

tended in accordance with the needs and according to the ability of the recipient countries to channelize help for useful purposes. It is our considered view that the epidemic, disease, and hunger recognize no continent or special territory and assistance to developing countries with special conditions in no way should be reduced. One of these countries is Afghanistan which is badly in need of technical assistance from all possible sources.

nce To

The Executive Chairman referring to the type of achievements which were made in the 1961 All-Union evaluation studies, refers to the Dnieper and Archi Canal projects in my country in which we were

The Government of France, from the very beginning, denied the existence of any force for national liberation in Algeria and despite bloody conflicts and loss of life suffered by both sides in Algeria, the French authorities dismissed, or tried to dismiss the struggle carried on by Moslem nationalists as the work of a

First English Programme:

9.00-9.45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate

Ansari Phone No.

Qobal	Phone No.	2274
Afghan	Phone No.	2291
Inayat	Phone No.	2096
Nizami	Phone No.	2259
Murtaza	Phone No.	2058
Ansari	Phone No.	2388

INSURANCE FUNDING INC.



By Prof. M. ALI

who keeps in his mind the peculiar circumstances of the age must record a different verdict.

was born at Birun. Even the existence of such a town in

from Tunis for talks with General de Gaulle on Franco-Tunisian relations.

weight-lifting, boxing, soccer, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, shooting and badminton.

REGISTER

Hongkong: Athletics, swimming, diving, water-polo, weightlifting, volleyball, basketball, lawn tennis, table tennis, shooting, hockey.

India: Athletics, weightlifting, boxing, wrestling, soccer, volleyball, lawn tennis, shooting, hockey.

weight-lifting, boxing, soccer, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, shooting and badminton.

GENEVA TALKS

(Cont'd. from page 1)
gate, endorsed Mr. Harriman's warm praise of the work of the co-Chairmen.

The Chinese delegate, Mr. Chang Han-fu, made no statement at yesterday's meeting.

Mr. MacDonald earlier said that the conference had been able to overcome disagreement which had sometimes been strong but had been removed by patience.

"We can look back with satisfaction and even with pride," he observed.

Mr. Pushkin congratulated the conference on its success and said that the restricted meetings had produced far-reaching points of agreement.

Yesterday's agreement came after the last hurdle had been cleared with acceptance of a formula which removes protection of Laos by the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

Both the newly-formed National Coalition Government's declaration of neutrality and the conference's separate international declaration recognizing that this neutrality will specifically refer to the removal of SEATO protection, authoritative sources said.

Eastern Powers and some other delegations at the protracted negotiations have insisted that a neutral Laos should not be under the protection of any foreign military alliance.

Pierrelette

Plant

French Senate Rejects Credits Request

PARIS, July 19, (Reuter).—The French Senate early yesterday rejected the Government's request for additional credits for the French isotope separation plant at Pierrelatte by a vote of 164 to 61.

The request for additional credits for the plant was contained in the collective budget which was rejected as a whole by the same vote.

The Bill concerning the request for the additional credits for Pierrelatte Plant now goes back to the National Assembly in which an attempt by the Opposition to censure the Government over the Bill failed on Tuesday.

The Opposition in the National Assembly, made up of Radicals, Socialists and Conservatives, mustered only 206 votes, 35 short of the majority required to defeat the Government.

CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTIONS U.S.A. Welcomes Soviet Proposal

GENEVA, July 19, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday rejected a Soviet proposal at the 17-nation Disarmament Conference for the banning from the very outset of disarmament "major joint military manoeuvres" involving the armed forces of more than one State.

But the American chief delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, welcomed the Soviet Union's acceptance of the American approach for the reduction of conventional armaments by percentage cuts during each stage of the disarmament process.

The Soviet Union tabled new proposals when the conference resumed last Monday after a month's adjournment.

They covered reductions in conventional arms and measures to reduce the risks of another war.

While welcoming the Soviet move on conventional armaments reductions Mr. Dean said it did

Continuance Of U.S. Aid To Eastern Bloc Nations CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE VOTES COMPROMISE BILL

WASHINGTON, July 19, (Reuter).—A special congressional committee last night agreed on a compromise Bill authorizing President Kennedy to continue giving assistance to Eastern bloc countries.

Thant Compares U.N. To An Orchestra

HELSINKI, July 19, (Reuter).—U Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General, said here last night that the U.N. was unrealistic to expect the UN to be the instrument of the national policy of any one country.

He told Finnish Cabinet Ministers and officials at a Government dinner: "The Charter states that this neutrality will specifically refer to the removal of SEATO protection, authoritative sources said.

"You may play a quartet without a conductor, but not a symphony."

"In the United Nations we have all classes of musical instruments. We have the economically advanced countries, whose aid is always suspected to come with strings."

"We have the great military powers who represent the brass, and occasionally we have forceful speakers who beat the big drums. Then we have the wind instruments which are capable of playing high and low and also of blowing hot and cold at the same time."

"Thus we have an orchestra made up of dissimilar instruments, with the responsibility for harmonization falling on the United Nations."

IRANIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

TEHRAN, July 19.—Dr. Ali Amini, the Prime Minister of Iran, handed over his resignation to the Shahinshah of Iran. Radio Teheran said, the Prime Minister resigned due to the country's economic, financial situation and his personal health.

The Shah has asked Dr. Amini to continue in office until a new Premier is appointed.

PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd. from Page 2)

group of rebels. This statement was not without its effects upon the administrative and political prestige of both parties.

Similarly, by refusing to recognize the Algerian Provisional Government the French authorities antagonized the former and lost the confidence of its members. They also failed, after the Evian Agreement to extend the needed co-operation to the President of the Provisional Executive, M. Fares; this, in turn, prevented the Provisional Executive from drawing around itself the Moslems of Algeria.

Furthermore, the criminals of the OAS were not punished, nor were they controlled; this gave them a free hand to wreck and destroy as much as they wanted. The Algerians, on the other hand, also are answerable in certain respects. One of these concerned the failure of the Zones and Provinces to recognize the authority of the Centre, namely the Provisional Executive. This led to a sort of dispersal of power and dissipation of central authority. At present the world looks with sorrow and astonishment upon the tug-of-war going on in Algeria, which comes under irrigation will be three times larger that it was a year ago. In this respect may I be permitted to say that we have many similar projects under the new five-year plan which are in need of further assistance. I have expressed in previous sessions our appreciation for the help and assistance which we have received so far from our friends and from E.P.T.A., the Special Fund, and other sources. I could say that my country has been a good model for the use of international technical assistance. All aid which we have received so far has proved useful and has given tangible results for the betterment of the life of our people.

We have completed our first five-year plan and have just launched our second five-year plan. In the light of experience which we have gained during the implementation of our first plan we hope that the present plan will be more successful provided we receive the proper co-operation which we expect from the developed nations as well as the international organizations such as E.P.T.A. and Fund. We need a substantial amount of foreign currency to match our national expenditure. We need dedicated and capable foreign experts who not only should examine our problems but should teach and train our nationals and experts to replace them for future development programmes. (To be concluded)

Early Reconciliation In Congo Urged

New York, July 19, (Reuter).—Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower sailed for Cherbourg aboard the Queen Elizabeth yesterday on a private trip which will take them to Britain, France, Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Denmark. It is the first private trip to Europe since 1928 for the former President, who spent many years there as an allied military leader during the war.

LONDON, July 19, (Reuter).—Britain has told the Congo Central Government and the Katanga provincial authorities that the Congo's deteriorating economic situation makes it vital that they achieve a reconciliation "without delay."

Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, announced this yesterday in a written parliamentary answer.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

For three days.
At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **WOMAN OBSESSED**; starring, Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd and Barbara Nichols.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **NIQAB**; starring: Madhu Bala and Shammi Kapoor.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KANCHI CHURIA**; starring: Sayeeda Khan and Manoj Kumar.

U.N. Inquiry Into

Katanga Disturbances

ELISABETHVILLE, July 19, (Reuter).—Mr. Robert Gardiner, Ghanaian chief U.N. representative in the Congo, arrived here yesterday from Leopoldville as UN officials investigated Tuesday's riots in which three Africans were reported killed.

A U.N. spokesman said Mr. Gardiner was expected to see Mr. Tshombe soon. Mr. Gardiner made no statement at the airport.

Nineteen Africans were also reported injured in Tuesday's riot here, in which 10,000 shrieking Katangese women stormed a UN road block.

The Katanga Government said they were shot by Indian troops manning the road block, but the U.N. said the Indians fired only nine shots over the head of the crowd and alleged that Katangese troops and police had also opened fire.

Traffic was passing the road block normally yesterday but the Indians have surrounded their posts with barbed wire. An Indian officer there said Mr. Gardiner was expected to visit them later yesterday.

Colonel F. Shinde, Commander of the UN Indian Rajputana Rifle Battalion stationed here, was confined to his home yesterday as a result of injuries received from the women at the road block.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +18°C.
Sun sets today at 6-49 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-02 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 115

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1962 (SARATAN 30, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Peace-Keeping Obligatory On U.N. Member States World Court's Opinion Welcomed

NEW YORK, July 21, (Reuter).—United Nations officials were clearly pleased at yesterday's International Court's opinion that Congo and Middle East peace-keeping costs are obligatory on member States.

26 Killed In U.A.R.

Comet Crash Near Bangkok

BANGKOK, July 21, (Reuter).—Thai police camped in the jungle near here last night guarded from prowling wild animals the badly mutilated bodies of 26 people who died when a United Arab Airlines Comet-IV crashed during a monsoon storm on Thursday.

The bodies were charred beyond recognition and scattered over a wide area, police said.

A Muslim priest hurried to the crash scene to bury Muslim passengers before sunset, according to their custom but their bodies could not be identified.

The pilot's headless body was found with the hand still holding the radio receiver.

The plane was torn to bits. Only an engine was recognizable after it had ploughed 50 yards through the jungle.

His Majesty's Message To Belgian King

KABUL, July 21.—A congratulatory telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to King Baudouin I on the occasion of the National Day of Belgium.

Big-3 Foreign

Ministers

In Geneva

GENEVA, July 21, (Reuter).—The Big Three Foreign Ministers flew into Geneva yesterday to sign an international agreement to make and keep the South-East Asian kingdom of Laos neutral.

The Earl of Home, of Britain, who was the last of the three to arrive told reporters that the 14-Power Laos Conference had achieved its results through patience and quiet diplomacy.

The agreement is due to be signed on Monday after a last plenary session of the conference today. It is one of the few major East-West accords of the past decade.

Other arrivals yesterday included Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, Laotian Prime Minister, Mr. Howard Green, Canadian External Affairs Minister, and M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, is due to arrive here early today.

Costs On States Opinion Welcomed

But there was some disappointment at the margin of the court vote. It was felt that the negative votes of the two eastern bloc judges, two Latin American judges and the French representative would make it hard to convince the major delinquent countries to pay their assessment to the two major U.N. military operations.

The majority of the General Assembly was expected to accept the judgment at the regular 17th session, beginning next September 18. Although the judgments issued by the Assembly have advisory, the Assembly has complied with all previous court rulings on internal matters of the organization.

The U.S. State Department commented in an official statement on the opinion: "This historic opinion is of fundamental importance to international law and to the present capacity of the U.N. to maintain peace."

The U.S. State Department commented in an official statement on the opinion: "This historic opinion is of fundamental importance to international law and to the present capacity of the U.N. to maintain peace."

U.N. Recommendation On New Guinea

AUSTRALIA ASKED TO GIVE CONSIDERATION NEW YORK, July 21, (Reuter).—The United Nations Trusteeship Council yesterday asked Australia to give "serious consideration" to a UN Mission's recommendation that preparations be completed by the end of 1963 for election of a representative Parliament of Papua and New Guinea.

Australia has so far given no clear indication of its reaction to this key recommendation of the four-man UN mission led by Britain's Sir Hugh Foot which visited the rugged, mountainous territory in April and May.

The Council voted seven to none, with two abstentions, in favour of asking Australia to give the recommendation "serious consideration."

Earlier, the Council by a five to two vote, with two abstentions, rejected a Soviet proposal that Australia be urged to set realistic target dates for the "implementation without delay" of the General Assembly's 1960 declaration on independence.

KABUL, July 21.—Dr. Sher Aqa of the X' ray Department of the Avicenna Hospital, who had gone for furthering his studies in X' ray and radiotherapy in Moscow, returned to Kabul on Wednesday afternoon. He studied under a scholarship granted by the Ministry of Public Health. Dr. Sher Aqa submitted a report on his studies to Dr. Abdul Rahim, Baghlan.

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 21.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended July 19, 1962.

Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Interior; Mr. Mohammad Usman Amir, Afghan Ambassador in Teheran, (Mr. Amir flew into Kabul last Wednesday); Major-General Zakaria Tarzi, the Military Commandant of Ghazni; Major-General Abdul Razak Mawand, Afghan Military Attache in Moscow; Haji Gulistan, the President of Buzkashi teams of Kataghan and Haji Mohammad Muqim Bye, the President of Buzkashi teams of Mazar-e-Sharif.

CZECH PROFESSORS IN KABUL

KABUL, July 21.—Three Czechoslovak professors in pediatrics, mathematics and biology have come to Kabul in accordance with place in the Cultural Agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. They arrived Thursday night, a few hours after the Foreign Minister's arrival in the U.S. capital.

Mr. Bunker has been acting as a third party in the private exploratory discussions. The meeting between Dr. Subandrio and Dr. Van Roijen took place in Washington late on Thursday night, a few hours after the Foreign Minister's arrival in the U.S. capital.

F.M. MONTGOMERY ENTERS HOSPITAL

LONDON, July 21, (UPI).—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery entered a London hospital yesterday for what he called "a hold all aid, except farm surplus medical overhaul." A hospital bulletin said the 74-year-old World War II hero "has been doing too much and is in need of 56-27 care."

WORK ON ARCHI CANAL COMPLETED Construction Of Dam To Begin Soon

KABUL, July 21.—Mr. Mohammad Jumma Sidiqi, the Governor of Kataghan Province, now in Kabul, said in an interview on Thursday that work on the Archi canal which would irrigate more than 60,000 acres of land had been completed and it was hoped that construction work of its dam would begin soon.

The Archi canal located near Baghlan is to prevent erosion of land by floods and surplus water.

Mr. Sidiqi talking about other canals now being built in that province said work was going on simultaneously on several of these canals which when finished would irrigate thousands of acres of land. Among them, he mentioned the Archi and Gorgan canals.

which are to irrigate 55,000 acres of land.

Mr. Sidiqi said that altogether this year 12,000 acres of land was under sugar-beet cultivation and about 110,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation. He said that two farms were built in Kataghan each having an area of 5,000 acres. The first one was built in Puza Ishan and the second one near Kunduz. In addition, two old agricultural schools in which 800 students were enrolled was opened.

PACE OF W. IRIAN TALKS STEPPED UP Subandrio Meets Dutch Envoy In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 21, (Reuter).—The pace of Dutch-Indonesian talks on West Irian was stepped up here yesterday following a "very amicable" meeting on Thursday night between Dr. Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, and Dr. J. H. van Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador.

Shortly afterwards, it was learnt that Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, the former U.S. diplomat, had called both delegations to another secret conference yesterday afternoon at an undisclosed rendezvous outside Washington.

Mr. Bunker has been acting as a third party in the private exploratory discussions. The meeting between Dr. Subandrio and Dr. Van Roijen took place in Washington late on Thursday night, a few hours after the Foreign Minister's arrival in the U.S. capital.

The figures were published in the Government newspaper Izvestia alongside reports of a gloomy nature about economic development in the United States, Britain, France and Italy.

They showed that the industrial production plan was fulfilled by 103 % and that actual production was 10 % higher than in the same period last year.

The 10 % increase—which compares with an 8.4 % increase between the corresponding periods of 1960 and 1961—ran counter to some Western forecasts that as the volume of production increased the percentage rate of growth would fall.

Heavy industry continued to play a major role in the production increases, with 8 % each on steel and pig iron, though the latter was said to be slightly below the planned figure.

The Soviet oil industry "boom" of recent years was reflected in a 12 % increase compared with only 2 % for coal.

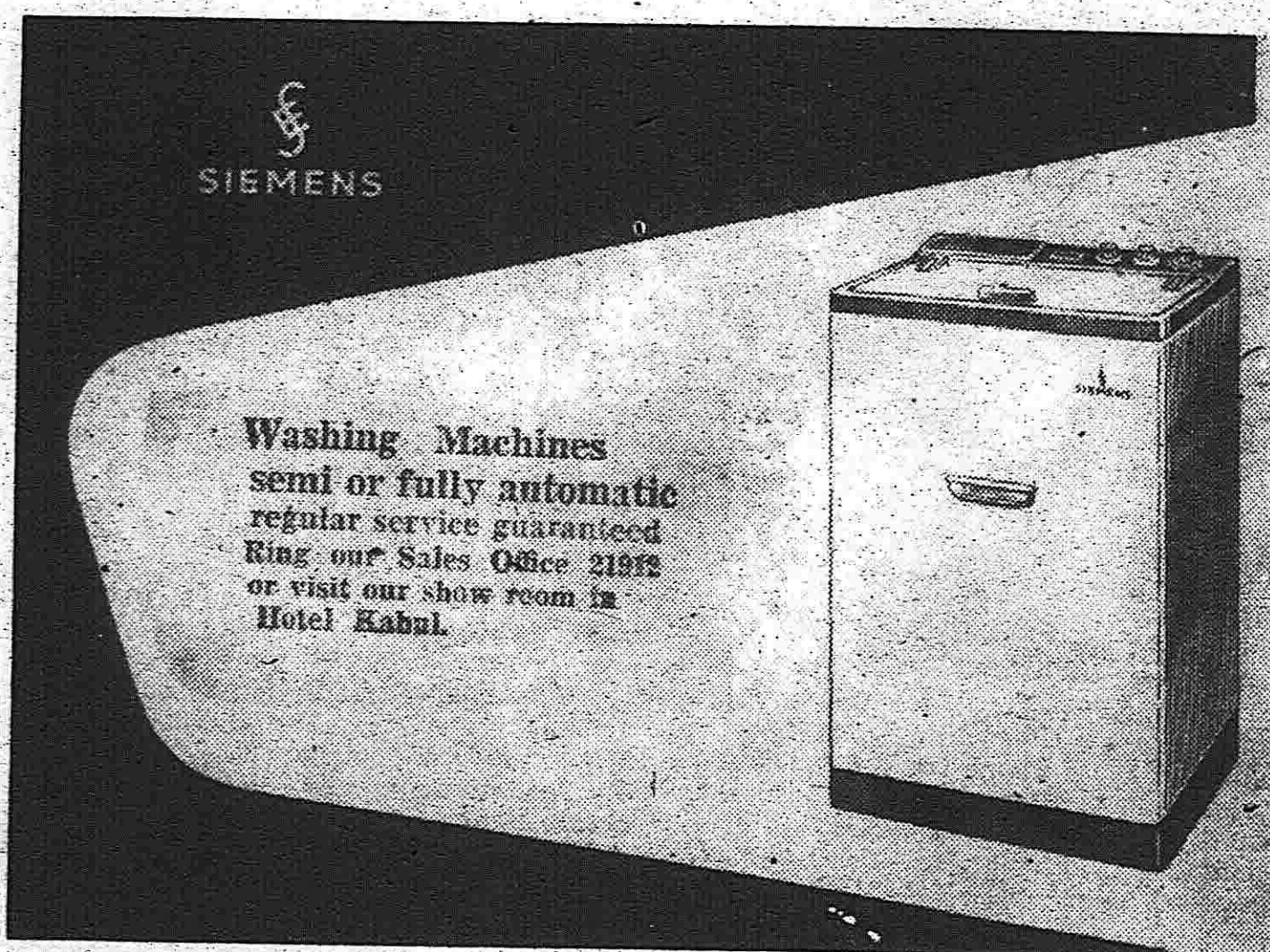
The increase in light industrial production was only 4 %, a rate comparable to some Western countries where the volume of such goods is much higher.

Attendants For Vaccine Department TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED

KABUL, July 21.—A school for training attendants for the Vaccine Preparation Department was opened by the Ministry of Public Health on Thursday afternoon. At a function held on this occasion, Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health and other officials of the Ministry, took part.

Dr. Mahmood Nisar, Chief of the Vaccine preparation Department, introduced the students to Dr. Abdul Rahim. Altogether there are 16 boys and girls enrolled in this school, which is being opened within the framework of the Second Five Year Development Plan.

(See picture on page 4)



KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabaiddin Kuskaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

fearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150
Quarterly ... Afs. 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheque
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 21, 1962

CAIRO CONFERENCE

The International Economic Conference of developing countries has ended its sessions in Cairo and in the final declaration a proposal made by Afghanistan concerning transit facilities for landlocked countries has been included.

The declaration proposes that appropriate facilities for access to sea and use of ports, and transport and transit facilities should be extended to landlocked countries to and from the ports of littoral countries.

As a neutral country, Afghanistan has always wished and worked for maintaining good and friendly relations with all countries of the world. Trade and economic ties have, it may be mentioned, become the main elements for providing a better atmosphere in developing friendly relations with other countries. That Afghanistan, in addition to being a non-aligned nation, is a landlocked country, makes it very important for this country to have an unhampered access to and from the sea.

Thus for a Government trying to impose restrictions on the easy flow of trade to such a country would be not only against all international laws and conventions regarding landlocked countries but it would be a move to prevent the country from developing further and having better relations with other countries—an aim which forms the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

It is an encouraging fact that an international conference of such magnitude as that of Cairo supports this view. The decisions adopted by this historic conference should be sincerely followed by all those nations who took part in it. The conference has asked its Chairman to communicate the decisions adopted by it to the United Nations Secretary-General. It has called for an international economic conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

We hope that such an international conference will be convened soon, adopt measures and enforce them, regarding all policies conceived and operated in a restrictive and discriminatory manner against the economic progress of any country.

IMPORTANCE OF SEMINARS THE PRESS AND AND CONFERENCES RADIO

AT A GLANCE

BY WAKIBEEB

The conference of the Provincial Directors of Education, now in session in Kabul, has been a regular annual affair for several years. The heads of other departments should also follow this practice of getting together to exchange views on various problems and seek solutions for them.

In a country like Afghanistan where communications are still a problem the need for personal contacts and consultations solve the problems of each area is worth stressing. Even in developed countries national meetings and conventions of heads of departments are quite popular. Thus for example if once a year the Directors of Communications departments from all parts of Afghanistan hold a convention and discuss their problems and make recommendations just as it is done by the directors of Education it will indeed help the Ministry of Communications in implementing its plans more efficiently.

Targets Fulfilled

The fact that among all Government departments which took part in the first Five Year Development Plan, the Ministry of Education fulfilled its targets cent per cent has been mentioned before. The reason for this might well be that the Ministry of Education has taken the lead of keeping its Directors of Education posted with the new developments in the field of education.

When the heads of departments

from all parts of the country get together they not only seek solutions for their problems but they can be briefed by Ministers and other departmental chiefs on various policy matters.

Governors' Conferences
An annual Governors' conference is perhaps more than anything else needed. For the Governors in Afghanistan are in effect in charge of the entire affairs of their particular area. If they hold conferences during their annual meeting with high executives, they will be able to present their specific problems and also to get a better understanding of the general policies of each particular department.

Such meetings in addition, will certainly help in bringing about a co-ordination of efforts by various Government agencies operating in different parts of the country, for which the Governors are responsible.

For example, when a modern highway is constructed between any two points in the country, much of the work erecting poles for landline telephone communications which are also being developed can be carried on simultaneously, without much extra labour and transport costs. Another example is the possibility of co-ordination of efforts between the provincial Departments of Education and Press in spreading knowledge among the people.

All this could be realized in a

better and more effective manner if gatherings are held regularly.

Agricultural Expansion
The Ministry of Agriculture is using this method, but in a different manner. In order to promote cotton and beet-root production in the country, influential representatives of farmers and livestock owners from the northern provinces were summoned to the capital. They were told about the Government plans for the expansion of agriculture and improving the system of irrigation. They were shown the practical advantages of using machines and simple agricultural tools and implements. They were informed about the importance of row-sowing, the use of fertilisers and insecticides to strengthen the soil and protect the crops against various pests.

Most of the smaller problems hindering the crops have been solved through African country.

On the other hand since the establishment of peace and maintenance of security was beyond the powers of the Central Government, the United Nations had to intervene. This created a further problem for the United Nations, namely that of financing the costly operation. U Thant, now on a tour of certain European countries, has often stressed this issue in his talks with the statesmen of various countries.

The reasons for Katanga's secession from the Congo is manifold and varied; but the chief among them is the interest of the Belgium Mining Company of Union Miniere. The company has invested heavily in the rich copper mines of Katanga. Integration of Katanga with the rest of the Congo is bound to prove disadvantageous to the company. It must be reminded that the company is paying almost £15 million to the Katanga Government annually. This is about 70 per cent of the country's total revenues.

Mr. Tshombe is using this money to continue his secessionist activities by hiring some 12,000 men led by mercenary European officers. Thus the Union Miniere is assisting Mr. Tshombe in his unlawful activities.

Mr. Adoula has decided to put an end to the secessionist activities of Mr. Tshombe and his assistants through the use of force as a last resort by removing all pro-Tshombe elements from his Cabinet. U Thant, who has condemned Mr. Tshombe is trying to bring the issue once again to the world-body and seek the support of the member nations for adopting decisive measures to solve the Congolese problem.

Radio

Kabul Radio in its commentary yesterday said:

On Thursday a news report said that the Afghan delegate in the United Nations Committee for Technical Assistance, now meeting in Geneva, had stated that the limited budget of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance could hardly meet the needs of the many developing and needy countries. He also referred to the assistance being given by the industrial and advanced countries to the newly-developing countries of Africa.

In plainer words, the Counsellor to the Permanent Delegation of Afghanistan at the United Nations wants that the industrial and advanced countries should increase the volume of aid to the developing and needy countries, and strict equality should also be maintained in distributing this aid.

(Concluded)

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghanistan's history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.
11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 13-0. Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-15.

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0. Arr. 16-0.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30. Arr. 12-40.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20150-24041
Traffic ... 20150-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20150-24041
Traffic ... 20150-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Maiwand:
Ansari
Iqbal
Afghan

Phone No. 20580
Phone No. 20520
Phone No. 22743
Phone No. 22919

Snippets From The East And The West GATEWAY OF EUROPE

It is not purely by chance that Rotterdam, situated in one of the smallest countries, has become the largest port in the world. An exceptionally favourable geographical location in the delta area of two big European rivers has enabled Rotterdam to play a role in the overseas traffic of practically an entire continent. But such a situation alone is by no means enough to win and retain a key position in transport, for without the creative work and never-flagging energy of man nothing can be accomplished. And it was man who played the situation of Rotterdam like an instrument until, out of that happy union of man and nature, a shipping metropolis was born that has become the Gateway of Europe and is for Europe the Gateway to the World.

It has been said of Rotterdam that it is a harbour with a city. This is neither disparaging nor unkind, even though it is not altogether accurate. Apart from the port, new Rotterdam—which has been very quickly rebuilt on the ashes of the past after the Second World War—has much to offer in the way of impressive modern architecture. The completely modernized port and the reconstructed city really constitute a single unit.

And yet Rotterdam is first and foremost a seaport, a world port, and will remain one as long as the waters of the Rhine and the Maas flow through the city and mingle with the waters of the seven seas. It is this water that brings prosperity to Rotterdam from north, south, east and west. And the expansion and development continue. Still more docks, more cranes, more warehouses, more ships, more cargo and more industries. Rotterdam continues to build for the future, the future of its port, for in the port lies the

Abu Raihan Albiruni—Great Philosopher Of Ghaznavid Period

PART II

By Prof. M. ALI

All About India

It was in the suite of Sultan Mahmud and of his son, Massud, that Abu Raihan had a chance to visit India, where he is said to have stayed for a long time. This was judiciously spent in learning Sanskrit and Indian philosophy. He took a keen and sincere interest in acquiring Hindu learning. He conversed freely with Brahmins on Indian philosophy and was profoundly impressed by their intellectual subtlety and metaphysical speculations. In describing the monotheistic base of Hindu religion, he tried to remove the false notions which existed among the Muslim world about the Indians and their religious concepts. Dr. Sachau in his preface to "Indica", Abu Raihan's famous book on India remarks: "The philosophy of India seems to have fascinated his mind, and the noble ideas of Bhagavad Gita probably came near to the standard of his own persuasion. Perhaps it was he who for the first time introduced the gems of Sanskrit literature into the world of Muslim readers."

This book which he wrote after many years of hard studies, documents and travels in different parts of India, contains the essence of the knowledge about India and Indians. In chapters dealing with theological and philosophical matters, he makes a comparative study of the doctrine and principles of Hinduism and the Islamic mysticism as well as the beliefs of the Greek philosophers. Here one can easily see the object of the author, which is not only to present Indian culture to his own people and to the Muslim world, but he is seen working towards a definite goal and is at his best to prove concretely the oneness of the Truth.

Study Of Puranas
He was the first Muslim writer to study Puranas minutely and to make use of them in his books. "His system of chronology and astronomy," writes Sachau, "was more complete and accurate than ever before given by any other writer. His communications of the Puranas were probably enthralling to his readers, as also the books which he wrote is alleged to have exceeded 60 pages. Unfortunately, most of these works are lost, and from what has been spared we can easily deduce that he was well-versed in the different branches of science

Appreciating the innumerable services Abu Raihan did in compiling his book on India, Dr. Sachau says: "If in our days important chapters on literature, man began studying Sanskrit and manners, festivals, geography, and Hindu learning, with all the help much-quoted chapters on historic afforded by modern literature and chronology, geography, and science, many a year would pass before he would be able to do justice to the antiquity of India in such a degree of accuracy as many conversations and discussions Abu Raihan had done in his missions with prominent Hindu

scholars on these topics.

He gives in his "Indica" the titles of these books along with the names of the scholars whom he met in India.

At the same time he was not ignorant of what had been achieved or was being achieved in this field in other parts of the world. Speaking of the progress of astronomy in the Khwarizm period, Abu Raihan says: "The solar calendar of Khwarizm was the most perfect scheme of measuring time with which he was acquainted, and it was maintained by the astronomers of that country that both the solar and the lunar zodiacs had originated with them; the divisions of the signs in their system being far more regular than those adopted by the Greeks or the Arabs."

Versatile Scholar

A versatile scholar, his works are stated to have exceeded a camel-load. It was supposed by the devout Muslims that he had received divine aid and inspiration in the composition of his works. Abu Raihan is, undoubtedly, the greatest astronomer and historian of his time. The list of the books which he wrote is alleged to have exceeded 60 pages. Unfortunately, most of these works are lost, and from what has been spared we can easily deduce that he was well-versed in the different branches of science



Euromast at the port of Rotterdam

future, a future guaranteed by its favourable situation in the biggest market area of Europe, of which city and harbour constitute the centre.

CANCER CURE APPARATUS

An x-ray apparatus RUM-17 for treating a cancer tumour, which has been made at the Moscow works "Mosrentgen", will be demonstrated at the VIII International Congress Against Cancer, in Moscow. The new apparatus makes it possible to irradiate only the affected field without touching the surrounding unaffected tissue.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Carpio May Be Allowed To Return To U.N. Hq.

NEW YORK, July 21, (Reuter).—The Philippine Government will probably allow Mr. Victorio Carpio to return to New York to report on his recent controversial visit to South-West Africa if it receives some assurance that he will not be "put on trial," informed sources said yesterday.

The Manila Government had not made any firm decision on whether or not to accede to U.N. requests to have Mr. Carpio return here from Cairo for next Monday's meeting of the Special Committee on South-West Africa, of which he is Chairman.

The Committee has also asked for the return of its Mexican Vice-Chairman, Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, who accompanied Mr. Carpio on the trip.

It wants to question the two diplomats about the communique issued in their names which took positions favourable to the South African Government in Pretoria's long-standing dispute with the U.N. over the mandated territory of South-West Africa. Mr. Carpio has since repudiated the communique.

U.S.A.'s Venus Shot Plans

CAPE CANAVAR, Florida, July 21, (Reuter).—An American Mariner 1 space capsule is due to begin a 224 million mile journey to Venus shortly, the Evening Star said yesterday.

The 446-pound space craft will take between 100 to 140 days to reach Venus and is expected to make a 30-minute pass within 10,000 miles of the sunlit side of the planet about December 6.

Scientists hope that Mariner 1 will send back the first known information about Venus, which will help to chart a journey through space for future astronauts.

Sensitive measuring devices on the spacecraft are expected to pierce the dense clouds that cover Venus, and radio information to scientists here about cloud and ground temperatures and a long list of other technical details.

Mr. Jack James, head of the Mariner project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) told reporters yesterday that "very little is known about the planet now. We don't know the constituents of its atmosphere, whether it spins, whether it has a magnetic field or a potential Van Allen-type radiation belt."

"Measurements from earth give us controversial temperatures—Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakistan, from 40 degrees below zero (minus 40 degrees Centigrade) in the atmosphere to 600 degrees above near the surface."

France & Tunisia To Resume Diplomatic Ties

PARIS, July 21, (Reuter).—France and Tunisia have decided to resume diplomatic relations—broken off exactly a year ago during the battle at Bizerta naval base—it was announced here last night.

The move follows talks here between Mr. Habi Ladgham, Tunisian Secretary of State at the Presidency equivalent to Prime Minister and President de Gaulle and other French leaders.

A Foreign Ministry communique said: "Following the visit to Paris of Mr. Habi Ladgham, Secretary of State to the Presidency in Tunisia, the French and Tunisian Governments have decided to re-



A group of students of the school for training attendants for the Vaccine Preparation Department which was opened on Thursday.

Economic Sanctions Against Katanga Suggested

LONDON, July 21, (Reuter).—Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, former United Nations chief in Katanga, said yesterday the organization should apply economic sanctions on the breakaway Katanga province to force its reconciliation with the Central Leopoldville Government.

He told a Press conference Mr. Moise Tshombe "will not come to terms with the 'Central Government' without heavy pressure being applied."

Dr. O'Brien was introducing a pamphlet launched here by the former United Nations chief in Katanga, said yesterday the organization should apply economic sanctions on the breakaway Katanga province to force its reconciliation with the Central Leopoldville Government.

The 38-page document alleges an alliance between the South African, Portuguese and Rhodesian Governments "to hold back the spread of political and economic freedom in Southern Africa."

Dr. O'Brien left the United Nations last December. He takes up a post as Vice Chancellor of the new University of Ghana, in Accra, later this month.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

Dr. O'Brien said it was likely Mr. Tshombe could not "control his own men, especially the Interior Minister, Mr. Godefroid Munungo." If the United Nations did prevent Union Miniere tax payments and copper exports, its forces might have to move in to protect the company's installations against Katangese sabotage groups which opposed the sanctions.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

He means that this equality should be based upon humanistic and social considerations instead of political favouritism. This also means that the countries, which have suffered under colonial rule, or those whose economic progress were retarded by causes beyond their control should be given an equal share in such aid.

The surprising thing in this regard is that man, despite his scientific knowledge and philosophy of life, continues to pour millions of dollars into armaments and devices of destruction, but as soon as he is asked to extend a helping hand to his less fortunate brethren, he becomes a very astute businessman possessing a callous and calculating mind capable of counting pennies and dimes, which he seemingly gives away grudgingly. This is a really regrettable and incomprehensible situation. According to facts and figures published by the United Nations Economic Commission nearly \$120 billion is being spent on armaments in the world every year; in order to understand the magnitude of this stupendous waste of money it may be interesting to note that this sum constitutes two-thirds of the total national incomes of all the newly-developing countries. It is, therefore, apparent that if general disarmament can be achieved as demanded by every sensible person in the world, then this and other amounts, can profitably be invested in strengthening peace and world economy. This is a simple proposition, which needs no clarification; the question as to why it is not accepted by those who are in a position to do so, can be answered only by themselves.

There have been continuous Anglo-American exchanges on the Congo problem since the breakdown of the talks earlier this month between Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga and Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Central Congo Government Prime Minister.

Diplomatic observers said both Britain and the U.S.A. agree on the ultimate aim of reuniting mineral-rich Katanga with the Congo, but the two differ as to the best way of doing this.

Britain believes the problem should be settled by concessions on both sides—agreement by Katanga that revenues from the vast Union Miniere Copper Mining Company should help the Central Government's finances, and some move towards a federal constitution by the Central Government.

The two Governments agree that any recurrence of violence in the Katanga dispute must be avoided. Consultations are in progress with other interested Governments on the best way to proceed.

Both Governments are understood to be anxious for some early progress in resolving the dispute, in the hope that further discussion of the problem by the United Nations Security Council will not then be necessary.

KABUL, July 21.—Mr. Mohammadullah Kazimi, the President of Government Monopolies left Kabul yesterday on an inspection tour of various projects launched by the department in northern Afghanistan.

A Correction In the story on Government Monopolies published on July 19, 1962, it was wrongly stated that there was a proposal to increase the number of depots for storage of petroleum by 250% by the end of the second plan.

The proposal was to increase the capacity of the depots by 250% and not the number.

There is no rule requiring that an American fill this post. But work for which he is best known, since NATO was organized in 1951, its four Supreme Commanders have been American. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Matthew B. Ridgway, General Alfred M. Gruenther and General James H. Doolittle.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **WOMAN OBSESSED**; starring: Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd and Barbara Nichols.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**. **BEHZAD CINEMA:** At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **NOWHERE TO GO**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

Lemnitzer New U.S. Commander In Europe

HYANNIS PORT, June 21, (UPI).—President Kennedy named Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer yesterday as U.S. Commander-in-Chief in Europe, and chose Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to replace Gen. Lemnitzer as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In a major military reshuffle, Gen. Lemnitzer was chosen to replace Gen. Lauris Norstad as U.S. Commander in Europe. This meant he also was likely to follow Gen. Norstad as Supreme Allied Commander of North Atlantic Alliance forces.

President Kennedy further announced that Gen. George H. Decker will retire as Army Chief of Staff upon the conclusion of his term next September 30. Gen. Decker will be succeeded by Gen. Earle O. Wheeler now Deputy U.S. Commander-in-Chief in Europe.

Gen. Norstad's retirement, effective on November 1, was announced by the White House earlier yesterday. He has been Supreme Allied Commander in Europe since November 20, 1956.

The big surprise among the chain-reaction announcements was President Kennedy's designation of Gen. Taylor, his Military Adviser, to take over Gen. Lemnitzer's position as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

Gen. Lemnitzer, the White House said, will finish out his two-year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. This term expires next September 30. He served a previous two years as Army Chief of Staff.

Gen. Decker's retirement as Army Chief of Staff will become effective at the conclusion of his two-year term, also September 30. The mechanics for Gen. Lemnitzer, 62, to succeed the 55-year-old Norstad as NATO Commander, would begin with the North Atlantic Council's asking the United States to propose a successor after it meets in Paris on Tuesday.

There is no rule requiring that an American fill this post. But work for which he is best known, since NATO was organized in 1951, its four Supreme Commanders have been American. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Matthew B. Ridgway, General Alfred M. Gruenther and General James H. Doolittle.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

Gen. Taylor has been President Kennedy's Military Adviser since last July when Mr. Kennedy recalled him to active duty. He had retired in July, 1959—when Gen. Lemnitzer succeeded him as Army Chief of Staff—in a dispute with the Eisenhower administration over military policy.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:-

Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +17°C.
Sun sets today at 6-48 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-03 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

VOL. I, NO. 116

KABUL, SUNDAY, JUL 22, 1962 (SARATAN 31 1341 S.H.)

USSR To Resume Nuclear Tests Steps To Be Taken To Keep Fallout To Minimum

MOSCOW, July 22, (Tass).—In reply to the series of nuclear tests by the United States, the Soviet Government has ordered tests to be held of the latest types of Soviet nuclear weapons.

The statement issued by the Soviet Government says: "This is a forced measure on the part of the Soviet Union."

"The explosions of American nuclear bombs above Christmas and Johnston islands have produced their echo—they have made Soviet nuclear tests inevitable."

"In holding these tests, all measures will be taken to reduce radioactive fallout to the minimum," the statement points out. "The Soviet Union has achieved considerable results in this respect."

The U. S. Government knew well that "if American nuclear bombs began to explode, the Soviet Union would be faced with the need to hold tests of its nuclear weapons," the statement points out.

"Consequently, the U.S. Government was fully aware of what it was doing. On it, and on it alone depended whether the tests to which the Soviet Union had to resort in the fall of 1961 could be the last, or whether a new wave of nuclear tests would sweep over the planet."

The statement says that "since the U.S. was the first to begin nuclear weapon tests, and has held many more of them with its allies than did the Soviet Union, the other side, the Soviet Union, which has invariably held its nuclear tests only in reply, has the right to be the last to hold nuclear tests in the world."

The U.S. Government has undertaken its new series of tests, especially in outer space, in order to achieve a military supremacy over the Soviet Union. But "the Soviet Union will not give this satisfaction to those who harbour aggressive designs against our country, who threaten us and our allies with preventive war."

The Soviet Union has been pressing for years for a ban on nuclear weapon tests for all time, but the U.S.A. and its NATO allies are sabotaging agreement on this question, the statement says.

"The Western Powers are pressing for one thing: to set up a network of international control posts on the territory of the Soviet Union."

Similarly, 12 new schools costing 15 million Afghanis have been built in various localities in Parwan during the same period.

Mr. Abdul Shakoor Babaker Khail said in an interview yesterday that apart from these six schools the inhabitants have also donated an appreciable sum for the Teachers' Fund and for the procurement of teaching material.

Three new schools for fundamental education and five village schools, he said, are under construction.

Tass did not say whether the missiles actually carried nuclear warheads.

Ariana Afghan Airlines To Buy New Planes

KABUL, July 22.—Ariana Afghan Airlines is planning to buy three new transport planes this year.

Mr. Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai, President of the Company, said in an interview yesterday that the latest meeting of the Board of Directors decided that one DC-6 and two Convair planes should be bought. He added that the Convair planes would be used on local routes and the DC-6 on international flights operated by the Company.

Mr. Ahmadzai also said that during the Second Five Year Plan the airlines was planning to establish a workshop for repairing aero engines in Kandahar. In this way, he said, the company would save an appreciable amount of money which was now being spent on engine repairs outside the country.

Rural Development

KABUL, July 22.—The Provincial Directors of Education, now in Kabul, yesterday inspected the Rural Development Training Centre in Gulzar.

They met Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Department early in the morning who briefed the Directors on the goals and methods used by the Rural Development Department.

At the training centre, Mr. Bakshi, the Vice-President and Mr. Najim, Vice-President of the Rural Development Department and Mr. Najim, Director of the Training Centre, furnished guiding explanations to the visitors.

During his tour yesterday Mr. Khrushchev and his Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky, went to sea aboard the cruiser Admiral Ushakov, to watch the exercises.

The Soviet Prime Minister and the other leaders accompanying him made an entry in the logbook highly commending the actions of the cruiser's crew and other ships of the fleet.

KABUL, July 22.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Aleksander Zawadzki congratulating him on the 18th anniversary of the Polish National Day.

KABUL, July 22.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Aleksander Zawadzki congratulating him on the 18th anniversary of the Polish National Day.

KABUL, July 22.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Aleksander Zawadzki congratulating him on the 18th anniversary of the Polish National Day.

KABUL, July 22.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Aleksander Zawadzki congratulating him on the 18th anniversary of the Polish National Day.

LAOS AGREEMENT HAILED GROMYKO HOPES OTHER DISPUTED ISSUES WILL ALSO BE SOLVED

GENEVA, July 22, (Reuter).—The 14-Power Laos Conference yesterday adopted an agreement to make and keep the Indo-China Kingdom neutral, giving the green light for the documents to be signed tomorrow.

The agreement—one of the few major East-West accords of the past decade—came swiftly at the final plenary session of the year-old conference.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, in what diplomatic observers assumed to be a hint over Berlin, said that other disputed issues in international relations could be solved if the same desire for better understanding which had animated the Laos talks was shown.

The Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, hailed the agreement as a "contribution to world peace."

But there were two discordant voices yesterday—those of China and of North Viet Nam who called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Thailand.

A Western spokesman quoted Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, as departing from his prepared text to say that he would ignore these efforts to inject disruptive propaganda into the final provisions of the agreement.

Yesterday's agreement sets up the machinery with which an International Control Commission (India, Canada and Poland) will safeguard Laotian neutrality in the kingdom of about 1,500,000 people.

The main document is a declaration by the conference Powers guaranteeing a neutral, independent State free of foreign interference. This incorporates the new Royal Laotian Government's own declaration of neutrality.

A Western spokesman said the atmosphere at yesterday's two and a half hour meeting was "broadly one of peace."

Both Lord Home and Mr. Gromyko, the conference co-Chairmen, warned that the real test of honouring the agreement lay ahead.

Speaking of the example and the prospects which the agreement offered in other fields, Lord Home told delegates: "In the world as it unhappily is, we cannot all be 'neutral'."

"Nor can the solution of one problem provide the exact pattern for all."

"But the conference we are now concluding does show that even the most stubborn problems can be solved by negotiation. It has demonstrated that quiet, patient, conciliatory and peaceful diplomacy can still foster peace and concord. I trust that our practice here will be an example to all in the years of reconciliation and peacemaking which lie ahead."

DPA adds: Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union was able to agree to the treaty which was ending the danger of war in South-East Asia.

The Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Howard Green, said the agreement on Laotian neutrality was but the first step for a solution of the Laotian question.

The Laotian Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, assured the Ministers that his Government would strictly adhere to the provisions of the agreement.

Polish National Day

GOMULKA'S SPEECH

GDANKS, July 22, (Tass).—Speaking at a meeting held here to celebrate the 18th anniversary of people's Poland, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers Party, Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka said: "Our opinion is that all international disputes can and must be settled within the limits of peaceful co-existence of States. Certain States, however, do not want to embark on this path which is the only correct and necessary one. They do not want to renounce war as an instrument of their policy. For this reason, and for this reason only war danger still remains a burning issue."

The Polish Leader emphasized the importance of the Soviet Union's proposal for concluding a peace treaty with Germany and settling the West Berlin issue on this basis.

KABUL, July 22.—The Provincial Directors of Education, now in Kabul, yesterday inspected the Rural Development Training Centre in Gulzar.

They met Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Department early in the morning who briefed the Directors on the goals and methods used by the Rural Development Department.

At the training centre, Mr. Bakshi, the Vice-President and Mr. Najim, Vice-President of the Rural Development Department and Mr. Najim, Director of the Training Centre, furnished guiding explanations to the visitors.

During his tour yesterday Mr. Khrushchev and his Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky, went to sea aboard the cruiser Admiral Ushakov, to watch the exercises.

The Soviet Prime Minister and the other leaders accompanying him made an entry in the logbook highly commending the actions of the cruiser's crew and other ships of the fleet.

SOVIET SUBS FIRE NUCLEAR ROCKETS FROM UNDER WATER

MOSCOW, July 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev, continuing a visit to the Soviet Arctic Fleet, saw yesterday also saw missiles fired by surface Soviet submarines firing nuclear rockets from under water, Tass ships, Tass said.

During his tour yesterday Mr. Khrushchev and his Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky, went to sea aboard the cruiser Admiral Ushakov, to watch the exercises.

The Soviet Prime Minister and the other leaders accompanying him made an entry in the logbook highly commending the actions of the cruiser's crew and other ships of the fleet.

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCYEditor-in-Chief
Sahabuddin Kuehkhaki
Editor
S. KhalilAddress:
Joy Sheer, 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
TIMES, KABUL.
Telephone:—21494 (Extns.
22851) 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGNYearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 22, 1962

POLISH NATIONAL
DAY

A nation which has struggled for its survival for many centuries with great zeal and patriotism is Poland which is celebrating its National Day today. Poland is among the leading countries of Eastern Europe. Despite many difficulties the Poles have succeeded in protecting their national identity.

Since the end of World War II Poland has established itself as a country working hard for its prosperity. Though it has still to go a long way to satisfy all its needs, the fact is that the people, under the guidance of its national leaders, are today making great efforts to achieve their aims and the people of Afghanistan who cherish friendly and amicable relations with the Poles are sure that they will succeed in their venture.

Today while that country is celebrating its National Day, we can look back to the years during which there has been a steady progress in the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Poland. This friendship, based on mutual respect, has developed despite the differences that exist in the social, economic, and political systems of the two countries. Political relations were re-established between Afghanistan and Poland in 1946. In 1957 our Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, visited Poland and his visit was reciprocated by the Polish Prime Minister in 1960. A trade pact was signed between them in 1956 which has resulted in an increased flow of goods between the two countries. Further more there has been an increasing amount of technical and economic co-operation between Afghanistan and Poland during the past few years. And it is an encouraging sign that leaders of both countries are working hard to further these relations.

Afghanistan wishes the people of Poland speedy progress towards their national goals and offers them best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

TWO DOCUMENTS ON LAOS THE PRESS AND
NEUTRALITY RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The 14-nation Laos Conference, at its final session, will formally accept two documents which constitute the agreement on the tiny buffer kingdom in South-East Asia.

The main document contains a statement of neutrality by the new Royal Laotian Government and the conference's own declaration recognizing and respecting this.

Tomorrow, the other 13 nations will sign the International Agreement negotiated over a period of 14 months and aimed at bringing peace to Laos. Authoritative sources gave a summary of the declaration under which the 13 nations undertake:

1. Not to resort to the use of threat of force which might impair the peace of Laos.

2. To refrain from the direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of Laos;

3. Not to attach any political strings to economic assistance to Laos.

4. Not to bring Laos into any military alliance or agreement which is inconsistent with her neutrality.

5. To respect the wish of Laos not to recognize the protection of any military coalition or alliance, including eight-nation South-East Asia Treaty Organization

6. Not to use the territory of Laos for interference in the internal affairs of other countries; and

7. Not to use the territory of any country, including their own, for interference in the internal affairs of Laos.

The declaration appeals to all other States to recognize and respect in every way the "sovereignty"

independence and neutrality, in Laos to the Royal Laotian Government.

Joint Consultations
The 13 nations also commit themselves to consult jointly with the Laotian Government and among themselves in the event of a violation or threat of violation of the sovereignty, or neutrality of Laos.

They would then consider what measures are necessary to ensure the observance of the principles in the declaration.

The declaration comes into force immediately on signature. The second document is a protocol to the declaration and contains 20 articles dealing with such issues as the powers and functions of the International Control Commission. India, (Chairman), Canada and Poland which supervises the cease-fire in Laos.

Troop Withdrawal
It also calls for all foreign regular and irregular troops, foreign para-military formations and foreign military personnel to be withdrawn from Laos in the shortest time possible.

In any case, they must be pulled out within 30 days after the Commission has told the Royal Laotian Government that inspection teams are at all points of withdrawal.

The protocol prohibits the introduction into Laos of armaments except such quantities of conventional armaments as the Laotian Government may consider necessary for the country's national defence.

It notes that the French and Laotian Government will conclude as soon as possible an arrangement to transfer the existing French military installations

to the Laotian Government.

The 14 nations at the conference are Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, North Viet Nam, France, India, Laos, Poland, South Viet Nam, Thailand, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

The article points out that some of the Scandinavian countries and specially Sweden and Finland, which used to purchase from traders in other European countries have shown willingness to enter into direct trade with Afghanistan.

Radio
Kabul Radio in its commentary said:

With the conclusion of the 14-nation Geneva Conference on Laos there is every hope that this tiny South-East Asian country would eventually enter a new stage among the family of free nations.

The new Laos, it is hoped, will remain neutral and live in peace and security. The rival forces of the Royalist, neutralist and the Pathet Lao parties will lay down their arms for the last time and foreigners, too, will not try to trigger a new war in that country.

The commentary refers to the conferences declarations and says that when Laos is about to have a peaceful and secure life, there is strife in other parts of this peninsula, manifesting in the form of local wars and disturbance of security.

We hope that eventually the entire South-East Asian region will become free of such disturbances, so that the people in that part of the world will be able to develop their social and economic life in peace and security.

KABUL, July 21.—Dr. Robert Rogers, a specialist in Surgery, flew in to Kabul on Wednesday afternoon to help in training the Afghan surgeons of Avicenna their area. This is possible only through an unrestricted assistance offered by the American MEDICO.

Abu Raihan wanted to promote good understanding, brotherly love and cultural relations between all peoples of the world and in this he may safely be called the pioneer of the movement launched by Akbar the Great in the past and the UN at present.

(Concluded)

He writes that equality of man in the eye of law was not known. Arab and Persian, and a good Third-Sanskrit. He was also familiar with the fundamental works of Greek history, Greek crime was an expiation which con-

Commenting on the conclusion of the Cairo Conference, the daily 'Anis' of yesterday expressed optimism and support for the final declaration. In an editorial the paper said that the declaration shows that the conference was not against any political or economic groupings but on the contrary all efforts of the participating countries were directed towards establishing a balance in international economic issues.

Referring to a particular clause in the declaration which says that the advanced countries should grant customs concessions to the developing countries, the editorial says this is a very realistic approach and the advanced countries should take it into consideration in order to make it possible for the developing countries to advance systematically. The less developed areas of the world, says the editorial, are primarily the producers of raw materials and in exchange they have to import finished industrial products. Unless there is a balance and equitable exchange for these commodities, there will be undesirable effects in international trade.

The editorial expresses full support for the idea of convening an international economic conference to be held under the supervision of the United Nations. Such a conference, says the paper, will certainly help in working out a balanced system of international trade and will be to the advantage of both the developing and developed countries.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carries an article entitled "Afghan export commodities have good place in the World Market".

The article is based on an interview of the paper's reporter with members of the Afghan trade delegation which returned recently from a tour of certain African and European countries. The article discusses market conditions for various commodities such as cotton, carpets, dry fruit and minerals. The article points out that some of the Scandinavian countries and specially Sweden and Finland, which used to purchase from traders in other European countries have shown willingness to enter into direct trade with Afghanistan.

Radio
Kabul Radio in its commentary said:

With the conclusion of the 14-nation Geneva Conference on Laos there is every hope that this tiny South-East Asian country would eventually enter a new stage among the family of free nations.

The new Laos, it is hoped, will remain neutral and live in peace and security. The rival forces of the Royalist, neutralist and the Pathet Lao parties will lay down their arms for the last time and foreigners, too, will not try to trigger a new war in that country.

The commentary refers to the conferences declarations and says that when Laos is about to have a peaceful and secure life, there is strife in other parts of this peninsula, manifesting in the form of local wars and disturbance of security.

We hope that eventually the entire South-East Asian region will become free of such disturbances, so that the people in that part of the world will be able to develop their social and economic life in peace and security.

KABUL, July 21.—Dr. Robert Rogers, a specialist in Surgery, flew in to Kabul on Wednesday afternoon to help in training the Afghan surgeons of Avicenna their area. This is possible only through an unrestricted assistance offered by the American MEDICO.

Abu Raihan wanted to promote good understanding, brotherly love and cultural relations between all peoples of the world and in this he may safely be called the pioneer of the movement launched by Akbar the Great in the past and the UN at present.

(Concluded)

He writes that equality of man in the eye of law was not known. Arab and Persian, and a good Third-Sanskrit. He was also familiar with the fundamental works of Greek history, Greek crime was an expiation which con-

Commenting on the conclusion of the Cairo Conference, the daily 'Anis' of yesterday expressed optimism and support for the final declaration. In an editorial the paper said that the declaration shows that the conference was not against any political or economic groupings but on the contrary all efforts of the participating countries were directed towards establishing a balance in international economic issues.

Referring to a particular clause in the declaration which says that the advanced countries should grant customs concessions to the developing countries, the editorial says this is a very realistic approach and the advanced countries should take it into consideration in order to make it possible for the developing countries to advance systematically. The less developed areas of the world, says the editorial, are primarily the producers of raw materials and in exchange they have to import finished industrial products. Unless there is a balance and equitable exchange for these commodities, there will be undesirable effects in international trade.

The editorial expresses full support for the idea of convening an international economic conference to be held under the supervision of the United Nations. Such a conference, says the paper, will certainly help in working out a balanced system of international trade and will be to the advantage of both the developing and developed countries.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carries an article entitled "Afghan export commodities have good place in the World Market".

The article is based on an interview of the paper's reporter with members of the Afghan trade delegation which returned recently from a tour of certain African and European countries. The article discusses market conditions for various commodities such as cotton, carpets, dry fruit and minerals. The article points out that some of the Scandinavian countries and specially Sweden and Finland, which used to purchase from traders in other European countries have shown willingness to enter into direct trade with Afghanistan.

Radio
Kabul Radio in its commentary said:

With the conclusion of the 14-nation Geneva Conference on Laos there is every hope that this tiny South-East Asian country would eventually enter a new stage among the family of free nations.

The new Laos, it is hoped, will remain neutral and live in peace and security. The rival forces of the Royalist, neutralist and the Pathet Lao parties will lay down their arms for the last time and foreigners, too, will not try to trigger a new war in that country.

The commentary refers to the conferences declarations and says that when Laos is about to have a peaceful and secure life, there is strife in other parts of this peninsula, manifesting in the form of local wars and disturbance of security.

We hope that eventually the entire South-East Asian region will become free of such disturbances, so that the people in that part of the world will be able to develop their social and economic life in peace and security.

KABUL, July 21.—Dr. Robert Rogers, a specialist in Surgery, flew in to Kabul on Wednesday afternoon to help in training the Afghan surgeons of Avicenna their area. This is possible only through an unrestricted assistance offered by the American MEDICO.

Abu Raihan wanted to promote good understanding, brotherly love and cultural relations between all peoples of the world and in this he may safely be called the pioneer of the movement launched by Akbar the Great in the past and the UN at present.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

SUNDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghan culture" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

According to Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, the Chief of the Printing Press, thanks to the personal attention being devoted by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and the support given by the Press Department, a sum of \$ 2,300,000 has been set aside in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of printing facilities at the Capital and also in the provinces; an additional amount of 59 million Afghani has also been

sanctioned for the new building of the Central Government Press, and fully-equipped printing presses.

At present the Central Press employs 400 people, this number is expected to grow to 700 in the near future. Forty women are now employed in the Departments of zincography, offset-printing, Rotaprint, type-setting, envelope-making and book-binding. The Press has departments or sections of art & design, offset, letter-press, proof-reading and allied subjects.

New Machinery
Orders to the value of \$ one million have been placed abroad for new machinery and equipment; these will include linotype machines in three languages—Farsi, Pushto and English—automatic type-setting machines, machines for printing large-sized sheets and offset machines; these machines are expected to reach Kabul within the next three months. The firms supplying machinery have undertaken to train Afghan technicians. Two persons have been sent to Calcutta to learn how to operate linotype machines, while eight more will be sent to a number of countries in the Middle-East for training in Press work. Similarly, two persons are being sent to London to learn English typesetting, and more persons will be sent abroad at Government expense to learn new techniques.

The number of pages in newspapers, for example, increased from 4 to 6, the pages of Zhon-doon also increased and a new English periodical, "ARYANA", was added to the existing ones.

According to Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, the Chief of the Printing Press, thanks to the personal attention being devoted by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and the support given by the Press Department, a sum of \$ 2,300,000 has been set aside in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of printing facilities at the Capital and also in the provinces; an additional amount of 59 million Afghani has also been

sanctioned for the new building of the Central Government Press, and fully-equipped printing presses.

Recipes For
Typical
Afghan FoodsBy Mrs. RASOOL TARAKI
AFGHAN COOKIES

4 lb. sifted flour, 2 lbs. sour dough, 1 lb. sugar, 2 lb. warm milk, 1 lb. fat, melted, 2 egg yolks, beaten.

Mix sugar and milk in large bowl until sugar is dissolved. Add sour dough and mix well. Add melted fat and flour and knead into small balls, flatten with hands, place on board and mark edges with dull edge of knife. Press thumb in centre of cookie. Score tops or make designs as desired. Brush well with egg yolk. Place on buttered pans and bake.

"Buseeq" or "Khajoor"

(Fried Cakes)
4 lb. bread flour, sifted, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lbs. sour dough, 1 lb. fat, melted, 1 c. lukewarm water, 3 lbs. fat for frying.

Place sour dough in mixing bowl, mix well with water. Add in turn flour, sugar and melted fat. Mix well and add enough cold water to make stiff dough. Do not allow to rise. Form dough into rolls 1 inch long and the thickness of small finger. Place roll on scored surface (flour sifter, etc.), and press lengthwise firmly with thumb. Dough will curl over as it is flattened. Repeat until all rolls are ready. In the meantime, heat fat in kettle. When hot, reduce fire and drop in rolls, a few at a time. Remove when golden brown and drain. Repeat until all rolls are fried. Spread on tray and allow to harden.

"HALWA"

1/2 lb. farina (ard-e-suji) 1/2 lb. fat.
1/2 lb. sugar.
2 c. water, ground cardamom rosewater.

Brown farina in hot fat. Make thin syrup by boiling sugar and water together in separate pan and add to browned farina. Cook until syrup is absorbed. Add cardamom and rosewater to taste and mix well. Place pot on low fire, with hot coals on cover, and let bake for 20 minutes. Or bake in oven.

"FIRNI"

(Cornstarch Pudding)
4 c. milk, 2lbs. cornstarch, cold water, sugar to taste, ground cardamom, ground pistachio nuts. Make paste of cornstarch and small amount of cold water. Add to boiling milk with sugar to taste. Cook slowly for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add cardamom. Pour into small amount onto individual plates, sprinkling with nuts. Place in cool spot.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

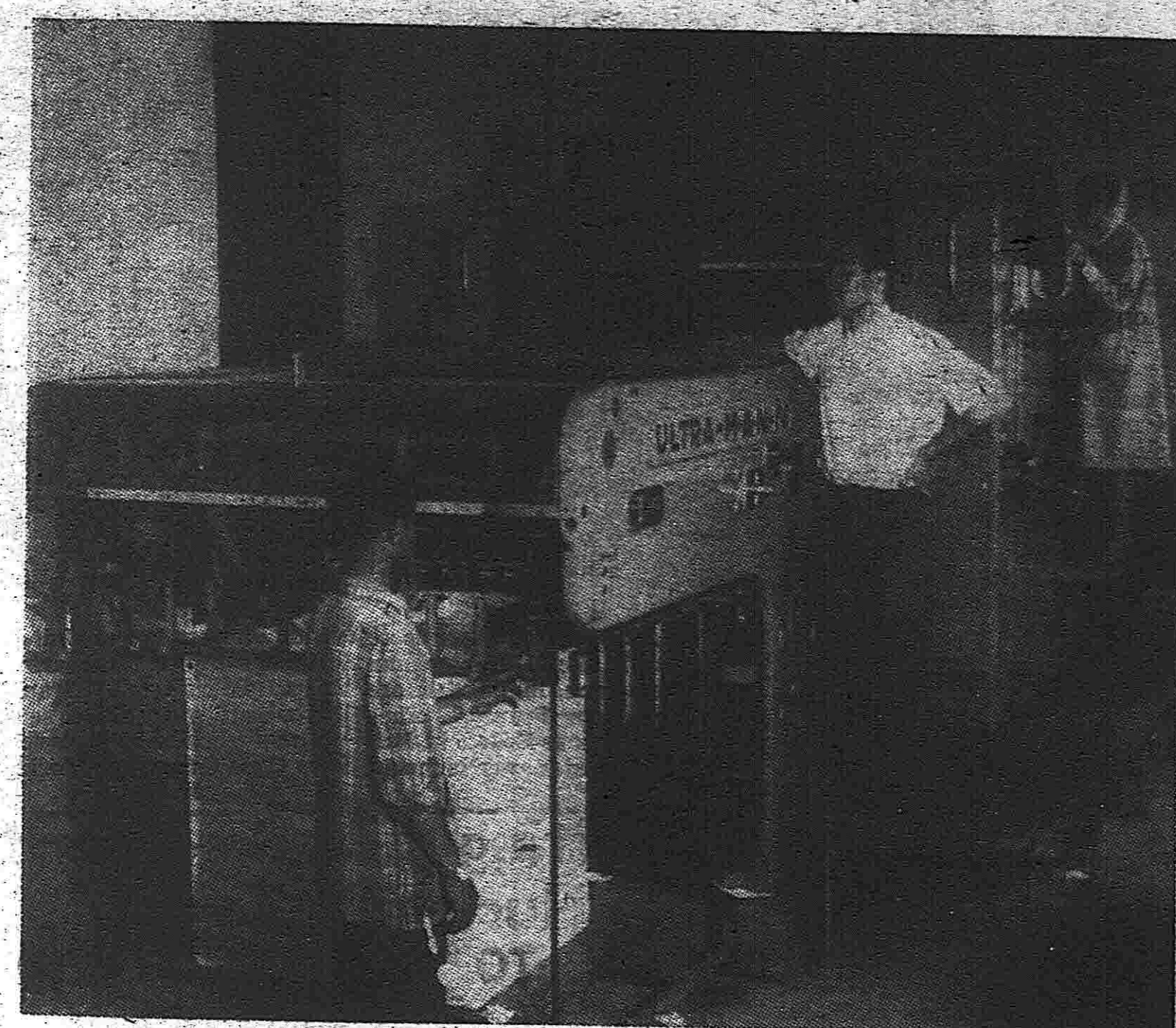
COMMITTEE MEETS

GENEVA, July 22, (Reuter).—The Disarmament Conference's of three-Power Nuclear Test Ban Sub-Committee met here Friday for the first time for over a month but failed to make any progress, delegates said.

Western sources said the atmosphere at Friday's two-hour session was "restrained". The next meeting will be held next Thursday.

Mr. Arthur Dean, U.S. delegate, told the session that America would in a "very short time" give the conference some of its latest scientific data on the vital problems of detection of nuclear tests, an authoritative Western source said.

He hoped their discussions would hasten agreement on a test ban treaty "which the United States sincerely desires".



An offset machine at the Government Printing House.

PRINTING FACILITIES IN
AFGHANISTAN

The Printing Press, as we know it, was first established in Afghanistan during the reign of Amir Sher Ali; at other times, later too, printing presses existed in this country under various titles and for different journals and periodicals.

The present Central Government Press was established on the initiative of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah; this event took place 33 years ago.

The Press also has provincial branches in which newspapers, books and other publications are printed. The large conflagration a few years ago destroyed the greater part of machinery and equipment in the Central Press, but afterwards, thanks to the vigorous efforts which were made to re-establish this important agency, the capacity of the Press not only equalled but also surpassed the previous production. The technicians succeeded in repairing and using the machines damaged by fire and this, together with the determination not to lag behind schedule, enabled the Press to cope with the increasing jobs.

The number of pages in newspapers, for example, increased from 4 to 6, the pages of Zhon-doon also increased and a new English periodical, "ARYANA", was added to the existing ones.

According to Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, the Chief of the Printing Press, thanks to the personal attention being devoted by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and the support given by the Press Department, a sum of \$ 2,300,000 has been set aside in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of printing facilities at the Capital and also in the provinces; an additional amount of 59 million Afghani has also been

sanctioned for the new building of the Central Government Press, and fully-equipped printing presses.

At present the Central Press employs 400 people, this number is expected to grow to 700 in the near future. Forty women are now employed in the Departments of zincography, offset-printing, Rotaprint, type-setting, envelope-making and book-binding. The Press has departments or sections of art & design, offset, letter-press, proof-reading and allied subjects.

New Machinery
Orders to the value of \$ one million have been placed abroad for new machinery and equipment; these will include linotype machines in three languages—Farsi, Pushto and English—automatic type-setting machines, machines for printing large-sized sheets and offset machines; these machines are expected to reach Kabul within the next three months. The firms supplying machinery have undertaken to train Afghan technicians. Two persons have been sent to Calcutta to learn how to operate linotype machines, while eight more will be sent to a number of countries in the Middle-East for training in Press work. Similarly, two persons are being sent to London to learn English typesetting, and more persons will be sent abroad at Government expense to learn new techniques.

The number of pages in newspapers, for example, increased from 4 to 6, the pages of Zhon-doon also increased and a new English periodical, "ARYANA", was added to the existing ones.

According to Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, the Chief of the Printing Press, thanks to the personal attention being devoted by the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, and the support given by the Press Department, a sum of \$ 2,300,000 has been set aside in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of printing facilities at the Capital and also in the provinces; an additional amount of 59 million Afghani has also been

sanctioned for the new building of the Central Government Press, and fully-equipped printing presses.

At present the Central Press employs 400 people, this number is expected to grow to 700 in the near future. Forty women are now employed in the Departments of zincography, offset-printing, Rotaprint, type-setting, envelope-making and book-binding. The Press has departments or sections of art & design, offset, letter-press, proof-reading and allied subjects.

New Concrete Mixing
Plant Installed

JALALABAD, July 22.—A new concrete mixing plant has been installed by the Nangarhar Canal Project authorities in Daronta. The plant which will be operated by Afghan personnel under the supervision of experts, is capable of mixing 200 cubic metres of concrete in 24 hours.

An official of the project told a Bakhtar reporter that the plant mixed all the concrete needed for the projects headwork and the canal. He also said that two other plants, one each on either side of the river, were already in operation. These are capable of washing and cleaning 150 cubic metres of large gravels and 50 cubic metres of small gravel in 24 hours.

FOUNDATION FOR
SCHOOL LAID

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, July 22.—Mr. Ghulam Rasool Pramach, Governor of Mazar, yesterday laid the foundation of a new middle school for boys at Samangan. The school will have a compound near by four acres and the construction cost will be met by the inhabitants of Samangan.

Implementation Of Bunker Proposals SUBANDRIO'S FRUITFUL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH THANT

NEW YORK, July 22, (Reuter).—Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, conferred for 55 minutes yesterday with U. Thant, Acting Secretary-General, on the progress of Dutch-Indonesian talks on West Irian.

Rusk And Gromyko Discuss Berlin

GENEVA, July 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, U.S. and Soviet Foreign Ministers, met here yesterday for talks expected to centre on Berlin.

Diplomatic sources said the US view is that its contacts with the Soviet Union on the divided city are still in the probing stage to discover whether a satisfactory basis exists for negotiations.

Mr. Rusk went to the meeting fully aware of the latest thinking of his French, British and West German colleagues on Berlin and other world issues.

He met M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, on Friday night, and yesterday with the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, and then met Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, West German Foreign Minister.

Informed American sources said the British and US Foreign Ministers discussed European Common Market questions, Berlin and disarmament.

Mr. Gromyko's first Western visitor yesterday was M. Couve de Murville. They were reported by Mr. Gromyko to have discussed the situation in Europe and other matters.

DPA adds: A West German spokesman said no meeting between Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Rusk. Gromyko has been arranged so far.

Mr. Schroeder told journalists his meeting with Mr. Rusk was part of the "permanent consultations held among the allies". He emphasized that the Bonn Government has no cause for concern about the firm stand of the West in regard to Berlin.

PETROLEUM STORAGE FACILITIES

BAGHLAN, July 22.—Mr. Kazimi, the acting President of the Government Monopolies, yesterday inspected the petroleum storage facilities at Pul-e-Matak and Pul-e-Khumri. The construction of storage depots was completed during the First Five Year Plan.

Mr. Kazimi said that the petroleum reservoir at Pul-e-Matak would soon be expanded to double its present size.

Fire-fighting facilities and an elaborate workshop to repair vehicles and other equipment related to storage are provided. Thirteen mechanics are employed in the workshop. The reservoir also incorporates a steam tank which heats the petroleum products during the winter months. A fully equipped laboratory to check the quality of gas and other petroleum products has also been established.

U. Thant, who has been represented in the private talks by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former U.S. diplomat and author of the Bunker plan for settling the dispute, returned from Europe on Saturday night.

After his talk with U. Thant Dr. Subandrio said they had "a fruitful exchange of views about the implementation of the Bunker proposals".

The Indonesian Foreign Minister conferred with the Dutch Ambassador, Dr. J. H. Van Roijen, soon after arriving in Washington on Thursday and is expected to have further discussions with him next week.

Informed Indonesian sources said Jakarta was hopeful that a settlement would be reached in the near future and had been encouraged by the latest round of negotiations. But they cautioned against any assumption that the problem was solved.

Meanwhile, informed sources in Washington yesterday reported continued progress towards a settlement as secret Dutch-Indonesian talks at Middleburg, Virginia, on the future of West Irian recessed for the week-end.

Washington sources said that Dr. Van Roijen and Mr. Adam Malik, Indonesian Ambassador to Moscow and President Sukarno's chief representative at the discussions had made "significant progress" in the talks.

New Varieties Of Water-Melon & Egg-Plant BETTER QUALITY YIELD

KABUL, July 22.—Certain foreign varieties of water-melon and egg-plant which were cultivated on an experimental basis in Nangarhar province have proved to be successful. The Department of Agriculture in Nangarhar has sent samples of them to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Safi, the Provincial Director of Agriculture in Nangarhar, said in an interview, yesterday that the water-melons known as 'Wilson's Sweet' and 'Dixie Queen' were of a better quality. He said the two varieties of egg-plants known as 'Floor-e-Dabush' and 'Black beauty' were also better in quality and bigger in size. He said that the agricultural authorities were thinking of popularizing the cultivation of these varieties in Nangarhar.

PAKISTANI MILITARY CAMP ATTACKED

KABUL, July 22.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a group of Mamoon nationalists, on July 16, and another group of Salazar nationalists on the following day attacked the Pakistani military camp of Shaar inflicting losses upon the enemy.

Another report from Peshawar, capital of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that the colonialistic Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Malik Sarwar Khan, an inhabitant of Lursamand village of Tehsil Hango in Kohat State, on charges of freedom seeking activities. He has been sent to Kohat prison.



Yves Montand sings to television viewers in the United States via the Telstar communications satellite. Appearing on the screen, in English, are the words: "First TV transmission from France." The eight-minute programme, sent from Pleumeur-Bodou in Brittany was received at Andover, Maine. Telstar was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida on July 10.

Detecting Underground Nuclear Tests BRITAIN TO BUILD 4 STATIONS

LONDON, July 22, (Reuter).—The British Atomic Energy authority has decided to build four stations in different parts of the world for detecting underground nuclear tests, it was reported today.

Tom Margerison, science correspondent of the Sunday Times, said in this Conservative newspaper the decision had been taken because a new British detection method was proving so effective.

It was estimated that 12 such stations would be sufficient to detect any secret Soviet tests and would provide a world network. The first two stations in the British plan have already been built—one at Eskdalemuir in Southern Scotland and one near Laramie, Wyoming, United States.

Margerison said he understood one of the others was likely to be in Canada and the fourth in Australia. One of these two would be working within a year, he said.

TUNIS, July 22, (DPA).—The forthcoming French-Tunisian agreement on the evacuation of the French base of Bizerta may include an article defining the conditions under which French troops will be entitled to use Tunis as a military base, the Middle East News Agency reported quoting diplomatic sources in Tunis.

Mr. Safi, the Provincial Director of Agriculture in Nangarhar, said in an interview, yesterday that the water-melons known as 'Wilson's Sweet' and 'Dixie Queen' were of a better quality. He said the two varieties of egg-plants known as 'Floor-e-Dabush' and 'Black beauty' were also better in quality and bigger in size. He said that the agricultural authorities were thinking of popularizing the cultivation of these varieties in Nangarhar.

Move With The Times

Read

KABUL TIMES

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **IN LOVE AND WAR**; starring Robert Wagner, Danawynter and Jeffrey Hunter.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **NO WHERE TO GO**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

Nuclear Tests

Resumption

(Contd. from page 1)

NEWS IN BRIEF

UAR Fires Space Rocket

CAIRO, July 22, (DPA).—The first U.A.R. space rocket was successfully launched at 10 local time yesterday morning, the Middle East News Agency reported.

JAKARTA, July 22, (Tass).—A stadium built with the Soviet assistance was opened here yesterday.

PNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 22, (UPI).—Cambodia is asking the United States for arms to equip three battalions "not to threaten Thailand" but to guard against Communist infiltrators from Laos and Viet Nam, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

ELISABETHVILLE, July 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Moise Tshombe said in a communique yesterday that U. Thant's description of the Katangese leaders as "a bunch of clowns" was a "personal insult".

"The Soviet Government calls upon the Governments of the U.S.A. and the other Western Powers to heed the demands of the peoples and to remove the artificial obstacles to agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests."

"The Soviet Government subscribes to the appeal which the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace addressed to the peoples of all countries—to strengthen peace, to fight for disarmament, to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation."

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-48 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-03 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

VOL. I, NO. 117

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1962 (ASAD 1, 1341 S.H.)

His Majesty's Message To Nasser

KABUL, July 23.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR on the occasion of the National Day of that country.

PREMIER DAOUD'S MESSAGE TO NASSER

KABUL, July 23.—The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, has sent a telegram to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic congratulating the Government and people of the UAR on the successful launching of space rockets by the UAR engineers and scientists.

Similarly Professor Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University, has congratulated the President of Cairo University on the successful launching of the two space rockets by UAR scientists and engineers.

MENON'S TALKS WITH BIG-3 MINISTERS

GENEVA, July 23, (Reuter).—Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, had separate private talks here yesterday with the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers.

He called on Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, yesterday morning, and later had lunch with Marshal Chen Yi at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Last evening Mr. Menon paid a lause from a crowd of 500,000 in Cairo Gornhouria Square last night when he revealed that the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Menon who flew here from New Delhi on Saturday, has already had a private talk with Prince Souvanna Phouma, Laotian neutralist Prime Minister.

RUSK DISCUSSES BERLIN WITH GROMYKO No 'Significant' Changes On Either Side

GENEVA, July 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the United States Secretary of State, last night discussed the Berlin problem with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a nearly four-hour meeting that produced no "significant" change on either side.

An American spokesman described the second meeting between the two men in 24 hours as "businesslike and to the point" but added:

"There was no significant movement one way or the other." He told reporters it was quite possible that there would be one in Geneva before Mr. Rusk leaves for Washington.

He said "I feel absolutely confident that there will be long-range soundings over Berlin."

Mr. Gromyko told reporters they had discussed questions of mutual interest "including the German problem."

He said he would prefer not to go into details when asked whether there had been any change in the position of either side. The Soviet Foreign Minister, statesmen



His Majesty the King being received by President Nasser when the former visited the UAR in 1960.

A British Ultimatum Was Ignored, Reveals Nasser

CAIRO, July 23, (DPA).—President Nasser drew thunderous applause from a crowd of 500,000 in Cairo Gornhouria Square last night when he revealed that the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Menon who flew here from New Delhi on Saturday, has already had a private talk with Prince Souvanna Phouma, Laotian neutralist Prime Minister.

He said "I feel absolutely confident that there will be long-range soundings over Berlin."

Mr. Gromyko told reporters they had discussed questions of mutual interest "including the German problem."

He said he would prefer not to go into details when asked whether there had been any change in the position of either side. The Soviet Foreign Minister, statesmen

He said "I feel absolutely confident that there will be long-range soundings over Berlin."

Mr. Gromyko told reporters they had discussed questions of mutual interest "including the German problem."

He said "I feel absolutely confident that there will be long-range soundings over Berlin."

Mr. Gromyko told reporters they had discussed questions of mutual interest "including the German problem."

He said he would prefer not to go into details when asked whether there had been any change in the position of either side. The Soviet Foreign Minister, statesmen

New Body To Take Over Algeria's Destinies

BEN BELLA INCLUDED

TELEMEN, Western Algeria, July 23, (Reuter).—Establishment of a "political bureau" including men from both factions of the divided Algerian nationalist leadership, was announced here last night. It issued an immediate appeal to all Algerians to consolidate independence.

It consists of seven men, including the dissident Vice Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, but not including the Premier of the Provisional Government, his opponent, Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda. Four of the seven are however regarded as pro-Ben Khedda men.

The announcement of the establishment of the new body to take over "the destinies of Algeria" was made by Mr. Ahmed Boumendjel, a spokesman of the Ben Bella group, in the presence of Mr. Ben Bella himself and of the former Premier, Mr. Ferhat Abbas, who was succeeded by Mr. Ben Khedda.

It followed an earlier announcement by Mr. Boumendjel that delegates from all the six Willayas (politic-military commands)

Mr. Hisamuddin Vice-President of the company, said in an interview yesterday that about 3,000 tons of cotton seeds had been distributed to farmers for the purpose of cultivation.

Contracts for the delivery of 46,441 tons have also been concluded with farmers in Kataghan province.

The Spinzar Company has 14 agencies in different parts of Afghanistan. In 1951 the company purchased 33,300 tons of unginned cotton, which yielded 21,000 tons of cotton seed.

The rally was abandoned after only 10 minutes when spectators broke through a police cordon, taking down banners and amplifying equipment. A girl was trampled in the rush and carried away by a man with blood streaming down his face.

Sir Oswald—a war British fascist leader—had not even arrived at the Square when the police broke up the meeting.

Kenyatta's Son
Supports KANU

NAIROBI, July 23, (Reuter).—The Kenya nationalist leader, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, yesterday introduced his 19-year-old son Peter, to a party rally of 6,000 Kikuyu at Fort Hall, 45 miles north-east of here, headquarters of his constituency.

The crowd roared their approval when Mr. Kenyatta, who is President of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) slapped his son on the back happily as the youth indicated with a raised forefinger that he supported his father's party.

A local police officer told Reuter that people had travelled miles to see Mr. Kenyatta and Peter, whose mother was an English schoolteacher.

Father and son drove through a six-mile avenue of specially planted banana cuttings to reach the meeting, which the police officer said was probably the biggest Mr. Kenyatta had in his constituency. Mr. Kenyatta told the crowd to take no oaths, to drink no beer and not to steal.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Demand For Restoration Of Ties With Afghanistan PAKHTUNISTANI COUNCIL'S RESOLUTIONS

KABUL, July 23.—A large meeting sponsored by the Pakhtunistan Council of Divines under the chairmanship of Maulana Gul Badshah was held at Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. Thousands of national representatives and religious leaders participated in this meeting.

Maulana Gul Badshah, Maulana Abdul Qayum and Maulana Ghulam Ghouse Hazarawi spoke. The meeting unanimously decided that the Constitution of released.

Pakistan was neither based on religious nor on national law and therefore it should be abrogated as soon as possible.

All Christian missionary institutions whether educational, health or preaching should be closed, and the missionaries who were trying to convert people soon.

POLISH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

KABUL, July 23.—To celebrate the Polish National Day the Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy in Kabul, Mr. Wacław Tomkowski, gave a reception last evening which was attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, some Cabinet members, high-ranking military and civil officers and foreign diplomats.

MCNAMARA LEAVES FOR HAWAII

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defence, left here by air last night for talks in Hawaii with U.S. diplomatic and military officials in South-East Asia.

Mr. McNamara, who has made such trips in the past to obtain up-to-date briefings on U.S. military assistance to Thailand and South Viet Nam, is due back on Tuesday.

SINGAPORE PREMIER FOR LONDON TALKS

HONOLULU, July 23, (UPI).—Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr. Lee, stopped here briefly yesterday en route to a London conference dealing with the proposed Federation of Singapore, Malaya and three Borneo territories—Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

Mr. Lee, who is accompanied by his Finance Minister, Dr. K. S. Goh, said he planned to stop in New York to appear before the United Nations Committee of 17. The Committee has before it a petition opposing the new Federation.

Mr. Lee said he wanted to present his Government's position on the matter.

Afghanistan's Active Role At Cairo Conference

KABUL, July 23.—The Afghan Delegation to the Cairo Economic Conference took an active part in drafting the final declaration.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan delegation, and two of its members returned to Kabul yesterday.

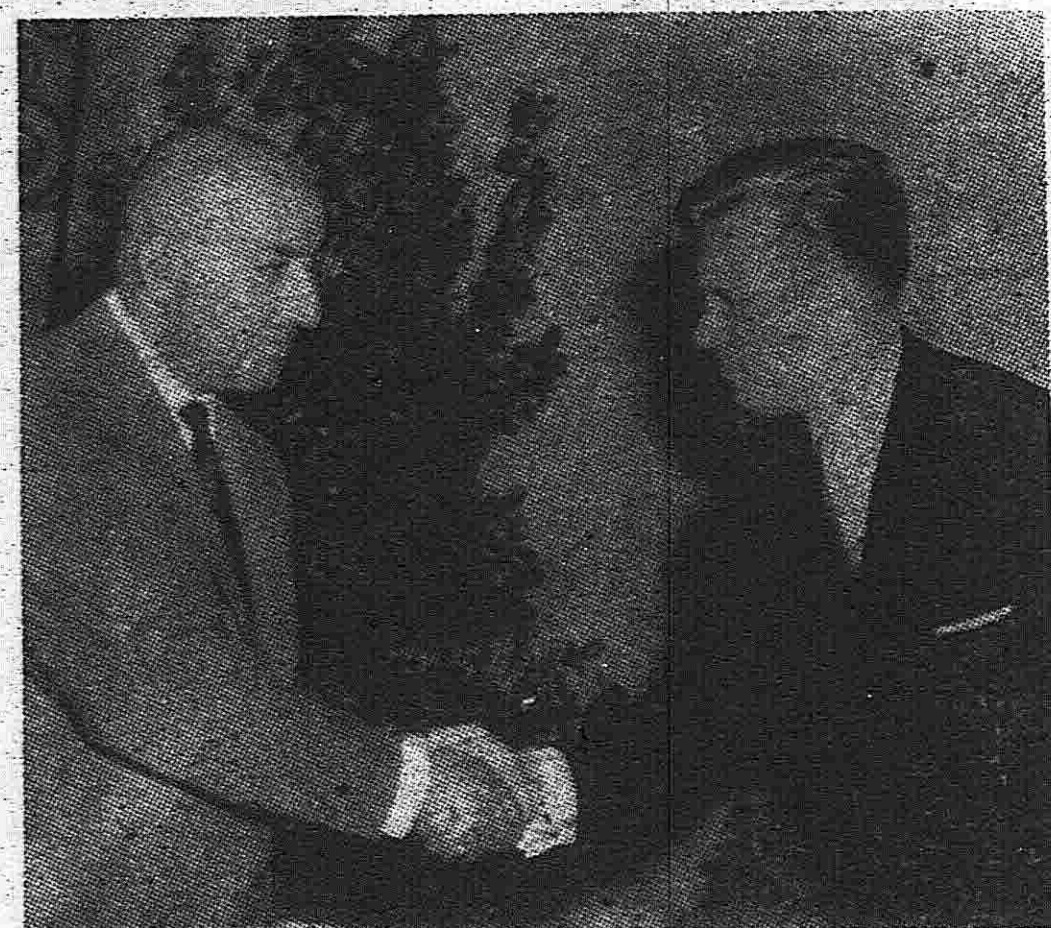
Mr. Hakimi said on arrival that Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, was appointed as Conference rapporteur.

On the basis of a proposal by Afghanistan, the drafting committee was appointed in addition to a drafting sub-committee composed of the representatives of the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, India, Ghana and Brazil.

Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, Afghan representative, was appointed Rapporteur and Secretary of this sub-committee, which through several sessions provided the complete draft of the Cairo Conference declaration.

Mr. Hakimi said a number of items included in the final declaration were mentioned in the main speech delivered by him, and the Afghan delegation offered effective proposals on several other matters, including Article 8 of the preamble concerning the exercise of sovereign rights of dependent peoples over their national resources.

He said what was included in the final communiqué concerning the transit rights of landlocked countries in accordance with the proposal by Afghanistan had basic importance. In Chapter II of the Cairo declaration which is concerned with co-operation between developing countries the conference took note of the concern expressed by landlocked countries regarding transit facilities, including access to the sea, and recommended that appropriate facilities of access to the sea, the use of ports, transport and transit facilities should be extended to and from ports in the littoral countries.



Sardar Mohammad Daoud being received by Mr. Wacław Tomkowski, Polish Charge d'Affaires, at the Polish National Day reception in Kabul yesterday.

New Soviet Test Series May Be For Hydrogen-Tipped Anti-Missile Defence Rockets

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union's forthcoming series of nuclear tests may concentrate on the development of hydrogen-tipped anti-missile defence rockets, American officials said yesterday.

At the same time, Washington Saturday was greeted quickly by sources expressed belief that an American State Department Moscow's decision to order the new tests would gain the Soviet Union few friends.

The Soviet announcement on

INQUIRY INTO ALITALIA PLANE CRASH 11 Witnesses Examined

POONA, July 23, (Reuter).—A one-man court of inquiry investigating the crash of an Alitalia jet airliner at midnight on July 6 Saturday examined 11 witnesses at its sitting at Junnar, about 10 miles from the scene of the accident.

Mr. B. N. Gokhale, a retired judge of the Bombay High Court, was assisted in the inquiry by three Assessors.

Representatives of the Italian Government, Lt. Col. Guiseppe Canipari and Lt. Col. Nicola Latarulo, were also present.

The court could not go to the Nimigiri hilltop where the plane crashed because of bad weather and had to postpone their trip by helicopter.

The Junnar village officer told the court that on hearing of the accident he and a party of police reached the site of the crash at 6 p.m. on July 7.

There were no survivors and after an hour's search they found one body.

Replying to questions by counsel for Alitalia, he said it was impossible to continue the search that night as it was raining heavily and the forest was infested by wild animals.

Detecting Test Explosions

ON-SITE INSPECTION NEEDED

NEW YORK, July 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, stressed yesterday that on-site inspection was still required to police nuclear test explosions despite recent "minor breakthroughs" in detection methods.

He was asked in a television interview whether advances made in the detection of underground nuclear tests would eliminate the need for on-site inspection if an East-West test ban agreement were reached.

"No, I don't think there is a foolproof method of detecting nuclear test explosions. Despite minor breakthroughs, it will still be necessary to go and inspect to verify explosions," he said.

He noted the Defence Department had reported advances by use of seismic recorders deep underground or in large scale arrays and line-ups, and in the capacity to discriminate between earthquakes, which originate deep below the earth's crust, and explosions at shallow depths.

"But one must distinguish between inspection and verification," he said. "On-site inspection and international control posts are still needed."

Dr. Seaborg was asked whether the Soviet Union's announcement that it would shortly conduct another nuclear test series would compel the United States also to undertake further tests after the Soviet series.

"This would depend on the assessment of the Soviet tests, weighing that against the strong US desire to put an end to testing. It would be necessary to balance these two factors against each other," he said.

Dr. Seaborg said, however, that it would not be possible to go on testing indefinitely without there being harmful effects on the human race, although a "limit" had not yet been reached.

There was some belief yesterday that the Soviet Union had timed its announcement to come before the end of the current United States series of atmospheric blasts in the Pacific, even though the Soviet Union might not be quite ready to get their own tests under way.

So far the United States has held 27 tests in its "Operation Dominic" series in the Pacific, and has a 28th—a high-altitude detonation over Johnston Island—scheduled for tonight.

Mr. B. N. Gokhale, a retired judge of the Bombay High Court, was assisted in the inquiry by three Assessors.

Representatives of the Italian Government, Lt. Col. Guiseppe Canipari and Lt. Col. Nicola Latarulo, were also present.

The court could not go to the Nimigiri hilltop where the plane crashed because of bad weather and had to postpone their trip by helicopter.

The Junnar village officer told the court that on hearing of the accident he and a party of police reached the site of the crash at 6 p.m. on July 7.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN**; starring Tony Randall, Patty McCormack and Neville Brand.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **NO WHERE TO GO**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **WARRANT**; starring Ashok Kumar and Shakila.

NASSER'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)

On Israel he said: "We declare that we do not accept the Zionist aggression."

"We should prepare ourselves with more civilian and military production. We should meet force by force."

President Nasser said he was proud to see Egyptian workers produce intricate rockets, thus disproving "enemy" insinuations that they were unable to engage in industrial activity.

He announced that he would inaugurate a factory producing jet planes in a few days.

The UAR President said the UAR was determined to accomplish in 30 years what Europe had achieved in 300.

He admitted that "our experiment with political parties has failed" because "they wanted to rule in order to serve their own interests and to exploit the people."

In the economic field nationalization had to be adopted to lay the foundations for social justice after mere "Egyptianization" had not ended exploitation and the transferring of funds abroad.

A Correction.

In today's Editorial in page 2 it was wrongly stated that His Majesty the King visited the UAR last year. In fact he visited that country in 1960.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +32°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-04 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pami Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 118

KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1962 (ASAD 2, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Ben Khedda Agrees To 7-Man Political Bureau Of Ben Bella

ALGIERS, July 24, (Reuter).—Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda's Algerian Provisional Government was last night reported ready to approve the controversial Political Bureau proposed by the dissident Deputy Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella.

Two Killed In Algiers Firing

ALGIERS, July 24, (Reuter).—Two people were reported killed and several wounded after the young Moslem soldiers fired bursts of submachine-gun fire in central Algiers last night.

It was the first serious shooting incident in Algiers since independence.

It was not immediately known whether the victims were Moslems or Europeans.

Panic stricken passers-by dived for cover as concentrated machine-gun fire broke out. It lasted more than an hour.

The troops first started shooting after two loud explosions which sounded like grenades went off near a patrol.

The patrol entered a cafe opposite the university, turned out all the customers into the street with their hands in the air.

At this moment, shooting was heard from elsewhere and both customers and patrol took cover within minutes. Machine-gun fire could be heard from all over the central area.

GARDINER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Mr. Robert Gardiner, chief of the United Nations operation in the Congo, returned by air yesterday for consultations with U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General.

Both men will report to the 10-nation Congo Advisory Committee which will meet in private session today.

U Thant's proposal to seek a new Congo mandate from the Security Council is expected to be the main topic for discussion. The Acting Secretary-General is concerned about the recent breakdown of the talks between Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and the Central Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

FAIZABAD, July 24.—The anti-malaria campaign squads in Badakhshan province have sprayed and disinfected 121,000 living rooms. The campaign area is extending.

National Assembly Discusses Narcotics Convention

KABUL, July 24.—The general session of the National Assembly yesterday discussed the 1961 International Convention on Narcotics. The session was attended by 151 representatives of nation.

Dr. Zahir, President of the Assembly, was in the chair.

The convention has already been approved by the Cabinet and discussed at the Public Health and Law Commissions of the Assembly.

Mr. Mohamed said, Minister of State, has left for Tlemcen, Western Algeria, carrying Mr. Ben Khedda's latest proposals to Mr. Ben Bella.

An authoritative Provisional Government source said Mr. Ben Khedda agreed to the seven-man Bureau announced in Tlemcen, but called for a meeting of the National Liberation Front's National Council to ratify it.

He proposed that the Bureau should hold office for one year and a National Liberation Front Congress should then elect a new Bureau.

Usually reliable sources said the situation was believed likely to improve in the next 48 hours after a day in which Mr. Ben Bella's decision to establish the Bureau had threatened to widen the rift between his group and the Provisional Government.

Moments later it was blazing from wing to wing.

300 WORKERS FOUND

MR. SAMAD KHAN CRITICALLY ILL

KABUL, July 24.—According to an Indian news agency report the condition of Khan Abdul Samad Khan, the famous Pakhtunistani leader who has been living in the Pakistani jails for the past four years, is critical. Mr. Abdul Samad Khan, who is in the Sialkot jail, is suffering from low-blood pressure.

Pakhtunistani Detenus' Condition Grave

AWAMI PARTY LEADER'S STATEMENT

KABUL, July 24.—A report coming from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistani, states that Mr. Bashir Ahmad, Chairman of the National Awami Party in the Bara Momand region, who has recently been released from prison after a year's imprisonment has made a statement.

"The condition of Pakhtunistani prisoners are serving various political prisoners in the Sukkur, terms of imprisonment with hard Mach, Montgomery, Multan, labour, their relatives are not allowed to visit them. While a pur jails is extremely critical and number of people have died the most of them are suffering from condition of the rest is grave and various kinds of diseases," he says.

He adds that, apart from the from mental disorder or have lost fact that the climate in these regions is not at all suitable for the Pakhtunistani political prisoners, the prisons are without medical facilities. None of these prisoners receives medical attention. In rate in taking out the bodies from addition, he says, since all these the prisons.

LAOS NEUTRALITY DECLARATION SIGNED BY 14 NATIONS

GENEVA, July 24, (Tass).—The Chief delegates of the 14 nations of Geneva conference on Laos signed a declaration on the neutrality of Laos and a protocol there to. The text of the declaration includes the statement of the Royal Government of Laos on neutrality of July 9, 1962.

When the documents were signed the Chairman, Mr. Gromyko, gave the floor to the head of the Government of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who congratulated all the participants and solemnly pledged that the obligations assumed by the Government of Laos would be fulfilled. "Laos must and will become an independent, peaceful and neutral State," Prince Souvanna said.

In the declaration on the neutrality of Laos, the 14 nations solemnly proclaim that, in accordance with the will of the Government and the people of the kingdom of Laos, expressed in the statement of the Government of Laos on neutrality of July 9, 1962, they "recognize, with respect and in every way observe the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the kingdom of Laos".

It will be weaker than the big thermonuclear explosion set off at a reported altitude of some 200 miles during the night of July 8-9. Today's shot is a re-scheduling of a test attempt which failed on June 3 when the Thor booster carrying the device was deliberately destroyed because of a tracking malfunction.

The USA has already announced the end of its test series carried out in the vicinity of Christmas Island.

Observers here speculated that the announcement by the Soviet Union of its intention to resume testing would probably be taken into account before a final decision was made to end the Pacific series.

The high-altitude tests are being conducted to determine the effects of a nuclear explosion on radio and radar networks and the capacity of the US defence system to respond to an atomic attack.

50 KILLED IN FRENCH TRAIN SMASH

PARIS, July 24, (Reuter).—About 50 people died and more than 100 were believed injured when five coaches of the Paris-Marseilles Express ran off the rails and one plunged over a 150-foot high bridge yesterday in Central France.

U.A.R. National Day Reception

KABUL, July 24.—A reception was held by the Charge d'Affaires of the U.A.R. Embassy in Kabul yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of that country's National Day.

The function was attended by Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the President of the National Assembly, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul.

The First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Mohammad (left) being received by the Charge d'Affaires of the U.A.R. Embassy at the reception on the occasion of the U.A.R. National Day in Kabul yesterday.

Move With The Times



Subscription Rates:

Yearly Af. 250
Half Yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

KABUL TIMES THE CAIRO CONFERENCE: THE PRESS AND TEXT OF HAKIMI'S SPEECH RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkati
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer, 2,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"TIMES, KABUL".
Telephone:—

21494 [Extns.
22851] 5, 05 & 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

fearly ... \$ 15
Yearly ... Afs 250
Half Yearly ... Afs 150
Quarterly ... Afs 80
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 4

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 24, 1962

AGREEMENT ON LAOS

The international agreement guaranteeing a neutral and independent Laos, free of foreign interference has been formally signed in Geneva, and the 14 nations—six Western, Four Eastern bloc and four non-aligned—which took part in the conference have pledged respect for the new status of the South-East Asian kingdom of about 1,500,000 people.

And now the responsibility lies on the 14 nations, which have adopted the agreement after long and laborious negotiations for over 14 months, to scrupulously observe the documents.

The one vital matter that remains to be settled is the integration of the three rival military factions. It is hoped that this internal matter also will be solved soon by the Laotians with the same good will and understanding that characterized the formation of the coalition Government and the international conference, to enable real peace to return to Laos.

Already there is evidence that General Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Souphanouvong, Minister of Finance and Minister of Economic Planning in the new coalition Government, are getting along famously. If this lasts it will be an agreeable surprise for all who wish the new State well.

One thing is clear from the agreement that has been adopted in Geneva. It is one of the few major East-West accords of the past decade that has brought a notable contribution to peace. The agreement proves that world tension can be reduced through negotiations, that even the most stubborn problems can be solved by discussions and that quiet, patient, conciliatory and peaceful diplomacy can still foster peace (Contd. on page 3).

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. A. K. Hakimi, the Afghan delegate at the Conference on the Problems of Economic Development held in Cairo on July 18.

The Afghanistan delegation has great pleasure in participating in this important gathering. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic for organizing this historical meeting, and also for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference at this beautiful City of Cairo. His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser honoured us with his presence and with his inaugural address, which was indeed a source of inspiration to us all. My delegation is certain that the President's inaugural address will serve as an excellent guide to our deliberation.

Mr. Chairman I take this opportunity, to congratulate you, on your election as the Chairman of the Conference. My delegation is quite sure that under your wise guidance the deliberation of the conference will come to a successful end.

We feel, Mr. Chairman, that a conference such as this gives all participants an excellent opportunity to exchange views on economic and social problems and learn from each others' experience. It is our sincere hope that based on these exchanges, the spirit of co-operation will be further increased and appropriate actions will be taken to help solve problems common to us all.

Afghanistan like so many of the Nations represented here is engaged in the process of advancing social and economic development of its people. The responsibility for development rests primarily

on the efforts and determination of our people and Government. necessary climate

We have succeeded in creating the necessary climate for development and have mobilized to a large extent our national resources. Upon the completion of the First Five Year Plan, some economic and social progress has been achieved—but the advance in national production is not the least commensurate with the needs and minimum aspirations of the people. We are confronted with problems common to us all, and solving these problems necessitates international co-operation and actions of greater magnitude.

Like so many other countries represented here, Afghanistan is interested in the stability of prices for agricultural products and raw materials. The economy of our country is predominantly agricultural and agricultural products are of greater predominance in total exports. A rapid expansion of exports is absolutely essential in financing the development programme and any sharp fluctuations in the prices of agricultural raw materials are harmful to the Afghan economy and planning. The tendency for the price of these commodities to decline and their erratic fluctuations are handicapping the pace of economic development and growth which are of vital importance to the country at this juncture of its history.

Price Trends

In sharp contrast to the general downward trend of prices of primary commodities, the prices of industrial goods have not only remained stable but have also shown an upward trend. This has doubly affected the economies of the primary producing countries, which, on the one hand, have

been losing on their exports and, on the other, are made to pay higher prices for their imports.

We believe that the world community should not remain indifferent to this grave situation. In this regard we support the United Nations expert report suggesting the establishment of an Insurance Fund or the conclusion of a buffer-stock-agreement. We also express our adherence to and our desire to pursue further the U.N. General Assembly's resolution 1707 on international trade and the convening of an International Trade Conference which would deal mainly with the safeguarding of the interest of the developing countries. We also appreciate the Joint Declaration on the Promotion of Trade of less developed countries adopted by the meeting of Ministers of the Contracting Parties to GATT held in November, 1961.

Afghanistan has been watching with great interest the formation of economic groups, and has of course, no objection to the economic collaboration among various nations if such collaboration (while fostering the economic ties of the member countries) does not create discriminatory practices toward countries outside of the group, thus leading to the further division of the world economies.

Mr. Chairman, my observation thus far has directed chiefly at problems of expanding trade between developing countries and those of more advanced nations. We must not lose sight, however, of the potentialities for increased economic co-operation and development of transportation among the developing countries.

(To be concluded)

Good Progress

The launching of two rockets, which were the product of hard work of the UAR scientists and engineers, is a direct measure of progress and capabilities of the people in the United Arab Republic. "We," says the paper, "would like to extend our most sincere congratulations to the Government and people of the UAR on the advent of such an important achievement on the felicitous occasion of the UAR National Day".

Relations between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic have been developing constantly. The signing of a cultural and trade agreement has provided better opportunities for the exchange of cultural, artistic and educational delegations as also the promotion of trade between the two countries. The Exchange of teachers as well as professors between Afghanistan and the UAR has proved to be mutually beneficial.

The Soviet announcement that a resumption of nuclear tests had been ordered was published in newspapers in Moscow.

The new series of tests—no date was given for their start—have been foreshadowed in top level statements since last March. An announcement by Tass called the step a "forced measure" in reply to the latest American tests.

The Soviet statement repeated the Soviet argument that the Soviet Union which followed the United States in starting testing and has held much fewer tests than the West, had "the right to be the last to hold nuclear tests in the world".

It placed the blame flatly on the United States, recalling that Mr. Khrushchev had said in March before the American tests began progress and prosperity of the that they would face the Soviet Union with the need for further tests.

"Forced Measure"

The award was for their "successful" fulfilment of the Government's special assignment," Tass said. Western observers said this tended to indicate that the firings had been the first full-scale test of the new Soviet weapon.

The statement appealed to the West to agree to a test ban based on national detection systems July which, it maintained, were sufficient to ensure a strict check. (Contd. on page 3).

Reuter

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T., on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. on Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT
Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:
T.M.A.
From Beirut and Europe to
Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Lemar: Phone No. 20569.
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524.
Posarlai: Phone No. 22819.
Haidar: Phone No. 22954.
Sanai: Phone No. 20534.
Pakhtunistan: Phone No. 20523.

Afghanistan's

Folklore

THE POWER OF LOVE

By Prita Kumarappa Shalizi

Strategically located atop a lofty knoll in the midst of a wide spreading plain, Shari Ghulghulah looked down on the besieging Tartar hordes and held her head up proudly. Her bright flying banners defied the enemy! The King's commanders kept a sharp look-out for possible infiltration, though they were secure in the knowledge that their fortifications were so well planned that all the reconnoitering of Ghengis Khan's men would be of no avail. Their food supply was sufficient for months. It was even enough to take care of any emergency within the homes of those families that lived within the fort.

"Yes, indeed," thought the Shir of Bamiyan, as he paced the ramparts, "there is really no danger of defeat. Our mighty bastions, our great stores of food and our inexhaustible supply of water, through the secret conduits which run underground from the river to the citadel, will surely help us to keep the enemy at bay for many moons. There is no doubt that we are well-nigh impregnable!"

Meanwhile the King's lovely young daughter who lived in her own castle some miles from the citadel, had fallen in love with one of Ghengis Khan's young Generals. When and how it had happened is still a mystery but it is known that he begged her to be his wife. She, in turn, asked her father's consent. "What foolishness is this?" shouted the Shir when he heard the request. "Can you be ignorant of the fact that Ghengis Khan has already wiped out one stronghold? And he intends to do the same to this fort just to avenge the death of his grandson Mutigen, who was killed during the attack on Shari-Zohak! Do you think I would let you marry one of those murderers? Those ravishers who know no pity for young or old!" He raved on and on. "Never, never, let me hear you repeat this request!" Furious with her father for his refusal, the proud, stubborn girl disdained to plead further. She flew back to her castle in a flurry of temper.

Shortly thereafter, the invaders blocked the source of water to the fortress. The invincible became vulnerable and all was lost. Every human being and every animal was ruthlessly exterminated to satiate the cruel Khan's greedy vengeance. A terrible destruction it was—wrought not by the hands of a mighty enemy, but by the ill-starred desire of a wilful woman. Thus, fell Shari-Ghulghulah, the pride of Bamiyan.

look to the Government for guidance. The Amir, thereupon, bestowed upon them robes of honour and cash as presents and also directed the treasury to fix a stipendium for them.

AGREEMENT ON LAOS

(Contd. from page 2).
and concord.

At the final session of the Geneva conference both sides had declared that other disputed issues in international relations could be solved if the same desire for better understanding which had animated the Laos talks was shown.

All that is needed now is that this desire should be transformed into action quickly so that the still burning problems such as Berlin and disarmament can be settled before the atmosphere of peace and reconciliation in Geneva is contaminated.

GROMYKO & RUSK TO HAVE MORE TALKS ON BERLIN

GENEVA, July 24 (Reuter).—An authoritative Western source said yesterday Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, and Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, might postpone their departure from Geneva for some days to have several more meetings on Berlin.

Mr. Rusk, under present arrangements, plans to be back in Washington on Wednesday or Thursday.

The source said the next meeting between the two statesmen would probably be at a lunch day at the Soviet delegation headquarters in Geneva.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2).

article discusses the situation which has been prevailing in the naval base of Bizerta during the past year. It was on July 7 last year that President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia demanded of the French President de Gaulle in a note to evacuate the naval base of Bizerta. The French hesitancy to meet this demand led to a series of bloody wars between the French and Tunisian troops. However, thanks to the shrewd statesmanship of President Bourguiba exactly after one year the differences between the two countries have been solved and their relations restored to normal.



Mullah Sahib Khan at the age of 95 works hard by making knives for a living. He says man has been created to make use of his talent and work and not to be a burden on others.

Shamsunnahar Throws Light On Amir Sher Ali's Reign

PART II
By BENAWA

A study of the contents of Shamsunnahar shows us that during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Afghanistan had exports of cotton and wool. This is proved from a speech, reproduced in the paper, in which Qazi Abdul Qader, the Royal Military Secretary, urged the people to take to trade and mentioned, inter alia, exports of cotton and wool.

Addressing the people, the eminent Qazi has been reported as saying: "Therefore, such beliefs are evidence of our misfortunes, because we turn away from trade, the 'best of occupations', and pursue customs. It is worth noting that we export cotton and wool to Europe and our people, who procure these commodities after great hardship and hard work, sell them at low rates, but buy the same thing back at high prices in the form of long-cloth, linen and other piecegoods. This reflects the laziness of us Moslems, otherwise if we had devoted attention to art and industry, how could we agree to sell our country's produce at low rates and then purchase the same things from others at high prices".

The Amir had ordered that the Governor, Sardar Wali Mohammad should attend the ceremony after which a decision would be taken. After the inauguration of Abdullah Jan as Heir-Apparent, the Amir called a Jirga in which nearly 20 representatives of the three tribes participated. Addressing them the Amir said that by intervening in their feud he did not have any ulterior motives; what he in fact wanted of them was to remain peaceful, united and engage in constructive work instead of feuding and bloodshed. The tribal chiefs assured him that they had buried the hatchet and would henceforth

Americans See 'Live' TV From Europe

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Scores of millions of Americans in home, offices and bars last night watched the first "live" television programme ever to come from Europe at 2158 GMT. The telecast, relayed through Telstar the experimental communications satellite orbiting some 3,000 miles out in space at 16,000 miles an hour, opened from Goonhilly Downs, with a picture of Big Ben.

Then Howard K. Smith, American Broadcasting Company commentator, replied to a query from Richard Dimbleby, BBC commentator, in Brussels with the words: "Go, Europe, go."

The European telecast, coming from 54 cameras in nine countries from the Arctic circle to the Mediterranean, came three hours after a highly-successful 21-minute telecast to Europe from North America.

The picture coming through was in the words of one veteran American television director, "pretty good."

The sound was perfect with not the slightest sign of distortion.

U.S.A. To Hold No More Tests Unless Its Security Is Threatened, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—Two hundred million television viewers in Europe and on the American continent last night saw and heard President Kennedy declare that the United States would hold no more nuclear tests, "unless our security is threatened."

The President made his state-interest to Europeans were not at his weekly Press conference which for the first time was televised "live" around the world. The President said that Telstar was "another indication of the extraordinary world in which we live."

In a wide-ranging, 30-minute session with reporters that covered many developments of vital interest to Europe, the President said that Telstar was "another indication of the extraordinary world in which we live."

Only four minutes of the Press conference, starting at 3:02 p.m. (1902 GMT), was carried across the Atlantic to European viewers. Mr. Kennedy, spoke in the spacious State Department auditorium.

Apart from Mr. Kennedy's opening acknowledgement that part of the Press conference was being televised to Europe, there was nothing else to distinguish it from any of his regular meetings with reporters.

The fact that only four minutes of the Press conference were carried by Telstar meant that many

FREEDOM FOR BR. GUIANA THIS YEAR DEMANDED Jagan Invites U.N. Committee To Visit Colony

NEW YORK, July 24, (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the Prime Minister of British Guiana, yesterday asked the U.N. General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism to call on the British Government to grant independence to his country this year.

No 'Hot Telephone' With Kremlin, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 24, (Reuter).—President Kennedy told his Press conference yesterday he was not planning to set up a "hot telephone" between the White House and the Kremlin.

He was commenting on recent speculation that a direct telephone link with the Kremlin was being considered as part of measures to reduce the risk of a war starting "by accident."

The problem with the Soviet Union was not one of communications, the President observed. "We understand each other but we differ," he said.

HEALTH CENTRE OPENED

GARDEZ, July 24.—The Rural Development Project authorities like a broadcast from Video tape of Pakia province have opened a but every detail was clear—even new health centre in the Zambiar village of Sabri area in Khost. An official of the project told a Bakhtar reporter that the centre was equipped with modern facilities and had a physician, a pharmacist and two nurses.

In the political field, Dr. Jagan said "I believe in parliamentary Government through elections and the achievement of my objectives by persuasion and peaceful means."

"This is in keeping with our objective of achieving independence and transforming the economy into a socialist one within the framework of parliamentary democracy."

"Let me repeat what I have said a thousand times: that is, my Government will not confiscate private property, seize savings, suppress freedoms and the right to oppose of which we have been persistently accused."

Dr. Jagan said independence was "even more urgently necessary" because only an independent country could raise funds so badly needed for development. The colony did not cherish any ill-will against anyone, least of all the British, he said. When the old colonialist relationship came to an end he hoped that Guiana "will enter into new relationships with Britain as equal partners in a Commonwealth of nations in peace and friendship and not in enmity, which unfortunately we are perilously near at the very moment."

In urging the Committee to use its influence with Britain, Dr. Jagan invited members to visit the colony "immediately" if they wished.

He was not questioned by the Committee they planned to study his statement overnight deciding today whether to debate the situation in British Guiana as a priority item, breaking off their consideration of Portuguese Mozambique.

UAR NATIONAL DAY PARADE FIGHTERS ON DISPLAY

CAIRO, July 24, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic put on a big anniversary parade yesterday including rockets and the reported first public appearance here of Soviet TU-16 bombers and super-sonic MIG-19 fighters.

Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, War Minister and Vice-President, told the crowds the Air Force had full control of the skies of the area and that its armed forces were the strongest in Africa and the Middle East.

A previously-scheduled constitutional conference has been postponed pending publication of the findings of a commission which investigated February's upsurge of violence in the British colony in the wake of new taxation proposed by Dr. Jagan's Government.

The British Guiana leader, who appeared before the Committee as a petitioner, affirmed his belief in parliamentary democracy and the achievement of his objectives by "persuasion and peaceful means."

"This," he said, "is in keeping with our objective of achieving independence and of transforming the economy into a socialist one within the framework of parliamentary democracy."

Dr. Jagan, outlining his Government's programme, said they aimed to create a society in which there was a fair distribution of the wealth of the country for all. "Guiana is a big country, underdeveloped and challenging. There is plenty of room for State and private enterprise to exist side by side, but private enterprise cannot retain its old dominance," he continued.

In the political field, Dr. Jagan said "I believe in parliamentary Government through elections and the achievement of my objectives by persuasion and peaceful means."

"This is in keeping with our objective of achieving independence and transforming the economy into a socialist one within the framework of parliamentary democracy."

"Let me repeat what I have said a thousand times: that is, my Government will not confiscate private property, seize savings, suppress freedoms and the right to oppose of which we have been persistently accused."

Dr. Jagan said independence was "even more urgently necessary" because only an independent country could raise funds so badly needed for development. The colony did not cherish any ill-will against anyone, least of all the British, he said. When the old colonialist relationship came to an end he hoped that Guiana "will enter into new relationships with Britain as equal partners in a Commonwealth of nations in peace and friendship and not in enmity, which unfortunately we are perilously near at the very moment."

In urging the Committee to use its influence with Britain, Dr. Jagan invited members to visit the colony "immediately" if they wished.

He was not questioned by the Committee they planned to study his statement overnight deciding today whether to debate the situation in British Guiana as a priority item, breaking off their consideration of Portuguese Mozambique.

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of U.S. forces in Europe, was at the Press conference were carried by Telstar meant that many

Minister, Mr. Duanda. During this



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture; **GOYA AND THE DUCHESS**, starring Avy Gardner, Anthony Franciosa and Amedeo Nazzari.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American colour picture; **CIRCUS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**, with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film; **TAJ**, starring: Vyjayanthimala and Pradeep Kumar.

including MIG 19s, also appearing before the public for the first time.

A drumroll and fanfare greeted the first public appearance of UAR rockets, four of which were fired last Saturday.

President Nasser, who had watched the firings, was among special ceremonies on route to Chilstun Palace where he will stay.

The citizens of Kabul too will welcome His Majesty's guest with special ceremonies on route to Chilstun Palace where he will stay.

LAGAILLARDE IN MADRID MADRID, July 25, (Reuter).—Leading French Right-wing extremist, M. Pierre Lagailarde, had "nothing to say to the Press" when he arrived here yesterday bronzed and bearded after nearly nine months forced residence in the Canary islands.

M. Lagailarde and the five other "ultras" confined to the island of Lapalma were set at liberty by the Spanish Government on Monday.

M. Lagailarde would not say where he would stay in Madrid but nor indicate his plans for the future.

GENEVA, July 25, (DPA).—"The question of a peace treaty" for Germany was one of the subjects which the US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, discussed at their third meeting here yesterday.

Mr. Rusk said: "We have talked about various questions of mutual interest, among them Berlin and the disarmament issue."

At this point, Mr. Gromyko stepped up to reporters and added: "And about the question of a peace treaty."

Observers in Geneva believe that Mr. Rusk attempted in his three talks with Mr. Gromyko to learn details of possible Soviet plans to conclude a separate peace treaty with East Germany.

But both sides maintained silence on this point.

According to informed sources all Western attempts to get Mr. Gromyko to recognize a Western right to keep troops in Berlin were in vain. Mr. Gromyko reportedly kept repeating the formula that West Berlin must receive a new status.

A fourth Soviet-American Foreign Ministers meeting here is held possible since Mr. Rusk as well as Mr. Gromyko appear desirous of continuing the search for a way out of the impasse.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +34°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-05 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 119

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1962 (ASAD 3, 1341 S.H.)

SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES IN KABUL TOMORROW

KABUL July 25.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran will arrive in Kabul as the guest of His Majesty the King tomorrow.

The plane carrying the Shahinshah will land at Khwaja Rawash airport at 11 a.m.

His Majesty the King will be present at the airport to receive his guest. Also present at the airport to welcome His Majesty the Shahinshah will be the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud; the President of the National Assembly; high ranking civil and military officials and the diplomatic corps at the Court of Kabul.

The citizens of Kabul too will welcome His Majesty's guest with special ceremonies on route to Chilstun Palace where he will stay.

LAGAILLARDE IN MADRID MADRID, July 25, (Reuter).—Leading French Right-wing extremist, M. Pierre Lagailarde, had "nothing to say to the Press" when he arrived here yesterday bronzed and bearded after nearly nine months forced residence in the Canary islands.

M. Lagailarde and the five other "ultras" confined to the island of Lapalma were set at liberty by the Spanish Government on Monday.

M. Lagailarde would not say where he would stay in Madrid but nor indicate his plans for the future.

GENEVA, July 25, (DPA).—"The question of a peace treaty" for Germany was one of the subjects which the US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, discussed at their third meeting here yesterday.

Mr. Rusk said: "We have talked about various questions of mutual interest, among them Berlin and the disarmament issue."

At this point, Mr. Gromyko stepped up to reporters and added: "And about the question of a peace treaty."

Observers in Geneva believe that Mr. Rusk attempted in his three talks with Mr. Gromyko to learn details of possible Soviet plans to conclude a separate peace treaty with East Germany.

But both sides maintained silence on this point.

According to informed sources all Western attempts to get Mr. Gromyko to recognize a Western right to keep troops in Berlin were in vain. Mr. Gromyko reportedly kept repeating the formula that West Berlin must receive a new status.

A fourth Soviet-American Foreign Ministers meeting here is held possible since Mr. Rusk as well as Mr. Gromyko appear desirous of continuing the search for a way out of the impasse.

This was the only concrete proposal to come out of session in which the West expressed regret over the Soviet declared intention to resume nuclear testing.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, countered with the accusation that the American Pacific test series "increased the

THE SHAH OF IRAN'S ROUTE FROM AIRPORT

The following is the route which the Shahinshah of Iran will take tomorrow after his arrival from the Khwaja Rawash Airport to the Chilstun Palace:

Starting from the airport the motorcade will pass in front of the Royal Palace to Pakhtunistan Square, take a right turn towards Kabul Cinema, then move left towards Pul-e-Bagh Umomi, turning right towards Shah Do Shamshera and then drive towards Chilstun Palace via Nejat School and Horton Bridge.

The route will be closed to normal traffic from 10 a.m. until the procession reaches the Chilstun Palace.

COMPROMISE FOREIGN AID BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, July 25, (Reuter).—The U.S. House of Representatives yesterday approved a \$4672 million compromise Foreign Aid Bill which allows the President discretionary powers in deciding whether to give assistance to Eastern bloc countries, such as Yugoslavia and Poland.

The measure, previously passed by the Senate, now goes to the President for his signature.

It includes \$600 million for allowance for progress programs to aid Latin American countries.

The sum authorized under the bill was \$206,500,000 less than the amount requested by the Administration.

GENEVA, July 25, (Reuter).—India yesterday proposed at the 17-Power Disarmament Conference that the Big Four nuclear Powers not to pass on nuclear weapons or information to other countries.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, told the conference, which was attended by the British, American and Soviet Foreign Ministers, that quick agreement could be reached on India's proposal.

Mr. Menon said: "We feel that a simple but effective agreement on this matter could be achieved forthwith" if Britain, the U.S.A. the Soviet Union and France declared "unilaterally but simultaneously" their decision not to disseminate nuclear weapons or know-how.

This was the only concrete proposal to come out of session in which the West expressed regret over the Soviet declared intention to resume nuclear testing.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, countered with the accusation that the American Pacific test series "increased the

Without inspections it was impossible to establish whether the partners of a disarmament treaty had met the obligations they had signed.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, held the West responsible for the extremely slow progress made by the Disarmament Conference.

The Soviet Union was the only Power which had so far submitted proposals for the early implementation of general and complete disarmament.

EARLY SOLUTION TO ALGERIA'S POLITICAL CRISIS EXPECTED

ALGIERS, July 25, (DPA).—The Algerian Information Minister, Mr. Mohammed Yazid, expressed optimism in Algiers yesterday that his country's political crisis would be settled soon in a way restoring national unity.

Mr. Yazid told a Press Conference: "It is time to establish the mass party needed by Algeria. It is time for us to take our place in the African struggle by the side of the underdeveloped nations, and to play the role which Africa and Asia expect us to play."

Mr. Yazid disclosed no details of the solution anticipated by him but political observers had no doubt that he was referring to the Tlemcen mission of the Minister of State Mr. Mohammed Said. At Tlemcen, the Algiers emissary yesterday put the compromise proposals of the Ben Khedda Cabinet before a preliminary meeting of the Ben Bella-proclaimed Politbureau which was attended by four of its seven members.

As a "Conciliatory move" Mr. Ben Khedda reportedly is ready to recognize the Politbureau produced the seven appointments are last month that he had any part confirmed by the National Council in the drafting or issuance of the F.L.N. (parliament.)

A Ben Bella spokesman yesterday called the Politbureau Al-geria's supreme authority, in the right to install a new Government. Such a move was not to be expected, however, informed sources added.

The Politbureau is to hold its next meeting tomorrow at Tiaret, situated half-way between Tlemcen and Algiers, where Mr. Ben Bella is to address a rally combined with a military parade.

In a letter to the seven-member committee, Dr. Martinez de Alva, next meeting tomorrow at Tiaret, situated half-way between Tlemcen and Algiers, where Mr. Ben Bella is to address a rally combined with a military parade.

Mr. Carpio agreed and authorized Dr. Martinez de Alva "completely to accept the joint communique" subject to the revisions on which he had insisted.

Dr. Martinez de Alva said he himself accepted these drafting changes.

Mr. Carpio therefore had authorized the communique in front of witnesses, the Mexican delegate said.

"One can see," he said, "that all evidence leads to the fact that Mr. Carpio participated to his entire satisfaction in the drafting of the joint communique and agreed to each and every one of its paragraphs."

Diplomatic sources here said that no signatures were put on the document and there had been a "gentleman's agreement" with the South African Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, that signatures were unnecessary.

Dr. Martinez de Alva said in his letter yesterday that it had been agreed from the outset of the visit to South and South-West Africa that a communique would be issued at the end of it. This was to make it unnecessary to give a Press briefing.

Western and north-western Africa were likely to be free from locust invasion this year.

Western and north-western Africa were likely to be free from locust invasion this year.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kuskhaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone:—

21494[Extns.
22851]6, 05 % 4.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
FOREIGN

Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... Afs. 250
Quarterly ... Afs. 105
Half Yearly ... Afs. 50
Quarterly ... Afs. 25

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 25, 1962

SHAHINSHAH'S
VISIT

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran is to arrive in Kabul, as the guest of His Majesty the King tomorrow. The people of the capital are waiting eagerly to give an enthusiastic welcome to the monarch of a neighbouring and brother nation. We hope that the visit of the Shahinshah will further strengthen and develop the already existing brotherly and amicable relations between the two countries. Relations between any two countries based on equality and mutual respect for the rights and national interests will surely help bring about further understanding and good will.

Afghanistan, pursuing a policy of friendship with all countries and specially with its neighbours, has always worked and wished for friendly and cordial relations with Iran, with which it has close cultural ties. In 1960, our Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, visited Iran and the visit was returned by the Iranian Prime Minister the same year. Those visits have strengthened the relations between the two countries.

Delegations of journalists and artists have also visited each other's country in recent years. The signing of transit and trade agreements has indeed served as a step forward in the further development of relations between the two Moslem countries.

And now the visit of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran is yet another step towards this direction. The Shahinshah will fly tomorrow to a land the people of which are known throughout the world for their hospitality. We specially welcome His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran because he is the guest of His Majesty the King, which he had hidden in the hill until the day came when his magic power withered and his treasures turned into dust.

It is our hope that the talks between our Governmental leaders and the Shahinshah will further strengthen the common bonds of brotherhood and good relations between our two countries.

JULY 25, 1962

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE: THE PRESS AND TEXT OF HAKIMI'S SPEECH AT A GLANCE

PART II

The Afghan delegation would like to state that the developing countries of the world have a responsibility to remove restrictions and match economic co-operation with political co-operation in order to create an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill, essential to economic development of the developing countries. It should be stated that promotion of international trade and co-operation among the developing countries not only includes liberalization of trade policies, but also the removal of blockades, obstacles and other restrictive actions. Developing countries must help themselves before they expect others to help them. We must settle our own differences and respect each other's rights and legitimate aspirations.

The development of transport facilities among developing countries is highly important for smooth operation and development of trade and economy of these countries. As far as the landlocked countries are concerned, we propose that in this context the conference reaffirm that every landlocked country has the right to free access to the sea. Every State without a seacoast is entitled to most favourable treatment as regards freedom of access to the ports, the use of ports and all transport and transit facilities required.

Attention is to be drawn to the need for further simplification of formalities in transit routes and ports, including the removal of charges if levied on goods destined for landlocked countries.

In addition it should be stated by the conference that the littoral countries, in the spirit of good-

will should avoid unilateral actions which might affect the flow of transit trade to and from the landlocked countries. All these points regarding the freedom of transit and the facilities concerned are important to the process of economic development in the developing countries, especially from the point of view of expenses and time essential to the expansion of trade and the implementation of development projects and programmes. My delegation, therefore, proposes formally these principles concerning the transit to be recorded in the final texts of the Conference.

Economic Aid
Concerning economic and technical assistance to the developing countries, I would like to state that Afghanistan is passing through a period when import of capital to the country and technical assistance are of vital importance to the pace of its growth and prosperity. So far, we have been fortunate in receiving valuable assistance from international organizations as well as on a bilateral basis from friendly nations for which we are grateful. However, we are receiving is not proportionate to our requirements. The supply of experts and the concomitant need for financing is running short of the demand. My delegation believes technical assistance schemes and projects must be well supported with the necessary tools and equipment that render the assistance much more effective.

On the question of the flow of private capital the Afghan delegation believes that although great efforts are being made to

create favourable climate in Afghanistan, the net result of the volume of inflow is very limited and negligible. We feel that our efforts in this field cannot be fruitful unless it is supplemented by parallel measures to be adopted by the developed countries supporting the flow of private capital in the new developing countries.

The Gap
The gap in the field of international financing has not yet been filled and therefore the establishment of U.N. Development Fund for financing infrastructure in developing countries is a necessity.

On the question of the use of agricultural surpluses for economic development, my delegation is fully in agreement with the principles recommended by the FAO concerning this matter. My delegation also supports the idea of setting aside the 1% of gross national income of nations for development purposes.

We are aware, Mr. Chairman, of the need and benefits that would accrue to all if close relationships are established among all developing countries on the one hand, and between the developing and the more advanced nations on the other. The more the understanding and co-operation the better it is for all.

We have faith in our determination and efforts and we are confident that the conclusions and constructive results of the conference with unanimous support of its members will further strengthen the co-operation spirit existing among us all.

(Concluded)

Significance Of Tapeh Maranjan

By A. A. KOHZAD

In the north, east and south-east of Kabul, there are hills called Bebi Mahr, Maranjan and Khake Balkh. In view of its size Tapeh Maranjan east of the city is the most important one.

Apparently construction activities today are centred in the area commonly known as the basin Maranjan. Prompted by the re-excavation of the pre-Islamic days, the accent was in the Logar River basin. The remains of Buddhist structures and relics discovered in such places as Shewaki, Sahak, Kamari, 27 June, 1933 resulted in the finding of the following objects:—

(1) A rectangular edifice 8.6x12.3 metres of earth cubes 50 cms wide. Its ceiling was arched and consisted of three rooms.

(2) In the corners of the above mentioned structure towers were observed that were made of gravel and were meant to reinforce the structure. On the western wall Sasanian emperors. Therefore, from metre wide could be seen.

(3) Opposite the western walls a small stupa was found. Archaeological studies made on of the Kushan emperors is stated in the Technical Assistance Committee that the \$12 million allocated for technical assistance this year was a meagre sum and this appropriation should be increased, because the developing countries are facing great difficulties and information on this hill, a small stupa on its west wing. (383-388 A.D.) From a sculptural

the knowledge of which will no Later in the 5th century A.D. due

to some wear and tear sustained by certain walls of the temple towers were constructed on the weak corners with a view to reinforcing it. The western wall appeared to have deteriorated most, because adjoining it was built an additional thick wall.

Copper Coin

The oldest of the coins found from this Buddhist temple was a copper coin relating to Kujula Kadphises, the first ruler of the Kushan dynasty who is said to have reigned in 50 B.C. In addition other coins have been found that throw ample light on the historic evolution of this location.

A collection of gold coins consisting of 12 pieces, concave and convex in shape, related to a ruler of Kushan princes and numbers the suzerainty of the Kushano-Sasanian coins.

In one of the coins Bahrn, one of the Kushan emperors is stated in the Technical Assistance Committee that the \$12 million allocated for technical assistance this year was a meagre sum and this appropriation should be increased, because the developing countries are facing great difficulties and information on this hill, a small stupa on its west wing. (383-388 A.D.) From a sculptural

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVALS:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:

Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Tehran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

Zaman. Phone No. 20531.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122
Police ... 20159-24041
Traffic ... 20159-24041
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Ariana ... Phone No. 20527.
Itefaq ... Phone No. 22647.
Bakhtar ... Phone No. 22619.
Rana ... Phone No. 20527.

JULY 25, 1962

Fertilizers Fight

Hunger

The chief combat weapon in the fight against hunger in the world: agricultural reforms and revolution of farming methods. Sixty per cent of the world's population eat less than the minimum of food they need or are undernourished. To provide enough food for all men requires to double or to triple the agricultural production in the next 40 years. The reason: the world's population is expected to have increased to 6,000 million by 2000. The growth of population in developing countries is outpacing the rise in food production. This gap will widen in the coming years.

Gifts of food by countries with a surplus food production do not solve the problem. They help only in cases of acute danger. The developing countries themselves do not want to live on "subsidized" food supply.

The only efficient solution is the increase of the developing countries' food production to reduce rapidly the deficit. Yields per acre have to be raised in developing countries. The key to the problem is the increased use of fertilizers. The full efficiency of modern cultivation methods is not ensured without adequate use of fertilizers. In such case the use of the methods might even turn out to be mal-investments.

Fertilizers, the most efficient means of agricultural production, furnish increased crop yields on all kinds of soil in zones with tropical moderate climates. Their use increases the output of high-quality products. They promote the production of richer crops for a better nourishment of men and animals. They enable to increase the number of harvests a year. They improve also the fertility of the soil. Thus they fight the destructive power of erosion.

Fertilizers are pace-makers for the use of other modern cultivation techniques in farming enterprises. The consequences of intensified fertilizing: the food deficit will be covered, foreign exchange to pay for food imports will be saved and, thus, the basis for an increased social product and a favourable payments balance will be created.

In order to cover the demand for food of the rapidly growing population of the world, the production of fertilizers has to be increased to 100 million tons by 2,000, according to F.A.O. estimates.

Compact Feature

EISENHOWERS IN COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, July 25, (Reuters)—Mr. Eisenhower, his wife, Mamie, and their two grandchildren, David, 14, and Barbara, 8, arrived here yesterday from Paris by train for a four-day private visit to Denmark.



An Afghan girl with a water jug.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT DEH-KAIPAK

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken over a piece of land at Deh-Kaipak near Kabul, which at one time was called "Badaam Bagh". The land has been levelled and is being converted into an Experimental Farm.

According to Mr. Mael, Chief of Agricultural Production in the Ministry, the agricultural authorities have been trying to develop agriculture and animal husbandry in Afghanistan. During the First Five-Year Plan the Ministry launched a programme of establishing agricultural farms and centres of animal husbandry.

At the end of the fourth year of the First Plan, the Ministry selected a piece of land near Kabul, called "Badaam Bagh". The total area of this land is over 700 acres of which about 225 acres are now being developed into an experimental farm. The aim of the Ministry in acquiring this land is to establish a nursery and an orchard of fruit trees indigenous to Afghanistan, particularly to the Kabul area. The farm will also contain a Centre of Animal Husbandry together with a workshop for repairing agricultural machinery. In this workshop not only repairs of machinery will be undertaken but that it will also serve as a training centre for mechanics.

At this farm arrangements will be made to develop and experiment with simple agricultural tools of a better pattern. Trial ed either in the first or second year of the planting of imported seeds will be undertaken at this farm, the reign of Greater Kushanides, point raised by Dr. Tabibi was and seeds of improved varieties it stood well up to the 4th century in view of sub-countries under the OPEX programme to observe all local cules Dam midway between Kabul and with towers of some ten metres of Paghman. The channel leading to height, turning the temple into the farm from the reservoir has fort apparently. The fort-like ties.

This farm is being irrigated with stantial wear and tear it was re-water channelled from Kargha paired and furnished additionally, and regulations so that they may be repaired and enlarged, and temple faced the Kabul historic is now being used to develop it. citadel, Bala Hissar and up to the presses the hope that the budget ther enlarge this channel in future. lest, until the end of the 7th cen-to the developing countries would tury it was in shape and accom-be increased, and thus strengthen agricultural tools and imple-modated Buddhist monks and the cause of world peace; and prosperity.

bulldozers shown.

reels and tractors etc. used in AID engineers. swelling and cultivating the. The farm is situated at a place States. Technicians of the United where floods have been common Administration for Inter- in previous years and have caused national Development, formerly considerable damage and incom- (CA) are co-operating with Af- venience to the local zamindars, than technicians and experts in. The agricultural authorities, the task of developing this farm; therefore, are constructing buildings at the farm have also diversion channel for flood- been planned by the Department of Construction of the Ministry to ultimately fall into the Kabul of Agriculture with the help of river.

TAPPEH MARANJAN

(Contd. from Page 2)

point of view different Buddhist statues such as Buddha and Bodhisattva have been found. A portrait of these is the Bodhisattva statue which is quite large and decorated and was discovered between the old and new walls. It is now in the Kabul Museum.

The pottery unearthed from the Maranjan hill is specially important for studying the Kushanid plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel. This need would be predominant so long as local personnel have not been trained through an international co-operation in various fields of industry and culture. It must be mentioned, continues the editorial, that the technical assistance given by the United Nations to the developing countries in addition to the financial aid for their development plans are also in need of technical personnel.

Sahara Atom Test Detected In U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, July 25, (Reuter).—US officials said yesterday that an underground nuclear explosion set off in the Sahara by France on May 1 had been detected by seismic instruments in the USA more than 5,000 miles away.

They cautioned against reading too much significance into the detection of the French experiment. As both the time and the place of the explosion had been generally known in advance and monitoring devices had been geared to detect it.

The officials added discussions going on within the administration at this time on the East-West test ban issue were concerned not so much with whether on-site inspection could be abandoned but with the extent to which such inspection might be reduced and curtailed.

NEW GHAZNI-AWAZ ROAD COMPLETED

GHAZNI, July 25.—The construction work of a new road between the city of Ghazni and Nawar town, which was started three months ago by the local Public Works authorities in co-operation with the people, has been completed. The road is 80 kilometres long and 8 metres wide. This road has shortened the distance between the two places by 90 kilometres as compared to the old road.

"VANISHING VIRUSES" CAUSE CANCER Soviet Professor's Theory

MOSCOW, July 25, (Reuter).—Soviet Professor Lev Zilber yesterday expounded his theory that cancer is triggered off by viruses which soon afterwards disappear.

He told more than 2,000 scientists attending the eighth International Cancer Congress here that viruses had been discovered in tumours of birds, mice and other animals, but not in human tumours.

"Most of the naturally arising malignant formations in animals are of virus origin. It is difficult to presume that malignant formations in a human being are an exception to this rule."

He said that experiments with animals suggested that cancer in humans might be caused by viruses which remain sleeping as a rule, but could be activated by passage of time or by radiation.

In support of his "vanishing virus" theory, Professor Zilber said that work in his laboratory showed that while animals develop cancers after being exposed to viruses, no evidence of the viruses could be found 40 days after the cancers appeared.

He depicted the process as the virus giving "new information" to the hereditary mechanism of the cell, thus touching off the cancer. After that, he suggested, the virus was merely a passenger.

He suggested that an additional line of defence in future against cancer might be to use chemical means to prevent viruses causing the inflammation of cells.

Pakhtunistanis Bridge In Sikandro

KABUL, July 25.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a group of Shamozi Utmankhail nationalists have recently destroyed a concrete bridge in the Sikandro area with the use of explosives.

INDIAN PROPOSAL

(Contd. from page 1)
The Western Government chiefs, however, in contrast to the Soviet Premier Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, were speaking more of armament than of disarmament.

The Western disarmament proposals primarily aimed at getting an exact picture of the state of armament in the Soviet Union via international controls.

Mr. Gromyko said the American tests in the Pacific Ocean and its nuclear explosions in great altitudes had immensely added to the armaments race.

It was only natural that the Soviet Union was thus forced to arrange new tests with the latest types of nuclear weapons to strengthen its own security and that of the other "socialist State". The U.S. Foreign Secretary, Mr. Dean Rusk, stressed his country's earnest wish to arrive at a general disarmament agreement.

He pointed out, however, that the U.S.A. did not believe that a 100 per cent disarmament plan could be drafted.

General disarmament could only be achieved if the disarmament talks were conducted in the spirit of fairness.

News In Brief

GRISHK, July 25.—Dr. Abdul Qayum, Vice-President of the Helmand Valley Authority, and acting Governor of Grishk province, who had come to Kabul for official business some time ago, has returned to his post in Lashkargah.

GARDEZ, July 25.—Brigadier-General Faiz Mohammad, Governor and Military Commandant of Pakhtia Province, left for the local administration of Jaji after inspecting the administrative, constructional and educational affairs of Chamkani area.

LOGAR, July 25.—The Provincial Department of Education in Logar has opened a new village school for boys in Dubandi village of the Khoshi area. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Abdullah, the Chief Administrator, officials and dignitaries of Logar.

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, July 25.—Mr. Kazimi, the acting President of the Government Monopolies, left Shadian and Klift port for Maimana province after inspecting the petroleum storage depots in the two areas.

Professor Zilber called for an international effort to study "human cancer" at an early stage to seek for evidence of viruses because they have had the chance to disappear.

Blow Up Release Of Americans

SOUPHANOUVONG'S

ASSURANCE

Another report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Arab Saifurrahman has complained in the Pakistani Parliament about the way Pakhtunistani political prisoners are being treated. He said that the condition of a number of Pakhtunistani political leaders such as Khan Abdul Aziz Khan, and Nawabzada Mehr Dil Hoti was really critical.

Mr. Mir Akbar Khan, Mr. Kasim Khan, Mr. Abdul Wassey Khan and Mr. Durani Khan, who had been released from prison after a year's imprisonment with hard labour, said in a joint statement on July 15, that Pakhtunistani political prisoners were being subjected to various kinds of torture and that they were not given any medical treatment. They demanded that all these prisoners should be released as soon as possible.

Mr. Mahmoodullah, who is one of the leading figures in Shahkadar, said in a statement on July 16 that the imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan and Alama Mashhuri was against democratic principles and added that he was hoping that all political prisoners would be released after the end of military rule in Pakistan but on the contrary more people were being arrested now and this had caused great disappointment among the people. The people of Pakhtunistan wanted that the Government of Pakistan should abolish all black laws, such as Public Security Act and release all political prisoners.

VIENTIANE, July 25, (DPA).—The Laotian Acting Prime Minister, Prince Souphanouvong, assured the U.S. Ambassador-designate, Mr. Leonard Unger, here yesterday that he will personally take up the release of five Americans and one Philippine national known to be in the hands of pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces.

The U.S. envoy brought up the prisoner matter during a call to congratulate the Laotian Coalition Government on the signing of the Geneva Agreement. The envoy later left for the Royal capital of Luang Prabang, where on Wednesday he will formally present his credentials to King Savang Vatthana.

According to an American Embassy statement, the Ambassador urged that in view of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Monday, the prisoners be released soon. The 14-nation agreement calls for the release of all prisoners within 30 days of its signing.

KABUL GOLF RESULTS

The following are the results of the Charles and Oscar Eclectic Competition held on Friday July 20. The figures after each name indicate handicap, gross and net.

Ladies
P. Brown (4 hcp. 4), 42, 38; C. Mikesell (9) 58, 47; P. Fabricius (9) 62, 51.

Men
H. Reardon (4 hcp. 9) 74, 65; C. Brown (1) 68, 67; O. af Strom (4) 72, 68.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **MARDI GRAS**; starring, Pat Boone, Christine Carere, Tommy Sands, Sheree North, Gary Crosby and Fred Clark.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **CIRCUS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO**; starring Joan Crawford and Rossano Brazzi.

KABUL GOLF CLUB

MIXED GREENSOME

On Friday 27, we plan to arrange a Mixed Greensome. There will be 18 holes, stroke play, and the handicap used will be 4 of the lowest handicap and 6 of the highest handicap added together. Both partners will drive from each tee and thereafter select which ball to play. The one whose ball was not selected makes the second stroke and thereafter players make alternate strokes until the ball is holed out. The Committee thinks that players will enjoy mixed games and hope that all the lady players of the Club will participate. There will be a draw on the morning of the tournament day.

—ADVT.

Move With The Times Read



KABUL TIMES

Subscription Rates:

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 150
Quarterly Afs. 80

All students will get half concession in the above quoted rates.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:
Maximum +34°C.
Minimum +16°C.
Sun sets today at 6-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-05 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 120

KABUL, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1962 (ASAD 4, 1341 S.H.)

215 New Houses In Shiberghan

SHIBERGHAN, July 26.—Two hundred and fifteen new buildings have recently been erected in the new city of Shiberghan over an area of 840 acres. The buildings, mainly residential quarters, are single as well as double-storeyed.

Mr. Mohammad Sharif Amini, the Mayor of Shiberghan, said in an interview that the construction work of a new cinema which was started 18 months ago had now been completed. Projectors and other necessary equipment for regular shows had already been procured and the cinema was due to go into operation by Jashan. He said that in addition to the existing diesel generator another generator was also being installed to provide better electric power for the city. He said that the new houses would have a common drinking water supply fed from a well 85 metres deep.

Resumption Of Tests

JAPAN TO PROTEST TO U.S.S.R.

TOKYO, July 26, (DPA).—The Japanese Government yesterday instructed Mr. Akira Shigemitsu, Charge d'Affaires at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government against its announcement last Saturday of a new series of nuclear testing in the near future, according to Jiji Press.

Foreign Office sources said Japan would deplore that the Soviet decision was taken in spite of Tokyo's repeated requests for the suspension of nuclear testing. At the same time, Tokyo will renew its request that Moscow take the lead in concluding an international agreement prohibiting nuclear testing.

TALUQUAN, July 26.—The mobile cinema unit of the Ministry of Education returned to Taluquan on Tuesday after showing a number of educational films for the boy and girl students, officials and people of hwaia Ghar District.

Torture Of Detenus In Jail KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR LEADER'S STATEMENT

KABUL, July 26.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says that Mr. Salar Joma Khan, one of the leaders of the Khudai Khidmatgar Party who has been released after a year's imprisonment in the Pakistani jail, has said in a statement:

"Leaders of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party and other Pakhtunistani patriots in Pakistani jails are suffering from various kinds of torture and live under pathetic conditions."

He said a large number of poli-

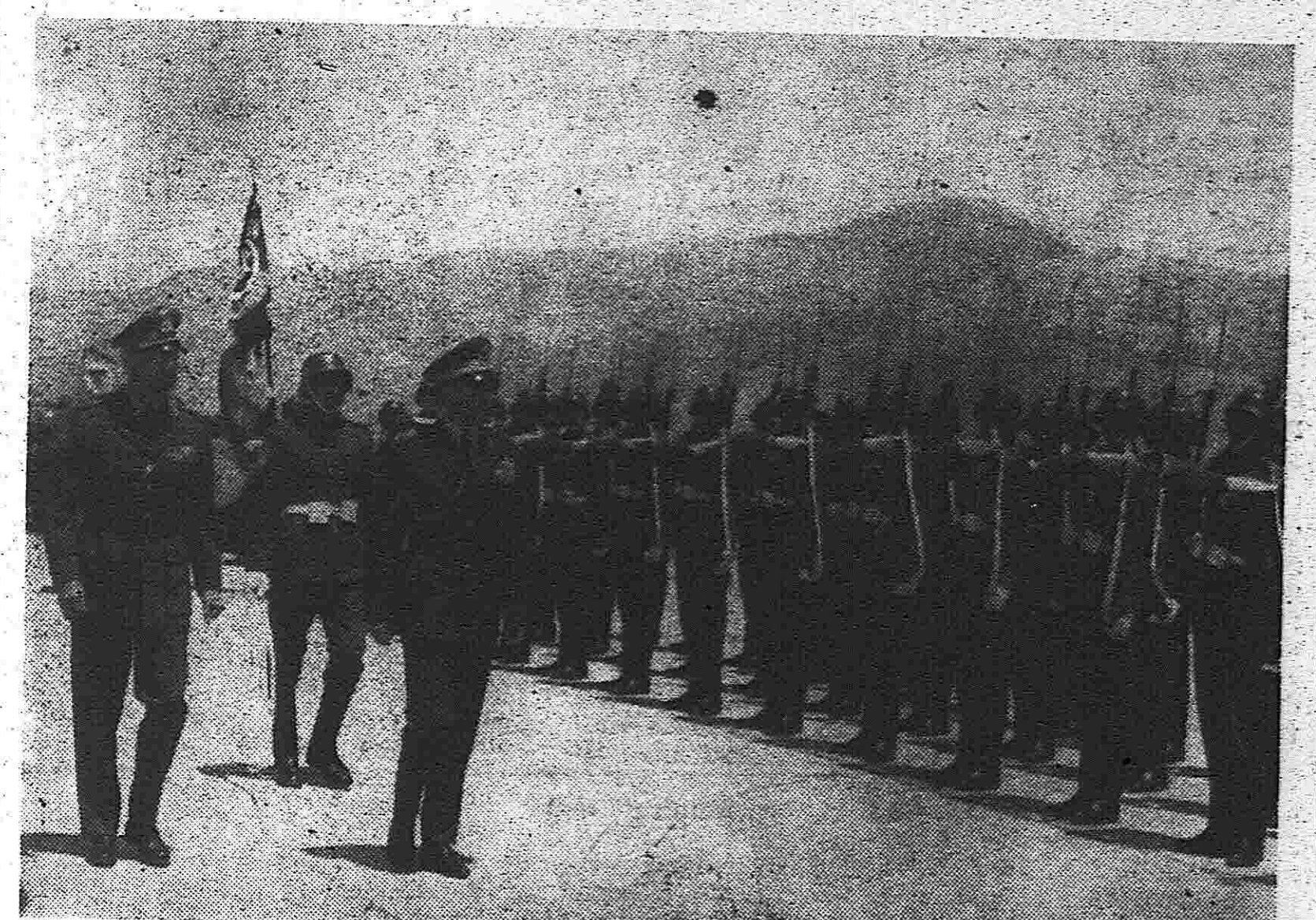
KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bino
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines

PRICE Af. 1

KABUL GIVES A ROUSING WELCOME TO SHAH OF IRAN



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and His Majesty the King inspecting a guard of honour shortly after the former's arrival in Kabul this morning. Bakhtar Photo.

Thousands Line Route

KABUL, July 26.—The citizens of Kabul gave a rousing welcome to His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran who arrived in the capital by air at 11-15 this morning as the guest of His Majesty the King.

The Shahinshah was greeted by His Majesty the King on his arrival at the Khwaja Rawash Airport.

Also present to greet the Shah his guest to inspect the guard of down the plane were His Royal Highness Sardar Shah Wali Khan the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce, who is the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Governor and the Mayor of Kabul, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the President of the Royal Protocol.

His Majesty the King then led the Shahinshah and his entourage to the Chilstun Palace where the Shah will stay during his visit to this country.

Hundreds of thousands of people, who lined the route to cheer the Shah, showered flowers on him.

At the Pakhtunistan Square, the Shah was greeted by a group of Afghans, performing the national dance. A group of Pakhtunistani residing in Kabul was present to welcome the Shah. The enthusiasm of the crowds to see the Shah was so much that they broke all cordons and cheered His Majesty's guest.

The airport and the route to the Chilstun Palace were decorated with bunting and national flags of both countries.

His Majesty the Shahinshah was to have lunch at the Chilstun Palace after which he will make a courtesy call on His Majesty the King in the Royal Palace.

In the evening His Majesty the King has arranged a banquet in honour of the Iranian Shah.

U.N. EXPERTS VISIT TO BAGHLAN

BAGHLAN, July 26.—Mr. Lenkvich, an expert on hydrology and a member of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, now working with the Ministry of Agriculture returned to Kabul yesterday after making a detailed survey of underground water sources in Ghor and Pule-Khumri in Northern Afghanistan. He had gone to Baghlan about a week ago. He said that an area of 30 sq. kilometres, was surveyed where 15 springs were found. He added that the water from some of these springs was drinkable and others useful for irrigation.

Malaysia Talks Reach Critical Stage

LONDON, July 26, (Reuter).—Malayan and British Government delegates to the Malaysia talks here yesterday held separate informal discussions on the next steps to be taken in the conference which observers said had now reached a crucially decisive stage.

Conference sources said a major point of issue between the two Government rested on the timetable for a two-stage advance towards the proposed merger of independent Malaya, self-governing Singapore, the Brunei protectorate and the British colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak into a new Malaysia Federation.

The Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman, leading the Malayan delegation, told reporters on Tuesday night that the talks had reached a point where a "yes or no" decision would have to be taken about the formation of Malaysia. Until Tuesday all indications had been that the talks were going on smoothly but the Prime Minister's statement was interpreted as indicating that they had now hit a snag.

Power Grids Of Comecon

MOSCOW, July 26, (Tass).—An agreement has been signed for organizing a central administration of the integrated power grids of the seven-member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)—Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The central administration will have its headquarters in Prague. It will be set up for better utilization by the signatories of the agreement of economic advantages provided by the integration of their power grids.

By now the power grids of five countries have been linked together. The power grids of Rumania and Bulgaria will be linked with them in 1963-64. The plan for organizing the central administration was prepared by the COMECON's Permanent Commission for electrical power.

U.S.A. LIKELY TO SUBMIT NEW PROPOSALS ON TEST BAN TREATY

GENEVA, July 26, (Reuter).—The United States is expected to submit new proposals on a nuclear test ban treaty towards the end of this week or next, informed sources said here yesterday.

The proposals will stem from a British evaluation made by British nuclear scientists of "Vela" project—the latest series of American nuclear tests designed to improve detection techniques.

The sources said the proposals were likely to reduce Western demands for verification of any test.

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address—
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone—

21494/Extns.

22851/5, 05 % 4

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 105
Quarterly ... Afs. 30

FOREIGN

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 26, 1962

BRITISH GUIANA'S
FUTURE

Now it is evident that the British Government's accusation against Dr. Jagan, the nationalist leader of British Guiana, was completely false; for he himself appearing before the United Nations' Committee on Colonialism has affirmed his belief in parliamentary democracy and the achievement of his objectives by "persuasion and peaceful means".

The British Government, which has administered the territory since 1814, holds that it must investigate last February's upsurge of violence in the British Colony which it alleges followed new taxation proposed by Dr. Jagan's Government who has been accused of being a "Leftist". It is also alleged by some quarters that the territory is not ripe as yet for assuming its own responsibilities—a familiar phrase which we have always heard from the colonial Powers.

But it must be pointed out that whatever policy British Guiana follows, it is their own affair. To impose on them this or that "form of Government" before agreeing to their right of independence would surely be an obstruction of the very principles of rights and privileges of people in a "democratic" system.

The case of British Guiana's rights for independence is so clear and obvious that the arguments offered by the British Government against them cannot convince those who want to pass a judgment on this issue. Dr. Jagan has been busy securing further help from friendly countries for advancing the economy of his country and now it is his attention has been diverted by this problem into which he has been dragged.

Now Dr. Jagan, who has proved himself a worthy leader of his nation, is in the United Nations to urge the British Government to agree to its previous commitment to arrange for a Constitutional Conference on British Guiana.

GREAT DRAMA IN THE PRESS AND COUNTRYSIDE AT A GLANCE

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him; there is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will; And blessed are the horny hands of toil!

—Lowell.

Work, work, work—how sweet it sounds! And when the work is connected with constructional and developmental activities in a country, it is doubly blessed—it blesses those who do that work so that the nation may progress, and those who watch them build it. "Idleness is the holiday of fools," said Chesterfield once. "Lazy people are definitely the enemies of society. When one finds people working assiduously, one feels so happy, and in the larger context, it is work, hard work of the people that takes the country to great heights and up the road of progress."

Striking Aspect

As one goes through the 'Kabul Times' of the past few days, one notices a striking aspect in it which, perhaps, most of the readers with a keen sense of observation would not have missed. It is the news about the great developmental works in this country.

No doubt, screaming headlines such as "Deadlock over Algeria's Leadership" or "Massive Katan-Attack on U.N. Road Block" attract one's attention and make them topics of discussion at meetings and parties.

It is no relief to be told that the U.S.S.R. may resume nuclear tests or that another U.S. high-altitude test would be held or even about air crashes or accidents. Instead

By OBSERVER
of making you relax such items would only make you reach gradually the edge of your seats and keep your nerves tense and taut as though you yourself will be hit by the nuclear rockets or the anti-missile missiles involved in the crashes or accidents.

I personally think that newspapers should devote more space to the great drama that is being enacted in the countryside, which active, energetic people, men and women, create a new life of plenty and prosperity by doing selfless work with their own soiled and hardened hands. They do so for the benefit of the millions of their brethren, so that everyone may have food in plenty and consequently better health, better education and better standard of living.

The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, it may be recalled, reminded a recent gathering of the Provincial Directors of Education that the country's progress depended upon the increase in the number of educated persons. And in this context how gratified one is to find that schools are being raised to higher levels and new ones are being opened almost in all provinces for boys and girls to acquire knowledge and education.

Reading Rooms

That reading rooms where books can be read by the rural people to improve their knowledge and disseminate information are being opened in various areas gives me much more thrill than to know that Britain is to build four stations in different parts of the world for detecting underground nuclear tests.

To know that new health centres to promote and safeguard the health of children, students and adults are inaugurated is much more welcome than to learn about fights and quarrels.

Pilgrimage Centres

Dams, hydro-electric projects, canals, experimental farms and new industries, where construction activities are in full swing for the betterment of the country, should, in my opinion, be made modern pilgrimage centres so that people who visit such places can derive great pleasure out of the fact that the country is moving towards its planned targets.

They are the modern monuments for excursion. These should be the picnic spots, where people can draw inspiration from the creative hard work of common men and women. Construction of a dam, digging of canal, laying of a road or building a new industry will benefit thousands of people. That itself gives one a great satisfaction and relaxation.

Archi Canal

I was really thrilled to read the other day that work on the Archi canal which will irrigate 60,000 acres of land, has been completed and that it is hoped that construction work of the dam will begin soon.

Thousands of hands join together in this and similar ventures, silently moulding things kind into great glorious projects. I salute these workers whose names never appear in print but who, by their studios, zealous and enthusiastic work become the saviours of society and the redeemers of the race.

Action Programme Of The Six For Common Trade Policy

The Common Market's Council of Ministers on Tuesday adopted an action programme for a common commercial policy or industrial products and farm products not subject to the community's agricultural policy.

The Ministers met in a late night session, after the end of Tuesday's talks on Britain's application for membership of the six-nation community.

The action programme based on proposals made by the community's Executive Commission, includes the following main points:

1. The harmonization of products regarding trade within the community and with third countries with similar economies has been liberalized. The ultimate aim is complete liberalization within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.).

2. The harmonization of quota policies regarding trade with countries which are not members of G.A.T.T., or whose economic structure is different from that of Common Market States. This would apply to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

During the transitional period ending in 1970, uniform trade regulations should be introduced gradually.

At the end of the period, at the

latest, common rules should be applied to all imported products from these countries.

In particular national quotas should be replaced by community quotas. This would mean joint trade agreements with Soviet bloc countries and other non-G.A.T.T. members.

3. The harmonization of protective trade measures. The Treaty of Rome, setting up the Common Market, states that, after the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, including steps to be taken in the case of dumping or subsidies.

Earlier in the day, the Ministers of Agriculture of the Six failed to reach agreement on whether to apply quota restrictions on farm products from the Eastern bloc, for which the community has a common policy. These include cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, wine, fruit and vegetables.

SOVIET RECEPTION FOR CHEN XI

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters).—Marshal Chen Yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, and his North Viet Nam counterpart, Mr. Ung Van Khien were guests of honour at a dinner given here last night by the Soviet Deputy Premier, Mr. Nikolai Ignatov.

Reporting this, the Soviet news agency Tass said the dinner was marked by a "warm and friendly atmosphere."

The two Ministers are stopping over in Moscow on their way home after attending the Geneva Conference on Laos, Tass added.

The daily Islah of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Re-Big Powers". For the past 14 months, says the editorial, the 14-nation conference in Geneva was finding a workable solution for the Laotian problem.

During this period the conditions in that small South-East Asian kingdom became so tense at times, that it was feared a civil war might break out any minute; eventually all sides agreed to the fact that Laos must be kept out of the arena of East-West cold war. This could be achieved only through establishing an independent and neutral Laos.

The editorial then goes on to talk about the nature of the political parties active in the country. The fact that an international agreement has been signed in Geneva under the terms of which an independent, united and neutral Laos came into being proves, concludes the editorial, that through amicable negotiations, patience and goodwill other international problems too could be solved peacefully. No effort, therefore should be spared to achieve accord on some of the most urgent and critical problems now facing the world—problems on the solution of which depends the future progress and prosperity and in fact the survival of mankind.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by the paper's woman correspondent, Mrs. Rooh Afza. In this article the author advises young girls to adopt a middle course of action in all walks of life. She criticizes the younger generation of being over-sensitive against dust, microbes and etc. She argues, how is possible to be clean if you are scared to touch any thing dirty? One must not be afraid to wash a soiled handkerchief or used pots and pans, for fear of getting some sort of disease, because soap, water and various forms of disinfectants are enough to clean your hands. The paper also carries the text of an interview with the dissident Algerian Vice-Premier, Mohammad Ben Bella.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Wednesday said:

A collective struggle is going on in the world to raise the economic standards of those nations who have not got all means of modern living. Advanced countries which are members of the UN and a number of other international organizations are taking part in this struggle. The main nucleus of this struggle is formed by those nations which are suffering from low standards of living. It is a fact that unless the developing countries help themselves, no other country, no matter how strong it may be, can render any effective assistance to it. It was on this basis that a conference of the developing countries was convened in Cairo; and as such it can be considered as one of the most important developments. A large number of countries from various parts of the world who are struggling to raise their living standards attended the conference with a view to studying their common problems and find out

Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.
11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

ARRIVALS:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.

T. M. A.
SATURDAY

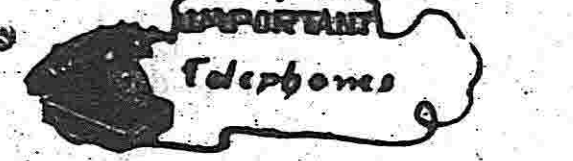
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

DEPARTURES:
Kandahar—Kabul:
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Iqbal ... Phone No. 22743.
Afghan ... Phone No. 22919.
Inayat ... Phone No. 20960.
Nizami ... Phone No. 22593.
Murtaza ... Phone No. 20590.
Ansari ... Phone No. 23829.

Defence Ministry Has Modern Printing Press

Work on the Press of the Ministry of National Defence was begun in 1948 and it started to work in 1951. This is one of the most modern and well-equipped printing presses in Afghanistan and contains a large number of machines. The Press prints a number of locally-published periodicals, such as 'Roghtiya-Zaryar', 'Sara-Miyasht' (Red Crescent), 'Adab' (Literary Journal), 'Iqtisad' (Economics), 'Urdu' (The Army), 'Dehkada' (Rural Development), 'Zeemra', 'Pakhtun Zagh' (of Radio Kabul), 'Mermun' (of the Women's Institute), 'Sheguna' and others; the Press also accepts orders from the public.

This Press has lower charges than other such organizations but even then it has a large turnover and the graph showing income between the years 1956 and 1961 is a proof of the progress made by the Press during these years. The Press employs men as well as women workers; the latter are generally given the task of typesetting, working the duplicating machines and envelope-making. It has Departments of offset-printing, letter-printing, type-making, plate-making, zincography, photography, block and design-making, and monotype. Although this Press is well-equipped as it is now, yet the authorities in the Ministry of Defence wish to develop and extend it to cope with an increasing volume of work. Although illustration and colour-printing is generally done by offset-printing, yet the Ministry of Defence Press uses offset for printing Forms only and colour-printing is done from plates and clichés. Arrangements are now being made to set up an Advertising Department capable of dealing with commercial advertisements, announcements. Preliminary work in this regard has already been done and this Department is expected to begin operations soon.

A very important problem facing the Press concerns the manufacture of matrices and types, which are presently not made in Afghanistan and have to be imported in large quantities from abroad every year. The Ministry of Defence has purchased machinery worth £12,000 for this purpose. This new equipment will manufacture Farsi, Pakhto and Latin types and characters in sizes ranging from 8 to 72 points. The machinery has arrived in Kabul but actual work has not yet begun because a separate building for it is now under construction to the south of the main buildings of the Press. The machines will be installed and production will begin as soon as this building is completed; this is expected to take place in about six months time. The Press has been made by automatic machines.

for photography, and although the book-binding Section now lacks automatic machines, efforts are being made to mechanize it fully in the near future.

The Press has modern facilities for cutting paper, making blocks, photogravure, engraving, and others needed by a first-class Press. The printing machines installed at the Press are Rex No. 2 and No. 7, which can print from 2 to 16 pages at one time. Linotype machines were not purchased for the Press because of their high cost and also due to scarcity of qualified technicians, who could operate such machines. Envelopes in the Press are now being made by automatic machines.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

Afghanistan as a developing country which has undertaken a number of important programmes for raising its living standard by implementing development plans took an active part in the Cairo conference. This participation is in full conformity with the aspirations of this country for making of common struggle to solve common problems and in tune with the spirit of International co-operation, which is a fundamental part of Afghanistan's policy.

MIKOYAN RETURNS TO MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 26 (TASS).—The First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, returned to Moscow yesterday from Indonesia which he visited on a goodwill mission at the invitation of the Indonesian President, Dr. Sukarno.

On his way from Jakarta home Mr. Mikoyan visited Delhi at the invitation of the Indian Government.

Pierre Balmain's fashion show in Paris features a "T-line" silhouette, suggesting increased shoulder-breadth above the tall, unbroken column of the body.

He shows a lightly fitted and elongated suit jacket, often reminiscent of an English racing habit.

Broader shoulder cut without padding, and mounted sleeves, contrast the narrow "poor" shoulder look which has emerged elsewhere.

Dresses this year have a slightly higher waistline, achieved through comberbunds or semi-detached effects suggesting a bolero.

Necklines are trim and high, shown with a single row of choker pearls the size of grapes.

SHIBERGHAN PETROL CENTRE WORKSHOP

KABUL, July 26.—The workshop of the Petroleum research Centre in Shiberghan, northern Afghanistan can repair any equipment used by the department and can renovate 65% of the parts.

Engineer Majid, Director of the Research Centre, has said that the workshop is built in an area of four acres and its main purpose is to repair equipment and tools needed for carrying out research work on the petroleum deposits in the area. The workshop consists of various departments such as, automobile repairing, foundry, electric welding, repairing of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, cranes and tractors. He said that the workshop employs about 100 people.

Balmain dresses more queens. Presidents' wives and actresses than any other house in Paris. He has made Thailand's Queen Sirikit's entire new wardrobe for her official visit to Australia and her costume for Madame Felix Houphouetigny, wife of the Ivory Coast President.

ISOTOPE CENTRE AT PIERRELATE

PARIS, July 25, (DPA).—The French National Assembly in the second reading yesterday approved the supplementary budget for 1962, containing a sum of 200 million new francs for the construction of an isotope centre at Pierrelate.

The Bill was passed after the Government of George Pompidou had asked for a vote of confidence.

The supplementary budget will now, once more be submitted to the French Senate which is again expected to reject it.

The National Assembly will then have to pass the Bill in a final third reading, and French political quarters have no doubt that the Assembly would approve the budget.

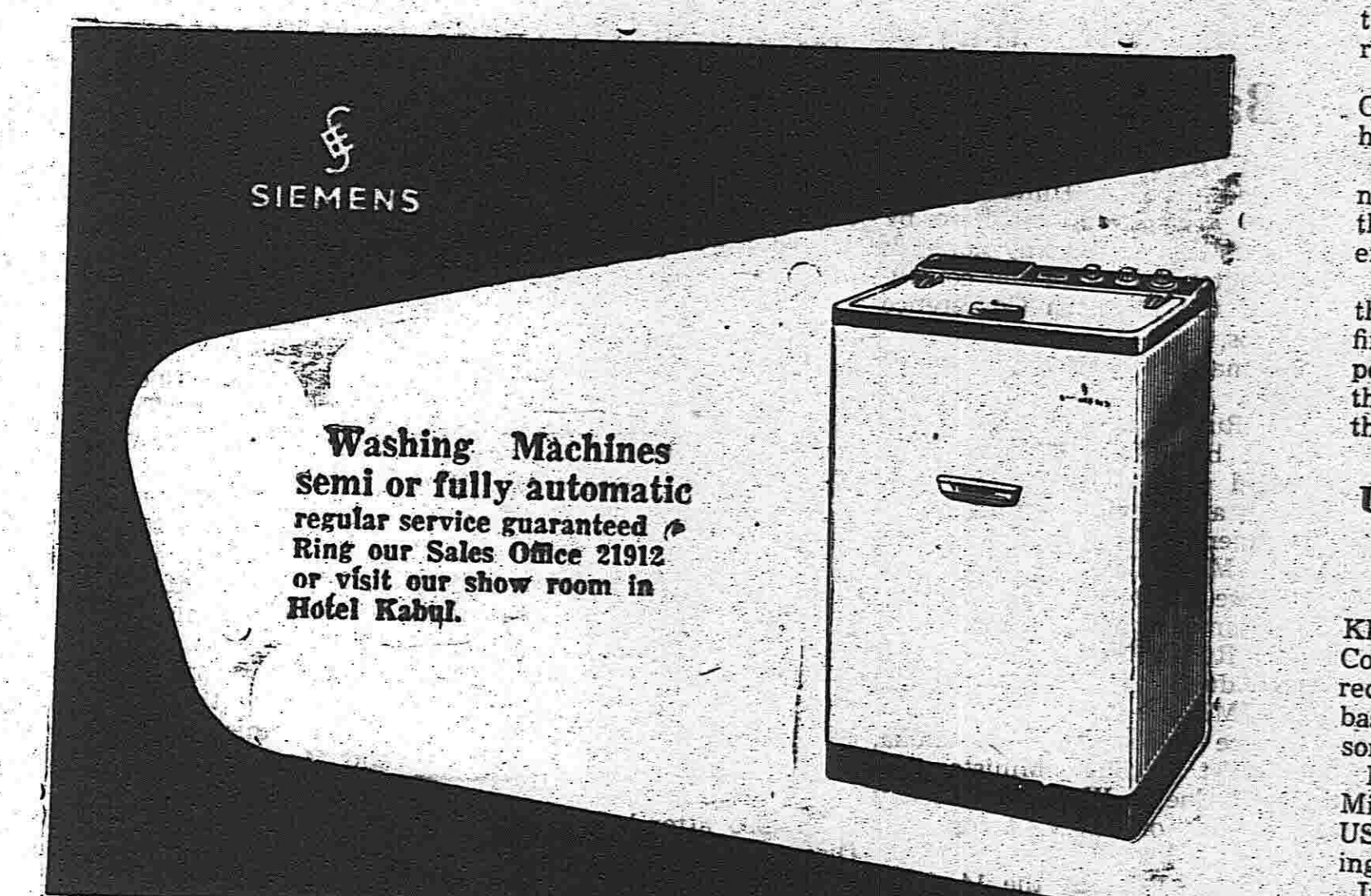
U.S. ENVOY CALLS

ON KHRUSHCHEV

MOSCOW, July 26, (Tass).—Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received yesterday the U.S. Ambassador Mr. Llewellyn Thompson who made a farewell call.

Mr. Arkady Sobolev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, was present at the meeting.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Khrushchev invited Mr. Thompson and his wife to a dinner.



N.A.T.O. Council Selects Lemnitz

SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES

WASHINGTON, July 26, (UPI).—The White House said last night that President Kennedy was "highly gratified" by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council's selection of Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitz to be Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.

"We are confident that the General will carry on in the traditions of his illustrious predecessors in this assignment," the White House statement said.

It was issued shortly before Gen. Lemnitz, retiring Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was due to report to the President on his conferences in Europe.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, the President's Personal Military Adviser, who was nominated yesterday to succeed Gen. Lemnitz as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also was invited to sit in on the conference.

He will take over from Gen. Norstad, an Air Force General and unsuccessful advocate of giving NATO its own nuclear deterrent, in the autumn.

Gen. Norstad's resignation, announced by Mr. Kennedy last Friday, is to be effective on or about November 1.

Pakhtunistan Issue

(Contd. from page 1)

Pakhtunistan leaders were released immediately and national claims were paid proper attention "we will go back to the jails."

Another report states that elders and leading figures of Mar-dan State have demanded the release of Pakhtunistan political prisoners and specially Khan Abdul Aziz Khan whose health is deteriorating in Quetta jail and whose life is in danger.

It is said that the news of the sickness of Khan Abdul Aziz Khan has caused great anxiety among hundreds of thousands of the people in Pakhtunistan and that a large number of people have already left for Quetta to visit the suffering leader. But unfortunately the Pakistani prison authorities do not allow any visitors.

Another report says that Nawabzada Nassrullah Khan, a member of the Pakistani Parliament has criticized the Government's policy as regards the political prisoners saying that the behaviour of Pakistani rulers against party leaders is worse than the policy followed by British colonialism in the Indian sub-continent.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET CUBA

MOSCOW, July 26, (Tass).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and Mr. Leonid Brezhnev have extended congratulations and best wishes to the Cuban people on the occasion of their National Day.

The Soviet leaders in a message to the Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro, and President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, said that "the Soviet people, the Soviet Government, have rendered, render and will render all-round fraternal assistance to their Cuban brothers."

"We note with profound satisfaction and joy that the relations of close friendship and co-operation between our countries are growing stronger daily," the message adds.



A group of children presenting bouquets to the Shahinshah of Iran on his arrival at the airport this morning.—Bakhtar Photo.

The Shahinshah Of Iran U.N. TO GIVE PRIORITY FOR BR. GUIANA ISSUE

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

His Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Shahinshah of Iran, was born in October, 1919. At the age of six he entered the Nizam School and after six years when he completed his education he went to Europe to study in Le Rosey near Geneva, where he spent six years, and returned to Iran.

His Majesty the Shahinshah entered the Military School of Teheran, where he completed his military training, and graduated with honours. He became the Inspector of Armed Forces of Iran, with the special interest he had in athletics, he also served as the President of the Iranian Boy Scouts.

The Shahinshah acceded to the throne on September 16, 1941. The Shahinshah married three years ago Miss Fereh Diba by whom he has a son who is also the crown Prince.

Rusk On Way Back To USA

GENEVA, July 26, (Reuters).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, left here by air yesterday on his way home to Washington following the conclusion of the 14-nation Conference on Laos.

He made no statement at the airport. Mr. Rusk was seen off at the airport by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Georgi Pushkin, British and Soviet permanent co-Chairmen to the Laos Conference, and Mr. James Barrington, British and Soviet delegate to the Laos and disarmament conferences.

Mr. Rusk's Boeing jet aircraft was due in Washington at 0400 GMT today. Prince Souvanna Phouma, neutralist Prime Minister of Laos, is due in Washington today on a short official visit for talks with President Kennedy.

Mr. Rusk signed the 14-power agreement making Laos neutral on Monday.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film **BAND OF ANGELS**; starring Clark Gable and Yvonne DeCarlo. For three days.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **LOVE MARRIAGE**; starring Mala Sinha and Devanand.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **PERWEEN**; starring Chatra, Rahman and Mahmoud.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KANCHI KURIA**; starring Said Khan and Manuch Kumar. At 5-00 p.m. Russian film; **MAN SURRENDERS** with translation in Persian.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Contd. from Page 1)

ception on its soil and say the furthest it will go is to accept the concept of inspection at the invitation of the country concerned.

Both the U.S. and Britain have asked the Soviet Union to hold joint scientific discussions on the technical implications of Vela project in relation to detection requirements.

No New Military Action Proposed In Congo By U Thant

NEW YORK, July 26, (Reuters).—A U.N. spokesman said yesterday it was "absolutely incorrect" to say U. Thant Acting Secretary-General, had proposed a fresh military initiative in the Congo.

The New York Times reported yesterday that the U.N. chief had asked his Congo Advisory Committee whether it would support the use of force by the world body if economic pressure failed to end Katangese secessionism.

The Acting Secretary-General departed from the custom he had previously followed of making public the text of his statements to his Advisory Committee, which meets behind closed doors.

A statement issued by the U.N. spokesman said: Tuesday's meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Congo was called by the Acting Secretary-General, U. Thant, to report to the members on the talks he had on the Congo during his recent visit to several European capitals.

He also reported to them on the failure of the talks between Prime Minister (Cyrille) Adoula and Mr. (Moise) Tshombe (of Katanga). Reference was also made to the obvious bad faith on the part of Mr. Tshombe who seemed to be playing for time.

"The Secretary-General asked members of the Committee for their advice as to how the present impasse could be broken, including the possibility of seeking a fresh mandate for the Security Council."

It is absolutely incorrect to say that the Secretary-General had proposed a fresh military initiative in the Congo.

A leading African diplomat who attended the meeting on Tuesday told Reuters yesterday that U. Thant had said he was trying to bring pressure on Belgium and other countries to see that the Union Miniere de Haute Katanga, the big mining concern in the province, paid its taxes to the Central Government at Leopoldville rather than to the Elisabethville regime.

U. Thant had said he had received no reaction to his proposal from Belgium, and the response of some other countries he had approached on this question during his recent European tour was "not quite favourable."

He did not name these countries, but observers noted that he visited London and Paris among a number of European capitals earlier this month.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33°C.
Minimum +17°C.
Sun sets today at 6-45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-06 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 121

KABUL, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1962 (ASAD 6, 1341 S.H.)

Emphasis On Closer Ties Among Neighbour Countries IRANIAN SHAH'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran visited the Afghan National Assembly at 5-15 p.m. yesterday, where he delivered a speech before the nation's representatives.

U.S.A. May Modify Stand At Test Ban Talks

WASHINGTON, July 28, (Reuters).—President Kennedy yesterday conferred with his top advisers on how far the U.S.A. should modify its stand in the Geneva test ban talks, but no decision was reached.

The President is recalling Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, before making a final decision. Mr. Dean is expected here on Monday for talks with the President.

The White House spokesman, Mr. Pierre Salinger, denied recent reports of disagreement among the President's advisers over how far the U.S.A. can ease U.S. demands for international inspection of a nuclear test ban.

"These stories are inaccurate and there is no substantial disagreement among the President's principal advisers on this subject," he told reporters.

The Shah Of Iran Calls On His Majesty

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahinshah of Iran paid a return visit to His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace on Thursday afternoon.

Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, and Mr. Abbas Aram, the Iranian Minister for External Affairs, together with Mr. Zulfikari, the Ambassador of Iran at the Court of Kabul, were also present at this meeting.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Majesty the Shahinshah:

Mr. Chairman—esteemed representatives:

Reception

KABUL, July 28.—A reception held by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, at Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai at 8-15 last night in honour of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran was attended by the President of the National Assembly, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, Cabinet members, members of His Majesty the Shahinshah's entourage, high-ranking civil and military officials, the diplomatic corps, and newspapers, editors of the capital together with their wives.

His Majesty the King was also present and a musical and fireworks display was held by the Kabul Municipal authorities.

At the end of the function, the Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.

The Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.

His Majesty the Shah was received at the entrance of the Assembly building by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President, the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Assembly.

When His Majesty the Shah entered the hall there was a thunderous applause from the deputies. The Shahinshah, in his speech, stated that from the point of view of safeguarding the freedom and independence and attaining all-round progress in this region it was "important for us to have the closest and most sincere relations with one another."

Dr. Zahir, in his speech of welcome, said "he had the honour to welcome His Majesty the Shah of Iran to Afghanistan on behalf of the members of the Afghan National Assembly."

He said that the Shahinshah's trip to Afghanistan was the reassertion of the brotherly and friendly ties which had always existed between the Afghan and Iranian nations. These ties had been based, he said, on mutual respect and good will of the people of the two countries.

The President of the National Assembly said: "We are happy that Your Majesty's visit to Afghanistan will further strengthen these amicable ties and representatives of the National Assembly have the pleasure of welcoming you warmly as the first person of our brother and neighbour country, Iran."

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Majesty the Shahinshah:

Mr. Chairman—esteemed representatives:

Attending such a magnificent gathering at the Capital of our friendly and neighbouring country is the cause for our heartfelt happiness. It is needless to mention that our two countries and nations have deep relations from the linguistic, religious and historical points of view, an example of which can seldom be seen among other nations of the world; that is why we want the progress and prosperity of our Afghan brothers to the same extent as we are in favour of our own progress and prosperity. Before anything else at this great meeting I would like to reiterate my sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to us by His Majesty the King, the nation and the Government of Afghanistan.

These feelings and sentiments are in fact the manifestation of real bonds of friendship between the nations of Iran and Afghanistan.

At the moment both Afghanistan and Iran are struggling hard to achieve progress and prosperity.

At the end of the function, the Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.

The Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.

The Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.

The Shahinshah and his entourage were escorted to the Spozhmal Restaurant in Karzai.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and His Majesty the King at the reception at Spozhmal Restaurant held yesterday by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, in honour of the Iranian Shah. The Prime Minister can be seen second from left.

Closer Afghan-Iranian Ties Stressed Banquet Speeches By Shahinshah And His Majesty

KABUL, July 28.—A banquet was given by His Majesty the King in honour of His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at Dilkushah Palace at 8-30 p.m. Thursday.

The function was attended by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, and by Mr. Abbas Aram, the Iranian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Wali Khan Ghazi, the Vice-President of the National Assembly, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, Cabinet members, members of the Shahinshah's entourage, some officers of the Royal Army, the Governor of the Province of Kabul, and the Mayor of Kabul, and heads of the diplomatic corps.

Speeches were delivered by His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and His Majesty the King on Thursday stressed the need for peace and stability in the banquet speeches.

The Shahinshah said that "for countries like ours which have to cover within a few years a distance which the advanced nations of the world have covered in a number of centuries, this need for peace and stability is not only desirable but also a vital necessity."

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and his entourage visited the Mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah at 10-15 on Friday morning and laid a flower wreath on his tomb and prayed for his soul.

Talks on subjects of mutual interests took place between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah on Friday at 10-30 a.m. yesterday at Gulkhana Palace. The talks were also attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Biemad, Director-General of Political Affairs.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and his entourage visited the Mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah at 10-15 on Friday morning and laid a flower wreath on his tomb and prayed for his soul.

Talks on subjects of mutual interests took place between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah on Friday at 10-30 a.m. yesterday at Gulkhana Palace. The talks were also attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Biemad, Director-General of Political Affairs.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and his entourage visited the Mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah at 10-15 on Friday morning and laid a flower wreath on his tomb and prayed for his soul.

Talks on subjects of mutual interests took place between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah on Friday at 10-30 a.m. yesterday at Gulkhana Palace. The talks were also attended by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Biemad, Director-General of Political Affairs.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
NEWS STALLS
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 28.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week-ended July 26, 1962.

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education; Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department; Mr. Sidiqi, the Governor of Kataghan province; and Brigadier General Azim, Commandant General of the Labour Corps and Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Rishtiya To Be Afghan Envoy in Khartoum

KABUL, July 28.—The Government of Sudan has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Sayyed Kassem Rishtiya as His Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary at Khartoum.

Mr. Rishtiya will continue in his present post as Afghan Ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Bid To Solve Algerian Political Crisis TOP-LEVEL TALKS BEGIN IN ALGIERS

ALGIERS, July 28, (Reuters).—Top-level talks began here yesterday in a fresh bid to solve the political crisis which has split Algeria since the country became independent on July 3.

Mr. Mohammed Khider, right-hand man of the dissident Moudjahid, arrived in Algiers on July 11. Mr. Ben Bella, Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, arrived here and had talks lasting several hours with the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, Mr. Ben Khedda.

The meeting is followed up by talks between the two sides in Algiers.

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone:—

21494(Ext.
22851(4, 5 and 6.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250
Half Yearly Afs. 105
Quarterly Afs. 90

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

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 28, 1962

ALGERIAN RIFT
CLOSING

There are hopeful signs that
the threat of a civil war has
receded in Algeria. Mr. Yazid,
one of the Ministers in the Pro-
visional Government, who is
now in Paris, is optimistic that
the political crisis is nearing its
end.

The leaders of the rival
Moslem groups led by Mr. Ben
Bella and Mr. Ben Khedda have
been having talks in Algiers on
transferring to the Capital the
seven-man Political Bureau, set
up last week in Tlemcen in
Western Algeria, by the dissi-
dent Deputy Premier, Mr. Ben
Bella and his civilian and army
supporters. The Bureau in-
cludes men from both factions.
Actually the proposal to set up
the Bureau was made by the
Council of the Wilayas (Al-
gerian nationalist military
zones).

Mr. Ben Khedda is already re-
ported to have approved the
Bureau with the condition that
the National Liberation Front's
National Council (Parliament)
should ratify it. The Ben Bel-
lists have been asking for such
a meeting from the beginning
of the rift in the Algerian
leadership because they believe
they have a majority in it. Pre-
sumably Mr. Ben Khedda also
feels the same about his support
in the National Council.

However, it can be reason-
ably expected that if a free play
of parliamentary proceedings is
allowed the Council will ratify
it quickly, thus enabling both
sides to work jointly for the
consolidation of the freedom
which has been gained after
several years of struggle and
bloodshed.

A post-independence split in
a broad-based nationalist move-
ment is perhaps not very
strange but it is time the Al-
gerian leaders should, by keep-
ing the country's interests and
future in view, settle their dif-
ferences amicably. And all Al-
geria's friends like Afghanistan
will be happy if the current top-
level talks in Algiers between
the rival groups end success-
fully.

Already Mr. Belkacem Krim
has announced the formation

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE THE PRESS AND NEW DETECTION METHODS AT A GLANCE MAY SOLVE DEADLOCK

By WAKIBEEN

The sub-committee of the
Geneva Disarmament Conference
on banning of nuclear tests might
get down to real business in the
near future.

This sub-committee, which un-
til three years ago had conducted
its affairs on an independent way
has been operating for the past
three years within the frame-
work of the 17-nation Geneva
Conference.

The main stumbling block in
the way of the sub-committee is
the method for respecting the un-
derground tests from far dis-
tances. The Americans had so far
held that it was essential to have
on-the-spot inspection for find-
ing out whether an underground
nuclear explosion had taken place.

For, they argued, national means
available were not capable enough
to detect tests when taking place
in long distances and distinguish-
ing from earthquakes. The
Soviets, on the other hand, have
argued that national means were
capable of detecting underground
tests no matter where they took
place and thus to insist on having
on-the-spot inspection would amount
to "espionage" in the particular
country.

As to whether the West would
abandon its stand on the "princi-
ple of on-site inspection" is not
known. The predictions are that
adoption of this principle by any means,
the United States, as a result of the
new data recently obtained, might
propose the modification of pre-

vious Western proposal in this
field.

Hopeful Trend
Along with this another hope-
ful trend has developed, and
that is a British proposal suggest-
ing that scientists from both the
East and the West should meet
and discuss whether it is possible
to detect underground nuclear
tests without carrying on-the-
spot inspections.

The position so far has been
that while the Soviet Union has
rejected the on-the-spot inspec-
tion proposals, the West has insist-
ed on this. Only last week Mr.
Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign
Minister, while in Geneva for
signing the Laos's declaration
once again repeated this proposal
and said it would endanger the
USSR's national security; the
West, though it is considering to
modify its proposals in this con-
nection, has said that internation-
al on-site inspection is a must.

If the scientists, on the basis of
the British proposal, meet, and
agree on some principles, then
along with the new positions
adopted there might be chances
of reaching an agreement in this
regard within a few months and
thus avoiding more series of
tests, other than the one announ-
ced by the Soviet Union.

Banquet Speeches By Shahinshah And His Majesty

(Contd. from page 1)

The ties of friendship and fra-
ternity existing through centuries
between the peoples of Afghanis-
tan and Iran are based upon
sentiments emanating from a high
moral and cultural source, and
upon the exalted ethics of Islam,
under which our peoples have
upheld their ties of friendship on
the basis of mutual respect. Pre-
servation and consolidation of
these ties are sincerely desired by
the Government and people of Af-
ghanistan. I am very glad to note
that Your Majesty's visit is a very
effective step towards this ideal,
and an expressive sign of the
mutual desire to further
strengthen and develop amity be-
tween our two peoples.

The Afghan people's struggle
which in the past has been dedi-
cated to regaining our full na-
tional rights, has no other pur-
pose today than to safeguard
these rights.

Foreign Policy

With this purpose in mind our
people are endeavouring with all
the means in their command and
through international co-operation
to raise their own standard of
living and to develop and
consolidate friendship with all
nations and more especially with
a new party to ensure the
unity of the country politically
and militarily and to prepare
for the election.

Economic, financial and social
problems await solution and the
Algerian civil and military
leadership should, as soon as the
political crisis is solved, devote
their time and energy to assure
the general financial position,
prevent the flight of French
capital and inspire confidence
all round.

Our foreign policy based upon
the principle of neutrality and in
accordance with the Charter of the
United Nations, pursues these
very aims.

We believe that with mutual
understanding and goodwill, and
with justice and realism, nations
can hope to resolve every diffi-
culty and to have full confidence
in the assurance of their own
wellbeing as well as that of the
peace and security of the world.
The dark days when the peoples
of the world, and specifically the
countries of Asia and Africa, en-
dured immeasurable suffering,
This is why every step that is
taken in any quarter to create an
atmosphere of understanding and
friendship is cordially welcomed
by the Government and people of
Afghanistan.

I am very happy to say that
Afghan-Iranian relations have al-
ways been based upon goodwill,
friendship and sincerity. This that
no Iranian in Afghanistan
goodwill was explicitly made and
evident with the conclusion of a
transit agreement, at a time when
there was an open violation of
Afghan rights. The people of Af-
ghanistan highly appreciated this
evidence of goodwill and it is a
pleasure for me to express this
appreciation on this occasion.

I shall never forget my meet-
ing with Your Majesty and my
visit to your beautiful, hospitable
country. I have very happy me-
mories of the friendly sentiments
expressed to myself and to the
Afghan people. I am glad that
with Your Majesty's visit those
pleasant memories are renewed.

I wish Your Majesty every suc-
cess in all your efforts to promote
the growing development and pro-
gress of Iran. Your country's pro-
gress and prosperity will always

be a satisfaction to your Afghan
brothers.

I avail myself once again to wel-
come Your Majesty to Afghanis-
tan, and to express my best wishes
for your personal happiness and
wellbeing and for the progress
and prosperity of Iran.

SHAH'S SPEECH

The following is the text of the
speech made by His Majesty the
Shahinshah of Iran at the banquet
given in his honour by His
Majesty the King:

Your Majesty: It is a great
pleasure for me to be Your
Majesty's guest tonight and to
attend such a magnificent gather-
ing of our Afghan and other
friends. I sincerely thank Your
Majesty for the kind words you
have said about myself and I ex-
press my sincere gratitude on be-
half of nation for the interest you
have shown for the Iranian nation.

Your Majesty is better informed
of our Afghan and other
friends. I sincerely thank Your
Majesty for the kind words you
have said about myself and I ex-
press my sincere gratitude on be-
half of nation for the interest you
have shown for the Iranian nation.

Great personalities from
other countries have visited
our country; such visits have in-
variably contributed towards the
development and consolidation of
ties between Afghanistan and
these lands. We, therefore, firmly
believe that the current visit of
His Majesty the Shahinshah of
Iran will exert its influence upon
relations between the two brother
Islamic countries. It is also hop-
ed that the present visit of the
Shahinshah would also enable the
two sovereigns of two brother and
neighbouring countries to obtain
a closer knowledge of each other's
views and wishes for the good of
the two countries. Afghanistan
and Iran, as two Moslem and
Islamic countries, are bound
under the guidance of Your
Majesty in Afghanistan is a
source of heartfelt pleasure and
happiness for us. We are fully
aware that this brotherly feeling
and ties of spiritual unity are re-
ciprocated and our Afghan brothers
themselves as much associated
with us in our destiny as we do
in theirs. Our spiritual unity is
not limited to the present or the
past; in fact it is a robust tree

of memories of his visit to our
Iranian friends.

(Contd. from Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-
3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3-16-3-20;
Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-
6-46; article on "Afghanistan to-
day" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays
—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Satur-
days—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed
programme) music round the
world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classi-
cal or popular music, alternate
weeks.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**ARRIVALS:**

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 13-0 Arr. 15-0.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 10-00 Arr. 12-15.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 12-15 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 12-15 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 12-15 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 12-40 Arr. 14-00.

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.



His Majesty the King (left) and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran (right) delivering the banquet speeches on Thursday.

FLORA & FAUNA The Bird Life Of Afghanistan

By GULBAZ

Afghanistan is a mountainous
country, but it also has vast
plains, which are in certain cases
only a few hundred feet above
sea-level and even below sea-
level, as is the case in south-west-
ern Afghanistan at Hamun in water-fowl congregate and even
Afghan-Seistan. This makes it a
nest in vast numbers; I do not
'country of contrasts' in which
26,000 feet high peaks snuggle
side by side with burning plains.
Central, Northern and north-
eastern Afghanistan have high
mountain ranges and are well-
wooded; south-eastern Afghanis-
tan, i.e. Pakhtia Province, is a
hilly tract covered with forests
of juniper and coniferous trees,
Kandahar, Goden Oriole is found
as close to stone marten, wild-
cat, coyotes, ants, 'lifting' and
'saddling' the carcasses and other
intricacies of the art.

Although conservation laws are
few and no 'closed' season is ob-
served, yet the ruggedness of the
terrain and the difficulty of hunt-
ing have helped in preserving
Afghanistan's wild game. In
Pukhto, there is a proverb used
among hunters, which says "De
Shikar Ghusha, De Zaan Ghusha"
meaning "Meat obtained by hunt-
ing is like one's own flesh", i.e. it
is obtained after so much hard-
ship that one's own flesh is bar-
tered in the form of sweat and toil
in the effort, and therefore, it is
as good as one's own flesh.

The birdlife in Afghanistan in-
clude nearly every kind of part-
idge, finch and birds of prey.
These are the Chukar, called
'Zirkeh' in Pukhto and 'Kabk' in
Farsi (the Francolin Partridge),
the grey partridge (Teetar or
Durrai), the black partridge
(Taroo), the Moonal (Kabk-i-
Zari), the large bustard-like
Moonal, found only among the
perennial snows (Kabk-i-Dari).
This bird is mottled-grey and
grows to the size of a Turkey; it
is very good eating and can also
be domesticated.

The Pheasant

The ring-necked pheasant is
found in large numbers in Kata-
ghan and Mazari-Sharif provinces
as well as in other parts of Nor-
thern Afghanistan. The finches
include the gold-finch (called and
Sahera), the house and wild spar-
rows, the 'gulsar' or small green
finch with a red spot on its head,
the grosbeak, the linnet, and
others. The larger game birds in-
clude Bustard (called Togh-Dari
or Dogh-Dagh, also 'Taloor'),
various kinds of ducks, including
the mallard, coot, pintail and
nearly every other variety of
water fowl (the white and grey
cranes and pelicans etc.) except

geese, which are seldom seen, per-
haps because their line of flight
does not take them over this
country.

Ab-i-Estada, meaning 'Lake',
near Ghazni in south-central Af-
ghanistan is a salt-lake where
Once or mountain leopard (Pan-
thera Uncia), big-horn sheep (call-
ed Quch-i-Kohi), Marcopolo Sheep
(Ovis Poli), Ibex, 'Markhor'
(Mountain Goat), the Gazelle,
Wild Pigs, the wolf (which grow
to a large size and are equal to
and sometimes larger than the
lynx, kashki, where he learns the
art of 'grabbing' the trophy,
'grappling' with other contest-
ants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the
carcasses and other intricacies of
the art.

The lesser carnivores include
the mink fox (silver and grey foxes),
stone marten, wild-cat, coyotes,
ants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the
carcasses and other intricacies of
the art.

BANQUET SPEECHES

(Contd. from Page 2)

sentiments expressed by the
Afghan nation during my arrival
in Kabul. I pray to God Almighty
to grant ever-increasing prosperity
to the country of Afghanistan today
and contentment to the Afghan
people. I am very glad to note
that Your Majesty's visit is a very
effective step towards this ideal,
and an expressive sign of the
mutual desire to further
strengthen and develop amity be-
tween our two peoples.

The Afghan people's struggle
which in the past has been dedi-
cated to regaining our full na-
tional rights, has no other pur-
pose today than to safeguard
these rights.

With this purpose in mind our
people are endeavouring with all
the means in their command and
through international co-operation
to raise their own standard of
living and to develop and
consolidate friendship with all
nations and more especially with
a new party to ensure the
unity of the country politically
and militarily and to prepare
for the election.

Economic, financial and social
problems await solution and the
Algerian civil and military
leadership should, as soon as the
political crisis is solved, devote
their time and energy to assure
the general financial position,
prevent the flight of French
capital and inspire confidence
all round.

Vulture (Homa), the White or
Lesser Vulture, the Kite, the
Raven, the ring-necked crow and
the red-beaked crow.

The bigger game include the
Once or mountain leopard (Pan-
thera Uncia), big-horn sheep (call-
ed Quch-i-Kohi), Marcopolo Sheep
(Ovis Poli), Ibex, 'Markhor'
(Mountain Goat), the Gazelle,
Wild Pigs, the wolf (which grow
to a large size and are equal to
and sometimes larger than the
lynx, kashki, where he learns the
art of 'grabbing' the trophy,
'grappling' with other contest-
ants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the
carcasses and other intricacies of
the art.

The lesser carnivores include
the mink fox (silver and grey foxes),
stone marten, wild-cat, coyotes,
ants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the
carcasses and other intricacies of
the art.

BANQUET SPEECHES

sentiments expressed by the
Afghan nation during my arrival
in Kabul. I pray to God Almighty
to grant ever-increasing prosperity
to the country of Afghanistan today
and contentment to the Afghan
people. I am very glad to note
that Your Majesty's visit is a very
effective step towards this ideal,
and an expressive sign of the
mutual desire to further
strengthen and develop amity be-
tween our two peoples.

The Afghan people's struggle
which in the past has been dedi-
cated to regaining our full na-
tional rights, has no other pur-
pose today than to safeguard
these rights.

With this purpose in mind our
people are endeavouring with all
the means in their command and
through international co-operation
to raise their own standard of
living and to develop and
consolidate friendship with all
nations and more especially with
a new party to ensure the
unity of the country politically
and militarily and to prepare
for the election.

Economic, financial and social
problems await solution and the
Algerian civil and military
leadership should, as soon as the
political crisis is solved, devote
their time and energy to assure
the general financial position,
prevent the flight of French
capital and inspire confidence
all round.

National Sports Of Afghanistan

"BUZKASHI"

"Buzkashi" (literally meaning
"Pulling the Goat" or "Carrying
the Goat") is a popular game play-
ed on horseback by a number of
players; in this game a calf is
first killed, its head is severed and
then the carcass is limed, i.e. put
in lime, to make it slippery. This
calf, generally a well-grown one,
becomes the "Gbat" or "Buz" in
the game. Much has been written
about this game and its rule. In
this article we will endeavour to
describe the methods used to
train young "Chap-Andaz" as the
players are called.

According to Mr. Noor Moham-
mad, the Vice-President of the
Afghan Olympic Federation, any-
one wishing to take up this game,
must start at an early age; gener-
ally, ten-year old children learn
horsemanship; this training—in-
tensive and continuous—lasts till
the apprentice is fifteen years
old. At first, the trainees use
'quiet' mounts, but gradually turn
to more spirited and faster ani-
mals. When considerable time is
devoted to this art and the incum-
bent is pronounced an accomplish-
ed horseman, he enters the "Buz-
kashi" arena, where he learns the
art of 'grabbing' the trophy,
'grappling' with other contest-
ants, 'lifting' and 'saddling' the
carcasses and other intricacies of
the art.

The players are in their prime
as "Chap-Andaz" between the
ages 20-40, but unless illness
forces a player to quit the game,
he can play it till the age of 70.
At present, there are certain
players in Northern Afghanistan,
who are 70 years old, but still in
the game. "Buzkashi" is an arduous
game needing great stamina and
physical prowess; it is, therefore,
necessary for a novice to be of
good physique and healthy. In-
order to achieve physical perfec-
tion and full control of one's
limbs, the budding players receive
physical training on the ground
as well. This includes wrestling
to impart suppleness to their
limbs and also to develop their
muscles.

It is for this reason that Buz-
kashi players are called by the
title of "Pahlawan" meaning
"Wrestler". Some of the living and
well-known Pahlawans in Nor-
thern Afghanistan are: Magsoom,
Khudai-Nazar, Khudai-Berdi, Kor-
ban, Kulchik, of Mazari-Sharif
Province, Sayyed Omer Lal Jan,
Ghulam Jan, Hafeez, Abdul
Hafeez, Barkush, and Ashraf
from Kataghan Province,
Hakeem, Tokhta, Rasheed, Qur-
ban from Shibergan, and
Kochum, Khaleel, Mohammad
Wuraz, Makhi and Saleh from
Maimana Province.

The players are very fastidious
about their food, which must be
nourishing and energising. They
use plenty of meat and fruits;
the cantaloupes, which are one of
the very best found in the world,
also form a considerable part of
their diet. Buzkashi game is play-
ed from mid-October, coinciding
with His Majesty the King's
birthday, to the end of March,
i.e. for six months in the year.

Phone No. 22743
Phone No. 22919
Phone No. 20560
Phone No. 20960
Phone No. 22593
Phone No. 20523
Phone No. 23829

Shah's Speech

At Assembly

(Contd. from Page 1)

perity. Undoubtedly any success made by these and other nations of this region in this regard would be to the benefit of the entire world: because the vast geographical regions to which our countries belong, after a long period of decline, has today attained its historic importance in the world, and is now playing a very sensitive role in the destiny of world peace. The more the peace and political stability of this region is promoted not only the social and economic progress of the nations belonging to it would be attained but also the world can be rest assured of the better possibility of peace and tranquility.

It is our sincere wish that general disarmament will become a reality and that the spectre of discord, controversy and destruction which is threatening mankind today will be wiped out from the world once and for all. But until this desire materializes every country is responsible for safeguarding its own interests and defending its freedom and independence. We can, in no way, allow ourselves any complacency in this regard. Still it is not irrelevant if I mention that we have decided to cut the number of Iranian army conscripts by 15 per cent.

We have to pay attention to the fact that both from the point of view of safeguarding our freedom and independence and also from the point of view of attaining political, economic and social progress of all the neighbouring countries in this region of the world, it is important for us to have the closest and the most sincere relations with one another. Because discord and controversy between these nations will not be to the benefit of any one of them but on the contrary others would make use of such a situation for the attainment of aims which will not be in the interest of any one of these nations.

For us, who are struggling hard for the renewal of the moral and material lives of our nations and countries, peace and co-operation is very vital and it is only through this way that we can achieve real progress.

Fortunately Afghanistan under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King is taking rapid strides towards progress.

I have become acquainted with the high aspirations of His Majesty the King for the progress and prosperity of this country not only in my present series of talks with His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah but also a few years ago when I had the honour to welcome His Majesty as our most esteemed guest in Teheran. I am fully aware that the esteemed representatives with a spirit of patriotism and realism are conscious of the special importance of the situation of our countries in the present-day world and are meeting the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them with deep penetration and ability. Fortunately our lands have been the cradle of brilliant civilization and culture in the past, which through long centuries was supported by highest moral and ethical methods.

This moral pillar which was our greatest guardian in the historic events and struggles can and should be our real guide in the struggle against ignorance and discord today. You and we, as also other nations in this region of the world who have a common



His Majesty the Shah of Iran addressing the National Assembly yesterday. Dr. Zahir, the President of the Assembly is seated second from left top.

Pakistani

Military Post

Destroyed

KABUL, July 28.—A group of Pakhtunistani nationalists on June 17 destroyed with explosives a portion of the Pakistani military establishment at Bada Baira, says a report from Peshawar Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Another group of Pakhtunistani nationalists on the same date fired on a number of Pakistani policemen in a section of Peshawar City. The clash between the nationalists and police lasted 30 minutes.

Another report states that a force of Pakistani gendarmes stationed at Moorath Meera village in Thanawal Balla district, Hazara Province, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan opened fire on a large gathering of villagers, in which a number of people were killed.

According to the Pakistani authorities the villagers had refused to pay their revenue. The report adds that the village is still guarded by troops. A number of villagers have been held for questioning and a large number have been sent to jail. Most of the inhabitants of villages nearby have fled to the mountains and forests to escape persecution by the Pakistani Army.

This moral pillar which was our greatest guardian in the historic events and struggles can and should be our real guide in the struggle against ignorance and discord today. You and we, as also other nations in this region of the world who have a common

MARCH-PAST

BY ARMoured

UNITS

KABUL, July 28.—His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspected the marchpast of Armoured Units this morning.

The two sovereigns arrived in an open car at the place where the units had taken their position and took the salute. Later they proceeded to the Royal Pavilion. They were received by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the two Deputy Prime Ministers, the Minister of Court and Commandant of the Central Forces, at the entrance of the pavilion.

When His Majesty the King and his esteemed guest entered the Royal Pavilion, the marchpast of the Armoured Unit started.

Those present on this occasion included, apart from His Majesty the Shahinshah's entourage, a number of senior officers of the Royal Army.

U.K. TO REPAY DEBT TO I.M.F.

WASHINGTON, July 28. (Reuters).—Britain is to repay the whole \$812 million (about £182 million) of her outstanding debt to the International Monetary Fund on July 31—less than a year after she borrowed it—the I.M.F. not are all blessed with the similar announced here yesterday.

NEW DELHI, July 28. (Reuters).—India has decided to buy more MIG-17 high-altitude fighters from the Soviet Union, it was announced here yesterday.

U.N. Mission Urges

Sanctions Against

South-West Africa

NEW YORK, July 28.—(UPI).—A strong recommendation of sanctions against South Africa was handed to the UN Committee for South-West Africa yesterday by its two principal officers.

The Philippine Ambassador, Mr. Victorio Carpio, Committee Chairman, and Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, Vice Chairman, gave the UN body a joint report which asserted that it appeared that nothing "short the use of force" would persuade the South African Government to end its rule over South-West Africa.

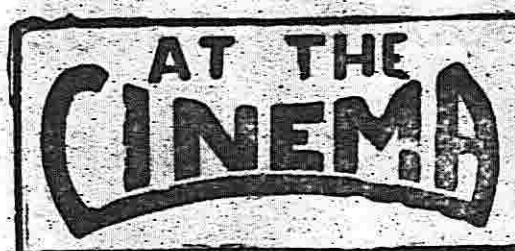
They declared there was an urgent need for the General Assembly to maintain pressure on South Africa to change its policies for the former German territory that was mandated to it by the League of Nations after World War I.

They said South Africa should be given a "short period" in which to comply with an array of UN resolutions on South-West Africa dating back to 1946 when the General Assembly recommended that the territory be brought under the UN trusteeship system.

WASHINGTON, July 28. (UPI).—President Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Wilson, both in Paris yesterday, said they were returning "soon" to Algeria.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, arrived in Paris yesterday from Tunis but said he was returning "soon" to Algeria.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, arrived in Paris yesterday from Tunis but said he was returning "soon" to Algeria.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **BAND OF ANGLES**; starring: Clark Gable and Yvonne De-carlo.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-20 p.m. American film **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDGE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **CRY TERROR**; starring: James Mason; Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KANCH KI GURIA**; starring: Saida Khan and Manuch Kumar.

Situation In

Algeria

(Contd. from Page 1)

are hopes. I personally think there are hopes for conciliation."

The talks opened as two other Vice-Premiers opposing Mr. Ben Bella, M. Mohammed Boudiaf and Mr. Belkacem Krim, announced in Tizi Ouzou the creation of a "committee for the defence of the revolution."

Observers said this committee is obviously intended as a reply to the seven-man political Bureau set up by M. Ben Bella to take charge of the affairs.

Mr. Krim, who arrived here yesterday from Tizi Ouzou, described the Ben Bella Political Bureau as "illegal."

A Ben Bell spokesman in Oran, Western Algeria, said that Mr. Khider's visit to Algiers was "a very important and complex State mission."

Mr. Khider resigned from his post as Minister of State shortly before independence and flew to Rabat.

In Paris yesterday another Minister of State, Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed, said he was resigning from his post and from the 72-member National Council (Parliament), which he said was not a responsible organism.

Mr. Ahmed said his resignation was a political act and "not an abandonment of the fight."

He arrived in Paris on Thursday night with Mr. Saad Dahlab, who announced his resignation as Foreign Minister earlier this month. Both men were due to leave Paris later last night for an undisclosed destination.

WASHINGTON, July 28. (UPI).—President Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Wilson, both in Paris yesterday, said they were returning "soon" to Algeria.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, arrived in Paris yesterday from Tunis but said he was returning "soon" to Algeria.

Mr. Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information, arrived in Paris yesterday from Tunis but said he was returning "soon" to Algeria.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C
Minimum +24°C
Sun sets today at 6-45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-07 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 122

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1962 (ASAD-7, 1341 S.H.)

Speedier Progress Of Afghanistan IRANIAN SHAH'S REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS

KABUL, July 29.—His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pehalvi, the Shahinshah of Iran, replying to a civic address at the Ghazi Stadium yesterday wished for speedier progress of Afghanistan, "where fortunately great construction works are going on and where progress is witnessed in all aspects of life."

HIS MAJESTY

CONFERS

DECORATIONS

KABUL, July 29.—His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has conferred the following decorations upon the members of His Majesty the Shahinshah's entourage:

The Order of "Sardar-i-Alai" on Mr. Abbas Aram, the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Order of "Sardar-i-Aali" on Lieutenant-General Dr. Abdul Karim Ayazi, Personal Physician to His Majesty the Shahinshah; and Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul; the "Star Medal, First Class" to Major-General Ghulam Reza Izhari, the Iranian Land Forces, Aide de Camp to His Majesty; Dr. Hussain Kuli Luqman, the Civil Aide de Camp and Deputy Chief of Royal Protocol, and Mr. Homayun Saameyi, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Iranian Embassy in Kabul; the "Star Medal, Second Class" to Brigadier-General Hassan Toofan of the Royal Iranian Air Force, Aide de Camp to His Majesty; "Education Medal, First Class" to Professor Badiuzzaman Ferozan, Dean of the Faculty of Theology and Philosophy of Teheran University, the "Star Medal, Third Class" to Mr. Ferozan, Deputy Chief of Civil Aviation and Officer-in-Charge of Mehrabad Airport, and Mr. Hassan Namabadi, Chief of the Cipher and Code Department.

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran has also conferred the following decorations:

The "Medal of Taj," First Class, to the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, and the Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammad Naim; the Homayun Medal, First Class, to Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce and Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Mohammad Osman Amiry, Afghan Ambassador at Tehran, the "Homayun Medal, Second Class" to Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Director General of Political Affairs, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Ali Abavi and Mr. Mohammad Ali, the Chief of Royal Protocol, the Homayun Medal, Third Class" to Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Afghan reciprocated by every individual Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in our country towards you. Why? Mr. Mohammad Ghulam Osman because every thing brings us

"We the people of Kabul, sincerely hope that the brief sojourn of Your Majesty in the capital of your brother country will be a happy one and want Your Majesty to convey the brotherly sentiments of my citizens to the people of Iran on Your Majesty's return. On behalf of my citizens I welcome Your Majesty once again to this gathering and present this small gift as a memento of this joyous and historic day together with the best wishes of the citizens of Kabul. Long live the friendship between Afghanistan and Iran."

Afterwards Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister introduced His Majesty's esteemed guest to the citizens of Kabul and expressed delight about his visit to the Afghan capital.

His Majesty the Shah in his address said: "Noble and brother citizens of Kabul, ever since I set foot on your soil at the friendly invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, every minute I find myself under the influence of the friendly feelings of this country's sovereign, the Government and the people and specially the citizens of Kabul. These signs of friendship are natural and you must know that these feelings are

His Majesty the Shah in his address said: "Noble and brother citizens of Kabul, ever since I set foot on your soil at the friendly invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, every minute I find myself under the influence of the friendly feelings of this country's sovereign, the Government and the people and specially the citizens of Kabul. These signs of friendship are natural and you must know that these feelings are

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Amir Cinema; Near
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
NEWS STALLS
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran replying to a civic address at the Ghazi Stadium last evening. Bakhtar Photo.

HIS MAJESTY AND CHARGES OF VIOLENCE IN EASTERN ALGERIA AS SHAH CONFER UNITY HOPES BRIGHTEN

ALGIERS, July 29. (Reuters).—Algerian nationalist leaders based in the mountain stronghold of Tizi Ouzou said yesterday that wide-scale pillaging and destruction was taking place in eastern Algeria where "tens of deaths" were reported.

The statement came from the headquarters of Mr. Belkacem Krim and Mr. Mohammed Boudiaf, Vice-Premiers in the Provisional Government, who are strongly against the dissident Vice-Premier Mr. Ben Bella.

Mr. Ben Bella's forces occupied the Constantine area of Eastern Algeria last Wednesday.

The charges of fresh violence came during a day of hope and gloom on the 25th day of the Algerian political crisis following independence.

The Shah's Banquet

To His Majesty

KABUL, July 29.—A banquet was held by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran in honour of His Majesty the King at 8-30 last night in Chilstun Palace. The function was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan, the Victor of Kabul; the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud; the President of the National Assembly; the two Deputy Prime Ministers; Cabinet members, senior officers of the Royal Army and heads of the diplomatic corps at the court of Kabul.

PHOLSENA CONFERS

WITH RUSK

WASHINGTON, July 29. (Reuters).—Mr. Quinim Pholsena, Laotian Foreign Minister, conferred with Mr. Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State, for more than half an hour at the State Department yesterday.

Mr. Pholsena, who is accompanying Prince Souvanna Phouma, Laotian Prime Minister, on his official visit to Washington, said he and Mr. Rusk held a general discussion.

Earlier, there had been hopes of a major breakthrough when Mr. Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, announced his agreement to a seven-man Political Bureau appointed by Mr. Ben Bella to run the country.

Then Mr. Krim refused to comment on Mr. Ben Khedda's decision beyond saying: "This is the President's (Mr. Ben Khedda's) statement."

Mr. Boudiaf said he refused to accept the Politbureau "at least under its present Constitution."

But at Mr. Ben Bella's headquarters in Oran, western Algeria, a spokesman said the situation continued to improve and that the time was fast approaching when "democracy" and unity would be restored.

There was no immediate confirmation of a meeting yesterday, however, though informed sources reported that Dr. Ellsworth Bunker, the former US diplomat who is acting as a third party in the discussions, had held separate meetings with both Dr. Subandrio and Mr. J. H. Van Roijen, the Dutch Ambassador.

Sources reported earlier last week that the secret talks—held at a secluded estate in nearby Middleburg, Virginia—had run into serious difficulties.

Mr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who is conducting the discussions with Mr. Van Roijen, was reported to have pressed for a quick handover of authority in West Irian to Indonesia.

The Netherlands representative was understood to have held firmly to the so-called "Bunker plan" which proposes a phased handover of the administration of the territory to Indonesia during a one to two year period, with UN guarantees of self-determination for the West Irian people.

The Tizi Ouzou statement earlier said that "invading troops" were crossing the Constantine area "multiplying kidnappings and pillage and destroying all existing organic structures."

Mr. Pholsena, who is accompanying Prince Souvanna Phouma, Laotian Prime Minister, on his official visit to Washington, said he and Mr. Rusk held a general discussion.

(Contd. on page 4)



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran (fifth from left) taking the salute at a march-past of the Armoured Units in Kabul yesterday. His Majesty is on his left, and Sardar Mohammad Daoud is on extreme left. —Bakhtar Photo.

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR IRANIAN SHAH

(Contd. from Page 1)

closer together and there is nothing that can keep us separate from each other. Fortunately such factors as race, culture, and religion have brought us closer. It is our duty at present and in the future to strengthen these deep and natural feelings and the national and historical ties so that we can safeguard the interests of our country and even the interests of our geographical region. "I pray for the continually increasing achievements of your country, where fortunately great construction works are going on and where progress is witnessed in all aspects of social life, and especially for your success, you, the brave and chivalrous people of this historic city, I once again thank for all your expressions of hospitality, and say God be with you."

At the end of the ceremony a symbol of the Afghan Boy Scouts' Association, decorated with the gold link, was presented to His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, by Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the President of the Association.

JOURNALISTS LEAVE FOR W. GERMANY

KABUL, July 29.—Dr. Mahmood Habibi, of Isiah Publishing House, Mr. Sabahuddin Kushkaki, Vice-President of the Bakhtar News Agency and Editor-in-Chief of Kabul Times, and Mr. Abdul Hamid Mubarez, Editor of the daily Anis, left for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday. They have been invited by the Federal German Government.

During their tour they will visit certain publishing organizations, and hold discussion with Press and Government circles. They were seen off at the airport by a number of their colleagues.

Mr. Naqshband, Director-General of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Agriculture, left for Beirut yesterday to participate in the sixth Regional Conference of the World Food and Agricultural Organization. Dr. Noor Ali, President of the Agricultural Bank, who was a member of the Afghan delegation to the Cairo Economic Conference and stayed in Beirut on his way home, will lead the Afghan delegation.

The conference will start on July 30 and last until August 18.

PERU'S EX-PRESIDENT MAY BE FREED TODAY

LIMA, Peru, July 29, (Reuter).—Peru's military junta has re-established the constitutional guarantees which were suspended for 30 days last July 11 because "the reasons for the action have disappeared," it was announced here yesterday.

Peru's chiefs of Staff formed the junta after armoured units swept into the capital to depose President Manuel Prado Ugarteche in a coup.

The former President last reported aboard a naval transport anchored off the Callao naval base, is expected to be released today.

Alternative Markets For Canada & Australia AT NO PROGRESS MADE IN BRUSSELS TALKS

LONDON, July 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, returned to London yesterday by air from Brussels.

Asked at the airport if the negotiations had reached deadlock, Mr. Heath said that no progress had been made in the last three days with the most difficult of all the problems, "the Economic Community there is going to be room for imports of food from other countries such as the Commonwealth, the United States and Argentina."

Mr. Heath said this problem could not be resolved after three days and several late nights as they would meet again next week to try to resolve it.

Mr. Heath was asked to comment on the resignation of the Australian Air Minister, Mr. Leslie Bury, who resigned after a speech which was against official Australian policy on the Common Market.

He replied, "It is not for me to comment on the dismissal of an Australian Minister."

Mr. Heath said that both in Parliament and in public he had said that Britain would not join the Common Market if there were not sufficient safeguards for the Commonwealth countries.

"The Community moves. It wishes to be outward looking and increase world trade. We want this to be made clear in these negotiations."

After nine hours of hard bargaining on Friday, British sources

W. GERMAN DEFENCE STRENGTH

BONN, July 29, (DPA).—The West German Defence Minister, Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, said yesterday the West German Armed Forces could not be enlarged beyond the limit of 500,000 men—even if NATO was demanding more.

The Bonn Government was not in a position to put more men under arms, Dr. Strauss added.

The West German Armed Forces at present number about 350,000 men. Following the NATO spring meeting in Athens reports have been published to the effect that the United States has urged Germany to increase the Armed Forces to about 700,000 men.

Alternative Markets For Canada & Australia AT NO PROGRESS MADE IN BRUSSELS TALKS

LONDON, July 29, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, returned to London yesterday by air from Brussels.

Asked at the airport if the negotiations had reached deadlock, Mr. Heath said that no progress had been made in the last three days with the most difficult of all the problems, "the Economic Community there is going to be room for imports of food from other countries such as the Commonwealth, the United States and Argentina."

Mr. Heath said this problem could not be resolved after three days and several late nights as they would meet again next week to try to resolve it.

Mr. Heath was asked to comment on the resignation of the Australian Air Minister, Mr. Leslie Bury, who resigned after a speech which was against official Australian policy on the Common Market.

He replied, "It is not for me to comment on the dismissal of an Australian Minister."

Mr. Heath said that both in Parliament and in public he had said that Britain would not join the Common Market if there were not sufficient safeguards for the Commonwealth countries.

"The Community moves. It wishes to be outward looking and increase world trade. We want this to be made clear in these negotiations."

After nine hours of hard bargaining on Friday, British sources

Release Of Ghaffar Khan Demanded

KABUL, July 29.—A report coming from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Moulana Ghulam Ghouse Hazarvi, a prominent figure of Hazara province and member of the Provincial Assembly at Lahore, has requested the Government of Pakistan in a speech made before a gathering of several thousand people in Peshawar city, that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other Pakhtunistani political prisoners be released as soon as possible.

A big national jirga presided over by Malik Sarwar Khan Mata Shah and Malik Wilayat Khan Kastai was held on July 22 at Balam Khar, says a report from Bajawar, northern Independent Pakhtunistan. The jirga was attended by leaders, representatives and members of the Salazar tribe of Barsaidain, Larsaidain, Baramadak and Laramadak.

Another jirga of the Wara Mohmand and Salazar tribes was held on July 24. This jirga was also attended by tribal leaders and representatives.

The jirga unanimously decided to continue the struggle for independence.

third countries with the common tariff, and to negotiate conditions for Swedish participation in the European agricultural system, the free movement of persons, services and capital and other economic provisions contained in the Treaty of Rome.

Mr. Lange said that in cases of war or grave international crisis, a neutral country might have to introduce controls on trade or refrain from taking part in sequestration of property directed against a belligerent. He said this might involve the suspension of parts of, or even withdrawal from, the agreement of association.

"A basic feature of the liberty of action to be reserved is to make it possible for the neutral country not to take part in measures which, although of an economic nature, are actuated by political considerations alone and directed against third countries."

He said in conclusion: "It would, in my opinion, be in the interest of the E.E.C. not to exclude the neutral countries from the integrated European Market but to have them associated with you, in order to take advantage of the further expansion and growth of the European economy which would undoubtedly follow."

Sweden was willing to harmo-

nize its custom duties towards

would undoubtedly follow."

Captain Cox said he did not know what hit the plane. He saw no other aircraft.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **WOMAN OBSESSED**; starring Susan Hayward, Stephen Boyd and Barbara Nichols.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**. **BEHZAD CINEMA:** At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KANCHI KURIA**; starring Said Khan and Manoj Kumar.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

the Soviet Union but completely separate from both of them. "Anis" of yesterday devoted a full page to the education. One of the articles appearing on this page advises the teachers as well as the parents to strengthen the feeling of self-confidence among the children.

Another article discusses the importance of morality to be developed side by side with academic education.

Rhodesian Plane Makes Forced Landing At Manono

U.N. STUDYING AFFAIR

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 29, (Reuter).—The United Nations is studying whether the crew of a Rhodesian Dakota transport plane which made a forced landing at Manono northern Katanga, yesterday should be handed over to the Congolese Government, it was learned here.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, Ghanaian chief representative of the UN in the Congo, told Reuter he did not know whether the flight was cleared by the United Nations.

Reliable sources said the plane piloted by Captain Cox with a crew of two, was hit in its port engine in the morning while on a flight from Kolwezi to Ongolo, both of which are in Katangese hands. The plane went down at Manono airfield which is held by a small contingent of Ethiopian United Nations troops.

Mr. Gardiner said that Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Congolese Prime Minister, had made an informal demand that the crew be handed over to the Congolese authorities as "mercenaries" if it was found that they had been flying strategic material to Katanga.

"We have not yet made any decision because we are awaiting additional information about the flight," Mr. Gardiner said.

He said it would have to be determined whether the plane was cleared by the U.N., possibly by stopping over at Kamina base for an inspection of its cargo.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian Vice-Consul in Elisabethville is also trying to get further information about the flight, it was learnt here.

Captain Cox said he did not know what hit the plane. He saw no other aircraft.

KABUL TIMES

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33 C.
Minimum +18 C.
Sun sets today at 6-45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-07 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 123

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1962 (ASAD 8, 1341 S.H.)

Shah Of Iran Inspects Gulbahar Textile Mills & Salang Tunnel

KABUL, July 30.—His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspected the Gulbahar Textile Mills and the Salang tunnel yesterday.

Shah Of Iran To Visit Rawalpindi

KABUL, July 30.—According to a statement by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, now in Kabul as His Majesty's guest, is due to pay a brief visit to Rawalpindi in pursuance of his good offices.

His Majesty will leave for Rawalpindi tomorrow and return to Kabul afterwards.

The "Invisible" Mountaineers

KLEINE SCHEIDEGG, (Switzerland), July 30, (Reuter).—Four Swiss climbers, two of them women, remained invisible yesterday behind thick mist and cloud on the grim north face of the 13,026-ft. Eiger Mountain.

The team was last seen on Saturday evening bivouaced at about 11,000 feet, after heavy rainfall had forced them to stay put for several hours.

Eiger last week claimed a British climber as its 21st victim. The two women, first to attempt the north face, are Loulou Boulaz, a former Swiss skiing champion from Geneva, and Yvette Pillard-Attinger from Neuchatel.

They are accompanied by Michel Vaucher from Geneva and Michel d'Arbellay, a guide from Martigny.

Guides who scaled the Eiger's west face yesterday to get above the mist failed to establish whether the four had continued to the summit.

The weather continued dry, but clouds showed no signs of dispersing.

W. IRIAN TALKS RESUMED

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuter).—The Netherlands and Indonesian representatives met yesterday at a secluded country estate in Mikrebung, Virginia, to resume their discussions on the West Irian dispute.

SHIBERGHAN, July 30.—Mr. Din Mohammad Jalal, the Chief heading from Daru-l-Aman to yesterday laid the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital in the city. The building will have a compound of 2½ acres having a laboratory, surgery, waiting rooms, clinic. It will also accept in-door patients.

A car ran over two persons near Kartar Char injuring both of them.

The Shah, accompanied by the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, arrived at the Gulbahar Mills at 10 a.m. where they were received by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister for Mines and Industries, the President, experts and officials of the Mills. After one of the officials explained the production capacity and activities of the Mills His Majesty the Shahinshah proceeded to make a detailed inspection of various branches of the Mills. At the end of his visit His Majesty the Shahinshah signed the Visitors' Book.

The Gulbahar Mills, which was inaugurated two years ago, can produce in 16 hours (two Shifts) 110,000 metres of cloth. It is one of the most modern and well equipped industrial plants in Afghanistan.

His Majesty the Shahinshah, the Prime Minister and the party then left for Salang. They were received in Salang by Sardar Mohammad Naim, Foreign Minister, Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant of the Labour Corps and acting Deputy Minister of Public Works and other officials.

His Majesty the Shah, after listening to a report about the activities on the great Salang Highway by the Commandant of the Labour Corps and engineers, proceeded towards the Salang tunnel.

Later His Majesty the Shahinshah arrived at Qalatak where luncheon was served on the bank of the river Salang.

His Majesty the Shah was cheered by the people from the villages and towns situated on the way to and from Salang.

The Shah returned to the capital at about 8 p.m. after paying a visit to Istailaf on his return trip.

His Majesty the Shahinshah, the Prime Minister and the party then left for Salang. They were received in Salang by Sardar Mohammad Naim, Foreign Minister, Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant of the Labour Corps and acting Deputy Minister of Public Works and other officials.

His Majesty the Shah, after listening to a report about the activities on the great Salang Highway by the Commandant of the Labour Corps and engineers, proceeded towards the Salang tunnel.

Later His Majesty the Shahinshah arrived at Qalatak where luncheon was served on the bank of the river Salang.

His Majesty the Shah was cheered by the people from the villages and towns situated on the way to and from Salang.

The Shah returned to the capital at about 8 p.m. after paying a visit to Istailaf on his return trip.

His Majesty the Shahinshah, the Prime Minister and the party then left for Salang. They were received in Salang by Sardar Mohammad Naim, Foreign Minister, Brigadier-General Mohammad Azim, Commandant of the Labour Corps and acting Deputy Minister of Public Works and other officials.

His Majesty the Shah, after listening to a report about the activities on the great Salang Highway by the Commandant of the Labour Corps and engineers, proceeded towards the Salang tunnel.

Later His Majesty the Shahinshah arrived at Qalatak where luncheon was served on the bank of the river Salang.

His Majesty the Shah was cheered by the people from the villages and towns situated on the way to and from Salang.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, donning a steel helmet and a rain-proof coat, inspecting the Salang Highway tunnel yesterday.—Bakhtar Photo.

WILLAYA TROOPS TAKE OVER KEY POSTS IN ALGIERS

Algiers, July 30, (Reuter).—Gun emplacements appeared on streets leading to Algiers city centre yesterday and machine-guns were installed on balconies as battle-seasoned guerrillas of Willaya 4 took over key posts from the local Military Command.

Willaya 4 has so far kept a neutral stand in the struggle for power between dissident Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella, and other Provisional Government Ministers.

A wave of rejoicing swept through the Moslem areas of the city when news of the troop movements spread. Moslems had, since independence, complained bitterly against what they called the high-handed ways of irregulars attached to the local Military Command.

Observers here saw the move as an important development strengthening the influence of the Willayas—the six politico-military commands in Algeria—over the tangled political scene.

In Paris Mr. Mohammed Khider, right-hand man of Mr. Ben Bella, said the seven-man Political Bureau set up by the dissident Vice-Premier would be installed in Algiers "in the middle of this week."

In Oran, western Algeria, Mr. Ben Bella made a similar statement and said the Political Bureau would immediately begin building a political and military apparatus. He added: "For us the crisis is virtually solved."

The Willaya 4 troops which moved into Algiers took over the radio station and broadcast a statement saying the local command had created the present "confused situation" by its "tolerance."

Mr. Ben Bella earlier told reporters there: "We are against the use of force to solve the Algerian crisis. No Algerian will shoot at some if we are to manufacture them."

Mr. Ben Bella said today he had "no information" about reports that Ben Bella troops have taken over Philippeville, eastern Algeria.

Mr. Ben Bella earlier told reporters there: "We are against the use of force to solve the Algerian crisis. No Algerian will shoot at some if we are to manufacture them."

Mr. Ben Bella said today he had "no information" about reports that Ben Bella troops have taken over Philippeville, eastern Algeria.

Mr. Ben Bella earlier told reporters there: "We are against the use of force to solve the Algerian crisis. No Algerian will shoot at some if we are to manufacture them."

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STALLS Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Fahir Cinema; Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af 1

Big Power Schemes Outlined

By Khrushchev

KREMENCHUG, July 30, (Tass).—Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, stressed yesterday that the basis for the further development of the Soviet Power industry must be a rapid construction of big district power stations, linked with mighty power systems and the creation of ramified power networks embracing all the consumers.

Mr. Khrushchev added: "Big hydroelectric Power stations can and must be built in a period of not more than four or five years each."

Mr. Khrushchev was speaking at a meeting held in connexion with the commissioning of the Kremenchug hydro-electric power station on the Dnieper.

Mr. Khrushchev said that in 1980 the Soviet Union would generate three times more electricity than was generated at present in the United States.

He said that in 20 years the Soviet Union would have to build about 200 district thermal power stations, 180 new hydro-electric plants, 260 big thermal power plants as well as hundreds of thousands of kilometres of power transmission lines.

Mr. Khrushchev stressed that collective and State farms must no longer be regarded as second rate consumers of electricity. He said that this lack of understanding stemmed from Stalin.

INDIA TO BUY SUPERSONIC FIGHTERS

CALCUTTA, July 30, (Reuter).

Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, said here yesterday that India had decided to buy some supersonic fighter aircraft because of Pakistan's threat to Indian territory.

Mr. Nehru told a Congress Party workers' meeting that some people had suggested that India must not buy Soviet aircraft because it might affect US aid to India.

"I am grateful to countries which offered us aid, but if we have to think of adequate protection of the defence of India, we must buy and manufacture such aircraft in our country which would suit us, he added."

Mr. Nehru said India sent a delegation to examine British supersonic lightening aircraft but we did not like this type as one of our chief considerations is that we must be able to build it here quickly."

"We decided to send a delegation to the Soviet Union to examine the Soviet aircraft and report to us. We will see what is suitable for us from the point of view of manufacturing them."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

"Of course we will have to buy some if we are to manufacture them."

KABUL TIMES

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone:
21494 (Extns.
22851) 4, 5 and 6.

Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 105
Quarterly ... Afs. 30

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE.

KABUL TIMES

JULY 30, 1962

W. IRAN DISPUTE

The Dutch-Indonesian secret talks in Washington for a peaceful settlement of the West Irian dispute, which ran into heavy weather last week, have been resumed again. And Dr. Subandrio, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, who had been ordered to return home from Washington for further consultations, has delayed his departure. He had gone to Washington about 10 days ago to help in stepping up the pace of the tripartite negotiations.

Both sides have agreed to the Bunker Plan as the basis for negotiations. The Bunker Plan, it may be pointed out, proposes a phased transfer of the administration of the territory to Indonesia during a two-year period with U.N. guarantees of self-determination for the West Irian people.

The hitch had arisen because the Indonesian representative at the talks, Mr. Adam Malik, is pressing for a quick handover of authority before the end of the year. Dr. Sukarno, the Indonesian President, has time and again said that West Irian will be liberated "before the cock crows in 1963". So the dispute which features running battles between Indonesian troops and Dutch soldiers in the West Irian territory rests now for a peaceful settlement on the time limit in the Bunker proposals and on Holland's interpretation of them.

The Washington talks which have been characterized as the "final" phase in the negotiations should not be allowed to get deadlocked. The fact that Dr. Subandrio has delayed his departure for Jakarta is an indication that further progress is possible in the discussions with the Dutch. A compromise gesture on the part of the Dutch will now keep the talks going and save the situation from getting out of hand politically and militarily. Perhaps, Dr. Sukarno also could give fresh instructions to his special representative at the Washington talks to adopt a more flexible attitude.

CAIRO DECLARATION OF THE PRESS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

PART II

The Conference recognizes that there are internal problems of economic development facing the developing countries, including the mobilization of human, material and financial resources. The Conference recognizes that rapidly increasing per capita income through accelerated economic development should be the cardinal aim of developing countries.

The Conference recommends the drawing up and implementation of appropriate national development plans, as effective instruments of rapid economic growth. Countries that suffer from the pressure of population on resources available should accelerate their rate of economic development, and in the meantime take appropriate legitimate measures to deal with their population problems.

The Conference recognizes the need for developing countries to take appropriate measures of agricultural development.

West Germany has spent 2,970 million marks on development aid in 1961, an amount that corresponds to one per cent of the West German gross national product, the West German Finance Ministry has announced, adding that an equal amount—but very likely more—will be spent in 1962.

Most of the money was given on a bilateral basis: 1,830 million marks.

The amount of development aid granted on a multilateral basis increased in 1961 by 439 million marks to 1,114 million marks. Thus 848 million marks was given to the World Bank for financing various development projects. Another 180 million marks was the West German contribution to the Development Fund of the European Common Market.

For technical aid West Germany spent 109 million marks in 1961. Investments of West German business enterprises in developing countries totalled 315 million marks in 1961.

Since 1957 West Germany has spent 12,240 million marks on development aid and this is second-ranking behind the United States. In announcing these figures the West German Finance Ministry also clarified some of the principles governing the granting of development aid by West Germany.

The first principle is that the project to be financed by West Germany must be realistic, contribute to the economic development of the country and be to the advantage of the country.

Bonn is not willing to grant with near to nothing interest and repayable over a period of tens and tens of years. The projects must be economically sound to a degree that allows for normal interest and repayment within 10 to 15 years.

Bonn is not willing to grant development aid to balance the State budget of developing countries or to cure their balance of

payments problems. Differing from the opinion held by U.S. experts the Bonn Government believes that most of these balance of payments troubles are caused by wrong financial and trade policies of the countries concerned. The cure, therefore, would be to stabilize the economic and financial course in these countries but not to pump in more and more money.

A policy of gifts, Bonn experts believe, would be unreasonable as those would profit most from it who were the least determined to stabilize their financial and economic policies while others, adhering to a sound financial and economic policy—and thus deserving aid—would get nothing.

A second principle is that the countries desiring West German development aid must submit definite projects which will be carefully studied by West German experts before money is granted. This often accounts for a delay in the actual granting of aid—and therefore is bitterly criticized by many developing countries—but the West German Government believes that only carefully planned, economically sound projects are a real help to the developing

countries. Until now West German economic aid has been governed by the principle of "untied loans", meaning that the receiving country is free to buy the equipment financed by West Germany wherever it wants.

This, however, informed sources in Bonn indicate, might change in the foreseeable future. There will be no "bribe German" clause included in future agreements on development aid but receiving countries will be asked to "study" carefully whether part or all of the equipment should be bought in West Germany.

More or less this will be done for psychological reasons: the West German industry, with profits declining and up against harder competition on the world market, is urging the Bonn Government for a long time to include "buy German" clauses in certain development aid agreements. For political reasons the Bonn Government is opposed to that but to quieten down the influential lobbyists of the industrial associations Bonn might ask the receiving countries to spend part of the development aid on German products. (DPA).

The paper also carries an article by its economic correspondent, Mr. Fida Mohammad Fida, entitled "International Economic Effects of Gold". The article analyses the implication and importance of gold reserves in international banks and then goes on to state that the central banks of foreign countries which were using dollars as their currency reserves are not prepared to do so any longer. For instance, the Bank of England is purchasing gold to strengthen the sterling. That is why the American gold reserves are rapidly flowing to Europe. In order to create a balance in gold prices the circles close to the International Monetary Fund are trying to create with the assistance of central banks in various countries a separate gold reserves known as gold pools.

At another place the paper discusses various aspects of development in the Kabul School of Arts. This school has got various branches such as architecture, carpentry, tailoring, knitting, fine

House to lay. President Kennedy is expected to decide whether the United States can reduce its demands for international inspection, which until now have been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

But the contention in Washington still is that some degree of international on-site inspection would be necessary to police a treaty effectively.

The Conference stresses the importance of the maintenance of financial and monetary stability, the encouragement of savings and the mobilization of resources for economic development. Public and institutional savings should be developed as major sources of domestic financing of development. In this respect, care should be taken to co-ordinate domestic sources of financing with the foreign resources available.

The mobilization of savings and formation of capital through proper utilization of human resources, in particular by community development techniques, should be given special care by the developing countries.

The experience gained by developing countries in their internal development is increasing continuously and it is of the greatest value for co-operation both among themselves and as between them and the developed countries.

Not only the standard of education was raised in the schools and colleges but also hundreds of new schools were opened and buildings for these schools constructed. It is to be mentioned that there were two incentives which helped the Government to surmount all these difficulties. First it was an iron will to bring about social and economic changes in the country on the part of the Government itself and secondly the sincere and unreserved co-operation of the people for the implementation of various projects, launched under the Plan.

The co-operation of the people has been more outstanding in the field of education than anything else. As soon as the Government announces the opening of a new school the people in the area will eagerly come forward to assist in any way they can. Some provide the site for the building, others co-operate in meeting the construction costs and the procurement of the teaching material. Examples of such co-operation have been noticed in all parts of the country and concludes the editorial, it is this feeling of co-operation and sincerity existing among the people which gives rise to the hope for a much brighter future.

The paper also carries an article by its economic correspondent, Mr. Fida Mohammad Fida, entitled "International Economic Effects of Gold". The article analyses the implication and importance of gold reserves in international banks and then goes on to state that the central banks of foreign countries which were using dollars as their currency reserves are not prepared to do so any longer. For instance, the Bank of England is purchasing gold to strengthen the sterling. That is why the American gold reserves are rapidly flowing to Europe. In order to create a balance in gold prices the circles close to the International Monetary Fund are trying to create with the assistance of central banks in various countries a separate gold reserves known as gold pools.

At another place the paper discusses various aspects of development in the Kabul School of Arts. This school has got various branches such as architecture, carpentry, tailoring, knitting, fine

House to lay. President Kennedy is expected to decide whether the United States can reduce its demands for international inspection, which until now have been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

But the contention in Washington still is that some degree of international on-site inspection would be necessary to police a treaty effectively.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

But the contention in Washington still is that some degree of international on-site inspection would be necessary to police a treaty effectively.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carries an editorial entitled "The result of sincere co-operation". When the Government launched the First Five Year Plan, says the editorial, there were many difficulties such as lack of experience in implementing the projects, shortage of technical personnel etc. But the Government was seriously determined to bring about social and economic changes in the country and, therefore, assisted by experts launched the first Plan.

At the end of the Plan greater success was achieved than anticipated, and examples of this success can be seen in every walk of life. For instance, in the field of education, noticeable progress has been made.

Not only the standard of education was raised in the schools and colleges but also hundreds of new schools were opened and buildings for these schools constructed. It is to be mentioned that there were two incentives which helped the Government to surmount all these difficulties. First it was an iron will to bring about social and economic changes in the country on the part of the Government itself and secondly the sincere and unreserved co-operation of the people for the implementation of various projects, launched under the Plan.

The co-operation of the people has been more outstanding in the field of education than anything else. As soon as the Government announces the opening of a new school the people in the area will eagerly come forward to assist in any way they can. Some provide the site for the building, others co-operate in meeting the construction costs and the procurement of the teaching material. Examples of such co-operation have been noticed in all parts of the country and concludes the editorial, it is this feeling of co-operation and sincerity existing among the people which gives rise to the hope for a much brighter future.

The paper also carries an article by its economic correspondent, Mr. Fida Mohammad Fida, entitled "International Economic Effects of Gold". The article analyses the implication and importance of gold reserves in international banks and then goes on to state that the central banks of foreign countries which were using dollars as their currency reserves are not prepared to do so any longer. For instance, the Bank of England is purchasing gold to strengthen the sterling. That is why the American gold reserves are rapidly flowing to Europe. In order to create a balance in gold prices the circles close to the International Monetary Fund are trying to create with the assistance of central banks in various countries a separate gold reserves known as gold pools.

At another place the paper discusses various aspects of development in the Kabul School of Arts. This school has got various branches such as architecture, carpentry, tailoring, knitting, fine

House to lay. President Kennedy is expected to decide whether the United States can reduce its demands for international inspection, which until now have been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

But the contention in Washington still is that some degree of international on-site inspection would be necessary to police a treaty effectively.

The President's decision will hinge on scientific data obtained from nuclear tests in Nevada, which U.S. officials say have shown it is possible to distinguish underground tests from earthquakes more accurately than had been thought.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

MONDAY
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07;
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on
"Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20;
Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40
commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on Pakhtunistan
6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays
—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed
programme) music round the
world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical
or popular music, alternate
weeks.

Air
Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

MAZAR—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Zahidan—Kabul:
Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-10.

DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Zahidan:
Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AEROFLOT:
ARRIVALS:
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22315.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-

Maiwand: Phone No. 20580.
Navay: Phone No. 20587.
Watan: Phone No. 21026.
Sufizada: Phone No. 22826.

Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507.
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589.
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23829.
Shar-i-Nou: Phone No. 20079.

The dome section of the stupa is severely dilapidated for the most part and on account of protracted exposure to the weather the western part of the temple is in a state of disrepair. However,

the main stupa damaged in the sections of dome, cylinders, shelves and its corners is worth repair and protection. In addition to natural causes the deterioration of this great relic is due to the fact that in the early part of the 19th century a British soldier by the name of Charles Mason fleeing the army came to Afghanistan in search of what he had heard was a treasure. Near the south-western cylinder of the stupa he dug a big hole and from there took away seven gold coins related to Koshanide rulers of Afghanistan. The very discovery of such coins there indicates that most probably the stupa was built during the Koshanide reign.

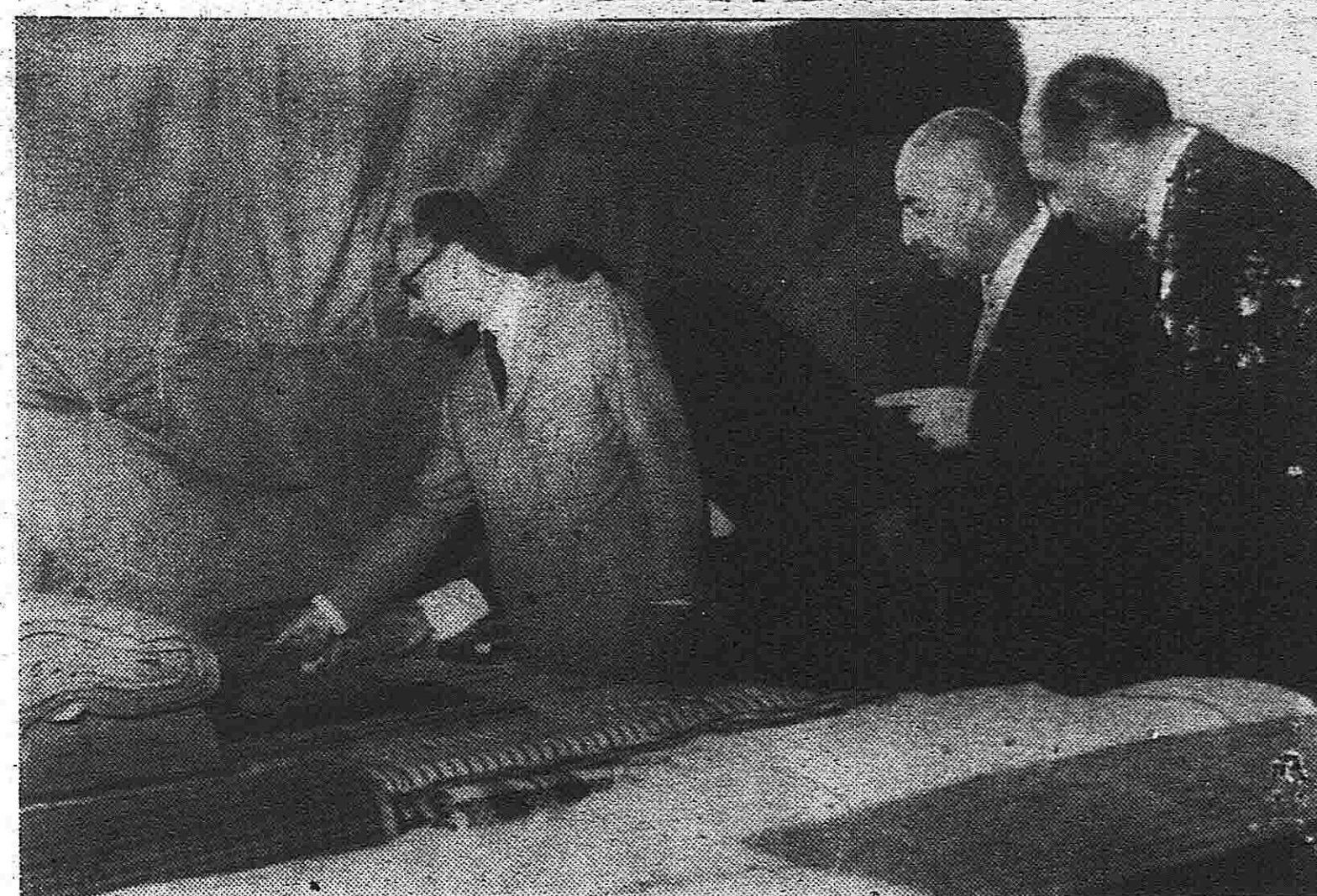
The famous Chinese pilgrim Huen-tsang in his journey to Afghanistan in the 7th century A.D. made good remarks about the stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the

stupa in Mosa-ee Logar as the



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran examining some of the textiles manufactured at the Textile Factory, Gulbazar, yesterday. The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, is on his left.—Bakhtar Photo.

Historic Significance Of Stupa In Mosa-ee Logar

By A. A. KOHZAD

Afghanistan has so many stupas that from the standpoints of terminology and art influences they have a special significance in the overall history of art of Asia.

During the reign of Koshanides, especially towards the end of the 2nd century A.D. many stupas were built in the neighbourhood of Kabul like the stupas in Mosa-ee, Shawaki and Tope Dera. In addition, there are stupas now in Hadda, Daroonta, Ghazni and various other places in the country which are of a particular historic importance.

The stupa of Mosa-ee, Logar, perched on top of a mountain called Broof is one of the largest of the principal stupas the greatness of which is evident from nearby ruins and traces. It is confirmed by the presence of monastery walls northeast and the remains of small stupas south of the main stupa. Moreover, at a distance further down the pass the traces of towers can be observed which should have been built for the purpose of protecting the main stupa.

The main stupa damaged in the sections of dome, cylinders, shelves and its corners is worth repair and protection. In addition to natural causes the deterioration of this great relic is due to the fact that in the early part of the 19th century a British soldier by the name of Charles Mason fleeing the army came to Afghanistan in search of what he had heard was a treasure. Near the south-western cylinder of the stupa he dug a big hole and from there took away seven gold coins related to Koshanide rulers of Afghanistan. The very discovery of such coins there indicates that most probably the stupa was built during the Koshanide reign.

The dome section of the stupa is severely dilapidated for the most part and on account of protracted exposure to the weather the western part of the temple is in a state of disrepair. However,

the main stupa damaged in the sections of dome, cylinders, shelves and its corners is worth repair and protection. In addition to natural causes the deterioration of this great relic is due to the fact that in the early part of the 19th century a British soldier by the name of Charles Mason fleeing the army came to Afghanistan in search of what he had heard was a treasure. Near the south-western cylinder of the stupa he dug a big hole and from there took away seven gold coins related to Koshanide rulers of Afghanistan. The very discovery of such coins there indicates that most probably the stupa was built during the Koshanide reign.

The dome section of the stupa is severely dilapidated for the most part and on account of protracted exposure to the weather the western part of the temple is in a state of disrepair. However,

the main stupa damaged in the sections of dome, cylinders, shelves and its corners is worth repair and protection. In addition to natural causes the deterioration of this great relic is due to the fact that in the early part of the 19th century a British soldier by the name of Charles Mason fleeing the army came to Afghanistan in search of what he had heard was a treasure. Near the south-western cylinder of the stupa he dug a big hole and from there took away seven gold coins related to Koshanide rulers of Afghanistan. The very discovery of such coins there indicates that most probably the stupa was built during the Koshanide reign.

foremost from the standpoints of architecture and sturdiness.

To investigate the etymology of stupa it may be learned that it is an archaeological term used to mean any of the five Buddhist temples. Topo in the Pali language and Tope in Hindi are used to denote hammocks where holy persons are buried or where life events of Buddha is immortalized.

According to Foucher, the French archaeologist stupa is the upper section of Buddha's shirt that is folded and surmounted with the monk's bowl.

The stupas are said to contain caskets of either gold or silver or gems holding hair and teeth. Stupas used to be built first for the Buddha. But later anyone who became sick and decided on making an offering would, upon recuperation, build a stupa.

A stupa is generally made up of a platform upon which two cylindrical structures are secured. On top of the stupa is a vault to the cupola of which are fastened several umbrellas signifying Buddha's umbrella. The material used in building the stupas in Afghanistan is mostly stone slabs and earth.

SOVIET ARCTIC FLEET'S STRIKING POWER

MOSCOW, July 30, (Reuter).—Fleet Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, said yesterday the Soviet Arctic Fleet's armaments "can destroy any aggressor who would attempt to violate our sea frontiers in the north."

Tass reported that Admiral Gorshkov said the fleet had modern submarines with powerful rocket weapons, and also had a missile air arm and surface ships armed with rockets.

The admiral was addressing sailors of the Arctic Fleet at a Soviet Navy Day celebration.

Snippets From The East And The West

MOTHER CRIES OVER DEFORMED BABY

A mother left a Toronto hospital crying and in a state of shock with her newly-born deformed baby in her arms.

She had been given the drug Thalidomide as a tranquilizer during pregnancy.

A spokesman for St. Michael's hospital disclosed on Saturday that the child was born on July 17. Mother and baby were discharged on Friday and ever since she first saw the infant she had been in "a severe state of shock," he added.

The tranquilizing drug was removed from the Canadian market on March 21 after it was linked with deformed births in Scotland and Germany. It has been blamed for at least 40 deformed births in Canada.

The hospital spokesman said the infant's left leg is abnormally short and the right foot is attached to the right buttock. Both feet were clubbed and the arms were "mere stubs."

He said the doctor "had forgotten he'd given his patient Thalidomide pills early in her pregnancy; and he was as shocked as the mother."

"The mother cried and cried and cried," he added.

BEER FOR ESKIMOS

Eskimos from three local settlements of Frobisher Bay (north-west territories) have asked the North-West Territories Council for stricter licensing laws and proposed that a three-week waiting period be set between ordering and supplying of beer. Simonee, chairman of the Frobisher Bay Community Council, which represents the Eskimos, told Government officials that easy availability of beer was causing trouble among the local population of 90.

Most Eskimos had given up hunting and fishing to work as labourers, he said and when there was no work they turned to drinking. Dog teams and outboard motors were badly needed, he added.

Simonee asked for legislation that orders for beer should be made three weeks in advance of actual sale (the present law for spirits) and that beer should not be sold by the case for home consumption. He also called for a curfew for the young in the area. Eskimos recognized the need to adapt to the white man's way of life, he said, but they needed help from the white authorities.

CRICKETER GILLIGAN "VERY ILL"

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, (England), July 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Arthur Gilligan, 67, former England cricket captain, was stated to be "very ill" yesterday in hospital here after a major operation on Saturday.

He was treated in hospital a few weeks ago for gall bladder trouble and had been scheduled to have the operation in mid-August but was taken back to hospital on Saturday.

Mr. Gilligan led England against the Australian and South African cricket teams in the mid-1920's.

Contd on Page 3)

FUNDAMENTAL

RIGHTS

DEMANDED

Writers' Petition
To Pakistan

KABUL, July 30.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that about 50 well-known writers and literary figures from Pakhtunistan and Pakistan have submitted a joint petition to the Government of Pakistan demanding that the fundamental rights of the people should be respected in accordance with the principles outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights and the people should be allowed to apply to the courts of Justice for the defence of their natural and humanitarian rights.

The petition explains that under the present conditions and on the basis of the present constitution the Courts of Justice cannot decide about complaints and cases where human rights are being undermined.

The petition adds that the voice of the people's protest against the present conditions is being raised from every corner and so long as this just and humanitarian demand is not met the present crisis will worsen day by day. Among the signatories of the petition was the famous Pakistani writer and poet, the Lenin-prize winner, Mr. Faiz Ahmad Faiz.

Benelux Countries Trying To Find Way To Solve E.C.M. Talks Impasse

BRUSSELS, July 30, (Reuter).—Europe's future economic and political unity will be dangerously at stake when the negotiations on Britain's application for membership of the Common Market are resumed here on Wednesday.

The eight-month long negotiations reached a deadlock early on Saturday over guarantees of markets for Commonwealth farm products demanded by Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's Lord Privy Seal and chief negotiator with the Six.

Leaders of the Benelux countries—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—were trying yesterday to find a way out of the impasse in preparation for the coming week's talks, usually well informed sources said.

Less affected than France by the problem of overseas food imports into the Community, the Benelux countries—especially Holland and Belgium—are striving to facilitate Britain's way into the Common Market for both economic and political reasons.

No undue pessimism was displayed yesterday in Benelux diplomatic quarters about the outcome of this week's decisive round in talks with Britain, although the situation is generally described as "serious."

Stumbling Blocks

The stumbling blocks which the Ministers will try to remove are the price policies to be followed front of the "Six."



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran inspecting the machinery at the Gulbahar Textile Factory yesterday. The Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, is on his right and Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Minister for Mines and Industries is on his left. —Bakhtar Photo.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR CONGO Adoula Asks U.N. To Provide Experts To Draft Details

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 30, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, asked the United Nations yesterday to provide experts to "put the last touches" to the plan for a federal Congolese constitution, elaborated by the Central Government.

In a communique Mr. Adoula said the Constitution would reserve foreign affairs, national defence, customs, money, exchange control, fiscal policy, inter-State and foreign trade, nationality and immigration, and post and telecommunications, to federal organs. All other political power would be left to provincial Governments, named as "member States" in the communique. These were to have control over their own administrations.

Observers said this was the first formal announcement of the Congolese Government's concrete plans for a federal system to supersede that established by a provisional basic law, which provided for a greater central authority.

It is hoped in diplomatic circles here that the officially stated willingness of the Central Government to set up a federal type of system will lead to a resumption of talks between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga.

It is also hoped here that Katanga will start paying taxes to the Central Government as a counter-concession before talks are resumed.

In a letter addressed to U Thant, United Nations Acting Secretary-General, Mr. Justin Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, asked for a team of jurists to work out the project with Congolese experts.

Mr. Bomboko said the jurists should come from an African country with a federal system, with tribal structures and cultural elements like ours.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-30 p.m. American film; **IN LOVE AND WAR**, starring Robert Wagner, Dana Wynter and Jeffrey Hunter.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **CIRCUS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KANCHI KURIA**, starring Saida Khan and Manoj Kumar.

News In Brief

KABUL, July 30.—Mr. Najibullah Rahimi, a graduate of Ghazi College left Kabul for the United States to receive higher training in the field of automobile engineering. He has been awarded a scholarship by the US Aid through the Bus Service Company.

KABUL, July 30.—Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziaee, the Deputy Minister of Finance was summoned before the Law Commission of the National Assembly yesterday morning to furnish explanation regarding the regulations for the promotion and retirement of civil officials.

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from Page 1)

France to contact members of the 72-man C.N.R.A. of whom there are about five in France.

He was putting "the situation before them in its true colours. They must face their responsibilities."

The Political Bureau, he added must be installed in Algiers.

He added: "Two-thirds of the members of the CNRA are agreed. Sixteen remain to be convinced, including Mr. Belkacem Krim, Mr. Saad Dahlab, Mr. Ait Ahmed, and the leaders of the National liberation Front Federation of France."

Mr. Krim, Vice Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government, Mr. Dahlab, former Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ahmed, former Minister of State, are resolute opponents of Mr. Ben Bella.

He added: "I will probably see Mr. Dahlab and Mr. Ait Ahmed, who appear to have left for Switzerland."

The Political Bureau, however, would be responsible to the CNRA it would have three functions: 1. to create a party, 2. to hold elections and 3. to prepare the congress.

He said the Bureau would last as long as the National Liberation Front—"perhaps six months."

Mr. Khider said: "If there were incidents within the CNRA now, I just cannot say what would happen."

He was apparently anxious there should be no split in parliament, the supreme body of the revolution, and called for unanimity.

Mr. Khider told the journalists that two thirds of the National Council were agreed that the Political Bureau should be installed in the capital.

Mr. Ben Bella's envoy has been discussing the installation of the Bureau in Algiers in private talks with Algerian leaders both in France and Algiers, according to usually well informed sources.

THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +33°C.
Minimum +19°C.
Sun sets today at 6-44 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-07 a.m.

VOL. I, NO. 124

KABUL TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1962 (ASAD 9, 1341 S.H.)

Shah Of Iran Leaves For Rawalpindi BRIEF VISIT IN PURSUANCE OF GOOD OFFICES

KABUL, July 31.—As announced earlier by His Majesty's spokesman, His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran left Kabul for Rawalpindi at 7-40 by air this morning.

British MPs Oppose U.K.'s Proposed Entry Into E.C.M.

LONDON, July 31, (Reuter).—Opposition within Parliament to British membership of the European Common Market stiffened last night as M.P.'s on both sides of the House of Commons reacted to the Brussels deadlock over British demands for guarantees for outlets for Commonwealth farm products.

Within a few hours of the "progress report" on the latest series of talks in Brussels between Britain and the "Six" by Mr. Edward Heath, chief British negotiator, the "Anti-Market" group of back-bench Conservative M.P.'s tabled a strong motion calling on the Government to "stand firm."

They urged the Government "to insist on definite assurances for Commonwealth trade and on the continuance of the power of sovereign decision by the British Parliament for our agricultural and horticulture policies."

Among the sponsors of the motion—which has already been signed by about 40 Conservative members, with more signatures expected—are two former Ministers.

At the same time the Labour Committee of Britain and the Common Market—an Opposition back-bench group which is also strongly against Britain joining the Common Market—issued a statement which included a message from Earl Attlee, former British Prime Minister.

Leaders of the Committee said last night they had the support of possibly as many as 120 Opposition M.P.'s.

Lord Attlee said in his statement he did not believe it would be wise for Britain to enter the Common Market "on the terms which seem to be contemplated by Mr. Heath and the present Government."

"We should not be justified in hastily handing over substantial power now held by the British Parliament and electorate to untried institutions mainly dependent on European countries with unstable political records," he declared.

"Nor would it be right to grant tariff preferences in favour of foreign countries and against countries in our own Commonwealth."

Any such step would be bound to damage the Commonwealth seriously and, in my belief, as an association of free countries the Commonwealth of today, with its members in five continents, it is a far more hopeful foundation for peace and democracy than any narrow European group."

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bine
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran with His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, and Sardar Mohammad Daoud, at the Kabul airport just before the Shah's departure for Rawalpindi this morning. —Anis Photo.
(More pictures on pages 3 & 4).

Agreement On Malaysia Federal System Of In Sight

LONDON, July 31, (Reuter).—Agreement on the birth of the world's newest nation Malaysia, formed of five territories in South-East Asia, was reported here last night to be imminent.

Talks between Britain and Malaysia, now in their third week, led to a plenary session last night at which final details for the merging of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo were being discussed.

It was understood that an agreed statement would be issued after the ministerial meeting last night. Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, was presiding at the session. Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Malayan Prime Minister and leader of his country's delegation, was reported unable to be present. He was attending a private dinner party.

But his absence was taken as an indication that little or nothing more was required in the way of negotiation.

A Malayan delegation official said: "Agreement is in sight after some hard work. The arrangements for the merger after being fluid for some time have now jelled."

It is not definitely known when the agreement will be signed but today has been suggested as a possible date.

Should it be later the Tunku will be available for signature for though other members of the Malayan delegation are flying home today he is remaining in London for some time on a private visit.

An Anglo-Malayan working party, or steering committee, had been totalling several sessions yesterday in a bid to complete the blueprint for the political and economic union.

TSHOMBE WELCOMES
ADOULA'S PROPOSAL

ELISABETHVILLE, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. Tshombe of Katanga said yesterday he had learnt with much satisfaction of the statement by the Congo Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, on a proposed federal constitution for Congo.

Mr. Tshombe told reporters a federal constitution was "what we have always wanted and I am happy to say that we now have an opportunity to find a solution to the constitutional problems."

He added that Mr. Adoula would have to show he was sincere and would have to let the provinces and their assemblies give their opinions and advice on the drawing up of a new constitution.

He said the U.N. representative in Katanga, Mr. Eliud Mathu, of Kenya, had told him yesterday that Mr. Robert Gardiner, U.N. chief in the Congo, had "noticed with satisfaction" Mr. Tshombe's proposal for the formation of a joint Congolese-Katangesse commission to work out a federal constitution.

6 R.A.F. MEN DIE IN
HELICOPTER CRASH

WARENBURG, (Westphalia), July 31, (Reuter).—Six Royal Air Force men were killed when their helicopter crashed near here yesterday. West German police said.

The twin-rotor helicopter, according to police, crashed between the two West German villages of Harsewinkel and Marienfeld shortly after it took off on a routine flight from the NATO air base at Guetersloh.

They said that damage to one of the rotors was apparently the cause of the accident.

COMPROMISE HOPE ON WEST IRIAN

WASHINGTON, July 31, (Reuter).—Diplomatic sources said here yesterday there was hope of a compromise which would speed the transfer of control over West Irian from the Netherlands to Indonesia, under United Nations auspices.

Representatives of the two Governments yesterday continued private talks which began on Saturday morning, at a secluded estate outside Washington.

There were unconfirmed reports that a compromise proposal under discussion would give Indonesia control in West Irian by next May instead of by January 1, 1963, which the Indonesian negotiators were said to have demanded.

Diplomatic sources said essential features of the Bunker Plan would be retained. These were the avoidance of direct transfer of authority from the Netherlands to Indonesia, and the protection of the interests of the people of West Irian.

Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, has delayed his departure from the United States until today because of "new developments."

KABUL TIMES

Administration Of Schools THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor
S. Khalil

Address:
Joy Sheer 3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul".
Telephone:—

21494 (Extra)
22851 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Afs. 250
Half Yearly ... Afs. 105
Quarterly ... Afs. 30

FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 5
Quarterly ... \$ 1.50

Subscriptions from abroad
will be accepted by cheques
of local currency at the official
dollar exchange rate.

Printed at GOVERNMENT
PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JULY 31, 1962

Report On South-West Africa

It is almost clear now that the conditions in South-West Africa are really bad, the natives are being oppressed by the white South African Government and there is evidence of a threat to world peace in that territory.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa has begun consideration of the 17-page report submitted to it by Mr. Victorio Carpio of the Philippines and Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee who toured South-West Africa last May.

The report is expected to form the basis of the Committee's recommendations to the General Assembly which opens on September 18.

The two diplomats, who are the first to have made an on-the-spot investigation, have criticized South African policy in South-West Africa and suggested that the world body might itself move to take control of the mandated territory. They have also recommended that the Assembly consider the feasibility of revoking the mandate if necessary, imposing sanctions to enforce its decision.

All this because they have themselves seen the rigorous application of apartheid in the territory and found that South African policy is in "utter contradiction of the principles and purposes of the mandate, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the enlightened conscience of mankind."

South-West Africa is administered by South Africa under a mandate from the old League of Nations and the U.N. has said the territory should now come under the international trusteeship system.

The report of the two diplomats contains findings which are in conflict with those attributed to Mr. Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva in a joint statement issued in both their names with the South African Government in Pretoria which created a furore in U.N. circles. Mr. Carpio subsequently denied

Every school has a Headmaster or Principal according to the category in which it falls (Headmasters in Primary and Middle schools and Principals in Lycees or Intermediate Colleges).

Headmasters and Principals are appointed from among capable and experienced teachers with an unblemished record. The head of the school is responsible for all educational and administrative matters relating to the institution headed by him; he also heads the Council of Teachers in his school, supervises the task of finalizing and enforcing Time Tables and fixes the teaching hours and duties of school teachers under him. He is responsible for enforcing all rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Education. The Headmaster is answerable, in the first instance, to the Director of Education of the area. He also teaches for 6 to 12 hours per week and assures that the teaching programme is diligently and progressively implemented during and after school hours. One of his duties is to keep a close eye upon the progress of his students and to keep in personal touch with parents. It is also he who has to direct the distribution of teaching materials and textbooks provided by the Ministry of Education.

The head of the school is required to consult and guide his teachers about the day-to-day changes and developments in the school; he must also supervise the periodic examinations with a view to ensuring that marks are equitably awarded and entered in the proper Registers and documents.

The salaries paid to teachers in Afghanistan are higher than the basic salaries paid to other Government civil servants of the same cadres. Teachers are employed on the basis of 13 service cadres starting from the 13th and ending in the 1st Cadre. They also receive food allowance (for married and unmarried teachers, both, but according to different scales), professional allowance according to educational qualifications, overtime allowance and other emoluments.

A "Teacher's Day" is observed in October every year, at which His Majesty the King issues a special message, special functions are held to honour the teaching profession, dramas are staged, lectures are delivered, a special broadcast is made from Radio Kabul and deserving teachers are awarded medals and certificates of merits.

By IRRAHM SHERIFFE

He must submit all suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of facilities in his school to his immediate superior; the Director of Education of the region. In Middle and Secondary schools, separate Accounts Departments have been established to help the head of the school in carrying out his administrative duties. The head of the school also supervises such other employees and officials (in addition to teachers) as laboratory assistants, librarians and storekeepers etc. In Lycees or Intermediate Colleges, Assistant Principals have been provided to help the head of the school or Principal; the latter should be graduates of a University.

The school budget is prepared annually by the head of the school and his staff; it is then forwarded to the Ministry of Education. It passes through the proper channel and is implemented during and after school hours. Funds are disbursed in accordance to accounting rules and procedures.

The salaries paid to teachers in Afghanistan are higher than the basic salaries paid to other Government civil servants of the same cadres. Teachers are employed on the basis of 13 service cadres starting from the 13th and ending in the 1st Cadre. They also receive food allowance (for married and unmarried teachers, both, but according to different scales), professional allowance according to educational qualifications, overtime allowance and other emoluments.

ments if additional duties are performed by them. Teaching hours for primary school teachers are 26-28 per week; those of secondary schools 24-26 hours per week, and in the case of women teachers these range from 20-22 hours per week in primary schools and 22-24 hours in secondary schools for girls. Teachers enjoy all public holidays plus annual vacations lasting three months. Men are entitled to sick leave from 6 months to one year depending upon length of service.

Women teachers, who are expecting a baby, receive 40 days' leave with full pay during the pre-natal and post-natal periods. A special Fund has been established for indigent teachers and a Committee of Teachers has also been set up to look after the interests of the teaching community; this Committee is elected by teachers from among themselves. It has an office of its own and publishes an official organ called "Showankay" meaning "The Teacher". Every effort is being made to improve the lot of this most important element of society and teachers are encouraged in all possible ways to attain their full stature in society.

A "Teacher's Day" is observed in October every year, at which His Majesty the King issues a special message, special functions are held to honour the teaching profession, dramas are staged, lectures are delivered, a special broadcast is made from Radio Kabul and deserving teachers are awarded medals and certificates of merits.

The national boundaries in regard to knowledge that can be usefully beneficial in combating cancer. He estimated world mortality from cancer at three million a year.

Dr. Heller, President of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre, New York, said more than 100 countries had co-operated in a world survey by the Cancer Control Commission of the International Union Against Cancer.

The survey had shown that the greatest unfulfilled needs in combating cancer were more finance, training of professional personnel, public education and the provision of equipment.

The one-week congress ended on Saturday with the induction of the new President of the International Union Against Cancer, Professor Alexander Haddow, of the Chester Beatty Research Institute, Royal Cancer Hospital, London.

Chemotherapy Professor Leonid F. Larionov, of the Soviet Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, told a Press conference that 90 per cent of delegates agreed on chemotherapy—the use of chemical preparations in cancer treatment.

"About 15 years ago when I began experimenting in chemotherapy there were very few in this field," Dr. C. Chester Stock, Vice-President for research at the Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York, told the Press conference.

"Now with improved methods, we are about to do is to abolish

the threat of the atom pervades the international atmosphere at present, but there are also breaks in the dark clouds, through which rays of hope shine to lighten us about a bright future; these hopes spring from the attitude of the people all over the world towards the use of nuclear energy and the

The daily 'Anis' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "The South-West African Issue and the U.N." The editorial gives a lengthy background information about the South-West African territory and the influence of South Africa in that area. The policy of racial discrimination, says the editorial, is not only confined to the South-African Union but also the advocates of apartheid are trying to introduce and maintain this policy in the territories adjoining the Union such as territory of South-West Africa. The United Nations which on the basis of its charter favours equity among nations and promotes peace and tranquility in the world, has been trying for the past 16 years to find a solution to South-West African Government but of no avail, due to the stubbornness of the South African Government.

Last year when the people in South West Africa had launched severe demonstrations against the South African Government in which a large number of the demonstrators were killed, the United Nations appointed a committee to investigate the situation. The Government of South Africa, however, refused to allow the committee to make an on-the-spot investigation, but as a result of further pressure from the United Nations and other countries, the South African Government agreed only a few months ago to allow such a committee to visit the South West African territory. The latest development in this connexion is that Chairman of this committee has submitted a report of his findings to the United Nations and it is expected that he would suggest economic blockade against South-Africa as a means of forcing the South African Government to pay heed to the rights of the people of the South-West African territory.

Atoms for Peace Radio Kabul in its commentary: "The International Atomic Energy Agency celebrated its fifth anniversary on Sunday. The Agency was established on July 29 1957, with its headquarters in Vienna. The main purpose of setting up this Agency was to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy. The organization spent \$25.5 million on various nuclear projects during the five years it has been in existence. These projects include five scientific conferences and seminars in which 5,000 scientists and students took part.

It is needless for us to say that nuclear physics has made rapid progress in recent years and it continues to make amazing additions to human knowledge about matter. This progress and the resulting discoveries are, however, like a double edged sword. In other words, if man should so wish he can heap upon himself and his kind innumerable misfortunes in the form of death and destruction, but he can also harness the energy contained in the tiny atom for his own comfort and welfare.

It must be said that the threat of the atom pervades the international atmosphere at present, but there are also breaks in the dark clouds, through which rays of hope shine to lighten us about a bright future; these hopes spring from the attitude of the people all over the world towards the use of nuclear energy and the

use of nuclear energy and the

use of nuclear energy and the

use of nuclear energy and the

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:

3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07; Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Pakhtunistan" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music

7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Afghanistan's

Folklore

A LEGEND OF BAND AMIR

By Prita Kumarappa Shalht
King Berber of Balkh, a great and good man, seeing the yearly damage done by the floods coming down from the mountain springs of Kupkur, earnestly desired to build some dams in the valley to better the situation. But his people were, for some reason, unwilling to undertake the project—probably fearing the hazards of the job. No amount of persuasion nor the constant repetition of the many benefits that would accrue from this construction, could get them started.

On his visit to Balkh, Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph, heard of the King's predicament and realizing the immediate need for action, offered to undertake the work. He was warned that there was very little possibility of his receiving any help or co-operation from the villagers in the area. Nothing daunted, the Caliph assured the King that such help was not needed. Accompanied only by his personal servant, he set out on a survey and having found the right spot they soon threw up a barrage through the help of the miraculous powers of Hazrat Ali. In recognition of the aid rendered by his fearless servant, he named the resulting lake, Bande-Khamar (servant).

Second Dam

When the second dam was to be built, one of King Berber's slaves—probably a huge, husky individual, was sent to help the Caliph. The slave's name was Gul Aman. He was undoubtedly of great assistance to the Caliph as this reservoir is still known as the Bande Gul Aman. It is a body of deep shimmering blue, blue water set in an immense cliff bowl banded in pastel hues of yellows and pinks!

Not content with these achievements, Hazrat Ali went on to construct a third dam. Here a few more people joined to help the small but determined group of dedicated workers. The Caliph's words of encouragement and shouting ('Aibat') spurred them on to ever greater efforts. Here too he prayed for strength and guidance. And on the spot where he prayed has been built a little sanctuary which reflects its graceful lines and curves in the still blue waters of Lake Aibat.

Now, the village women were convinced and impressed by the good Caliph and his small party of tireless workers. Abandoning their own housework they joined together to help him. Everyday they brought him quantities of white uncooked cheese balls. These, he threw into the water and miraculously they turned into a barricade damming up the waters behind the sturdy wall. This expanse of water is, of course, called Bande-Panir (Cheese).

When they moved on to the next site, the women of the villages continued their aid to the Caliph. They came every day, bringing baskets full of mint, which grew profusely in that area and which still covers the ground with an yearly carpet of lush green. Like the cheese the mint was thrown into the water and was converted

(Contd. on Page 4)



Left: His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran signing the visitors' book at the Gulbahr Textile Factory, which he visited on Sunday. Above: The Shahinshah, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Mr. Abdul Rahim Majid, President of Textile Company, and Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Minister of Mines and Industries enjoying snacks at the canteen after the Shahinshah's inspection of the Mills.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran listening to the details of the Salang Highway Project furnished by the Chief Engineer in the presence of the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at Orlang, the beauty spot on the way to Salang, on Sunday.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLLOT

Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.
From Beirut and Europe to
Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Lemar: Phone No. 20569
Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Fosarlat: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sanai: Phone No. 20534
Pakhtunistan: Phone No. 20528.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2).

voice raised by scientists and peaceful organizations in the world in favour of "Atoms for Peace Only".

The International Atomic Energy Agency is one of such organizations, which continues its efforts quietly and without much publicity.

The people of Afghanistan, who have peace as the traditional policy of their Government, look with admiration upon the efforts being made by this and other organizations and endorse the lofty ideal for the attainment of which these agencies are working.

AFGHANISTAN'S FOLKLORE

(Contd. from Page 3)

into a strong barrier, by a miracle. To this day that lake is the Bande Pudina (Mint).

The very last of this series of dams, is said to have been carved out of the land, with the aid of Hazrat Ali's famous sword "Zulfikar" and was consequently named after that.

Thus these legends go, whether they are to be believed or not, but it is a fact that in this region where long ago men had forfeited their right to be called valorous, it is the women who wear turbans on their heads!

ANTI-CANCER CONGRESS

(Contd. from Page 2)

effective drugs available and so many workers in the field, I have great hopes for the future of chemotherapy," he said.

The Indian scientist, Dr. Vensan Khalonkar, President of the International Union Against Cancer for the past four years, said: "The problem of combating cancer has no geographical limits. Therefore, it is necessary to pool means and efforts of all countries for vanquishing this disease. We cannot rest satisfied with what has been achieved, but must link for ever new methods."

Professor Khalonkar introduced to the congress participants Professor Haddow, the British scientist who is now taking over the post of President of the Union Against Cancer.

Professor Haddow told the Congress of the Union's tasks in banding together scientific forces seeking new ways to combat the disease, according to Tass.

He referred to the importance of the Moscow Congress in strengthening mutual understanding among research workers in all countries.

Contribution To Peace

"Such congresses as this are a big contribution to the cause of peace," he said.

The next International Anti-Cancer Congress—the ninth—will be held in Tokyo in 1966. Professor Haddow will hold office for four years and he will be succeeded after the Tokyo congress by Professor Nikolai Blokhin, of the Soviet Union.

At a Soviet Government reception for the cancer experts, the Soviet First Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, quoted by Tass, said the Congress had worked out the most probable theory of the virus origin of cancer.

Mr. Mikoyan expressed the hope that scientists would soon secure effective methods of treating the disease.

He said the Congress was a good illustration of international scientific co-operation. It was important that scientists in other fields should follow their example.

Professor Haddow and scientists from other countries at the reception expressed the conviction that experts should be able to solve the cancer problem only through joint efforts, Tass said.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at the Jangalak Factory which he visited yesterday.—Bakhtar Photo.

PRO-BEN BELLA FORCES ENCIRCLE VICE-PREMIER BOUDIAF'S HOUSE

ALGIERS, July 31, (Reuter).—Official sources at Tizi Ouzou, headquarters of an Algerian Vice-Premier, Mr. Belkacem Krim, reported yesterday that pro-Ben Bella forces had encircled the Vice-Premier, Mr. Mohamed Boudiaf, in a house at Msila, eastern Algeria.

They said that Mr. Boudiaf, a prominent supporter of Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister was in Msila on a visit to his family.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ben Khedda, Algerian Prime Minister, yesterday called on feuding nationalist leaders together here urgently to prepare the way to national unity.

His call came 24 hours after Algerian guerillas took over this city at dawn and declared it open to all leaders who wished to contribute to a solution of the month-old crisis.

He addressed his plea to the dissident Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella in Oran, the anti-Ben Bella Vice-Premier, Mr. Belkacem Krim, and Mr. Mohamed Boudiaf in Tizi Ouzou, and other Ministers dispersed in Switzerland and Tunisia.

The Premier painted a grim picture of the Algerian situation and said that because of the crisis, unemployment had increased, European firms were closing down, the financial situation had deteriorated, stocks of foods were running out, and the health of the population posed grave problems.

Mr. Ben Khedda said parliamentary elections—scheduled for August 12—might have to be postponed but could not be indefinitely put off as it was urgent to let the voice of the people be heard.

He said the absence of an Algerian State was making itself cruelly felt both internally and in the international sphere.

Professor Arrested And Ill-Treated By Pakistan Police

KABUL, July 31.—Surveillance of important and influential people in occupied Pakhtunistan has been stepped up by the Pakistani police and secret service, says a report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. In addition, certain people have been compelled not to leave their residences without prior police permission.

A few days ago the Pakistani police arrested Professor Kalandar Mohmand for leaving his home village for Peshawar city without the prior permission of the police. He was ill treated and tortured after his arrest.

Another report states that Agha Shorish Kashmiri, editor of Chatan magazine and a prominent literary figure of Pakistan said recently in a speech that the aim and objective of the One Unit Plan was to perpetuate the rule of certain ambitious persons and the people have come to fully realize this. He pointed to the severe struggle of the people of Bengal and said: "The Government of Pakistan has always dealt with East Bengal as a colony which has resulted in the resurgence of the desire of the people of East Bengal for independence."

"Reconciliation" Prospects In E.C.M. Talks

BRUSSELS, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, told Reuter in a special statement yesterday that he was hopeful about prospects for an eventual "reconciliation" of currently clashing British and Commonwealth views on guarantees of markets in Europe for Commonwealth food products.

M. Spaak said: "I do not think that we are now in an impasse as in every negotiation, sooner or later, one arrives at the central problem to be solved."

The Belgian Minister was referring to the apparent stalemate in last week's ministerial session when the Ministers failed to agree on how to compensate Canada, Australia and New Zealand for loss of the preferential food markets in Britain after her entry into the Common Market.

The seven delegations are to resume their talks here next Wednesday.



PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **MARDI GRAS**; starring; Pat Boone, Christine Carere and Tommy Sands.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **CIRCUS**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KANCH KI GURIA** starring Saida Khan and Manoj Kaumar.

Laos To Fulfil

Pledge Of Neutrality

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuter).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister, pledged yesterday that his Government would prevent Laotian territory from being used as a base for interference in the internal affairs of other neighbouring countries.

The Laotian leader told a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club that his Government had given an understanding at the 14-nation Geneva Conference not to permit its territory to be used by another nation to interfere in the internal affairs of any third State.

"We shall respect this undertaking," he said.

He was confident his neutralist party would win the national elections which were to be organized in Laos. Eighty per cent of the population favoured Laos being a neutral State and therefore would support him.

Later, Prince Souvanna Phouma left Washington in A.U.S. Air Force plane for New York where he was to stay overnight before leaving for Tokyo on his way home.

Mr. Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State, said in the farewell ceremony at the airport: "You know of our full interest and support for Laos."

The Laotian leader said he left Washington with the hope that the U.N. Government would continue to help his regime build a new Laos and would help to assure genuine neutrality and

Former Singapore Chief Minister's Appeal To U.N.

NEW YORK, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. David Marshall, former Singapore Chief Minister, yesterday asked the U.N. to block any constitutional arrangement for the proposed Malaysia Federation until the people of Singapore had freely expressed their wishes in a referendum.

He told the Special Committee on Colonialism that because Britain could no longer continue to hold Singapore as a colony in the face of world opinion, she planned to transfer sovereignty to a "friend"—the federation of Malaya in return for treaty rights for bases on the Island.

Malaya would exercise sovereignty in a colonial context with Singapore's Chinese population deprived of federal citizenship due to "exaggerated" fears of Singapore Communism, he added.

The Committee is to study Mr. Marshall's speech overnight before



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran examining some of the archaeological relics in the Kabul Museum which he visited yesterday morning.—Bakhtar Photo.