

3-4-1962

Kabul Times (March 4, 1962, vol. 1, no. 5)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday:
 Maximum: + 11°C.
 Minimum: + 1°C.
 Today's forecast:
 Mainly clear.
 Sun sets today at: 5-51 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at: 6-24 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT NEWS STANDS:
 Near Shahi Pul;
 Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque;
 Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant;
 International Club;
 Pamir Cinema; Opposite
 Afghan Air Authority.

KABUL TIMES

VOL. I NO. 5

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1962

PRICE 1 AFG.

Bowles Impressed By Afghanistan's Rapid Progress

KABUL, Mar. 4.—Mr. Chester Bowles, Special Advisor to President Kennedy, in a statement after a three-day stay in Kabul, said that he was impressed by the all-round progress of Afghanistan.

EXPLOSIONS AT PESHAWAR RAIL STATION

KABUL, Mar. 4.—A bomb was exploded in Peshawar region adjoining the Charsada area on February 24. Two hand-grenades were recently detonated at Peshawar railway station.

A report from Momand says that on February 23 and 26, Pakhtunistani Nationalists fired on the military posts of Matura and Soor Ghoond.

A despatch from Theera says that a party of Nationalists, on February 24, attacked on Pakistani military patrol moving towards Ghaziano from Ali Masjid.

Two members of the patrol were injured. Similarly more parties of nationalists have lately fired upon trains in the Ali Masjid area.

ECAFE Session From March 6 AFGHAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TOKYO

KABUL, Mar. 4.—An Afghan delegation left for Tokyo yesterday to take part in the 18th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East beginning on March 6.

The main items on the agenda will be Asia's economic status, economic development and planning, development of commerce, industry and natural resources and matters relating to surface transportation and water resources.

The Commission will also study the cultural aspects of economic development; it will scrutinize the joint report of ECAFE and the World Food and Agricultural Organisation.

In addition, the possibilities of regional co-operation in Asia will be discussed by the Commission.

The Afghan delegation is headed by Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce. Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director of the United Nations section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the deputy-leader and Mr. Hidayatullah Azizi, Director of Research in the Ministry of Planning, is a member.

MIKOYAN IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Mar. 4. (Reuter).—Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, First Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in Berlin by air from Moscow yesterday on his way to the Leipzig spring fair where he is heading the Soviet delegation.

Kishawarz New Deputy Minister Of Agriculture

KABUL, Mar. 4.—Dr. Mohammed Nasser Omiar Kishawarz has been appointed as the new Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. Kishawarz was formerly Chief of the Veterinary Department in the Ministry of Agriculture.



Dr. Kishawarz

The appointment, proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture, has been approved by the cabinet and His Majesty the King.

Dr. Kishawarz was born 36 years ago in Kabul. After completing high school-education in Istiqlal College, he was sent to France to continue higher studies to protect that heritage. The United States will continue to assist him in that country.

(Contd. on page 4)

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ALGERIA PROPOSED

Ben Khedda Discloses Post-Independence Plans

SOFIA, Mar. 4. (Tass).—A correspondent of the Bulgarian Press Agency reports from Cairo that the head of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, Ben Khedda, in an interview published in yesterday's at Gurnahia of Cairo said that as a result of the successful struggle of the Algerian people, France was forced to recognize Algeria's right to independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country of which the Sahara was an inalienable part.

France was also forced to recognize that the Algerian Front of National Liberation as the sole lawful representative organization of Algerian people which has the right to negotiate on their behalf and on equal terms with the French Government.

Asked what he thought of the so-called transition period, and if it were possible that the OAS could start a civil war, the head of the Provisional Government said: "The actions of the OAS are nothing but death convulsions and criminal terrorism which can only end in complete collapse."

Ben Khedda emphasized that "when Algeria wins independence, the National Liberation Army will become a patriotic organization." It would work for the country's industrialization. A land reform was already being put into effect in the liberated areas, he said.

Meanwhile, a DPA message from Paris said that the French Premier, Mr. Michel Debre, on Friday ordered General Andre Puget, chief of France's National Defence Staff which comes under the Premier's direct control, to personally supervise security measures in the terror-ridden west Algerian city of (Contd. on page 4)

Charge Of Torture Of Tanganyikan Africans Denied

PRETORIA, Mar. 4. (Reuter).—The Department of Bantu (African) Administration and Development yesterday denied allegations by Tanganyikan Africans, recently repatriated from South Africa, that they had been beaten by the South African authorities. They were prohibited immigrants repatriated "with their full consent" and at South Africa's expense, the Department said, adding: "it is a deliberate distortion of facts to state that force in any shape or form was used."

MOROCCAN RAILWAYS NATIONALIZED

RABAT, Mar. 4. (Reuter).—King Hassan of Morocco announced yesterday he had decided to nationalize the Moroccan Electric Light and Power Company and the Moroccan railways.

In a speech marking the first anniversary of his accession to the throne the King also said he had decided to nationalize vital sectors of the economy like the banks and insurance companies.

The Electric Power and Light Company and the Moroccan railways were hitherto controlled by the French Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas.

ATOM-FREE ZONES

WARSAW, Mar. 4. (DPA).—Mr. Alexander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Polish State Council, yesterday advocated the creation of atom-free zones all over the world.

He said, the old plan put forward five years ago by the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Rapacki, could still be considered a good idea.

"We are even of the opinion that in the present situation in Germany and at international level the plan has gained significance."

He said Poland also supported efforts to create nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe, in the Far East, Africa and in Latin America.

Settlement of the acute West Berlin and German problems demanded joint efforts of all the world's peaceful forces and "more common sense and realism in western ruling circles, he said.



Kindergarten children of the Malala Girls' school busy with their dinner at the Mess Hall. The Kindergarten was established last year specially for those children whose mothers are teachers at the school.

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 4, 1962

TIME FOR ACTION

Yesterday we carried a news item on the appeal made by a leading Soviet scientist, called the 'father of sputniks', for the Soviet-American space-cooperation.

This Soviet professor has said that mounting cost was among the chief reasons for co-operation between the two major powers in space research.

It must be further said that not only the mounting cost but also the very requirement of the period in which we live makes it necessary for the two great powers to co-operate in the field of space research.

This requirement stems from the fact that human knowledge and scientific achievement have made this globe of ours look a very small and insignificant object. The distances available on it can no longer satisfy man's ambition to conquer his old age enemy—the distance.

Undoubtedly, United States and the Soviet Union are the only two countries, which can afford to make studies and explorations in this field.

Although both of them are able to use outer space for other purposes other than purely the pursuit of knowledge, we as a people, who have always opposed activities leading to the further acceleration of the armament race and stock-piling of destructive weapons, wish that any exploration in the outer space should be made only for peaceful purposes and for the progress of human knowledge.

Only two weeks ago, when John Glenn became the first American astronaut to orbit around the world after his Soviet colleagues, there were messages exchanged between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev, both expressing their desire for the Soviet American co-operation in the field of space exploration. The views of these political leaders have been backed by scientists from both countries. The next logical step in this direction that we would like to see taken is the implementation of this desire.

Since the creation of Pakistan and specially the establishment of the Military Dictatorship in that country, the Pakistan soldier-diplomats are trying their best to prove to the world that the artificial Durand Line has completely cut off all the racial, ethnological, linguistic, cultural and historical ties, which existed and still exist between the people of Afghanistan and Pashtoonistan ever since the dawn of history.

Some interested friends of Pakistan without trying to study the Durand Line and its actual consequences support Pakistan on its illogical stand.

For the information of our readers, and those who desire to correct themselves here, we reproduce the opinion of some British statesmen and authors regarding the value, importance and the real position of this line.

Colonel Sir Fraser-Tytler, who has served with the British Army on the Frontiers of India and also as a Political Officer and British Ambassador in Kabul expresses the following views about this line on page 188 of his book "Afghanistan".

"The Durand Line, though perhaps in the circumstances the best line possible, has few advantages and many defects. 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 the tribes."

Sir Fraser-Tytler on the same page adds:

"It is surprising that Abdul Rahman (the King of Afghanistan) accepted such a boundary: it is possible that inspired by Durand's careful and lucid explanation, he did not really take in all the implications of the line drawn on the map before him, but was too conceited to say so."

Continuing the subject, Sir Fraser writes on page 189 of his book:

"It is certain that in spite of his signature on the Treaty, he refused to agree to some of the details shown on the map which accompanied it, so that portions of the line are still undemarcated and their exact delimitation uncertain."

Again on the same page he adds:

"Nor did Abdul Rahman and his successor, Habibullah, treat the non-interference clause with much more respect than the tribesmen of Waziristan treated the line itself. They did not consider themselves debarred in any way from sending emissaries across the line to maintain Afghan influence throughout the tribal areas, or from inviting Jirgas (deputations) of tribesmen from the Indian side of the line to come to Kabul, where they were treated as State Guests and dismissed with handsome gratuities."

How strong was this line and how far it proved successful in preventing the Afghan relations with their brothers in Pashtoonistan, Sir Fraser on page 191 of his book expresses the following views:

"The Curzon policy advanced our relations with the trans-border tribes not one whit and broke down altogether under the strain of the Third Afghan War when British control of the trans-frontier areas vanished in a few days at the approach of an Afghan force under General Nadir Khan, Commander-in-Chief of King Amanullah's Army (afterwards His Majesty King Nadir Shah)."

By CHARDIWAL

The General Staff of the British Army in India too, confirms the above view and in-course of its official report about the results of the Third Afghan War admits that as General Nadir Khan who with his masterly stroke at Thal changed the course of war, appeared on the border all the defensive system of the British frontier from Chitral to Bluchistan collapsed within a couple of days.

Besides that, this report, which was published by the General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, India, under the title 'The Third Afghan War, 1919, contains the contents of a letter, dated June 2nd, 1919, written by Viceroy of India to the King of Afghanistan, in connection with the armistice.

In this letter, he requests the Afghan King that Afghanistan should undertake to protect British Airports who are forced to land in tribal territory and also to send urgent orders to all tribesmen on the other side of the border (so called Durand line) to stop fighting against Britishers.

This is the real status of the Durand Line described and interpreted by its authors, i.e. the Predecessors of the Pakistani Government.

The British Government have not only admitted the artificial position of the Durand Line, on many occasions, but even in the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1921, the weakness and illogical position of this line was accepted by the Authors of this so-called international boundary.

Besides the 'article eleven' of this Treaty, which admits the Afghan interests on the other side

of the so called Durand line border, there is a letter worth mentioning.

This letter known as letter No. IV, attached to the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1921, is included in Volume XIII of the Aitchison's Treaties and Sanads.

The letter which is written by British Chief, Representative to the Afghan Foreign (Minister reads as follows:—

"As the Conditions of the frontier tribes of the two Governments are of interest to the Government of Afghanistan, I inform you that the British Government entertains feelings of goodwill towards all frontier tribes, and has every intention of treating them generously, provided they abstain from outrages against the inhabitants of India. I hope that this letter will cause you satisfaction."

Sir Fraser-Tytler, the British Diplomat and Author, commenting on page 262 of his book Afghanistan refers in following words to this letter:—

"Whether it caused satisfaction or not, there is no doubt that the Treaty would not have been signed without some such reference to the actual as opposed to the theoretical situation. At the same time, the admission of Afghan interest in the welfare of the tribes on the Indian side of the Durand Line gave as it were a certain legal basis to Afghan interference across the line. For the next twenty-six years the British Government's main objective in frontier policy was to induce the Afghan Government to

(Contd. on page 3)

TEMUR SHAH DURANI The Man Who Turned Kabul Once Again The Capital

HIS MAJESTY AHMAD SHAH DURANI, THE FOUNDER of the other, the favourable climate was suitable to his poetic temperament.

The fact that Kabul occupied a central position in the country, it offered better chances of administration. In this way in the year 1807 Kabul became the Capital of the Durani-Saduzai government

and remained the Capital ever since. There is no doubt that Kabul with its ancient fortresses was one of the oldest cities in Afghanistan. This city during pre-Islamic era, too, was the capital of Afghanistan.

The idea of turning Kabul into capital city existed even during the reign of Ahmad Shah himself. For when Ahmad Shah came to Kabul for the first time he ordered the construction of Bala Hissar Fort.

His Majesty Temur Shah, was the person who materialised the idea, who not only constructed the fortress but also improved the general condition of the town.

For those leaders and prominent personalities who had come with him from Kandahar Temur Shah ordered the building of new houses and these buildings thus became new centres for the city.

Temur Shah who reigned for twenty two years was brought under conditions of bad health from Peshawar to Jalalabad, from where he was transferred to Kabul. After a few days he died in Balahissar and was buried in a park on the bank of the Kabul river.

On the other hand, he felt victorious and, on

Radio

Radio Kabul in its external services carried the following article on Herat, the western province of Afghanistan:

Herat, situated as it was in the heart of Khorasan surrounded by Iran, India and Trans-Oxiana, became the cradle of the fine arts and the artistic handicrafts produced there fetched high prices in Asian and Western markets.

One of the finest arts, outstanding specimens and masterpieces of which have survived the vagaries of time, is the metal-working done in Herat. This art flourished and reached its zenith during the reign of the Seljouk monarchs; its style is most artistic and advanced. According to Professor De Burt, Assistant Curator of the British Museum, Herat was the most important centre of this arts in Khorasan, where it had advanced

(Contd. on page 4)



EXTERNAL SERVICES

SUNDAY

First English Programme:
3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time—11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave. News 3-30 to 3-37; Music 3-37 to 3-40; Commentary 3-40 to 3-43; Music 3-43 to 3-46; Article on "Afghan Culture" 3:46-3:50; Music 3-50 to 4-00 p.m.

Urdu Programme:
8-00 to 8-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave.

Second English Programme:
8-30 p.m. to 9-00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu programme. News 8-30 to 8-37 p.m. Music 8-37 to 8-40; Commentary 8-40 to 8-43; Music 8-43 to 8:46; "Weekly Press Review" 8:46 to 8:49 p.m.; Music 8-49 to 9-00 p.m.

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

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

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

Dakota circled over Kabul before landing giving me a fascinating bird's eyeviw of the capital of Afghanistan. Situated at a height of about 6,000 ft. above sea level in a valley surrounded by snow-covered hills glittering in the midday sun, Kabul impressed me. As the car slowly moved away from the airport along the asphalted road to the Kabul Hotel, I could notice the changing pattern in the vivid picture—vast open fields and grey little mud houses yielding place to new modern constructions. At once it struck me that Kabul is a city of contrasts.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

MONDAY

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.

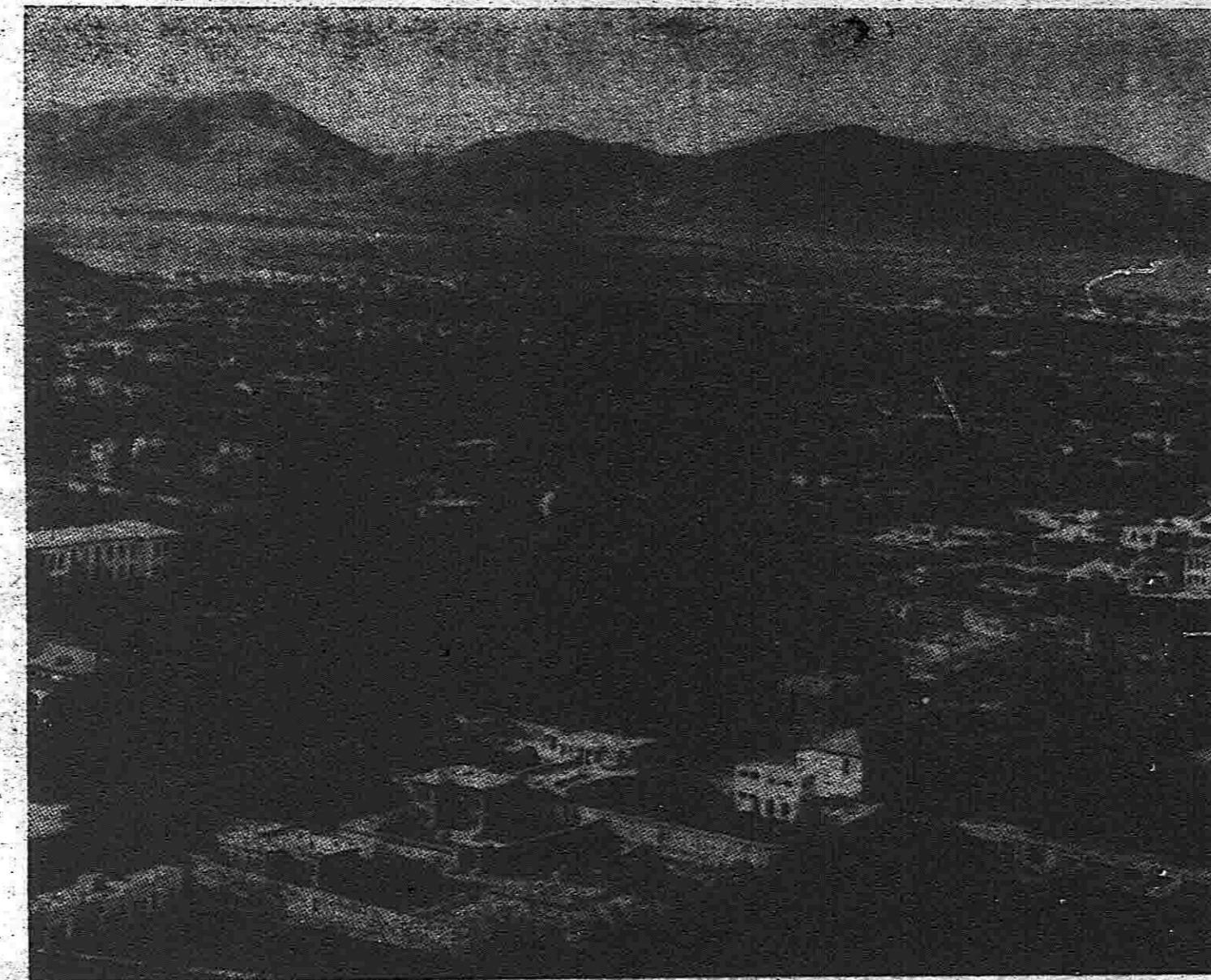


Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20607-21122.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



SUNDAY

Iqbal: Phone No. 22743
Afghan: Phone No. 22919
Murtaza: Phone No. 20560
Inayet: Phone No. 23908
Nizami: Phone No. 22593
Ansari: Phone No. 20520
Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan Depot: Phone No. 22860



A general view of one of the modern sections of Kabul.

KABUL—A CITY OF CONTRASTS

By S. PRAKASA RAO.

The Ariana Afghan Airlines secure the services of the foreign experts, constructional firms and Mohenjo Daro and Harappa suggesting a civilization common to the Indus Valley Civilization. The Royal coins, statues, figurines and edicts of Afghan Government has availed of the 6th century B.C. and on itself the foreign loans and wards, show Greek and Buddhist other financial aid without strings influence and the influence of finance the many schemes for Islamic culture, which has remained until the present day.

From this great past, Afghanistan is making rapid progress is seen in the vast construction works in and around Kabul. Better roads, non-alignment is the traditional policy of Afghanistan. Afghans love freedom of judgement, more schools and more hospitals and last but not the least matters. They want friendship with all countries. It is a peace-loving country and its efforts to modernize itself will, therefore, more surely succeed.

The fact that Afghanistan is making rapid progress is seen in the vast construction works in and around Kabul. Better roads, non-alignment is the traditional policy of Afghanistan. Afghans love freedom of judgement, more schools and more hospitals and last but not the least matters. They want friendship with all countries. It is a peace-loving country and its efforts to modernize itself will, therefore, more surely succeed.

At the Kabul Museum, a storehouse of antiquities, I could convince myself of the great and ancient Afghan nation.

COMBATING CANCER

SOVIET SCIENTISTS REPORT PROGRESS

MOSCOW, Mar. 3 (TASS).—At present science is systematically advancing along the very difficult road of combating cancer, a Tass correspondent was told by Academician Vladimir Engelhardt, who summed up the results of a scientific session on biological problems of malignant growth, which ended in Moscow recently.

Surgeons still have the decisive say in treating tumorous diseases, the academician said. However, no matter how great the successes of surgeons, it is the cherished dream of scientists that experimental science should find a possibility of preventing and healing cancer without surgical operations. The representative meeting was devoted to searching for ways towards this aim, the academician said.

Mr. Engelhardt said the session discussed purely theoretical problems of the origin, evolution and growth of the tumour tissue. The scientists had not touched on the clinical aspects of the question.

Leading Role

The reports heard at the session clearly show that many factors are at play in the degeneration of normal tissues. The important part in this is played by the influence of viruses specific for cancer and also by a number of chemical and physical irritators which affect the hereditary apparatus of the cell. The view developed in the reports of Soviet scientists suggests a conclusion that the above given causes are inseparably interlinked.

The session paid great attention to nucleic acids, Mr. Engelhardt said, since they played a leading role in hereditary phenomena. The papers read at the conference reported facts discovered by Soviet scientists relating to the essential importance of forms of the physical state of nucleic acid molecules for malignant degenerations.

Direct indications have been obtained that nucleic acids, separated from tumourous cells of animals or men, can produce malignant new growth.

Scientists discovered substances, sometimes very close to natural (for instance, some compounds similar to glucose but differing in chemical structure), which are able to suppress the energy exchange of cancer cells without having the same effect on normal cells.

A number of researchers laid special emphasis on the importance of experiments with models. It was pointed out, among other things, that viruses destroying bacteria, the so-called bacteriophages, can serve as models.

In conclusion Mr. Engelhardt said: "The experimental observations reports by the scientists and their theoretical generalizations show that science succeeds in gradually unravelling the complicated knot of biological interrelations which are the basis of malignant growth."

The reliable guarantee of further success, the academician added, was friendly co-operation of representatives of allied branches of science—biologists, medical workers, physicists and chemists—in studying the biological causes of cancer.



A view of the Kabul river which flows through the centre of the city.

PRESS REVIEW

Contd. from Page 2

ed to a high degree of perfection. The metal-workers of Herat used to embellish bronze articles with other metals, such as copper and silver. The style and patterns developed in Herat and Seistan ultimately found their way into the Middle East, where other artisans copied them.

Two specimens of the art of metal-working developed in Herat, both of which can be described as masterpieces, now exist in the museums of the world; one of these is a metal bucket housed in the Hermitage in the Soviet Union. This bucket, round in shape with two handles, has five lines of decorations in silver and copper. The first two lines of patterns depict scenes of dancing and singing as well as hunting; the rest consist of inscriptions in Kufite and Arabic styles; the main portions of the inscriptions in Arabic style have been cleverly converted into the bodies and heads of human beings. The whole pattern is very intricate and attractive.

The person who forged the metal for this bucket was Mohammad Ben-El-Wakeed while the engraver was Masoud Ben Ahmad. The names of both have been engraved upon the bucket and the date mentioned is 558 A.H., i.e. 1163 A.D. According to S. M. Diamond, the author of the book "A Guide to Islamic Art", the mode of inscriptions upon this bucket is an innovation of Khorasan, which is seen only in metal-working done in Herat; figures of dancers and musicians also add to its beauty and attractiveness. This utensil is stated to have been made for a merchant of Zinjan in Iran. It is, therefore, evident that this art had fanciers not only in Herat but also elsewhere. The masters of the fine arts have described it as "The Metal-Working School of Herat". Another specimen of this art is a carafe, made by Mahmud Ben Mohammed of Herat 577 A.H., i.e. 181 A.D., and now housed in the State Museum at Tiflis. The body of this carafe carries filigree patterns and the signs of the Zodiac have been engraved upon its upper part or shoulder; this pattern was very popular in Khorasan.

Other articles, such as round boxes, embellished with inscriptions and decorated with copper and silver, are preserved in other museums. These specimens of Herat art can be seen in many places. An inkstand, made by a person named Shahi in 607 A.H. (210 A.D.), is presently housed in the Frere Gallery at Washington. It was made in Merv for Majad-Mulk, the Prime Minister of Khorasan. According to Professor Burt, this School of Engraving and filigree-work flourished and reached a high-state of perfection in Herat upto the Mongol invasion. Specimens of Timuride art in Herat, which had then become the Centre of the Renaissance of Persian Art, prove that this art survived the Mongol invasion of Herat and can now be found in the art of copper-smithy in Herat, Kandahar, Kabul and Peshawar.

BOWLES IMPRESSED

Continued from Page 1
 "I want you to realize that objective." He added: "Above all I wish to express my gratitude for the firm and generous hospitality of the Afghan people and their Government during my stay in Kabul. I leave your capital with real regret that my stay has not been longer, and with the hope that I may return in the not too distant future."

CONGRESS PARTY BACK IN POWER IN INDIA Absolute Majority In 12 States

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4, (Reuter).—India's ruling Congress Party has lost at least 10 parliamentary seats, according to election results announced yesterday.

But party, in continuous power since 1947, has well over the two-thirds majority required for certain types of constitutional legislation. No possible opposition combination can affect its power to push through new laws or obtain parliamentary sanction for its policies.

All Mr. Nehru's Ministers, including the Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, won their seats, except the Information Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar.

With 479 out of the 494 elected seats declared, the state of the parties was: Congress 330, Communists 29, Swatantra (Right-wing) 18, Jana Sangh (Right-wing) 15, Praja Socialists 11, Socialists Five, other parties and independents 51.

The Congress retained its absolute majority in 12 State assemblies, but was weakened in nine States, and lost its overall lead in one.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1)

Ofan. Twenty-eight attacks in Oran on Friday accounted for 24 dead and 20 injured.

For the whole of Algeria, Friday casualties were 57 dead and 81 injured.

Eleven of the 57 people killed were Europeans. Among them were three French soldiers killed when Algerian nationalists attacked a military post in Oran.

In Paris 38-years-old Army Captain, Andre Schoeffler, has been arrested on the suspicion that he furnished important information to the ultra-Rightist Secret Army Organization.

As a member of the General Staff in Paris Schoeffler had access to all organization and mobilization plans of the ground forces.

DOPE GANG HELD IN ROME

ROME, Mar. 4, (Reuter).—An Italian anti-dope squad arrested four people including "a foreign woman" and confiscated drugs on Friday.

The spokesman would give no details but the Italian news Agency Italia said that the arrest had taken place in a hotel near Rome railway station and that the drug confiscated was cocaine.

Antarctic Territory Becomes A New British Colony

LONDON, Mar. 3, (Reuter).—From today Britain will have a new colony known as the British Antarctic territory.

The new colony, created under an order in Council signed by Queen Elizabeth, has been carved out of the five sparsely-populated, snow-covered Falkland islands dependencies in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Britain's title to these dependencies has been challenged by Argentina and Chile from time to time.

The dependencies consist of the island of South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich islands, the south Shetlands and Grahamland.

The new colony will comprise the British sector of the Antarctica, including the Grahamland Peninsula, the south Shetlands, the South Orkneys and other islands.

British Sector

The British sector of Antarctica is claimed by both Argentina and Chile.

Britain has told the Governments of Argentina and Chile of the creation of the new colony. Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, Governor of the Falkland islands, will be the High Commissioner.

The rest of the dependencies, South Georgia and the South

New Italian Coalition's Policy Defined

ROME, Mar. 4, (Reuter).—Italy's new Coalition Government has promised vigorous measures to end the poverty and depression in southern Italy, improve education and review pensions.

At the same time, its leader, Sgr. Amintore Fanfani, pledged his Government to support Italy's commitments to western defence and European education.

Italy would favour admission to the European Common Market of "all countries, especially Britain", who accept the provisions of the Treaty of Rome which set up the market.

Sgr. Fanfani said Italy did not oppose in principle a summit meeting of the 18-nations of the Disarmament Committee "at a propitious time."

KABUL CINEMA:

At 3-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Indian



film SOLVAN SAAI

PARK CINEMA:

At 3-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour picture THE MATING GAME, starring: Tony Randall and Deby Reynolds.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 8 and 10-30 p.m. Indian film



SAKHI HATAM, Starring: Chitra, Daljit and Hiralal. ZAINEB THEATRE:

At 3-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Indian film SALAM MEM SAHIB, starring: Kum Kum; Saviraj and Ghagwan.

POHANI THEATRE

At 3 p.m. Indian film DELHI KA THAG starring: Nutan and Kishore Kumar.

STRANGE HOBBY

Manfred Fritz, a 33-year old bachelor from Stuttgart, has the same hobby as Federal Football Trainer, Sepp Herberger; he collects pin-on badges from all the football societies and clubs the world over. Being an impassioned collector, he has been able to bring the number of his pin-on badges up to 615 from 30 different countries. If, at first, there were only a few badges to show from the surrounding neighbourhood one is able to discover today the symbols of nearly all well-known football teams on his velvet cushion, ranging from Moscow to Santiago de Chile. Among others, there can be found those of Real-Madrid, Dynamo, Spartak and Lokomotive-Moscow, Benfica-Lisbon, Arsenal-London, Juventus-Turin, Internazionale-Milan, FC Santos-Brasil, Honved-Budapest, Red Star-Belgrade. The Portuguese State Ligue in Manfred Fritz' collection is completely represented with twelve badges. This treasure, which the man of Stuttgart has picked up in eight years, is insured at 2,000 Marks.

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