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Kabul Times (March 29, 1962, vol. 1, no. 24)

Bakhtar News Agency

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 lines.

VOL. I, No. 24

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

Soviet Union & U.S.A. Blame Israel For Attack On Syria

TRUCE CHIEF SUMMONED TO NEW YORK FOR TALKS

NEW YORK, Mar. 29, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union both rebuked Israel yesterday for her March 16 attack on Syrian positions in the Lake Tiberias area.

The Security Council discussed the incident for more than three hours, adjourning until after the chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine arrives here early next week to make a first-hand report.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, United States delegate, proposed, and the Council agreed without a formal vote, to invite the officer, Swedish Major-General Carl Carlsson van Horn, to come to New York for consultations.

The acting Secretary-General, U Thant, said he had mixed feelings about the plan in view of the present tense situation and the "strong and obvious reasons" for keeping him on the job. But he acceded to it.

Mr. Platon Morozov, Soviet delegate, backed Syria's charge that Israel had committed "aggression". He said the Council should condemn such actions and demand that they cease. Syria, he said, had shown "restraint" in the face of Israeli provocations.

If the U.N. peace-keeping machine had not always been adequate a solution did not lie in "raising the scale of military action in violation of the armistice."

He described the March 16-17 clash, in which a number of lives were lost and Syrian fortifications were destroyed, as the most serious rupture of the Syrian-Israeli armistice since January, 1956.

"Act of War"

The Syrian delegate, Mr. Farid Chehlaoui, accused Israel of making an "act of war", with the object of occupying the eastern coast of the Lake.

Mr. Mohamed Al-Zayyat (United Arab Republic) said Israel had committed "naked aggression", but was hardly convincing. Her version of the recent incidents had been "cleverly made but hardly convincing."

No reference was made in the debate to yesterday's developments in Damascus in which the former Government was overthrown in a new military coup.

After the adjournment Israeli sources expressed surprise over what they said they considered an "unfair" position taken by the United States. Soviet support of Syrian charges had been expected, they said.

Western informants said they hoped the council ultimately would enjoin both parties to hoped the Council ultimately keep the peace.

His Majesty In Nangarhar

KABUL, Mar. 29.—His Majesty the King, accompanied by his elder son Prince Ahmad Shah, arrived in Nangarhar Province at 4-30 p.m. yesterday.

His Majesty visited en route the construction activities on the Naghlu Hydroelectric Project about 10 k.m. up-stream from Saroby.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, and General Abdul Karim Saraj, President of Naghlu Project were also present to furnish necessary information on the progress of work.

His Majesty expressed satisfaction on the achievements made so far on that project.

Bloodless Coup In Syria

ARMY IN CONTROL OF SITUATION

DAMASCUS, Mar. 29, (Reuter). Syria's ruling Army Command lastnight cut the curfew by an hour and observers regarded this as a sign that they felt in full control of the country after yesterday's bloodless coup d'etat at dawn.

Meanwhile, life in Damascus looked normal all day and the situation is under full Army control.

The Army Command reassured the Syrian people that the Army "will return to barracks to perform its basic duty in defending the homeland."

Announcing its new move, which is an "extension of the September 28 uprising" the Command said in a statement: "it is a mere internal event for the correction of certain positions."

The statement said that "during the past critical interval of Syria's history, imperialism and the enemies of Arab Unity, and chaos-loving elements assisted by exploiting elements, were contriving plots and intrigues in the country."

"They were able to penetrate
 (Contd on Page 4)

U.S. ENVOY CALLS ON DR. ZAHIR

KABUL, Mar. 29.—Mr. John Milton Steeves, the United States Ambassador, had formal meeting yesterday with Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly.

Mr. Steeves also called on Dr. Sohail, President of the Afghan Press Department in the morning. Mr. M. K. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Press Department, was also present.

MINISTER TESTIFIES ON SECOND PLAN

KABUL, Mar. 29.—Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, Minister of Finance and President of the Helmand Valley Authority, appeared before the joint Commission of the Afghan National Assembly to answer questions on the Helmand-Valley development projects in the Second Five Year Plan.

Similarly Mr. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, President of the Rural Development Department, also gave details of his Departments' plans for the coming five years.

Soviet-U.S. Differences On Priority Plans For Disarmament Talks

GENEVA, Mar. 29, (Reuter).—The USA and the Soviet Union differed widely yesterday on priorities for discussing disarmament, but were united in sidestepping a Canadian plea to give immediate consideration of a peace guarantee for outer space.

The Canadian proposal did not figure either in a four-point priority plan proposed by the Soviet Union or a three-point counter-proposal by the United States.

It was only the third priority in an Indian list of seven measures to reduce international tension and pave the way for disarmament.

Only Italy and Sweden strongly supported Canada's proposal. Lord Home, welcomed it at Tuesday's plenary session, did not comment on it yesterday.

Mr. Howard Green, Canadian External Affairs Minister, urged the conference to give his proposal immediate attention and thus save the world from the "most fearsome development of all."

The Soviet Union demanded at the Disarmament Conference that the special committee of all the 17-nations dealing with collateral problems should give priority to the following measures:

1. Denuclearized zones in Africa, Central Europe, and South-East Europe.
2. Halting the spread of nuclear weapons.
3. Non-Aggression pacts and a non-aggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact Powers and NATO.
4. Banning war propaganda.

- The United States countered with the following three-point priority plan.
1. Banning nuclear weapons tests.
 2. The cutting off production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.
 3. Reduction of the risk of war by accident or surprise attack.

Ben Bella's Luggage Stolen

CAIRO, Mar. 29 (Reuter).—The official newspaper Al Akhbar yesterday reported that the "intelligence agents of a certain foreign country" had stolen the luggage of Mr. Mohammed Bella, Vice-Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government.

The report, from the newspaper's Rabat correspondent, said it was expected that important documents contained in the luggage might be photographed before the luggage was returned.

The newspaper said responsible nationalist circles viewed the incident with grave concern and quoted reliable sources as saying the foreign Power in question had paid \$2 million to get the luggage.

Algeria Executive To Be Formed Today

PARIS, Mar. 29 (DPA).—The President of the Provisional Executive for Algeria, Abder Raha-man Fares, arrived here yesterday for consultations with the French Government.

It is expected that the Provisional Executive will be constituted at Algiers today.

The first task of the Executive will be to take measures to ensure public safety and order in Algeria and to form the local security forces which, under the Evian agreements, will have a strength of 40,000 soldiers and officers.

In the Algerian cities the situation was relatively calm yesterday. A European was shot and killed in Oran and a Moslem was wounded by a plastic bomb explosion in Algiers.

Despite the continuing strike calls of the O.A.S. a number of shops were reopened in Oran and Algiers yesterday. O.A.S. members threw nails on the roads, bringing car traffic to a stand-still.

FIRING VICTIMS' BODIES REMOVED

ALGIERS, Mar. 29, (Reuter).—Residents of flats overlooking the Algiers mortuary crowded to the windows last night shouting "body-snatchers" as the bodies of Europeans killed when troops opened fire on an "Algerie Francaise" demonstration on Monday were removed for burial.

Street lighting throughout the city was switched off between 11 p.m. and 11-45 p.m. (local) and people living in the area of the Mustapha Civil Hospital, to which the mortuary is attached, said they could see the bodies being loaded by torchlight into wagons. There were 61 bodies in the mortuary.



The Afghan artistes, delegation led by Mr. A. R. Benawa (sixth from right) on arrival in New Delhi on Saturday.

Pakhtunistan And The World Public Opinion

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES
MARCH 29, 1962

DELAYING TACTICS

What appeared to be a silver lining over the Congo horizon has vanished and clouds are once again gathering there. Differences between the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, and Mr. Tshombe of Katanga are as wide as ever, mainly because of the adamant attitude of the Katangese leader.

Mr. Tshombe has shown himself to be a difficult and unreliable man to deal with to settle the problem of ending Katanga secession. He has broken several agreements and failed to keep several engagements. After his safety was guaranteed during his visit to Leopoldville recently, he failed to turn up for talks with Mr. Adoula on the first day.

The talks, which were at first reported to have started well, have bogged down, because Mr. Tshombe failed to make a clear statement whether he had full power to negotiate a binding agreement not requiring ratification by the Katanga Assembly. After his seventh meeting with Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Adoula stated that the former had been adopting his usual delaying tactics. In such circumstances no talks can go on or ever bear fruit. There was no point in Mr. Tshombe going to Leopoldville to discuss the issue if he did not have a clear mandate.

It is however heartening to hear that U Thant, the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, has alternative plans to solve the Congo impasse should the Adoula-Tshombe talks completely break down. If the Algerian nationalists could settle their differences peacefully with the French and come to an agreement, we see no reason why the Congolese could not effect a reconciliation and establish a stable Government. Whether between themselves or through the assistance of the United Nations if a settlement is reached Afghanistan, as a peace-loving nation, will be the first to rejoice over it.

The Government of Pakistan forced to change its publicities in accordance with propaganda tactics. On this basis Pakistan has confirmed the existence of what the Pakistani propaganda authorities call 'Afghan Agents' in other words Pakistan has claimed that only Afghan agents are carrying out anti-Pakistani activities. Of course this method of Pakistani propaganda is also faulty and baseless. Those who are aware of the developments in Pakhtunistan and know that thousands of enlightened Pakhtun nationalists are living in Pakistani jails ask themselves: How many agents can a government keep in a territory under foreign domination? How is it possible for all the enlightened and spiritual leaders of a nation to become agents of another government?

The Tactics

One of the tactics used in this regard is that Pakistani propaganda sources have always alleged that nationalist activities are being incited by the Government of Afghanistan.

The Tactics

The general propaganda policy of Pakistan is to accuse Afghanistan of having a hand in everything that happens in Pakhtunistan. There have been times that the true nature of nationalist activities in Pakhtunistan have been made available to the world information agencies. The Government of Pakistan has been

Vedic Culture: Songs And Their Relations With Afghanistan

Before the advent of the Aryans in Afghanistan, the country had an advanced culture which can be taken as belonging to the neolithic age.

The general characteristics of the culture was dealt with under the heading 'The Fifteen Layers of Mandigak Hills'. The Aryans, then, came to Afghanistan, some time, between the 10th and 3rd B.C. They slowly migrated to the South of Hindukush and thence to the upper Indus Valley. There is little doubt that these people diffused a new kind of culture in Afghanistan which is generally called the Aryan civilisation. But as the nucleus of the civilisation has reached us through Vedic songs, it will be more safe to take it as 'Vedic Culture'.

It should be, however, pointed out that there is a good deal of difference between the Vedic Culture and Aryan Civilisation. The Aryan Civilisation has a wider sense consisting of the various evolutions in the social life of the people without taking into consideration a definite place or time. Those who left the main stock in the Amu (Oxus) Valley, which has been totally forgotten either in the North or South and concern with the Vedic Culture. On the other hand, those who had stayed in Bactria or moved to the South of Hindukush and were scattered in Punjab have to do with this culture. The Vedic culture, therefore, belongs to a particular group of the Aryan peoples in a definite geographical area and at a fixed period of time. The Afghan and the Punjab Aryans have a dominating role in this culture.

The Songs

The songs, both ancient and modern, are called the 'Vedas'. According to Max Muller the word may be the first one uttered by the Aryans. 'Veda' comes nothing but the Vedic songs which

But facts are that events took quite another turn. Months and years pass, but the national movement in Pakhtunistan instead of getting weaker becomes stronger. The calculation of Pakistani propaganda sources consequently has proved to be wrong and fruitless. World opinion has become enlightened on Pakhtunistan issue. A large number of newspapers and magazines published in non-aligned countries and those media of information looking at the same from an objective point of view are constantly publishing facts about Pakhtunistan. The answer given by Pakistani propaganda sources in this regard is that these countries publish facts about Pakhtunistan because they are enemies of Pakistan. But unfortunately the real nature of the Pakhtunistan problem is being understood increasingly everyday and even those countries which belong to the same military and political groupings as Pakistan have admitted some- times the openly and sometimes tacitly existence of freedom movement in Pakhtunistan.

The report shows that the Ministry of Public Health has been carrying out its activities in two fields, namely curative and preventative medicine. Much has been done to raise the standard of treating patients by building new hospitals, procuring better medicine, training doctors and nurses and making available to hospitals and other public health institutions modern equipment. The report gives detailed statistics of the new hospitals built in various parts of the country, the number of beds in these hospitals and also shows that the Ministry has provided mobile medical units to visit far reaching villages and sub-districts in the country.

In the field of preventative medicine, the report shows, that the Ministry has been carrying out its struggle in two different phases. Firstly by struggling against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and secondly by publicising the causes of bad health. In order to enlighten the people about the causes and symptoms of various diseases, the Ministry has arranged so far, radio talks, film shows and has published leaflets.

To prevent the spread of disease, the Ministry in co-operation with certain international health organization, has launched vigorous campaigns against malaria, typhoid, small pox, cholera, tuberculosis and hydrophobia.

The construction of a modern building for the Public Health Institutes was also undertaken during the First Five Year Plan and it is being completed.

Radio

The Government of Afghanistan invested 2,732 million Afghanis in mines and industries during the First Five Year Plan; of this 2,030 million Afghanis were earmarked for the development of industries, especially for developing oil and gas. The remaining 702 million Afghanis was invested in mines. The attempts made to develop oil and gas in Afghanistan proved to be more extensive in scope than envisaged before launching the Five Year Plan. This is evident from the fact that while the plan called for oil-prospecting at Saripul in Mazar-i-Sharif Province, the operations were extended to all Provinces situated to the north of the Hindukush range including the area from Herat to Badakhshan. Oil prospecting is now being carried on in an area of 115,000 square kilometres. The results of the attempts made so far are satisfactory inasmuch as oil has been located at various points and natural gas has been discovered at two places. These will be developed during the second Five Year Plan.

As far as power production is concerned it may be stated that during the first Five Year Plan it increased from 27 million to 118 million kilowatt, or an increase of 400 per cent. At the same time had been another literary period, a number of power houses, with which is of great importance in the ancient history of our country. (To be concluded).

All these investigations show that before the Vedic age there had been another literary period, a number of power houses, with which is of great importance in the ancient history of our country. (To be concluded).

(Contd on Page 4)



THURSDAY
First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10 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 today" 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 63 and 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 the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme.
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.



FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

SATURDAY
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. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.
T. M. A.

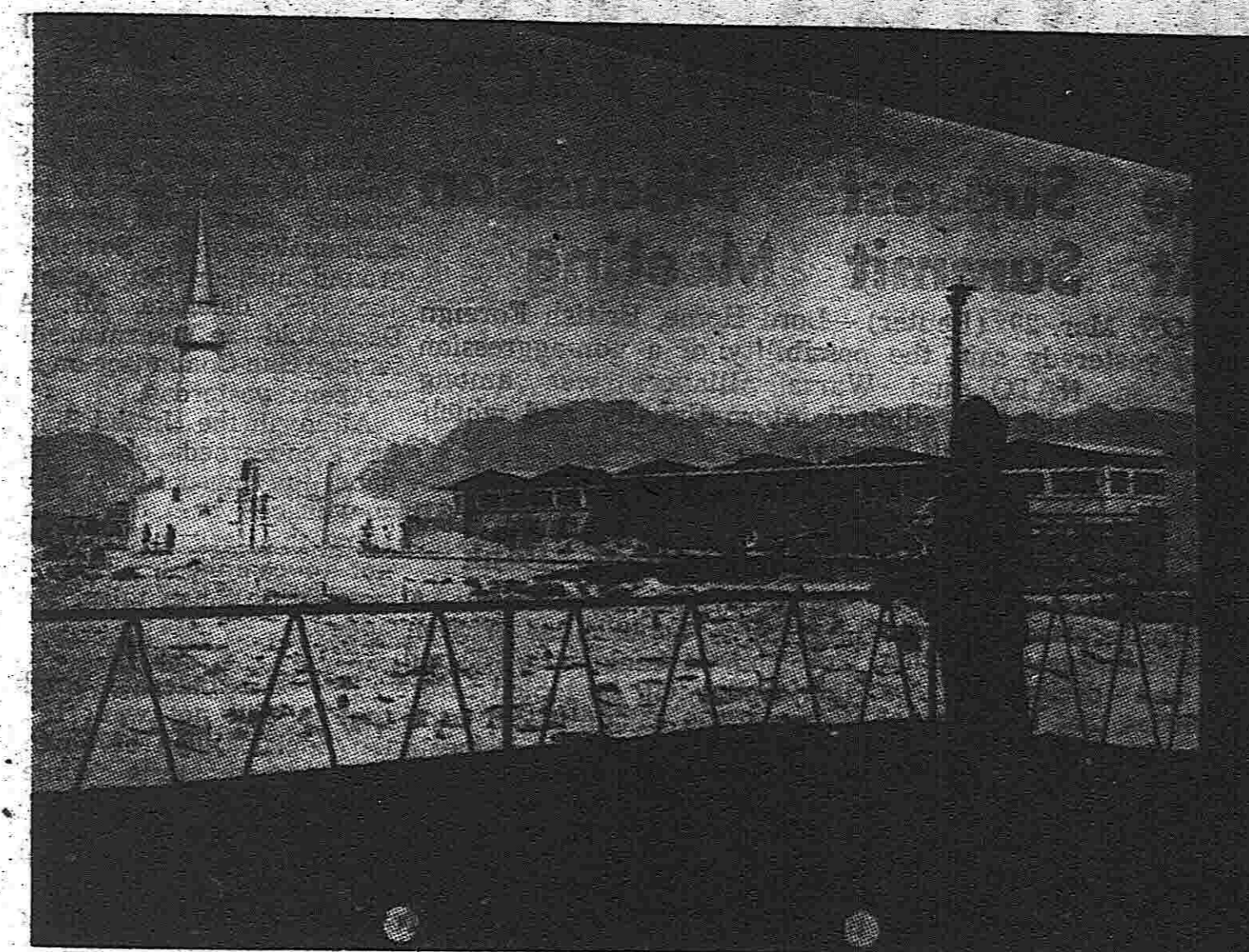
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Saturday at 12-00.
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FRIDAY
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Teheran:
Dep. 9-00 a.m. Arr. 13-00

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Hashimi: Phone No. 20660



A view of the Fruit Export Company at Kandahar.

Fruit Export Company USA Not to Register Glenn's Flight To Expand Further In The UN

It is evident that fruits either fresh or dry have been one of the significant items of Afghanistan's export. The major proportion of this export has been destined to India, however, by different forms of transportation and routes. Consequently, it did not sell at high prices and at the same time its quality would be called inferior to the commodities from other countries.

This was caused by the fact that first of all the fruits were not scientifically preserved and packed, and secondly the manner of transportation was irregular. Therefore, this shortcoming could undoubtedly adversely affect the position of Afghan fruits in foreign markets. However, the Government is trying to improve the situation.

The first step taken towards achieving this end was the success of Pashtoon Company in Kandahar to purchase modern equipment enabling the company to present fruits particularly raisins in a much more suitable form in outside market. But, of course, in view of certain limitations, the Pashtoon Company, the even so, was unable to accept processing of fruits from other provinces for export. Even some portion of fruits from Kandahar Province itself was too much to be taken for processing. Finally, it was decided to establish in Kabul the "Fruit Export Company Joint Stock Company" intended to clean, sort and pack all fruit

for export by most modern methods. The Company was established in 1956 with five million Afghanis of Capital. This Company has since carefully pursued development projects whereby its capital now is raised to 12 million Afghanis. The next step taken was to constantly explore trade routes and foreign markets so that a suitable position may be attained for Afghan fruits. The success made in this respect is worthy of comment. The next step towards its goal was taken by the Company to purchase three sets of equipment one for cleaning raisins and the other two for shelling almonds. Experimental in their status, the machinery was too limited in its scope of operation. Nevertheless the results obtained provided reasonable assurance of achieving remarkable place for Afghan fruits in foreign markets if a complete processing plant were established. To this effect orders have subsequently been placed with Indamar firm in order that a complete installation is procured and put in operation. The installation is believed to be capable of processing 50 tons of raisins in eight hours. That is the process will consist of cleaning, sorting and packing.

The Fruit Export Company has since 1957 exported an aggregate amount of 5,742,630 kilos of raisins, almonds, sesame, pistachio and nuts. The countries importing it are the U.S.S.R., India, Germany, the United States of America and China.

NEW YORK, March 29, (Reuters).—The United States has decided against registering the three-orbit space flight of Astronaut John Glenn in the U.N. space registry, an American spokesman said on Tuesday.

He told a questioner that this decision left the United States free to keep some of its space shots secret. The spokesman read a State Department statement that the United States conceived the U.N. Registry "as an active file of objects remaining in sustained orbit, not just an historical record." "The United States will not register vessels not remaining in orbit," the statement added.

Answering reporters' questions, the spokesman denied any reversal of American non-secrecy policy, but he said the United States reserved the right to keep some information gained from space flights to itself. The State Department statement said the purpose of the U.N. Registry was to help space planners take into account objects that were already in orbit. It said that more information had already been made available about the Glenn flight than would be placed in a Registry. The U.S. has already registered 72 space shots covering the period up to February 15 and a second report is expected shortly. The Soviet Union has registered 16 space shots including the two orbital flights by Majors Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov.

Unknown Facts About Afghan Dishes

HOW TO MAKE HALWA

Once there was an old wood-gatherer. He had seven children—three sons and four daughters. The poor man worked all day long. At the end of the day he would bring home the small quantity of food he had earned. Since he had so many children, there usually wasn't enough food for him and his wife, so they had to go hungry.

One day the old man's wife had an idea. She said to her husband, "When the children are asleep tonight, let's cook some halwa for ourselves."

The old woodgatherer agreed, so when the children had fallen asleep, he and his wife began to cook the halwa. When the halwa was almost ready, one of their sons awakened from sleep. He called out, "Mother should I bring the mixing spoon from the kitchen?" His mother hushed him, telling him not to make any noise, because it would awaken the others. A minute later another child called out, "Father, shall I bring the serving spoon for you?"

Then another voice was heard saying, "Should I bring the tablecloth, Mother?" Her mother scolded and told her not to awaken the others. At length all the seven children were up and out of bed, eating halwa. So the poor man and his wife had to go hungry again.

How would you like to make some Halwa, now that you know how the old woodgatherer and his family liked it? We asked one of the best Afghan cooks we know (and who could be better than an old-fashioned grandmother?) how to concoct this delicious food, and present the recipe here for your enjoyment. The nice thing about Halwa is that it can be eaten as a dessert or Just Like That, anytime you feel like something sweet and filling. Some like it hot and some like it cold, but warm is just right for most people.

What you'll need:

- 1/2 pound farina (we call it "ard-e-suji")
- 1/2 pound fat (butter, margarine, or what have you).
- 1/2 pound granulated sugar.
- 2 cups (or one pound) of water (the standard measuring cup we use in our recipes holds one-half pound of milk or water).
- A little freshly-ground cardamom (and that's called "ail").
- A few spoonfuls of rosewater (not the perfume kind, but the rosewater that's distilled from rose-petals in the summer).

What to do:

Make a thin syrup by boiling the sugar and the water together. Then heat the fat in a separate pan and brown the farina in it. Add the syrup to this mixture and cook until all the syrup is absorbed. Add the cardamom and rosewater, tasting as you go, and mix well. Place the pot on a slow fire and then put some hot coals on the tight-fitting lid, and bake the Halwa for about 20 minutes. (This is the Afghan version of an oven—if you have a regular oven, your task will be much simpler. Serve in small plates, for an interesting taste treat.

الخطوط الجوية عبر المتوسط ن.م.م.
Trops-Mediterranean Airways S. A. L.

NO FREIGHT DELAY WITH TMA

WAIT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

His Majesty's Reply To New Year Messages

KABUL, Mar. 29.—According to an announcement from the Protocol Department of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replies to telegrams received from the Heads of various States by His Majesty the King on the occasion of the new year of the Afghan Solar Calendar have been despatched as follows:—

Her Majesty Queen Juliana of Holland; His Excellency Brezhnev, the President of the Soviet Union; His Excellency President Rajendra Prasad of India; His Excellency Marshal Tito, President of the Republic of Yugoslavia; His Excellency Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany; His Excellency, President Charles de Gaulle of France; His Excellency Antonin Novotny, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; His Excellency Giovanni Gronchi, President of Italy; His Excellency Alexander Zapotcky, President of the People's Republic of Poland; and His Excellency Nikita Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

Similarly, replies to the telegrams received by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan have been sent to:—

His Excellency Nikita Khrushchev, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union; His Excellency Mr. Cyrankiewicz the Prime Minister of Poland; His Excellency William Siroky, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia; His Excellency Mr. Fanfani, the Prime Minister of Italy and His Excellency Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India.

Sardar Mohammad Naim, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has also replied to messages received from His Excellency Mr. Gromyko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union; and His Excellency Mr. Voslav David, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SYRIAN COUP

(Contd. from Page 1) into and have far-reaching control over both legislative and executive powers, thus doing harm to the goals of the September uprising and causing Arab Syria's deviation from the possibility of executing these goals."

The command also said the Government would follow a policy of neutrality and promised to work for that unity, especially with Iraq and the United Arab Republic.

NATO-WARSAW POWERS' NON-AGGRESSION PACT

Home Suggests Discussion At Summit Meeting

LONDON, Mar. 29, (Reuter).—Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, yesterday said the possibility of a non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw alliances was among the measures which might be adopted internationally, and which might come up at a summit meeting.

Listing such measures in a House of Lords foreign policy debate, he stated, "there is the problem of outer space, schemes to prevent surprise attack, dissemination of nuclear weapons to other countries, and declarations by other countries that they do not wish to manufacture or receive them."

"There is the possibility of an agreed transfer of fissionable material to an international authority, there is germ warfare, the possibility of a non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw alliances."

"We are going to work our hardest to see if these measures can be adopted."

"If a summit meeting were required, these subjects could provide the occasion for it, because it would enable Heads of Government to have something to do."

RESTRICTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Demand For Removal

KABUL, Mar. 29.—A report from Peshawar in Northern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that on March 23 Mr. Kiyani, President of the Court of Appeals, West Pakistan, speaking at the Dayal Singh College said that present restrictions on political activities and freedom of speech in Pakhtu should be removed as soon as possible.

He added that if the present state of affairs was allowed to continue the people would be disappointed even more, resulting in serious consequences for the future of Pakistan. Mr. Kiyani invited the people to wake-up from "their deep slumber and create conditions of life according to their wishes and desires."

Proposal For African Development Bank

CAIRO, Mar. 29 (Reuter).—A proposal to establish an African development bank with \$30 million capital will be tabled before the economic committee of the Casablanca States when it meets in plenary session, probably today, the sources close to the group said here yesterday.

The sources said a sub-committee had recommended the formation of the bank, whose capital would be paid equally by member States, one half in dollars, the other half in other free currency.

The Communications Sub-Committee is meanwhile understood to have recommended that Algiers be the permanent headquarters for the African aviation organization, which was decided to be established.

Fronzizi Refuses To Resign, Ignores Service Chiefs' Ultimatum

BUENOS AIRES, Mar. 29, (Reuter).—President Arturo Fronzizi last night defied his Service Chiefs and again refused to resign.

Ghana-China Treaty Ratified

ACCRA, Mar. 29 (Reuter).—A treaty of friendship between Ghana and the People's Republic of China was ratified in Accra yesterday.

The treaty is designed to "consolidate and further develop the profound friendship" as well as to strengthen economic and cultural relations between Ghana and the People's Republic of China.

The treaty also provides for non-aggression and non-interference in each other's affairs.

EFFECTIVE CONTROL SYSTEM URGED

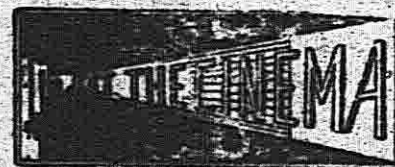
GENEVA, Mar. 29 (DPA): Over the last three years U.S. scientists have registered numerous underground convulsions in the Soviet Union of whom nobody can say whether they were caused by earthquakes or by Soviet underground nuclear test explosions, the U.S. delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, told the Disarmament Conference Sub-Committee on nuclear weapons yesterday.

Although the United States had been concerned and doubtful about the unusual number of such convulsions it had said nothing about this fact until now in order not to complicate the Geneva nuclear test ban talks, Mr. Dean added.

The U.S. delegate emphasized that he did not want to accuse the Soviet Union of having conducted secret tests while the nuclear test moratorium was still on.

But the fact that it could not be clearly said whether there were such secret tests or not was proof of the importance of an effective international control system.

Only controls on the spot of suspect convulsions could decide whether a convulsion was of natural or of human origin.



PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30; 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American Cinemascope film, 23 PAGES TO BAKER STREET. Starring: Van Johnson, Vera Miles.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film



BOY FRIEND; starring: Madhu Bala, Shammi Kapoor, Minakshi.

ZAINEB THEATRE:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **OPERA HOUSE;** starring: Ajeet,



Lalita Pawar and K. N. Singh. Just have programme for two O'clock.

POHANI THEATRE:
At 2-0 p.m. Indian film **QAIDI NO. 911,** starring Nanda, Sheikh Mukhtar, Hira Lal, and Mahmood.



PRESS REVIEW

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the hydro-electric power plant at Puli Khumri, capable of generating 9,000 kilowatts, is expected to be completed soon.

In other ways, too, efforts have been made to develop industrial production. For example, machinery and technical devices are being used on an ever-increasing scale in coal-mining at two important places, called Ishpushta and Karkar. Coal production in these mines has increased by 150 per cent, since the beginning of the first Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, evident that the Government of Afghanistan fully recognizes the importance of mining and industry for the economic development of the country and that is why there is every reason for us to hope that greater successes are ahead for this country during the second Five Year Plan.

Federal police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators who paraded through the centre of Buenos Aires with Argentine flags and shouting slogans against the President.

It was reliably reported that President Fronzizi had signed a decree for an emergency session of Congress before leaving Government House last night but that no date was set.

Federal police sealed off the Congress building where officials had been counting the last election returns, and no one was allowed in or out.

The Service Chiefs' ultimatum, broadcast over radio stations, said they had decided to "order the separation of the President from his office" and implement this decision today "through whatever military forces each of the three armed forces deems convenient."

When there was no reaction, the chiefs called on the President at his office. They renewed their resignation demand. The President refused it. After only three minutes the three chiefs left for the Defence Ministry.

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