

4-4-1962

## Kabul Times (April 4, 1962, vol. 1, no. 29)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

Yesterday:  
Maximum: +18°C.  
Minimum: +4°C.  
Sun sets today at 6-14 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-51 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 29

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1962

PRICE Af. 1

## Soviet-U.S. Accord On Test Ban Treaty Preamble Reported

GENEVA, Apr. 4, (DPA).—The co-Chairmen of the Geneva Disarmament Conference—the United States and the Soviet Union—yesterday reached basic agreement on the preamble for a treaty on general and complete disarmament, it was reported.

### Nuclear Powers Asked To Stop Tests

GENEVA, Apr. 4, (DPA).—The non-aligned nations attending the Geneva Disarmament Conference yesterday again urged the three nuclear Powers not to hold any new nuclear tests and to agree on a minimum of international controls with regard to a test ban agreement.

The Mexican chief delegate, Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo, and his Brazilian colleague, Senor Alfonso De Mello-Franco, proposed that the seismic and meteorological stations in various territories be united to form an observation network.

Based on reports of these stations it would then be possible to investigate events on the territory of a certain State.

Such investigations could be carried out by existing world organizations such as the World Meteorological organization.

The British delegate, Mr. Godber, represented the Western point of view and emphasized that the British and U.S. opinions regarding the necessity and form of international controls over a test ban treaty were exactly the same.

Mr. Godber stressed that for three years the Soviet Union had also agreed that such international controls and inspections were necessary in principle.

Without these controls, Mr. Godber said, every State would be in a position to make secret preparations for a new test series as the Soviet Union had already done last year.

### Former Welterweight Champion Dead

NEW YORK, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—Cuban-born boxing champion Benny Paret died here yesterday without regaining consciousness after the battering which cost him his world welterweight title 10 days ago.

The hammering he took in the 12 rounds of his fight with Emile Griffith aroused calls for boxing rules to be tightened and for a ban on professional fights.

Governor Rockefeller ordered a full inquiry into the bout which 7,500 watched at Madison Square Garden and millions more by television.

Paret, who was 25, is the first boxer to die following a title fight since Jimmy Doyle—also a welterweight—lasted eight fatal rounds with Sugar Ray Robinson in 1947.

Paret had remained in a coma since the fight and on Monday was reported to have developed pneumonia.

### The Lipstick Hazards

LONDON, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—The British Industrial Biological Research Association plans to do some basic research to establish whether colouring matters used in lipsticks are a hazard to health.

This was stated last night by Mr. Denzil Freeth, Parliamentary Secretary for Science, in the British House of Commons in reply to a question by Mrs. Joyce Butler, a Labour member.

Mrs. Butler had suggested referring the matter to this Association, which is supported by Government grants as well as by industry.

She recently said some colours had been listed in the United States as unsafe because coal tar derivatives were used in the colouring.

It has been suggested that some lipsticks have harmful toxic effects on rats when fed to them in large quantities.

## Control Posts Needed For Effective Verification Of Tests

—MACMILLAN

LONDON, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, told Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Opposition, in the House of Commons last night that, in the present state of Science, effective international verification of nuclear tests required control posts on Soviet territory.

He did not think that would necessarily always be so, but there must be some system of verification to make a treaty effective, he added.

Mr. Gaitskell had asked the Prime Minister to say whether it was his opinion that international verification required control posts on Soviet territory, whether manned by American and British or by neutral teams.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "at the present state of science, yes. I do

(Contd on Page 4)

### SARAH CHURCHILL TO MARRY LORD AUDLEY

LONDON, Apr. 4, (UPI).—Miss Sarah Churchill, 47-year old daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, is to marry Lord Audley, the Daily Express said today.

Lord Audley, 48, who is 23rd baron of a line that goes back to 1312, was quoted by the paper as saying: "The wedding will be this year."

## Syria Submits Resolution To Security Council Condemning Israel

NEW YORK, Apr. 4, (UPI).—Israel and Syria each asked the Security Council yesterday to condemn the other for hostilities at the Sea of Galilee last month.

### Details Of Glenn's Orbital Flight Given To U.N.

NEW YORK, Apr. 4, (UPI).—The United States in a reversal of policy last night gave the United Nations details of Col. John Glenn's orbital space flight.

Data on Glenn's February 20 exploit was contained in the second U.S. listing of space vehicles submitted to the U.N.

The U.S. Ambassador Mr. Adlai Stevenson, said in a covering letter to the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, that "an additional report on the orbital flight of Col. Glenn is also submitted herewith in view of the scientific importance of, and the world-wide interest in, this particular flight."

The State Department said previously that the Glenn data would not be reported, since his three-orbit flight was televised throughout. It also said previously that it was obliged to report to the United Nations only on objects maintained in space. This policy brought outspoken criticism.

The U.S. delegation gave no explanation for the reversal of policy. However, it was understood that since the information was already generally available there was no reason why it should not be reported formally to the world organization.

The Soviet Union's report on outer space flights included the two cosmonaut orbits.

Major-General Carl Carlsson von Horn, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Palestine Truce Supervision Organization, attended the Council meeting to receive questions concerning the fighting that erupted at Lake Tiberias on St. Patrick's day.

The Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, who summoned von Horn at Council's request, said the Swedish officer would reply to the questions today.

But, U Thant said, "while Gen. von Horn is here to provide the Council with all relevant information available to him, he will not undertake to advise the Council on the conclusions to be reached. He properly sees it as the function of the Chief of Staff to present facts and not judgments."

The Syrian delegate, Mr. Salah Eldine Tarazi, submitted a formal resolution which called on the Council to: condemn Israel for the "wanton attack" of March 16-17 against Syrian territory; warn Israel that the Council would "call for appropriate sanctions" against it if it resorted again to "such aggressive acts;" invite Israel to comply with post U.N. obligations; and request U Thant to make progress reports on the situation.

Meanwhile in Cairo President Nasser said he was prepared to exert every effort to save Syria from any threat.

In a statement, he said he felt it his duty to "get nearer to the rapidly succeeding developments in an attempt to avoid a catastrophe which might befall the Syrian nation."

In Damascus, the Army Command claimed it had intercepted a radio message from the rebel officers in Aleppo asking for the immediate despatch of UAR troops and planes but the UAR Government in Cairo denied receiving any such request. An announcement from Cairo said that the UAR "had been anxious to remain completely free from what was happening" in Syria.

### MOSCOW-BERLIN JET FLIGHT BEGINS

BERLIN (Eastern Sector), Apr. 4, (Reuter).—Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, yesterday opened a new Moscow-Berlin jet passenger flight with their 100-seat TU-104. East Berlin airport officials said here.

The 996-mile flight took two hours, flying at about 530 miles an hour. The service will provide three return flights a week.

### SOUVANNA WANTS U.S. AID CURTAILED

RANGOON, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—The neutralist Laotian leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, said on arrival here yesterday on his way to Paris that he had full confidence in U.S. policy towards Laos. But American military and financial aid for the Boun Oum Government in Vientiane should be curtailed, he added.



An embroidery class in progress at the Malalai Girls' School, Kabul.



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

APRIL 4, 1962

ARAB WORLD  
AND ISRAEL

The recent Israeli aggression against Syria is now under consideration in two places. The United Nations Security Council reconvened last night to continue its deliberation on a Syrian complaint charging Israel with aggression. When the Security Council took up the matter last week, both the Soviet Union and the United States condemned Israel for its act of aggression against Arab States.

Similarly the Foreign Ministers of the Arab League are discussing the issue in the capital of Saudi Arabia.

Any development in the Near East, and especially in the Arab countries, is such that it should be considered and judged along with the colonialistic designs which are still a matter of concern.

The State of Israel was originally carved out of the Arab soil for the sole purpose of advancing these designs. This case was particularly dramatized when Anglo-French forces, with Israeli troops, attacked Egypt in 1956.

Because of its very favourable economic potentials, this part of the world has remained one of the main targets of imperialism which always manifests itself no matter in what form it is. Right now it is Israel through which this purpose is accomplished.

In order to fight the imperialistic designs and to protect the freedom of the area, close co-operation and unity of action among its people are needed. Besides being followers of Islam, all nations in the area have a common heritage and culture which provide better chances of co-operation.

The designs of the Israeli Government to further penetrate into the Arab soil and step on their rights have now become so obvious that to overlook them would be to ignore reality.

We hope that while the Security Council will adopt strong measures against these colonialistic designs, the Arab League, at its meeting in Riyadh, will work out measures for further co-operation among member States to defend the freedom and interests of the area.

## Kabul History Dates Back To 5th Century B.C. THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

I have already tried, in Kabul Times (March 31) to throw light upon the antecedents of the name "Kabul"; in this article I will endeavour to describe the city's position during the Budhic era. There is no doubt about the fact that Kabul has a very long history as a valley, a gorge, a village and ultimately as the capital of Afghanistan. On the basis of the coins discovered about 40 years ago at the foot of Maranjan hill near Chaman-i-Huzuri in Kabul and now preserved in Kabul Museum, we find that the history of this capital city goes back to at least the 5th century B.C. During these 25 centuries, Kabul has seen many ups and downs and has passed through many periods of history, one of which can be described as the Budhic period or Kaushan era.

We have seen that numerous Budhist stupas and temples have been uncovered at many places in and around Kabul; these include such places as Chakary, Kamary, Punja-Shah, Shuhadal-Saliheen, Khoja-Safa, Tappa-Maranjan, Tappa-Khazana, Tappa-Salaam, the Alilabad spur and others. On a cursory examination, these stupas and temples are of Budhic style and nothing more, but a closer scrutiny shows them to be

By M. A. KOHZAD

relics of different periods. According to the Prominent French Orientalist, M. Foucher, Kabul of the Budhic Period was located, in the form of a village, at Chakary 9 kilometres to the south-east of present-day city of this name. There exists even today a pillar on the top of Chakary hill, called "Munar-i-Chakary", meaning "Chakary Tower". Another pillar, called "Surkh Munar", meaning "The Red Tower" plus a number of stupas also exist; these have fortunately escaped much of the vandalism and the fury of the times and are better-preserved than many another relic of such a character. These structures have a special architectural characteristic of their own and can be described as belonging to the "Budhic-Kaushan Style of Architecture". On the same hill where the "Red Tower" has been built, existed traces of a tall enclosure up to 40 years ago. The largest Budhist stupa also exists opposite this pillar; its circumference is 47 metres, but the actual temple or place of worship has disappeared. Behind Surkh-Munar lies a small large nor did it possess a large valley, called "Yakh-Darrah". On Similarly there is another small valley behind Munar-Chakary; it is called Senjed-Darrah. Both of these valleys contain small stupas, mark the area.

Such English archaeologists as Hanigberger and Charles Masson visited the ruins of Buddhist ruins in Kabul about 140 years ago. They even bored a tunnel into the largest stupa at Chakary and removed a quantity of pottery, stone-ware and coins. It is, however, evident that Kabul of the Budhic Period was neither a large nor did it possess a large valley, called "Yakh-Darrah". On Similarly there is another small valley behind Munar-Chakary; it is called Senjed-Darrah. Both of these valleys contain small stupas, mark the area.

## French Government Signs Decree Arraigning Jouhaud For Trail GREAT NUMBER OF OAS LEADERS STILL ACTIVE

President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Debre have signed a decree arraigning for trial by the supreme military tribunal former General Edmund Jouhaud, who was involved in military putch in Algeria in April 1961.

After the failure of that putch Jouhaud went into hiding and together with Salan and other ultra chieftains guided the underground activities who in March this year attempted another revolt in Algiers.

Jouhaud was arrested a week ago in a round-up in Oran and has been kept in a Paris prison since then.

Jouhaud had already been sentenced to death once in absentia for the 1961 anti-government putch. But in accordance with French laws, when a criminal is caught the sentence had been passed.

The OAS under the leadership of Jouhaud, Salan and their associates shed much blood and they are responsible for hundreds of terrorist acts and the death of many people.

The hearing of Jouhaud's case will begin on April 11 at the Paris Palace of Justice. The Supreme Military Tribunal (set up specially for hearing the cases of ultras leaders and headed by Charles Bonnet, Chairman of one of the chambers of the court of Cassation) consists of generals and admirals, a representative of the council of the order of the legion of honour, prominent lawyers and diplomats.

It is well-known that only arms, bombs and ammunition were arrested out of the large groups at the disposal of the OAS under-

ground, that only an insignificant part of the terrorism had been arrested and the poisonous stints of the OAS has not yet been pulled out.

The people of France insist on still more decisive and broader measures being taken against those who threaten the republic, who are shedding the blood of Frenchmen in Algeria.

## Reconciliation Among All Algerians

## FARES EXPLAINS AIM

## OF INTERIM EXECUTIVE

PARIS, Apr. 4.—Following differences of opinion at the beginning of the members of the Provisional Executive for Algeria are now unanimous about their views and actions, its President Abdel Rahman Fares, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference in the administration centre of Rocher Noir near Algiers, Mr. Fares expressed his satisfaction about the good relations between the Provisional Algerian Executive and the French High Commissioner, Mr. Christian Fouchet, and the latter's advisers.

These relations were being marked by "the honest, loyal and correct implementation of the Evian agreements."

The aim of what Mr. Fares termed his "interim Government" was to bring about reconciliation among all Algerians.

"The hand extended to our European compatriots is sincere and loyal", Mr. Fares said.

The Daily Islah of yesterday carried a report about the development of Afghanistan's foreign trade during the First Five Year Plan. The report is based on an interview of the paper's reporter with Mr. Rasool Younusi, Chief of the Trading Department in the Ministry of Commerce.

Mr. Younusi is quoted as saying that Afghanistan has been constantly trying to expand the volume of her trade with all countries, and especially those with whom we have close economic ties. Although this trend has been followed over many years, phase during the First Five Year Plan.

The signing of trade agreements and the establishment of economic and commercial contacts with many countries during the past five years have resulted in considerably increasing the volume of Afghanistan's foreign trade.

The new trade agreements signed during this period include the agreements between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Iran, France and Italy etc.

Apart from this Afghanistan conducted ordinary trade with other countries not mentioned here; for instance India with which there was no contract and yet the volume of trade quite considerable. During the First Five Year Plan, however, a contract was signed and the volume of trade was further expanded. On finding foreign market.

Mr. Younusi has said that this formed the most important part of a country's foreign trade. In this connection the Ministry of Commerce has paid special attention with a view to find new markets for Afghanistan's export trade. He expressed the hope that with the implementation of the new plans which are being considered by the Ministry further progress would be achieved in this field.

Islah's editorial was devoted to a discussion of measures to be adopted in controlling the prices and the quality of drugs sold by various private pharmacies.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried a short description of the achievements made in the field of aviation during the First Five Year Plan. In an article the paper's special correspondent describes the new constructions that have been undertaken in Kabul and Kandahar International Airports during the past five years.

The most important tasks that have been carried out in Kandahar International Airport include: The building and paving an all weather runway, taxiways aprons and high speed turn-offs; hangars, workshops with central heating and air conditioning facilities; terminal building, store rooms and gasoline reservoir tanks. Similarly a number of auxiliary buildings and roads have been constructed within the airport. These include the building for the "Compass Locator Unit", which helps in landing aircraft during bad weather and the VOR (Very High Frequency Omni-directional Radio Range). The necessary equipment European compatriots is sincerely and loyal", Mr. Fares said.

The aim of what Mr. Fares termed his "interim Government" was to bring about reconciliation among all Algerians.



WEDNESDAY

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 Music 3:20-3:30.  
6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan"

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; "Men who made history" 3:16-3:20; 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

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. 9-30.  
(T.M.A.)

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

ARRIVALS:  
Tehran—Kabul:  
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

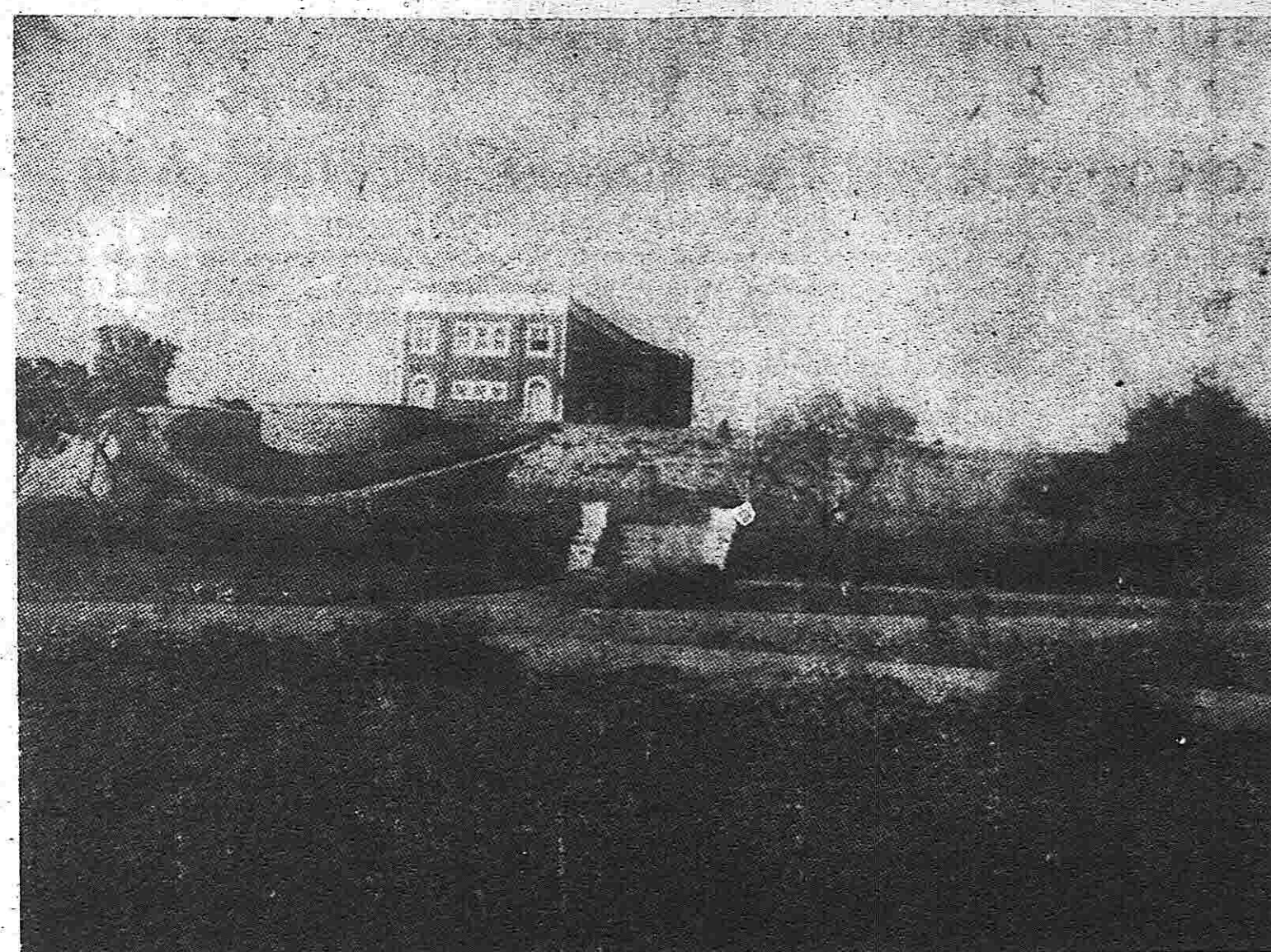


Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122  
Police ... 20697-21122  
Traffic ... 20158-24041  
Airport ... 22318  
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



WEDNESDAY

Yosaf: Phone No. 21584  
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583  
Feroz: Phone No. 24273  
Barat: Phone No. 20523  
Ansari: Phone No. 20520



The Saiful-Malook Cinema recently completed in Maimana.

## A Few Hints On Cultivating Flowers In Kabul Area:

BY GULBAZ

Kabul has a long winter and a comparatively short summer. All annuals, whether hardy or half-hardy, grow well and flower during the period March—November; these include alyssum, ageratum, petunia, phlox, portulacca, marigold, aster, pinks (annual), nasturtium, zinnias, sweet william, clarkia, godetia, annual daisies, morning glory and practically all flowers of an alpine character. Poppies, the Shirely, nudicaule and alpine varieties do exceptionally well in Kabul, so does petunia. In fact the fringed and large-flowered petunias (superbissima as they are called) grow to an extraordinary size here, but are prone to fungus diseases as well as attacks by nematodes. Those who fancy petunias would do well to keep fresh manure, especially horse-manure, away from the beds. Ashes (I mean 'coal-ash' is good for conditioning Kabul's heavy-clay soil, but tends to foster nematodes) must also be used in small quantities. Soil infected with fungus disease and infested by nematodes may be cleansed and fumigated with Formalin. There may be better fungicides and pesticides elsewhere, but unfortunately these are not available in Afghanistan. Wire-worms may be curbed by soaking the seeds for 24 hours in a solution made of asaphoetida and tobacco dust—it is particularly effective in the case of Okra (locally called "Bamia") or Lady's Finger seeds, most of which are destroyed before sprouting.

Those annuals, which can be transplanted or need transplanting in late October or early November and then protected during winter (under glass if possible). These should be planted in the open bed in late March, or better still in early April. Killing frosts in Kabul end in early March, but there is always the hazard of hail-storms which undo the work of many months. By growing plants under glass one can have very early flowers. In the case of petunias and snapdragons this procedure is a must if a long-flowering season is desired.

Among the perennials grown

successfully in Kabul, one may mention the carnations, perennial or Japanese pinks, sweet williams, the columbines, the perennial or English daisies, the single and cup-and-saucer campanulas, pansies, wall-flowers (generally grown as a biennial—I recommend Sutton's Persian Carpet variety), stocks—Brompton and winter-flowering, alyssum saxatile (these also grow in the wild state all over Afghanistan), mulus or monkey-flower. It must, however, be remembered that most perennials, especially carnations, will not stand the cold of a northern aspect and will die away completely in winter; care should, therefore, be taken to plant perennials (of course the hardy ones) facing south or east, not north and west. The half-hardy perennials, such as mimulus, should be grown in a cold greenhouse or conservatory. Exotics, such as the ferns, the gloxinias and begonias and other hot-house flowers do not grow well even with great care; these require a professional knowledge and elaborate arrangements, which many of us, generally amateurs—do not possess. The same can be said of the more exotic acacias, which cannot be wintered even in a cool greenhouse. I tried to grow the 'Mountain Rose' or Sandwich Island Creeper in the greenhouse. These seeds would not sprout, so I put the pot under a 'Sandali'. A local arrangement of protection against winter cold. Families usually sit around a table covered into a shawl with a pot of fire underneath. The seeds came up in three days and grew up satisfactorily in summer, but died down in winter; the same thing happened to begonia and gloxinia seeds.

Geraniums: Geraniums or pelargonium-zonale, are truly 'Everybody's Flower' in Afghanistan; one can see them growing well or sickly—in tailor's shops, shoemaker and watch-maker's shops, in windows and government offices, in hotels and restaurants, in flower-beds and borders—practically everywhere if a clay pot or space is available. Many persons do not know that geraniums, I mean good and large-flowered varieties, can be suc-

cessfully and rapidly grown from seeds. I imported geranium seeds from Sutton's as well as Burpee's (Floradale Fancy); the latter proved of an exceptionally high quality in the size of blooms as well as diversity of colours and flowered within eight months. I am not a geranium-fancier, but I tried through trial-and-error to discover the best time for taking geranium-cuttings. Some growers recommended spring, others said November and some mentioned Jauza (June-July), but I found out that the best time to take cuttings is after the flowering season is over, i.e. in late May. Cuttings of half-matured wood should be taken (especially those pieces which have short joints) in May. These should be struck not in pots, but in a shady border and allowed to root and grow until October. The rooted-cuttings should then be lifted and potted up to stand under glass during the winter. In this way large and flowering plants may be had by spring. Similarly, pansy-cuttings should be taken in early March not later. July may be good for the humid climate of Europe, but not in Afghanistan. I have found it very difficult to propagate carnations by cuttings, particularly the American Tree or Winter-flowering ones. These may be successfully layered in vermiculite or leaf-mold and sand. I have tried with success 'air-layering' by using empty cigarette-tins. It is done in the following way: Take an empty cigarette-tin, (the ones containing 50 cigarettes), punch a hole in the bottom the size of a penny or the Afghan 'Kiran', puncture another hole, a small one, at the rim so that the tin may be wired to a stake, push the selected shoot—a non-flowering one—through the large hole, pull it up to stand at least two inches above the rim, remove the lower leaves, cut the stem diagonally, insert a piece of matchstick into the diagonal-slit, then fill up the tin with a mixture of leaf-mold and sand or vermiculite, wire the tin at the rim to a stake, keep the contents damp for a month and you have a well-rooted carnation plant to drive the blues away in winter.

"Land of Hospitality" Somewhere I saw a calendar, which had a scene of Afghanistan and bore the message "Afghanistan, land of hospitality." I must agree with these words. If one takes the land route from the Iranian border to Kabul, he should not normally expect an easy trip. Fortunately, I found without any trouble a lorry going the whole way. During the 12 days on the road, I got to know real Afghan friendship and hospitality. I not only paid nothing for the journey, but I was invited to take part at every meal. In short, my Afghan friends spoiled me whenever they could with their hospitality. In every town I have passed during my visit to Afghanistan I

## Afghanistan, The Land Of Hospitality, Says German Student

A great number of young people has the "hobby" of travelling. By doing so they not only give a vast knowledge about the people and countries around the world, but also they, if use the opportunity in a proper manner, can work as good-will commissions.

A twenty year old German student, Hein Rusen from Duisburg, West Germany, arrived in Kabul last week to stay for sometime. He left Germany December of last year, crossed Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Then he went to Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Iran, travelling by train, bus or hitchhiking, in the normal manner of a young world traveller.

We have asked him to give us his impressions of his trip specially in Afghanistan and his plans for the future.

"In recent years, I have seen nearly all the States of Europe, I am very interested in the history and actual conditions of the developing countries. Therefore, I decided to undertake this journey that will eventually lead me to Japan."

I hear the question from every one "How do you find Afghanistan?" Of course it is not an easy question to answer. Surely one cannot compare the living standards of highly industrialized States with those of Afghanistan. On the other hand I am convinced that the Afghan people, with their natural life in the



Mr. Rusen

country and mountains are not less happy than my countrymen. We have an idiom in Germany, which easily applies to Afghanistan: One should work in order to live! It often seems in highly developed countries that the opposite obtains; people live only to work.

"Land of Hospitality" Somewhere I saw a calendar, which had a scene of Afghanistan and bore the message "Afghanistan, land of hospitality." I must agree with these words. If one takes the land route from the Iranian border to Kabul, he should not normally expect an easy trip. Fortunately, I found without any trouble a lorry going the whole way. During the 12 days on the road, I got to know real Afghan friendship and hospitality. I not only paid nothing for the journey, but I was invited to take part at every meal. In short, my Afghan friends spoiled me whenever they could with their hospitality. In every town I have passed during my visit to Afghanistan I

(Contd on Page 4)



## Pakhtunistani Divines Arrested

KABUL, Apr. 4.—Reports from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan say that a large number of Pakhtunistani scholars and divines were arrested recently for opposing the anti-Islamic policy of the Pakistani Government. On March 25 the Pakistani police arrested and imprisoned Moulvi Mohammad Shareef, Moulvi Mohammad Nadir, Moulvi Mohammad Omer and Moulvi Mohammad Nabi, four prominent religious leaders of Kohat.

Similarly, Mr. Alim Gul, Mr. Ghulam Nabi, Mr. Arshad Khan and Mr. Tooti Khan have been arrested at Hangu in Kohat district for opposing the new Constitution and clashing with two Pakistani agents. Malik Mohammad Zaman, Malik Habib Shah, Malik Sayyed Nazeer, Mr. Omer Din and Mr. Shaifur Khan have been taken into custody at Thull on charges of resisting the aggressive policy of the Pakistan Government towards the Pakhtun nation.

## GERMAN TOURISTS' IMPRESSIONS

(Contd. from Page 3)

have immediately found a policeman, who showed me the way to a hotel and who arranged that I either paid nothing or only very little.

Unfortunately one hears relatively little about Afghanistan in the newspapers or magazines of my country, perhaps, because of Afghanistan's remoteness which is a thing of the past. But now I learnt something about the history and fate of Afghanistan.

As a travelling student I don't intend to express political opinions, but I believe that I can easily say that this country is free and independent and has friendship for all other States. I do hope that this will be the case and condition for a long time.

## Future Plans

As for my future plans, I would like to stay in Kabul about two or three months.

The reason for this is to gather some material for a book I intend to publish in January. I also wish to visit Afghan and German friends living here. From here, I wish to go to Kashmir for a 2 or 3 months stay. So my main reason for waiting to remain in Kabul for a few months is to avoid reaching India during the hot season.

After India, I would like to visit Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore and later Hongkong, so that I should arrive in Japan during the Spring of next year. Then back to Germany on the trans-Siberian Railway from Wladivostok to Berlin.

The financial problem is not an easy one for me. In spite of the fact that I want to live very simply and within my means, some money is, of course, necessary. I had saved some money in Germany and I am selling some article to German newspapers. Of course, I am always looking for foreign newspapers, which might be interested in buying one of my articles.

Finally, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those kind people I met on my trip through Afghanistan. In Germany, I will leave many things to tell my countrymen and among these some of the most inebriable will be of Afghanistan.

## Lisbon's Terms To Allow London Doctor U.N. Body To Visit Portuguese Territories Cyprus King Claims To Be

NEW YORK, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—Portugal has left the door open for the U.N. Special Committee on Portuguese territories to visit Portugal's African territories—on condition they also visit Goa, the former Portuguese enclave recently liberated by India.

The seven-man committee learnt this yesterday when its Chairman, Dr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) released the text of a letter from Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira, Portuguese Foreign Minister.

The Minister's letter, was sent in reply to a request from Dr. Rossides for co-operation in arranging for the Committee to visit Portuguese territories—mainly in Africa—and in generally gathering information about them.

It declared that Portugal still considered its territories were overseas provinces, not separate colonies, and therefore was not bound by charter obligations to transmit information about non-self-governing territories.

The letter asked whether the Committee was taking into account a 1960 General Assembly resolution which lists Goa and dependencies among nine Portuguese overseas territories. It also asked for the legal provisions and regulations under which the Committee sought to visit these territories.

The Charter and rules of procedure gave no authority to any U.N. bodies to visit non-self-governing territories, it pointed out.

Delegates made no immediate comment on the letter. The Committee adjourned until later this week after agreeing to hear Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, a Mozambique anthropologist, "on behalf of the peoples of Mozambique."

## Kabul News In Brief

Mr. Andre Wendelen, the new Belgian Minister at the Court of Kabul presented his credentials to His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace yesterday. The Belgian Minister, accompanied by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then placed a wreath upon the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

The Joint Parliament Committee yesterday studied the development plans of the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Mohammad Anwar Ziyade, the Deputy Minister of Finance was present to give clarification.

On the anniversary of the Hungarian National Day, a telegraphic message of congratulations has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to Mr. Imre Dobi, President of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Professor Krause, leader of the team of German professors for the Faculty of Economics of Kabul University, arrived in Kabul yesterday. The members of the team are expected to reach Kabul soon. These professors are coming to Afghanistan in accordance with the terms of the affiliation between the Faculty of Economics of Kabul University and German universities concluded recently.

## Peace Returns To N. Syria

## MILITARY REVOLT COLLAPSES

DAMASCUS, Apr. 4 (UPI).—The Central Syrian Army Command last night announced the collapse of a two-day military revolt in northern Syria. It said Army units in Aleppo had declared their loyalty to the Central Command and peace and order had returned to the northern city. The Army Command indicated that the country would be returned to civilian control.

An Army Command statement said there were no clashes or fighting in Aleppo which was the centre of resistance of officers.

The Army statement said "those who slipped into the Army ranks and tried to fish in troubled waters and shed blood" have fled.

Damascus Radio announced that rebel soldiers and their officers had returned to barracks in the northern city of Aleppo and order had been restored without bloodshed.

## DECISION ON KENYA'S FUTURE TODAY

LONDON, Apr. 4, (Reuter).—Mr. Reginald Maudling, Britain's Colonial Secretary, set today as the deadline for a decision on whether Kenya will have a new coalition Government for home rule or come to a constitutional standstill, informed sources said yesterday.

After seven weeks of negotiation at a Kenya constitutional conference Mr. Maudling gave the rival political parties his "last chance" constitutional plan for the colony and told them he wants and acceptance or rejection answer by today.

The plan contains the framework of a self-government constitution under which Kenya will have a strong Central Government, six regional governing Authorities, a two-chamber parliament and constitutional safeguards for individual and tribal rights. There are also broad provisions for control of land and police as between the central and the regional authorities.

The "Big Two" rival African parties—the governing Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) and the bigger opposition Kenya African National Union (KANU) yesterday studied the draft of the Maudling Plan outlined in a document circulated to all delegates.

Conference sources said yesterday that the constitutional draft was Britain's "final offer" on which the delegation leaders had been asked for a straight "yes" or "no" decision. It was not a basis for further negotiation.

These sources said that if delegates refused to accept the constitutional plan then there would be no national or coalition Government and the British Government would then decide on its own course of action for Kenya.

LONDON, Apr. 4 (Reuter).—A doctor who claims to be the King of Cyprus, has asked Britain's Commonwealth Relations Office for the payment of 2,000 gold ducats a year, back-dated to 1914, it was learnt yesterday.

Dr. Aris Shevki de Lusignan, a chest specialist who lives near London, has presented his lawyers with historical data stretching back almost 800 years to support his claim.

He said the Knights Templar sold the island in 1192 to his direct ancestor, Guy de Lusignan, than the titular King of Jerusalem.

For almost 300 years the de Lusignans ruled Cyprus, until the Venetians took over. It was then agreed that the de Lusignans, to the last heir, were to be paid 2,000 ducats a year.

Dr. Shevki said: "The Turks acknowledged the agreement when they took the island in 1573. In 1875 the Sultan reaffirmed it in writing.

"In 1878 Britain became responsible for Cyprus and paid up until March, 1914. But when Britain went to war with Turkey she annexed the island and the ducats were forgotten."

Dr. Shevki, who said he has also made a claim to the Government of Cyprus, added that he was prepared to take it to the International Court at The Hague.

"If they don't pay up, the least they can do is to give me my island back," he said.

At the time of the original agreement, a ducat was worth approximately nine shillings, but with today's value and interest Dr. Shevki estimates his claim is for about £500,000.

## Macmillan's Address

(Contd. from Page 1)

not think that would necessarily always be the case."

It was a very complicated scientific problem, he added.

The real difficulty was that, whatever the control posts, whether in Soviet territory or outside, there might be a prima facie case that an explosion had taken place which was not explained.

There must be some system of verification to make it effective.

Mr. Gaitskell said there was a distinction between insisting that control posts in the Soviet Union should be manned by British and United States representatives or by representatives of neutral countries. Was the objection, as far as the West was concerned, to the representatives of neutral countries being there or merely insistence that there must be control posts in the Soviet Union?

Mr. Harold Wilson, Labour's Foreign Affairs spokesman, urged Mr. Macmillan to confirm that it was now possible to get full verification from outside for atmospheric tests and possibly of underground tests from about one kiloton upwards.

## Big Step

Although it would be a very poor second, an agreement on atmospheric tests would be a "very big step forward."

He urged the British Prime Minister to bear in mind the suggestion that there should be national monitoring, but groups of neutrals should pay visits where there was a dispute.

Mr. Macmillan replied: "We have tried to make all kinds of new suggestions." He could not accept the suggestion that national tests could verify nuclear explosions underground up to one kiloton because they could not verify the oscillation.



## PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film **SABRE JET**. Starring: Robert Stack, Coleen Gray and Richard Alen.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. Indian film **GEM ROO**. Starring: Madhu Bala, Kishore Kumar and Jabeen.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **BEDARD ZAMANA KYA JANE**. Starring: Ashoke Kumar, Nirupa Roy and Jabeen.

## ZAINEB THEATRE:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film **LOVE ME TENDER**. Starring: Elvis Presley, Richard Egan.

## ENROLMENT TO COLLEGES

## Kabul Varsity's New System

KABUL, Apr. 4.—On completion of the 12th grade students desiring to enter the colleges of Kabul University are given a special test after the school's final examination in the capital and after the winter vacation in other parts of the country.

In early spring the students are given registration forms and are also asked to provide information in a separate form regarding their interested fields of study. They are then given pamphlets containing details of individual colleges and taken round colleges. This procedure is believed to be beneficial in providing them with ample opportunity to make a sound decision in choosing their courses.

The selection of students for appropriate colleges is made by a committee composed of Kabul University and the Institute of Education staff members headed by the University Rector.

The committee takes into consideration the students' ability, aptitude and past scholastic records while making the selection.

## Discussion On Test Ban

(Contd. from Page 1)

propaganda. Meanwhile, a Reuter message from the United Nations says that the Soviet Union declared its readiness last night to continue nuclear test ban talks at Geneva while rejecting Western proposals for inspection and control.

In a note to the 104-nation Disarmament Commission, the Soviet Government also stated it was prepared to consider ending tests within the framework of a general and complete disarmament agreement now being negotiated at the current 17-member Geneva Conference.

Mr. Platon Morozov, acting chief Soviet delegate, called an early morning Press conference to read the text of the Soviet communication.

The communication said that Western proposals for inspection were aimed at "the creation of a widespread espionage network."

At the same time the note said the Soviet Union was "convinced that the problem of the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests can be promptly solved on an honest and just basis."

If the Western Powers continued nuclear testing, then it went without saying that "in such circumstances the Soviet Union will be forced to test new types of its nuclear weapons to strengthen its own security and to preserve peace in the world."