

4-16-1962

Kabul Times (April 16, 1962, vol. 1, no. 39)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (April 16, 1962, vol. 1, no. 39)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 39.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/39>

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Yesterday:
Maximum: 16 C.
Minimum: 6 C.
Sun sets today at 6:24 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:29 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS:
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque; Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Fahir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

Resumption Of Berlin Talks Today CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM IN U.S. CIRCLES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—The United States resumes exploratory talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin today with American officials expressing guarded optimism about chances of finding a basis for worthwhile negotiations on the divided city.

Political Union Of Europe

"The Six" May Demand Shelving Of Move

BRUSSELS, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—The Benelux countries may demand the shelving of France's proposals for a European Political Union until a time when Britain could join the Common Market.

This was disclosed here yesterday by a Benelux diplomatic source who said that the demand would be made during the meeting of the Common Market Foreign Ministers in Paris tomorrow.

But, he added, the demand will be made only if "The Six" fail to reach a compromise between the French plan for a "Europe of the Fatherlands" and federalist type counter-proposals for a closer-knit political community. The move to "freeze" the so-called Fouchet Plan for a union until Britain's talks with The Six on her membership are complete, would come from the Netherlands and is expected to be supported by M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, the source said.

West Germany, though critical of the Fouchet Plan, is seeking to avoid a head-on clash between France and the bigger Benelux partners—the Netherlands and Belgium, the source said.

During the recent meeting of the six Ministers in Luxembourg to discuss the latest version of the Fouchet Plan "France's five partners told her that they considered this plan inadequate and not worthwhile".

Now the fight for the amendments is on, the source said.

The Fouchet Plan calls for a European Political Union of States.

Kudsi Seeks Arab States' Co-operation

DAMASCUS, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—President Nazeem Kudsi of Syria yesterday assured Arab and foreign diplomats that Syria's relations with their States "will always remain as cordial as ever and based on cemented co-operation".

President Kudsi, who was addressing the envoys after they called at the Presidential Palace to give him their good wishes on his reinstatement, added: "I hope that co-operation will develop still further for the welfare of your countries and ours and for world peace."

MAZAR, Apr. 16.—A village school for boys was opened on Saturday in Ghazi Abad village of Ghazi Abad district in Mazar Province.

Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the new Soviet Ambassador, will call on Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, for the first of a series of meetings, which will expand the probes already carried out in New York and Washington last year and, more recently, in Moscow and Geneva.

The cautious optimism in American circles was dealt a sharp blow during the past 48 hours by the disclosure in Bonn of details of a secret U.S. working paper on Berlin and indications that the West German Government had misgivings about the American position in the renewed talks.

Among the proposals, contained in the secret document, was the projected establishment of an international authority over access routes to West Berlin.

The Bonn Government was understood to fear that East German participation in management of the access routes would imply limited recognition of Herr Walter Ulbricht's regime.

No New Proposals

But an assurance was given on Saturday night by Mr. George Ball, the American Under-Secretary of State, that no new proposals would be submitted to the Russians which did not have the approval of Dr. Adenauer's Government.

Mr. Ball, in a television interview, also denied that any direct recognition of East Germany would be involved in granting East German participation in the proposed international authority.

U.S. officials said that hopes for progress in the resumed talks centred on the idea of an international authority which was first raised by President Kennedy in a meeting with Mr. Alexei Adzhubei, editor of the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, and son-in-law of Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

(Contd. on page 4)

O.A.S. Men Occupy Oran Telephone Exchange

ORAN, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—A Secret Army (OAS) commando of about 100 men calmly occupied the Oran Telephone Exchange yesterday for five and a half hours—after they were reported to have warned the riot police guards they were coming.

The riot police packed their munitions and left the building before the OAS men, half of them in military uniforms, arrived.

Journalists were then invited by the OAS to visit the Exchange and to see everything was working normally. Post office workers even changed shifts during the OAS "occupation."

It was a "battle" in which the only shots were fired by OAS men at two army helicopters and a bomber overhead.

The aim was apparently a display of power in the region where condemned ex-General Edmond Jouhaud was once OAS Commander.



Czechoslovakia's First Vice-Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Vaclav Kristek (right) and the outgoing Afghan Ambassador in Prague, Mr. Said Kassem Rishtya (left) signing a scheme for co-operation in the field of science, education and culture for 1962 in Prague on April 13.

National Assembly Debate On Plan

KABUL, Apr. 16.—The Afghan National Assembly at its yesterday's session discussed the Second Plan schemes of the Community Development Department, Press and Information Department, Government Monopoly, Silos, Municipalities and the Department of Auditing.

The general session began at 10-00 a.m. under the chairmanship of the President, Dr. Abdul Zahir.

Afghan-Czech Scheme For Cultural Exchanges

PRAGUE, Apr. 16.—A scheme for cultural exchanges between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia for 1962 was signed on April 13 between the outgoing Afghan Ambassador in Prague, Mr. Said Kassem Rishtya and the Czechoslovak Vice-Minister for Education, Mr. V. Kristek.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia was signed in Kabul in 1960.

More Pakhtunistani Leaders Jailed By Pakistan Government

KABUL, Apr. 16.—A report from northern Pakhtunistan states that the Pakistani colonialistic Government has imprisoned Malik Mohammad Amin Khan, Malik Omara Khan, Malik Abdul Majeed, Malik Abdul Haq and Kazi Sahib Shah, prominent Pakhtunistani leaders on charges of complicity in the national movement of Pakhtunistan.

A report from Bajawar states that recently a large tribal jirga was held in Kas village, which was attended by tribal leaders, learned men and chiftains in which the aggressive programmes of the colonialistic Government of Pakistan were condemned and also decisions were taken to counteract the intrigues of Pakistani agents against the people of Pakhtunistan.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN PESHAWAR

KABUL, Apr. 16.—A bomb exploded near Dabgari Gate, Peshawar city on April 8, says a report from central occupied Pakhtunistan. On April 11, another bomb exploded at the barracks of the guards of the political agent of Khyber, situated at Saddar, Peshawar.

U.A.R. Support For African States' Freedom Fight

CAIRO, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic stands by Africa in the struggle for liberation from colonialist domination and exploitation, President Nasser said yesterday in a message to an Africa Day meeting here.

The meeting, attended by hundreds of people from all over Africa, was held at the headquarters of the Agricultural Trade Union.

Speakers from the U.A.R., Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Tunisia and Somalia attacked "colonialism" and "imperialism" and the gathering observed a minute's silence for "African martyrs and in tribute to the Algerian struggle against imperialism."

Preservation Of Democracy

GUIDO'S ULTIMATUM TO POLITICAL PARTIES

BUENOS AIRES, Apr. 16, (Reuter).—Argentina's three main political parties worked yesterday against a deadline set for tonight to produce a plan to "preserve political and social democracy" in the country.

Pressed by the restive Armed Forces chiefs, President Jose Maria Guido on Saturday night asked the party leaders "for the sake of the Republic's sacred interests" "to restore peace and preserve democracy." He called for a reply within 48 hours.

The political leaders who saw the President on Saturday took a grim view of the situation. They told their colleagues Senor Guido's request was an ultimatum.

The political leaders believe that unless their reply satisfies the Armed Forces Argentina's precarious constitutional framework will collapse and it will be doomed to open military dictatorship.

Provincial and national electoral victories of the supporters of the ousted dictator, Juan Peron, last month led to a political crisis and the deposition of President Arturo Frondizi.

The three parties who have been asked to produce the plan are two centre groups—Dr. Frondizi's intrasignet Radicals and the People's Radicals—and the Federation of conservative parties, which together hold nearly all the seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, Editor-in-Chief Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor S. Khalil

Address: Joy Sheer, 3, Kabul, Afghanistan. Telegraphic Address: TIMES, KABUL. Telephone: 21404

Subscription Rates: AFGHANISTAN Yearly Af. 250 Half Yearly Af. 150 Quarterly Af. 80 FOREIGN Yearly \$ 15 Half Yearly \$ 8 Quarterly \$ 5

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

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 16, 1962

THE U.N. AND ITS PRESIDENT

The United Nations organization has, in the seventeen years since its birth, passed through critical periods, threatening its very existence. There have been occasions when it was thought it would go the way of the League of Nations. There have been times when member nations, like South Africa and Portugal, have ignored the U.N. resolutions in violation of the pledge they had taken through signing the Charter, to maintain international peace and security and to cooperate in establishing political, economic and social conditions under which this task can be securely achieved.

Fortunately for the world, despite the deadlocks and walk-outs, the United Nations has not broken up. It has been gaining strength through the admission of newly-independent members. The Assembly which started with 50 members is now more than doubled its strength. As more and more African States are becoming free and joining the world's biggest association of the voice of the Afro-Asian group is progressively growing powerful and this has already caused a rethinking by some of the Powers of the strategy they should adopt in the world body to carry through their resolutions.

The United Nations has yet to solve many thorny problems like disarmament, nuclear ban treaty, the Arab-Israeli dispute, South Africa's racial issue, the German Peace Treaty, Korea, Kashmir and the Chinese Peoples Republic's admission to the U.N.

Under these circumstances when the 17th General Assembly meets soon to elect its new President we hope it will elect a strong incumbent for the U.N.'s highest office to guide its deliberations and see it solve the pending problems. It has been argued that since the Afro-Asian group supplied the current President, M. Slim of Tunisia, another region should have its turn. From whichever region the new President comes we hope he and human rights.

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

We are presenting in a series of translations the text of Sardar Mohammad Daoud's speech which he delivered in National Assembly on April 14, 1962.

At a time when the eleventh National Assembly starts its second year of work, I offer my sincere and heartfelt wishes for the success of the esteemed deputies in executing their important duties and present the draft of the Second Five Year Economic and Social Development Plan of Afghanistan for the Assembly's consideration. Before talking about the Second Plan which will cover the period from 1962 to 1968, I would like to give a brief summary of the results and achievements of the First Five Year Plan.

During the celebrations of the 43rd anniversary of Afghanistan's independence my colleagues and I presented to the esteemed deputies and our countrymen reports about the fundamental tasks which were performed during the first Plan and the results known at that period. Later investigation fully confirmed the conclusions which were drawn at that time. A short repetition of the achievements of the first Plan, an appraisal of the present economic situation a definition of the basic goals of the future, the degree of progress in various fields and eventually the outline of our plans on the basis of the experience gained so far would be of some use.

Results of the First Plan About six months ago when the First Plan was successfully carried out, the first phase of the economic and social development was over. The past five years constitute an important phase in Afghanistan's history though we have always tried to achieve the goals envisaged under the first Plan in accordance with the first estimates during the first five years of the Plan we felt that certain requirements of the

started implementing the First Five Year Plan, we were facing some great economic difficulties. Our country had fallen behind in the field of economic development owing to the application of the hostile colonial policy and prolonged struggle of our people for regaining of independence in which our people were interested more than anything else. There was no foundation on which a systematic plan for the economic and social development of the country could be based. The limitation in material and financial possibilities, with our real needs and, therefore, they had to be reconsidered.

This in itself, affected the time for the completion and the general expenditure of these projects. We tried to co-ordinate and modify these projects so that they could conform with our real needs. In certain places it was observed that some projects did not have enough economic impact and that our financial and manpower resources were not enough for their implementation.

"Historic Goal" In spite of all these difficulties, we placed before ourselves a great historic goal and with reliance on the Providence's help and the sincere co-operation and perseverance of the Afghan Nation, we set forth to achieve it. Today, when the first phase of our national economic development has been completed we say that planning and the system of guided economy which we have used for the development of our country are the best methods which can help us overcome our backwardness caused by history. This provides us with the opportunity to follow the same path in the future. At this stage it must be mentioned that planning is not a static phenomena, but a dynamic one which must be carried out side by side with the practical experiences of life and corrected as the first Plan in accordance with the first estimates during the first five years of the Plan we felt that certain requirements of the

First and the national interests of Afghanistan necessitated some changes and correction. On the other hand, the cost of certain projects were under-estimated owing to the lack of necessary information and inability to carry out a preliminary survey. During the Plan period it became known that these projects additional sums and further time were needed. On the other hand practical experience showed us that the capacity and technical characteristics of certain primary projects do not conform with our real needs and, therefore, they had to be reconsidered.

The Daily Islah carries an editorial entitled "The Fundamental Lines of the Second Five Year Plan". It is customary, says the editor, that most countries for the improvement of their social and economic standards undertake to implement economic development plans. These plans are carefully drawn up experts and when they are approved by the authorities and go through legal channels they are handed over with the necessary funds to the Ministries and other responsible bodies for implementation.

Afghanistan which needed a rigorous and extensive drive for the development of its social and material life undertook to implement the First Five Year Development Plan. This plan was the first of its kind ever to have been launched in Afghanistan. The Government was particularly encouraged in this experimental venture by the sincere support and cooperation of the people.

All the Premier dailies of the capital and Radio Kabul in its commentary for foreign services hailed the statement made by Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud at the National Assembly giving an overall picture of the results and achievements of the First Five Year Development Plan and outlining the main targets of the Second Five Year Plan of Afghanistan.

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Ancient history shows that the people of Afghanistan have always supported the plans and programmes drawn up by the Government for the improvement of their lives. Armed with such a moral backing of the people the Government of Afghanistan five years ago started to work on the First Five Year Plan.

Even a superficial and general look at the changed face of the country shows the fact that the Government has been successful in the fulfilment of the First Plan targets, in spite of many difficulties and lack of experience.

Noticeable progress, says the editor, have been made in the fields of education, public works, communications and public health. The spirit with which the people of Afghanistan launched an all-out campaign for the implementation of the First Five Year Development Plan encouraged the Government to undertake the prevention of the conditions of the country's economic foundation.

The editor then goes on to give the most fundamental targets of the Second Plan as pointed out by Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud at the National Assembly. The editor says that the Government has succeeded in replacing the old "Kandahar Time" and "Heraiz Time" by the "Kabul Time" and "Herat Time" respectively. A field will not following the metric system is weights and measures. While the governmental and semi-governmental enterprises are using kilogram and the mad Daoud at the National Assembly continues to use Sadr (near Times will be publishing the text of his address in Kabul) and of the Prime Minister's speech in the National Assembly. The editor says that the Government has succeeded in replacing the old "Kandahar Time" and "Heraiz Time" by the "Kabul Time" and "Herat Time" respectively. A field will not following the metric system is weights and measures. While the governmental and semi-governmental enterprises are using kilogram and the mad Daoud at the National Assembly continues to use Sadr (near Times will be publishing the text of his address in Kabul) and of the Prime Minister's speech in the National Assembly.

Metric And Decimal System In Afghanistan

In the annual report of the 18th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East the chapter on still about "Sou" in France) the Afghan, 10 pools (called "Gaz" (Sub-divided by Githis) by measuring petroleum. The meter. In both cases, the "Fah" renheit and the foot-inch evaluation systems are considered old-fashioned and systematically avoided by the young doctors and carpenters.

Continuous Efforts In Afghanistan the efforts for the adoption of the metric and decimal systems are receiving encouraging results. While the old "rupia kabul" and the "Tanga" is dead since it will have success in carrying out his tasks and get co-operation from all member States so that the world can realize the aims of the U.N., namely, security, justice, freedom for those nations which are still under foreign domination, welfare and human rights.

Right-Hand System In an allied field and with a purpose of following a so called "universal" system (and being different from the British possessions own seers. Such is the anachronical situation in the field of the lowest carrying forward this important stage. Afghanistan is developing any case before the end of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan.

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

(EXTERNAL SERVICES) SUNDAY

First English Programme: 3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. -10:30 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:13; Commentary 3:13-3:16; article on "Weekly Press review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30. Second English Programme: 3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. -11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia. Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 4545 Metre in the Medium Wave. Third English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Pakhtunistan" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00. Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. French Programme: 11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

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Afghan dancers performing a folk dance called "Atan".

Progress Of Kataghan, The Former Takharistan

On the northern slopes of the Hindukush mountains lie beautiful valleys and green pastures. This area had different names in the course of history and today it is known as Kataghan. Only 20 years ago, Katakhan was the breeding place for malaria, typhus and a host of other diseases. The vast fertile lands of Khanabad grew nothing except wild herbs and reed. The rivers were flowing wild and without serving any purpose. The people living in this part of the country were completely at the mercy of their environments, which at times was very unkind.

But those who have seen the Kataghan of 20 years ago will hardly believe that so many changes could possibly take place in such a short period. Kataghan is not the home and breeding place of diseases. In fact, it is a very healthy and modern area of Afghanistan. The wild jungles of reed and wild animals living in them have completely changed into fertile and cultivable land. The swamps and marshy lands of Baghlan, Kunduz and Khanabad have given their place to new factories and industrial plants.

Industrial City The city of Pul-Khumbi has been built during the past few years. It is a modern city with a population of 100,000. It has a large factory for producing sugar, cotton, and other goods. The city is surrounded by green fields and orchards. The people of the city are happy and content with their lives.

A view of the Ceramics factory in Kunduz. The factory is a large, modern building with a tall chimney. It is surrounded by green fields and orchards. The people of the city are happy and content with their lives.

First Five Year Plan of Afghanistan. This port has played important role and is playing an important role in the import and export of Afghanistan and is continually developing. The achievements obtained during the past eight years in Kataghan province can be considered a great leap forward in the field of agriculture. Turning reed forests and marshy land into cultivable land was a painstaking and difficult task which has been completed successfully with the co-operation of the people and farmers in that area. Special attention was given during the First Five Year Plan to improve the transit route between Kabul and Kataghan. On certain occasions individual Great expenses had to be shouldered in implementing this project which is still in progress and enjoyable for the people. The music for this dance is provided by the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy in the northern part of the city.

Other factories worth mentioning in Kunduz are the soap manufacturing company, vegetable oil producing plants and the cement factory. The cement factory is a large, modern building with a tall chimney. It is surrounded by green fields and orchards. The people of the city are happy and content with their lives.

On the bank of the river Oxus have been built hospitals, schools and in the vicinity of the famous Hazrat-e-Imam a great port has been improved. The transit port was built during the past few years. It is a modern port with a population of 100,000. It has a large factory for producing sugar, cotton, and other goods. The port is surrounded by green fields and orchards. The people of the port are happy and content with their lives.

In certain places both Ishala and Natsa are performed among large audiences in the open air. The dancer on such occasions carry two water jugs on her head and gracefully performing dance movements such as bending, sitting and then standing up again without the two jugs falling.

Afghan National Folk Dancing

Pakhtuns of Afghanistan and Pakhtunistans have various kinds of folk dancing which are collectively referred to in the Pashto language as "Gads". These dances are usually performed during festive occasions, religious and national celebrations. Atan, Ishala and Natsa are three main types of dancing popular in Afghanistan. ATAN performed in groups of ten or more, with the sound of drums in the background. Sometimes it is performed with special Atan song.

The dance is characterised by its slow start it gradually grows more virile. The movements whether slow or quick are full of grace and in complete harmony with the music. The drums are played louder and louder as the dance begins to acquire more and more vitality. One session of the dance lasts almost half an hour. In villages and rural parts of Afghanistan people are used to perform different kinds of sports in their spare time; atan is also included in these sports. Love songs are sung when the dance is performed and at times the performers carry their swords and guns with them during the dance.

Atan is considered to be a good physical training for those who regularly perform it. The atan is performed by men and women together. This is known as "Burg Atan". During the dance men sing love songs which are answered by women in the same intonation. During the dance the young people performing atan are usually dressed in gay clothes with their hair dressed in a special style. A special attention was given during the First Five Year Plan to improve the transit route between Kabul and Kataghan. On certain occasions individual Great expenses had to be shouldered in implementing this project which is still in progress and enjoyable for the people. The music for this dance is provided by the Ministry of Mines and Metallurgy in the northern part of the city.

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Medals For Daruntah Project Officials

JALALABAD, Apr. 16.—Medals offered by His Majesty the King to a number of Afghan officials and technicians of the Daruntah Irrigation Project near the City of Jalalabad in eastern Afghanistan were distributed to them on Saturday.

The medals were distributed by Mr. M. S. Wakil Ghirzai, the President of the project.

Mr. Ghirzai in a short speech hoped for the further success of the officials and technicians.

The project which will be completed in two years is to irrigate a vast area east of Jalalabad city and will also produce electricity for the city.

BENAWA RETURNS TO KABUL

KABUL, Apr. 16.—Mr. Abdul Raouf Benawa, the President of Radio Kabul Broadcasting Section, returned to Kabul from India yesterday.

Mr. Benawa headed an Afghan artistes' delegation which was invited by the Indian Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Afghan Geographical Journal

KABUL, Apr. 16.—The first issue of "Geography" published by the Afghan Institute of Geography has come out. The periodical is to appear twice a year, and will be edited by Mr. Ghulam Jeelani, the Director of the Institute.

In its first issue, the magazine comes articles on the aim of the Institute and information on Kabul City's geography.

SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

KABUL, Apr. 16.—A reception was held at the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of the signing of the contract for building a factory for the manufacture of prefabricated houses in Afghanistan with Soviet help.

The function was attended by Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance, the Deputy Minister and members of the Ministry of Public Works and a number of officials from other Ministries.

OAS Attack

(Cont. from page 1)

"plasticated" the University Rector's residence, injuring five soldiers.

Moslems stoned to death two 25-year-old Europeans driving through Algiers Maison Carree suburb and set fire to their car. Another European's car was set on fire at Kilela, about 15 miles from Algiers, after a big explosion in which 10 Moslems were injured.

A Moslem was killed and three others wounded in attacks last night in Algiers, bringing the casualty toll there for the day to four dead and six wounded.

All of the victims were Moslems except for one European dead.

Ten Moslems were also wounded at Kilela, midway between Algiers and Blida, when a booby-trap car exploded in a Moslem quarter.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 16. (Reuter).—Mr. George D. Ball, U.S. Under Secretary of State, said in that any new U.S. proposals (on a television interview last night the German question) will have the approval of West Germany.



Mr. A. B. Benawa, leader of the Afghan artist's delegation which toured India recently, speaking at a function arranged in their honour by the Governor of Madras (seated) at Madras recently.

ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF Africa Freedom U.S. PAPER ON BERLIN Day

A Bonn message quotes a spokesman there as saying that West German Government is to investigate an alleged "leak" of details of the U.S. paper on Berlin.

But he denied that details of the paper had been disclosed by Government sources there.

The spokesman said the Federal Government would regret it if it was shown that details had been disclosed through official "indiscretions".

The Government regrets any mistrust that may have been aroused by thoughtless reports.

Mr. Foy Kohler, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State, on Saturday protested to Dr. Wilhelm Grewe, the Federal German Ambassador in Washington over what the State Department regards as a serious breach of faith.

The working paper, which sums up the Rusk-Gromyko talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference last month, details points to be discussed by Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, when they meet today.

These are:

1. Conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, together with guarantees against violation by either side of existing borders in Europe. This would provide a limited guarantee of Poland's Order-Neisse frontier without conceding legal recognition.

2. Agreement among the nuclear Powers to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to any country not possessing them.

3. Establishment of mixed East and West German committees to deal with problems arising out of trade, cultural exchanges, communications and travel.

4. Setting up of an international authority, on which East Germany would be represented, to control the access routes from West Germany to West Berlin.

These points have been studied in Bonn, Paris and London. The Government spokesman in Bonn has emphasized that West Germany has been kept fully informed about the preliminary work for the Rusk-Dobrynin

group of Afghan pilgrims left by plane for the holy city of Mecca today.

Mr. Faiz Mohammed, the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, said that 2,300 pilgrims had booked for pilgrimage this year.

BALKH-AQCHA ROAD OPENED

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, Apr. 16.—Mr. G. R. Paramach, the Governor of Mayor Province, on Saturday opened new road between the city of Balkh to Aqcha in Shibirghan which was completed recently.

The road, 35 kms. long and 11 metres wide joins several villages and cut short the distance between Balkh and Aqcha by 17½ kms.

U.S.S.R. Produces More Steel, Oil, Meat & Butter

MOSCOW, Apr. 16. (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday reported it produced more steel, oil, meat and butter—and also refrigerators and washing machines—during the first quarter of this year, compared with the first three months of 1961.

The Central Statistical Board, quoted by the Soviet News Agency, Tass, said industry fulfilled the gross production plan for the first quarter of this year by 103 per cent.

Labour productivity in industry rose by more than 5 per cent, it added, and gross industrial production by more than 9 per cent.

During the three months, Soviet production was said to have included: 18,700,000 tons of steel, an increase of 1,300,000 tons over the first quarter of last year, 43,700,000 tons of oil, an increase of 4,600,000 tons, 521,000 television sets, an increase of 60,500, 196,000 refrigerators, an increase of 36,000, and 401,000 washing machines, an increase of 121,500.

Meat production totalled 663,000 tons, an increase of 21 per cent, and 101,000 tons of butter was produced, an increase of 7,000 tons.

Haj Pilgrims Leaves For Mecca

KABUL, Apr. 16.—The first group of Afghan pilgrims left by plane for the holy city of Mecca today.

Mr. Faiz Mohammed, the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, said that 2,300 pilgrims had booked for pilgrimage this year.

Kennedy's Greetings

WASHINGTON, Apr. 16.—The White House issued a proclamation by President Kennedy naming April 15, as Africa Freedom Day, and extending to the peoples of Africa the greetings and best wishes of the American people.

Mr. Kennedy said "the renaissance of freedom and dignity in Africa has occasioned rejoicing and thanksgiving among the American people, whose strong concern for the liberty and equality of men everywhere is a natural outgrowth of our revolutionary heritage and democratic traditions."

"Four years have passed since the first small group of self-governing African countries met and resolved to mark freedom's gains each April 15.

Twenty new nations have sprung into being in Africa during the last four years, and we note with pleasure that other African countries are on the path to self-determination, although the struggle for freedom is not yet finished.

The aspirations of the people of Africa for peace, progress and prosperity closely parallel the goals of the American people:

Now, therefore, Mr. Kennedy has said: I extend the warm greetings, best wishes, and good will of the American people to the peoples of Africa; in countries both old and new, in their efforts to achieve and perfect their in-

GUATEMALA DROPS CLAIM ON BELIZE

HAVANA, Apr. 16. (DPA).—On the eve of Quatemalan-British negotiations on the future of Belize British Honduras, a Quatemalan Government spokesman stated that President Miquel Fuentas had withdrawn his demand for the territory to be annexed to Guatemala; the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency said in a special report here today.

The Quatemalan-British negotiations are opening in Puerto Rico's capital San Juan today.

The Tanjug report quoted the Quatemalan spokesman as disclosing that the delegation of his Government would propose in San Juan that Britain should proclaim Belize a free associated State with a status similar to that of Puerto Rico in relation to the United States.

PARK CINEMA:

dependence and freedom.
At 8 and 10 p.m. American colour film **BEYOND MOMBASA**; Starring: Cornel Wilde, Donna Reed and Leo Genn.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 Indian film **JOHNY WALKER**; Starring: Johnny Walker and Shyama.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TE-SHEENA**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **TAN TAN TAN**; Starring: Neelofur, Samroy and Mehrajkur.

At 7-30 p.m. Russian film **WAIT FOR LETTERS**.

ZAINAB THEATRE:

At 5 p.m. Indian film **VIR DURDAS**; Starring: Jai Raj and Nirupa Roy.

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

Key Ministers

Retained In New

French Cabinet

PARIS, Apr. 16. (Reuter).—M. Georges Pompidou, new French Prime Minister, announced yesterday the formation of the second Government of the fifth republic, retaining all key Ministers of the former Government.

It will take office today, only two days after M. Pompidou, who was Managing-Director of Rothschilds Bank here, was appointed Prime Minister.

Some observers see in the composition of the new Cabinet a "move to the Left". It contains five members of the Catholic Party (MRP) instead of three in the former Cabinet, and also M. Gilbert Grandval, of the small Left-wing Gaullist group (Union Democratique de Travail).

The new Government, which has 29 members against 27 in the Debre Cabinet, has more members of Parliament and professional politicians than the former one.

M. Maurice Couve de Murville, Foreign Minister, M. Louis Joxe, in charge of Algerian Affairs, M. Pierre Messmer, Armed Forces, Mr. Valery Girard D'estainy Finance, and M. Andre Malraux, in charge of cultural affairs, are among Ministers who keep their posts in the new Cabinet.

M. Debre and General de Gaulle had agreed there should be a change of Government when the Algerian problem reached a decisive stage towards solution.

The one matter on which General de Gaulle and M. Debre did not see eye to eye was on the advisability of holding general elections at once. But the two men, it can be affirmed on the best authority, have parted close and respected friends.

General de Gaulle considers that the Algerian question is solved on all essential points and has already turned his mind to a new chapter in what he calls his great design for the renovation of France.

The next two questions he considers urgent and vital are a conversion of the French Army into a modern atomic striking force and the setting up of a political union of the leading West European nations.