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Kabul Times (June 2, 1962, vol. 1, no. 74)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Maximum +24°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-43 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahr-e-Ful; Blue
Mosque, Shahr-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 74

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1962 (JOWZA 12, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

O.A.S. HALTS ITS ATROCITIES

Algerian Nationalists & Europeans Begin Talks

ALGIERS, June 2, (Reuter).—The O.A.S. has apparently halted its terror campaign—for the next few days.

Royal Audience

KABUL, JUNE 2.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended Thursday, May 31:—

Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Interior; Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. A. K. Hakimi, Chief of the Department of Auditing in the Prime Ministry and Mr. Mohammad Shafi Rahguzar, the editor of Weekly Zhwan-doon.

Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, June, 2.—His Majesty the King on Thursday congratulated President Bourguiba of Tunisia on the occasion of Tunisia's National Day.

His Majesty the King yesterday congratulated President Segni of Italy on the occasion of Italy's National Day which is being celebrated today.

On the occasion of the official birth anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II which is being celebrated today, His Majesty has sent a congratulatory telegram to her.

180 Students

Pass

Aviation Course

KANDAHAR, June 2.—One hundred and eighty students passed an aviation course conducted by the Afghan Air Authority in Kandahar on Wednesday.

At a function held on the occasion, Mr. Gulbahar, Director of Civil Aviation explained in detail the developments in the field of aviation in Afghanistan during the First Five-Year Plan and congratulated the students on their success.

A total of 280 students were enrolled for the course. The 180 graduates underwent training in the fields of air traffic control, communications, electronics and other related subjects. They will soon be given jobs at various airports in the country. The remaining 100 students will be trained for an additional period of six months.

The "truce" has been declared while preliminary talks are held between Europeans and Moslem nationalists on the future of Europeans in Algeria.

European and Moslem sources confirmed yesterday that meetings had already taken place between representatives of M. Abder Rahman Fares, Moslem President of the Algerian Provisional Executive, and Europeans.

Moslem sources said the meetings were being held with the approval of the Algerian Provisional Government in Tunis, many of whose members are concerned over the unexpectedly large exodus of Europeans from Algeria.

One Moslem told me the G.P.R.A. did not want Algeria to develop into a second Tunis which, he said, had gone into a steady decline since the Europeans left.

Some Moslems believe that M. Fares is trying to build a third force to mediate between the Europeans who remain and elements of the National Liberation Army (A.L.N.) who have fought for years.

According to moderate Moslem nationalists many of the field leaders of the FLN were dissatisfied with the Evian Cease-fire Agreement and considered they

(Contd. on page 4)

Pakistan Asked To Give Up Design To Make Pakhtunistan A Colony

KABUL, June 2.—A big jirga was recently held at Marzina in Warakzai in which a large number of representatives, leaders and scholars took part.

After listening to the speeches of national leaders, the jirga unanimously passed a number of resolutions. One resolution said the Government of Pakistan should recognize the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan at the earliest opportunity and give up its design of converting Pakhtunistan into a colony.

Another resolution said all Pakhtunistani prisoners should be released without any conditions whatsoever.

The propaganda of the Pakistan Government that the Warakzai tribe had elected representatives for the central and provincial assemblies of Pakistan was unfounded, and third resolution said. The Warakzai region is an integral part of Pakhtunistan and has no connexion with Pakistani Law and Assemblies.

The Warakzai region is an anti-Islamic measures and orders war.

The jirga ended with slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan."

A report from Dir, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that demonstrations in various parts of the Dir area are continuing with full intensity.

Carrying black flags, the demonstrators shout slogans. Speeches are also delivered by leaders and literary figures condemning the aggressions and anti-Islamic activities of the Pakistan Government. These speeches are being listened to with great enthusiasm. The report adds that the critical situation in the area is causing great anxiety among the Pakistani Government circles.

A report from Bajawar states that tribal jirgas were held recently condemning the aggressive actions of the Pakistan Government against the people of Peshawar.

The Italian trade delegation, led by Professor Lorenzo Isgro, which arrived in Kabul on Thursday.

FIGHTING AGAIN IN W. IRIAN AS HOPES RISE FOR TALKS' RESUMPTION

THE HAGUE, June 2, (DPA).—Fighting broke out again yesterday between Netherlands military units and Indonesian paratroopers on West Irian, north-east of Fak-Fak, authoritative Dutch sources announced.

In the fighting one Indonesian was killed and one Dutch soldier was wounded, the sources added. They said that Papuans shot dead an Indonesian paratrooper on Onin peninsula when he attempted to swim across a river.

UPI adds: authoritative sources in Washington expressed hopes that the Dutch and Indonesians would resume their talks on the

West Irian dispute within a week or 10 days.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands yesterday replied to last Tuesday's appeal by the acting Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Netherlands and Indonesia to end the hostilities in West Irian, says Reuter.

Mr. C. W. A. Schurman, Chief Dutch delegate, handed the acting Secretary-General a communique containing the text of his Government's reply in a 25-minute meeting with U Thant last evening.

The text of the reply was not disclosed. A Netherlands spokesman said it would be released simultaneously here and in the Hague at 1500 GMT today.

No reply to U Thant's appeal has yet been received from the Indonesian Government.

In identical cables to President Sukarno of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Jan de Quay, the acting Secretary-General said: "I would urgently appeal to your Excellency to order the immediate ending of all hostilities in West New Guinea (West Irian) so that the negotiations on the basis of the Bunker proposal may take place under the most favourable conditions."

His message added: "I sincerely hope that in view of the excellent chances for a peaceful settlement of the problem this appeal will be heeded."

Italian Trade Mission In Kabul

KABUL, June 2.—A 26-member trade delegation from Italy led by Professor Lorenzo Isgro, a member of Parliament, arrived in Kabul on Thursday.

The delegation was received at the airport by Mr. M. S. Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr. Ghulam Jallani Sadiki, President of the Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Azizi, the President of Industries Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Mr. Mohammad Rafique, Director of Economic Relations in the Foreign Ministry, and some officials of the Ministry of Commerce, together with Mr. Carlo Cimino, the Italian Ambassador, and certain members of the Italian Embassy.

During its week's stay in Afghanistan, the delegation will hold meetings with high-ranking officials of certain Ministries and heads of trade organizations. The delegation includes Government representatives and officials of Italian trade companies.

The Italian Ambassador held a reception in honour of the Italian delegation at the Italian Embassy in Kabul on Thursday evening. Those present included Mr. Sarwar Omar, Mr. Sadiki, Mr. Rafique, Mr. Keshawar, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Azizi, and heads of banking organizations and commercial firms.

ANOTHER US NUCLEAR

TEST

WASHINGTON, June 2, (Reuter).—The Atomic Energy Commission yesterday announced that a low yield underground nuclear test was conducted at its Nevada test site. This was the 35th announced test shot in the series of subterranean blasts.



KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 2, 1962

THE LOCUST MENACE

That both the Soviet Union and the United States have come out quickly with offers of assistance in fighting the locusts in western Afghanistan is a healthy result of the friendly relations between Afghanistan and these countries.

Locusts have been a growing menace throughout Middle East for a long time and, unless countries where eggs are laid take proper steps to destroy them they will not only bring disastrous results in the shape of destruction of food crops and fruit trees in the country of origin but also in other countries where they migrate after becoming full grown insects.

In these days of food shortages it is essential that all countries of the region should co-operate and tackle the pest in the common interest of the people.

The Locust Research Centre in London gives timely warnings of the movements of swarms and the places of egg-laying and it is for the countries to heed the warnings and take steps to destroy the eggs and insects. Assistance offered by specialized agencies in this connexion is also essential.

It is strange that instead of taking precautionary steps Pakistan should accuse Afghanistan for the alleged locust invasion of that country while the truth is that they moved into western Afghanistan from Pakistan via Pakhtunistan.

But for the co-operation of the people of western Afghanistan who have taken prompt measures, with means at their disposal to fight the swarms, the magnitude of the menace would have been beyond description.

Already it is known that over 7,000 acres in the Kandahar-Helmand valley and large areas in Herat have been sprayed with insecticide and officials believe that the threat to crop destruction has been removed.

With the spraying machines, planes and a helicopter made available to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Soviet Union and the United States we have no doubt that the "mopping up" operations against the pest would be successful and that the last traces of locusts would be wiped out.

Relations Between Afghanistan And India

The following is the text of speech by Mr. M. K. Roashan, the Vice-President of the Press Department, broadcast from All-India Radio on Afghan Independence Day.

In view of the cordial relations and common ties of history fortunately existing between Afghanistan and India, I am happy, on this day when the noble Afghan nation is celebrating the anniversary of its independence, to convey, via the All India Radio, to our friends the people of India, the message of friendship of the Afghan nation. I also wish prosperity and plenty to the two nations, who are endeavouring tirelessly under the guidance of their patriotic and sympathetic leaders to advance.

The Afghan nation, to whom Nature has granted a beautiful and virile homeland, loves its freedom heart and soul and tries to defend it at the cost of life. The history of this part of the world bears witness to the efforts made by this nation to protect its national honour. The Afghans have been ready and willing at all times to forego everything except the freedom, and in doing so, they have suffered heavy loss of life and property inflicted upon them by a colonial neighbour during a period of more than a century.

The Free Afghan has tried, especially during the third decade of the 20th century, to move out of a forcibly-imposed cocoon, and try to recuperate, with vigorous efforts, from the shortcomings of the past.

In the international field Afghanistan follows the traditional policy of "friendship with all and neutrality where acts endanger world peace and tranquility are involved". The Afghan nation knows that its losses can be compensated for and the causes of its backwardness due to perpetual

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT RIOTS IN PESHAWAR

BY CANDIDUS

The recent riots in Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, can serve as a barometer of public sentiments in that country. The Pakistani propagandists, as is their custom, dismissed the whole episode as a minor expression of disapproval against a foreign movie-film company, but those who were on the spot and those who know Pakhtun character attribute it to the rising anger of the Pakhtunistan masses against Pakistan and its dictatorial regime.

Forced Integration

The Pakistani rulers know that Pakhtunistan was forcibly integrated with Pakistan and, therefore, the Pakhtunistan will secede sooner or later from a country to which they are foreign racially, linguistically and culturally and where their presence is tolerated simply for the sake of exploiting their manpower and natural wealth.

In order to prevent this eventual showdown, the Pakistani leaders first tried to dope the planes and a helicopter made available to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Soviet Union and the United States we have no doubt that the "mopping up" operations against the pest would be successful and that the last traces of locusts would be wiped out.

Some Pakhtunistans were hoodwinked for a time by this means, but they discovered soon that a hoax was being played upon them

Change of Tactics

Those who have followed events closely since the establishment

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

It must be remembered that the population of Algeria consists of 10 million Moslems and one million Christians. All these Christians are Europeans because the efforts of Christian missionaries to spread the Christian faith through preaching have utterly failed in Algeria. These one million Christians have, therefore, come to Algeria after the French occupation of the country in 1830. The Europeans living in Algeria are not of pure French stock; the greater part of these immigrants have come from Spain, Malta and Corsica and, therefore, possess neither real cohesion nor unity. The only factor, which has bound them together, is that they have taken up residence in a Moslem country with the help of a colonial regime and have obtained the best lands and the greater part of the natural wealth of Algeria under colonial laws. The Europeans in Algeria have always considered the Algerian Moslems as a conquered people. They have consistently held the idea that the Arabs are not fit to be free and it is for this reason that the greater part of these Europeans have risen to the appeal of the OAS extremists.

Algerian Offer

The Algerian nationalists have proclaimed from the very beginning their readiness to provide the chances of a comfortable and peaceful life and an equal part in the economic life of Algeria to the Europeans. This offer is an important corollary of the Evian Agreement which led to the ceasefire agreement in Algeria. Experience has, however, shown that although the war between the French Army and the Algerian nationalists have ended, yet the attacks by the European extremists upon Moslems continue uninterrupted. These extremists fire upon Moslems, including women and children, schools and even French troops. This action reflects their mentality to which the idea of Algerian Moslems freely deciding their future is repugnant. Recent reports said that nearly 100,000 Europeans have left Algeria during the past one month; that the Government of France is helping these refugees in every way, including financial aid, and that they are being transported by sea and air. Twenty steamers are stated to be employed in transporting these refugees through the Western Mediterranean and another 5,000 are brought to France by plane every day. Big plans are said to be under way for this purpose.

The noteworthy thing about this exodus is the opposition of the French Secret Army Organization to the departure of these colonists. The extremists believe that Algeria must remain a French possession where the Algerian Europeans should rule over Moslems. It is for this reason that they have even in South Africa, when the question of allowing Europeans to learn the political alphabet, to the objection that South African the Pakhtunistans—the real target of the Plan—it serves as an "eye-opener" because they are not convinced that the Karachi junta want not only to keep them within Pakistan, but also to deprive them of every democratic venue justifying their claims as a separate nation.

(Contd. on page 3).

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.3 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:13-3:16; article on
"Afghanistan's history" 3:16-3:20;
Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

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

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Band.

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

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31

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



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

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

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 00-30 Arr. 12-15.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-0 Arr. 16-0.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.



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



Maiwand: Phone No. 20580
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufizada: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Ahmad Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589



The scene of drawing lots for prizes sponsored by the Afghan Bus Company on Thursday. The first prize winner received one-year free bus pass to travel in all parts of the city plus 1,000 Afghani.

AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA

Some Hints On Growing Dahlias And Carnations

By GULBAZ

Needless for me to say that beauty. I have seen flowers of bed damp, continuously, until the Dahlias are grown from roots four different colours on one stems as thick as a pencil and propagated from a division of dahlia plant grown by myself Under no circumstances should mature roots or sucklings in from seed. The best dahlia seeds the surface of the bed be allowed to spring. Similarly, carnations, I have obtained come neither from seed to get dry because it has a creased by layering and cuttings. States, but from India—Cooper tion of the stem which lies just who want "flowers" and their main Giant Exhibition strain sold by can be maintained if the bed is interest is to have colour in their them contain huge flowers of tall "sprinkled" with water morning myself do not call them "Show-and semi-cactus dahlias of diverse do exceptionally well in ground fertilized with horse-manure. This may be due to the fact that horse

When To Plant
Plant dahlias seeds in February droppings are rich in nitrogenous elements and because it keeps the culture lies not in knowing before. Kandahar. These may be plant-merit in the cold climate of Kabul. flowers will have, but in the "anti-under glass. The seedlings, which back. The horse, despite its large taint—of what the seed planted the middle of May, should be impatient eater or it tries to save would bring. In my case my in-planting out in well-manured beds, its molars for old age; it does not terest in a flower ceases when the first bud opens and I know its real to find that apparently very result appears in the form of a worth. Among the flowers which healthy seedlings die down with veritable Pandora's Box of tena satisfy this "craving for novelty their stems shrivelled exactly at cious clover, plantain, wild and surprise are dahlias and car- if the level of the ground or bed as mustard, field-daisy, compeas and carnations I would like to say: ween the finger and the thumb listed in encyclopaedias. An- and layers; get seeds and then I thought that it might be, due to rd to ferment and decompose watch what happens". I assure a fungus disease, but the roots and have a tendency to act as in- pleasant surprise in multicolours, leaves looked very robust and in variety of fleas—I know what I am picotees, marbled, and polka-dot perfect health. The trick to pre- ones and others of breath-taking vent this trouble is to keep the

(Contd. on page 4)

Dangers Of Oral Contraceptives

Use of oral contraceptives over long periods "cannot be contemplated without considerable trepidation," an editorial in Lancet, a journal for British doctors, said on Friday.

The warning came three days after the announcement that the new contraceptive pills would be available to women all over Britain through the country's Family Planning Association.

"Despite the lack so far of evidence of harmful permanent action by oral contraceptives their use for long periods cannot be contemplated without considerable trepidation."

For it may be dangerous to interfere with rhythmical processes and even if you thoroughly understand the mechanism of a clock, if it is going well it should be left alone, for interference with its mechanism can be disastrous.

Twenty years may go by before we can be sure about the safety of the present oral contraceptives; and in a fortunate and well-fed country where other methods of contraception are available and effective, it seems sensible to restrict their use to those menstrual irregularities that must be corrected or to those circumstances where their use is impossible or ineffective.

Elsewhere, in overcrowded lands, where starvation for many is a more serious and immediate threat than uncertainty about future ill-health in a few, the advantages of oral contraception may well be judged to outweigh the risks.

SUBSCRIPTION TV IN U.S.A.

The first large-scale American experiment in subscription television will start in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 2.

New Hollywood films, live theatre and sports attractions will be sent out in prime evening hours by a Hartford Station. Only subscribers will have the equipment to unscramble the signal.

PESHAWAR RIOTS

(Contd. from Page 2)

The recent riots in Peshawar show that the people of Pakhtunistan are now fed up to the teeth with the military regime in their homeland and are ready to vent their pent-up anger in every possible way, including arson and armed resistance. The Pakistani propaganda agencies may try to cover up the real cause, but mass demonstrations, clashes with the police, firing and the burning down of public buildings, can hardly be described as a minor expression of disapproval.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

CELEBRATIONS

KABUL, June 2.—A reception was held at the Royal Afghan Embassy in London on May 30 to celebrate the Afghan independence anniversary. The function was attended by over 400 people, including high-ranking officials of the British Foreign Office, Government and Parliament members, Ambassadors, professors and journalists.

A similar function was held on May 29 at the Afghan Embassy in Moscow which was attended by the USSR Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, high-ranking Government officials and the diplomatic corps in Moscow. Meetings were held by the Afghan students in Moscow University and the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association.

Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

- * NOW HAS ITS OFFICES AT ZARGOONA MIDAN, SHAHR-I-NAU.
- * ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER 22255.
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THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better."

Situation In Algeria

(Contd. from page 1)

have been sold out. A Moslem lawyer said: "They still believe that independence should mean chasing every Frenchman into the sea."

Police believe the "truce" is not likely to last much longer than next Monday, especially if the talks produce no immediate promise of results.

"O.A.S. leaders just won't be able to hold back the younger and more desperate elements after that time," one senior officer said.

Algiers Curfew

Algiers police yesterday halved the curfew while, for the first time in weeks, veiled Moslem women were seen in the streets in European quarters of the city and shoeshine boys were back on their beats.

The curfew was fixed from midnight until 5 a.m. local time. Previously it extended from 8-30 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Three powerful explosions were heard on Thursday night in the upper-town districts of Algiers but no details were reported.

Meanwhile police are trying to trace 13 Europeans who left Aumale, 59 miles south-east of Algiers, two days ago and have not been seen since. They were travelling to Algiers where they were due to embark for France.

On the Paris bourse, Sahara oil shares boomed on the news from Algeria. Financial circles felt convinced that the turning point in Algeria had been reached, that the OAS was beaten and that the Government's peace programme in Algeria would be carried into effect.

The French High Commissioner, M. Christian Fouchet, said in Algiers last night that the OAS could not stop the Algerian self-determination referendum to begin on July 1.

He said in a television address that "order will return" and called on people not to let young men become assassins.

He declared that many Europeans had not even read "the first line" of the Evian Agreements which gave a solemn guarantee of co-existence with security and dignity between the two communities.

Afghan Delegation Thanks Tajik Women

DOSHANBAH, June 2.—Mrs. Alia Noor Etemadi, head of the Afghan women delegation, now visiting the Soviet Union in a television address to the women of Tajik Republic of the USSR on Thursday evening, expressed her delegation's gratitude for the warm and friendly reception during its stay in the republic.

She said that such goodwill visits would be useful for the strengthening of cultural relations between the two countries.

Mrs. Abubakir and Mrs. Kubrah Omar, the members of the delegation, expressed their best wishes for the women of the USSR.

The Vice-Prime Minister, the wives of the Deputy Minister of Culture and the President of the Tajikistan branch of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Association were among those who attended a farewell party.

The delegation left Dushanbah for Moscow on Thursday.

X-15 Rocket Plane's Successful Test

EWDARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, June 2, (Reuter).—The X-15 rocket aircraft was yesterday put through its most dangerous test when it was brought back into the atmosphere with its nose tilted 22 degrees higher than its tail.

Its pilot, Major Bob White, streaked to 129,000 feet at 3,750 miles an hour and then re-entered the atmosphere at an angle that would cause a conventional aircraft to stall out of control in order to test the best way to break the speed of descent of future spacecraft.

"I was quite pleased with the plane's stability, I believe we could do it at a slightly higher scale, if necessary," Major White said afterwards.

"Manoeuvres such as this help us avoid the extreme heat and aerodynamic pressures that we would have if we dived in nose-down."

U.K. Asked To Grant Freedom To Nyasaland

NEW YORK, June 2, (Reuter).—Members of the Special Committee on Colonialism, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, have urged Britain to grant independence speedily to Nyasaland.

A U.N. Press report on the Committee's debate on Nyasaland on Thursday said Mr. Valentin Oberemko (Soviet Union) described the regime there as a typical colonial one, characterized by disenfranchisement of the indigenous African inhabitants who constituted the overwhelming majority of the population.

M. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) said the Committee should urge Britain to convene immediately a conference to decide the date of Nyasaland's independence.

PROPOSED U.K.'S ENTRY INTO E.C.M. Australia And New Zealand Criticize Brussels Talks

LONDON, June 2, (DPA).—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, and the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. John Marshall, yesterday criticized the Brussels negotiations about Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community.

In a joint statement Mr. Menzies and Mr. Marshall described Prime Ministers and also, by as "disturbing developments" leading figures in the United Kingdom, compromise decisions reached at Brussels for the termination of Commonwealth preferential tariffs on industrial products of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Menzies yesterday also had a two-hour discussion with British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan.

The Menzies Marshall joint statement is interpreted by observers as an indication of the difficulties Britain is expected to face at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference next September.

Criticism at this early stage of the Brussels compromise proposals may flare into open opposition at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

The Commonwealth countries are concerned particularly with continued favourable markets for their agricultural products which provide their main foreign currency income.

In the September conference, it is said, Mr. Menzies will occupy a key position and his attitude may greatly determine the stand

Soviet Criticism Of U.S. Views On Banning Nuclear Arms

GENEVA, June 2, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union yesterday accused America of not wanting a nuclear test ban and of blocking moves towards a disarmament treaty.

U.S. High Altitude Test Today

WASHINGTON, June 2, (Reuter).—A spokesman for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said that conditions appear to be favourable for an imminent high altitude nuclear explosion over Johnston Island, in the Pacific.

The shot, the first of three or four designed to test the ability of the United States to strike back after an enemy attack, was expected to take place shortly after dusk pacific time (03-00 GMT today).

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education in Kabul on Thursday.

Football.—Lycee Khushal Khan beat School of Physical Training three to nil; Medical School beat Itefaq Club three to nil; commercial Lycee drew with Brishna Kot equal.

Handball.—Nijat Lycee beat Khushal Khan Lycee five to two. **Volleyball.**—School of Accounting beat Nijat Lycee; Itefaq Club beat H. P. Team.

Basketball.—Rahman Baba Lycee beat Ghazi Lycee; H.P. Team beat Habibia.

Tennis.—Salahuddin Ghazi beat Abdul Waleed Etamadi; Mohammad Omar Seraj beat Mohammad Omar Malikyar; Abdul Razaq beat Mohammad Mehdilullah; Mohammad Mehdilullah beat Tameem Etamadi.

Western sources said Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet chief delegates, told the plenary session of the 17-Power Disarmament Conference that the U.S. wanted to keep the world on the brink of a nuclear war.

The sources said the conference agreed to adjourn from June 15 until July 16. The next plenary session will be on Monday.

Mr. Charles Stelle, U.S. deputy delegate, told the session that America's position was clear: National forces in a disarmed world would be banned from having nuclear weapons but no agreement had yet been reached about an international peace force.

Mr. Zorin, who spoke after Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. delegate, cautioned the conference against trying to determine in the opening part of a disarmament treaty provisions which must be made specific later in the text.

Mr. Dean was commending a draft of "part one" of a disarmament treaty on which he and Mr. Zorin had partially agreed in private talks throughout last month.

Useful Exchanges

The U.S. delegate said yesterday: "These exchanges of views have been immensely helpful."

As an example of precise provisions to be avoided at this stage, he cited the Soviet draft reference to "light firearms" as equipment for proposed forces to maintain internal order, saying that some countries might need some armoured cars.

Mr. Zorin said he doubted whether tanks and armour would be necessary for an international peace force for a disarmed world proposed by the U.S.A.

The U.S.A. talked about disarmament, he said, but when the time came to put words into deeds she refused provisions banning weapons of mass destruction. This was a serious obstacle to disarmament.

The Soviet delegate said the U.S.A. did not want to agree on banning nuclear weapons and repeatedly made propaganda in favour of a preventative nuclear war.

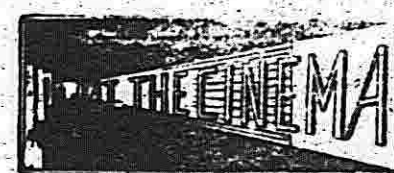
Time-Limit

Mr. Zorin said the U.S.A. did not want binding provisions, refused an overall time-limit for disarmament and wanted to keep found a way of persuading my a veto on transition from one stage of disarmament to another.

The Western sources said Mr. Arthur Lall, Indian chief delegate, said both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union should drop provisions from their rival disarmament plans for referring disputes about transition from one stage of disarmament to another to the U.N. Security Council.

Several delegates criticized the veto powers and rights of these provisions because of the permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. Lall thought it should be possible to maintain within the projected Council of the International Disarmament Organization (IDO) the flow of disarmament from one stage to another without interruption.



PARK CINEMA:
At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film: **GREEN FIRE**; starring Stewart Granger and Grace Kelly.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 5-00 p.m. Indian film: **MR. INDIA**; starring Geeta Bali. At 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **NIKAB**; starring Shammi Kapoor and Madhu Bala.

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film: **THE HOWRAH EXPRESS**; starring Chitra, Ranjan and Sheikh.

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film: **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**; starring Patricia and Guy Madison.

Classified Advt.

ITALIAN CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

The Trade Section of the Italian Embassy informs all Afghan traders and other interested persons that an exhibition of consumer goods produced in Italy such as hats, gloves, handbags, shorts, pyjamas, underwear, blouses, pullovers, textiles and jewellery, will be held at the Hamidi Stores near the USIS in Shar-i-Now on June 2. It will last a month. The exhibits are not for sale, but the Hamidi Stores will accept orders.

Afghanistan's

Flora & Fauna

(Contd. from page 3)

talking about, so please allow it to decompose elsewhere or use it fresh; it does not harm plant, especially dahlias.

Carnations, from the ordinary bedding variety, the Marguerite and Chabaud ones, to the lordly Tree Perpetual and the fancy sorts, can be grown easily from seeds and flowers the same season if the seeds are planted under glass in November and planted out in early April. Surprising to say that the perpetual sorts, even though listed as "Half-Hardy Perennial" survive three and even more Kabul-winters if planted in a bed facing the south. I think that carnations are one of the easiest flowers to grow, but there is one trouble, which I regret to say, I have been unable to eliminate so far. This is the so-called "splitting of the calyx" to which carnations in beds (not in pots) are subject. I wrote to a world-famous firm asking for a remedy to which I received the reply that "carnations should not be allowed to grow in 'spurts'".

Frankly speaking, I have not yet found not be allowed to grow. I found a way of persuading my favourite flower to keep its nerves under control and the trouble continues (I use 'calyx bands' and that is all). The greatest enemy of carnations in open beds outside is the alley-cat; I believe that the two most obnoxious creatures sent by God to torture flower-lovers are the cat and the house-sparrow because the first one lies down in flower-beds to hunt the latter and the latter snips, cleanly and thoroughly, the stems of tender seedlings to get at a non-existent caterpillar. To scare away cats and sparrows I imported and used the much-talked-about discs called "Glitterbangs". I can assure you that instead of glittering and banging the discs actually lured all cats, young and old, to a frisky game of 'Glitterbang-basketball' and there the matter stands at present.