

6-12-1962

Kabul Times (June 12, 1962, vol. 1, no. 83)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Sun sets today at 7-11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-57 a.m.

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

HOLIDAY NOTICE

The offices of 'KABUL TIMES' will remain closed tomorrow on account of Mohurram and there will, therefore, be no issue of the paper tomorrow.

U.N. Committee's Warning To S. Africa

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism, in a stern warning to South Africa, has declared that any attempt to annex the British protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland "will be regarded by the United Nations as an act of aggression violating the U.N. Charter."

The 17-nation Committee adopted a resolution containing the warning in winding up a three-week tour of Africa in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, late last week.

Members of the Committee are now returning privately to New York.

The resolution, the text of which was made public here yesterday expressed "profound concern" at a declaration to annex the territories which the Committee said had been made by South Africa.

Basutoland and Swaziland are enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and Bechuanaland has a common border with the Republic.

Belgian Move To Keep Troops In Ruanda-Urundi Under U.N. Control

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—Belgium is prepared to leave some of her troops in Urundi and Ruanda under United Nations control after the two Central African territories attain independence on July 1, qualified sources said yesterday.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, was reported to have received a favourable response to such a proposal from U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, but has yet to obtain the agreement of the powerful Afro-Asian bloc.

Belgium has administered the two territories as the U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and fears a breakdown of law and order, particularly in Ruanda, if the local law enforcement agencies are not supplemented from outside.

But the Afro-Asians fear that the presence of Belgian troops would enable Belgium to retain an unjustified foothold in that part of Africa.

M. Spaak addressed the Afro-Asian bloc privately yesterday morning and is due to state his Government's position in detail at a meeting of the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee today.

M. Spaak alluded to the possibility of Belgian troops remaining while answering a series of questions from delegates in the Trusteeship Committee yesterday.

Troop Withdrawal

Asked whether Belgium would submit a schedule to the current session of the Assembly for the withdrawal of military personnel if the Assembly agreed to their more effective if order were maintained after independence, M. tained.

SOUVANNA TO HEAD LAOS COALITION

Boun Oum Out, Phoumi & Souphanouvong In

KHANG KHAY, June 12, (UPI).—The three rival Princes of Laos yesterday announced the formation of a coalition Government uniting the Leftist neutralist and Right-wing factions under neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as Premier in a bid to end the Laotian civil war.

US officials said in Washington, (reports Reuter) that the new coalition Government would be formally installed on July 18.

Prince Souvanna has been Premier five times before and each time his Government collapsed because the Left-wing and Right-wing elements clashed.

Prince Boun Oum, the Premier in the current Right-wing Government, was left out of the new regime. But Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, the military strongman who put him in power, became a Vice-Premier with Leftist Prince Souphanouvong.

The formal announcement was made by Prince Souvanna after a day-long session in Khang Khay.

Key Post

The neutralist Prince whose armies have been fighting alongside the Leftist forces of his half brother, also was designated Minister of Defence. The key post of Interior, which controls Laos's



PRINCE SOUVANNA

police forces, went to a neutralist as did the Foreign Ministry.

The princely leaders called a formal session for today to sign the formal agreement that makes the coalition Government effective.

The coalition was formed in the hopes of ending the civil war in Laos and in spite of Gen. Phoumi's distrust of the Pathet Lao and the neutralist factions. It was Gen. Phoumi's armies that drove Prince Souvanna out of Vientiane in 1960 to begin the civil war.

The agreement, as expected, gave seven posts to Prince Souvanna's neutralists, four posts to the Pathet Lao, four to the Right-wing faction and four to the Vientiane Government's "neutralist" followers.

One of the key posts in the East-West struggle for power in South-East Asia—Information, Propaganda and Tourism—went to a Leftist, Phoumi Vongvichit, a follower of Prince Souphanouvong. The Leftist Prince became Minister of Economic Planning but this was counter-balanced by Gen. Phoumi's post as Minister of Economics.

The formal announcement was made by Prince Souvanna after the day-long session.

"It gives me great pleasure to announce that a government of national coalition is formed," he told reporters. "We are writing an accord. This accord will be examined and signed today."

Cabinet List

The Cabinet list was made up of 12 full Cabinet posts and seven Secretaries. The Right-wing and the Left-wing factions shared equally, but neutralist followers took three ministries and one secretaryship.

The final session almost broke up in discord at one point. Prince Souvanna emerged from the meeting and said angrily: "Perhaps we shall have a rupture but I am definitely leaving on (July) the 15th. My bags are packed."

He returned to the meeting hall and within 20 minutes all was quiet again and he made the for-

(Contd. on Page 4)

GREAT SUCCESS, SAYS MOSCOW RADIO

LONDON, June 12, (Reuter).—Moscow Radio lastnight hailed the formation of a coalition Government in Laos as a "great success.....achieved only because of the patience shown by the patriotic forces and the moral support given by the great socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

In a home service commentary, it said, however, that 5,000 American soldiers were still on the Thai border "with raised machine-guns ready for action," and the border situation remained just as tense as before.

"A peaceful development in Laos can continue only if this outside pressure is raised and the people of Laos get a chance to sort out their internal affairs," the radio added.

"For it should not be overlooked that the 'Vientiane group' has not joined the Government of Souvanna Phouma out of its choice and free will—they were driven to do so by dire need, by military defeat....."

DUTCH SOLDIERS FOR CURACAO

THE HAGUE, June 12 (DPA). The first group of 800 Dutch soldiers to be transported by an airlift from Amsterdam to Curacao, left Amsterdam's Schiphol airport yesterday.

In Willemstad (Curacao) the soldiers are to be taken over by the tourist vessel Zuiderkruis for shipment to West Irian.

For the purpose of this airlift the Dutch Defence Ministry has chartered several planes from KLM airlines.

A total of 12 flights are being scheduled in this connexion from Schiphol to Willemsburg.

EASING THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

"Accra Plan For Disarmament"

NEW YORK, June 12, (Reuter).—An "Accra plan for disarmament," combining the best features of several earlier disarmament conferences to be held in the Ghana capital from June 21 to 28, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's chief U.N. delegate, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference here that the "Accra Assembly," as the gathering will be known, would make "practical recommendations" to ease the threat of nuclear war.

About 100 distinguished personalities will attend the conference, originally proposed by the President of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

TRAIN RUNS INTO BUS: 42 DEAD

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (UPI).—A passenger train rushing through dense fog crashed into an overcrowded school bus at a level crossing yesterday, killing at least 42 children and adults.

Most of the victims were children between the ages of 3 and 12.

Another 508 remained in critical condition and over-worked doctors said some of them might die within 24 hours.

Private Property Law Approved

KABUL, June 12.—The National Assembly yesterday approved in a general session the law concerning the private property of civil and military officials and those of Government supported organizations where the State ownership is more than 50 per cent.

The deputies expressed the fact that the law was an effective means of preventing illegal use of public funds and properties by officials and the proper execution of various matters by them.

ALEC GUINNESS GETS A DOCTORATE

BOSTON, June 12, (Reuter).—Sir Alec Guinness, the British actor, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro member of the United Nations Secretariat, yesterday received honorary degrees at Boston College's graduation ceremonies. Neither spoke.

Sir Alec received the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts and Dr. Bunche received a Doctor of Laws degree.

ROME, June 12, (Reuter).—Incomplete results up to midnight in the Italian municipal elections showed no important shift in public feeling to Italy's new Government. The Premier, Sgr. Fanfani's Christian Democrats and Sgr. Pietro Nenni's Left-wing Socialists who support him in Parliament registered some setbacks.

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 12, 1962

A COALITION
AT LAST

That the Laotian leaders have
agreed to form a coalition Gov-
ernment headed by Prince Sou-
vanna Phouma should bring to
an end a confusing and bitter
chapter in the history of that
South-East Asian kingdom.

What will happen next will
depend largely on the behavior
of the Laotian leaders them-
selves, though one must admit
that Laos will have to go
through a long and critical
period in order to specially
integrate the two hostile camps
—the Right-wingers and the
Left-wingers. Apart from this
it is the responsibility of the Big
Powers to see that the agree-
ment reached at the 14-nation
Geneva Conference on a neutral
Laos should be strictly observ-
ed.

The two blocs should now
enter into an economic alliance
to help that country rebuild its
normal life which was disrupted
because of rivalries between
the Big Powers.

That Prince Souvanna is
heading the Government must
give rise to the hope that both
the Right-wing and the Pathet
Lao groups will co-operate with
him sincerely.

The neutralist Prince
should be remembered, was
originally opposed by the
Western Powers; but after he
visited some of the Western
capitals, the leaders of the
Western Bloc became convin-
ced that Prince Souvanna stands
for nothing but the interest of
his own country, which he has
always maintained could be
best served by adopting a policy
of neutrality. Inside Laos he
has been opposed mostly by the
Right-wing leaders, first on the
very stand he had adopted and
then on the distribution of Cabi-
net posts. And it must be men-
tioned that Prince Souvanna
has won both points: a neutral
policy for Laos; and the holding these ends.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET PROBLEM AT A GLANCE

Ever since the establishment of
the European Economic Commu-
nity (EEC) in 1957, world econo-
mic and political circles have been
closely watching the develop-
ments in connection with the
giant organization.
It aims at concentrating the
goods, capital and other resources
of the six big West European
countries involving over 300,000,000
people to form one solid economic
bloc against the rest of the world.

The E.E.C. came into effect on
January 1, 1958, after Belgium,
France, Italy, Luxembourg, the
Netherlands and West Germany
signed an agreement in Rome in
March, 1957, to work towards a
union. It is hoped that some ar-
cuments union and free flow of
goods and services between the
countries.
Greece became associated with
the group in 1961 and Britain ap-
plied for admission under special
conditions, after considerable op-
position in Parliament, which said
the British was likely to be affect-
ed unfavourably.

In order to get a clearer under-
standing of the true implications
of this Market, it may be remem-
bered that the member coun-
tries have huge industrial and
agricultural resources.

The sum total of these econo-
mic forces working in unison
constitutes the E.E.C. The fact
that they will be surrounded by
a common external tariff and no
internal barrier has led other
countries to adopt various stands,
calling for an international trade
When the British Prime Minister
Mr. Macmillan, submitted Market
membership to the E.E.C. in The
attitude of some of the non-

JABEL-U-SARAJ: SOUTHERN
GATEWAY OF HINDU KUSH

In the middle of the second
distance north-east is the enter-
year of the First Five Year Plan
at Gulbahar of Panjsher
newspapers published the con-
Pass. Within these two passes are
ception of a great project involv-
ing the construction of a high-
way connecting, by a tunnel the
two points north and south of
the highest peak of Hindu Kush
comparatively wider. With the
namely Jabel-u-Seraj in the south
and Khenjan in the north, three
passes have been passable since
old times.

Fortunately today work on the
project has made remarkable
progress and is estimated to be
completed by the middle of the
Second Five Year Development
Plan.

On the north-western section
of the beautiful valley of Kapissa
(Kohdaman and Kohistan) there
lies a significant place for half
a century now known as Jabel-
u-Seraj which was formerly
called Parwan. Jabel-u-
Seraj of today or Par-
wan of the past has had a special-
ly important geographical posi-
tion in as much as it lies at the
junction of four major routes in
the central part of Hindu Kush.
This means that five kilometres
south-west of Hindu Kush lies
Ghorband Pass and at the same

of the controversial posts of
Defence and Interior by the
neutralists.
Afghanistan which has al-
ways maintained that the crea-
tion of a neutral Laos will not
only bring about peace and
prosperity to the country itself
but will be a positive step to-
wards the stability of the area
now hopes that all groups con-
cerned will unite to realize
policy for Laos; and the holding these ends.

But it is certain that the very
location of Jabel-u-Seraj implies
Kabul, June 12, 1962.

By KHATAK

August 1961, all the Common-
wealth countries, specially Aust-
ria and New Zealand and Canada,
showed signs of discontent and
anxiety, for fearing that they
might lose the trade facilities
they enjoy now. Britain, however,
while anxious to join the Market,
has given the impression that she
will not join the E.E.C. without
the full consent of the Common-
wealth nations.

Mr. Macmillan has said that
any treaty binding Britain and
France, Italy, Luxembourg, the
Netherlands and West Germany
signed an agreement in Rome in
March, 1957, to work towards a
union. It is hoped that some ar-
cuments union and free flow of
goods and services between the
countries.

Following the British decision
it was announced that the six
other nations of the European
Free Trade Association—Norway,
Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland,
Austria and Portugal also would
seek some form of association
with the E.E.C.

The Eastern bloc countries hold
existence, serves cold war pur-
poses and makes for more inter-
national strain.

In this connection the latest
view expressed by the Soviet
Prime Minister Mr. Khrushchev,
calling for an international trade
association to replace the Common
Market and other economic blocs
membership to the E.E.C. in The
attitude of some of the non-

LETTER TO
THE EDITOR

History Repeats Itself
It is said that history repeats
itself. Is it not better to say a
Sir. In the interview with Madame
Parveen published in yesterday's
Kabul Times, it was somehow
under-estimated of the talents of
men and women, who it has been
said in the article, follow the
well beaten path and their art
remains static instead of under-
going a refreshing change.
Those who have seen the recent
concert performed by Radio
Kabul artists, can testify to the
fact that the change has already
come in this art.

There should be more novelty
and profound changes in our
music, which we hope the Minis-
try of Education, with its Press
Department will bring about.
Yours etc.
ABDUL RAHIM

ART AND ARTISTES

Since countries have to develop
and expand their industries a pre-
requisite for such a development
is provision of better and suitable
conditions for the workers and it
is for this reason that the labour
problems have become an inter-
national issue. It was for this
reason that in October, 1946, the
International Labour Organization
became one of the specialized
agencies of the United Nations.
The basic aims of this organiza-
tion are to provide for social
justice among the labour groups
and to accomplish this aim, it has
to regulate the number of hours
and days during the week for a
worker.

This organization has also ac-
complished much in providing
health insurance and wages and
issuing regulations concerning
children and aged people.

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

The Daily Anis of yesterday
carried an editorial entitled "The
Coalition Government in Laos".
It is more than one year, says the
editorial, that the Laotian issue
has remained unsolved and in
spite of the efforts by countries
concerned, specially by those
which are members to the Geneva
Conference on Laos, no solution
has been found for the problem
owing to differences between vari-
ous groups in the country.

We used to hear often of the
news that agreement had been
reached on Prince Souvanna
Phouma forming a coalition Gov-
ernment, but afterwards it was
revealed that owing to differences
over the distribution of the in-
terior and Defence portfolios the
three Laotian princes represent-
ing the three political factions,
did not reach a final agreement.
The situation recently had become
critical again and another meet-
ing between the Princes was felt
necessary. Prince Souvanna
Phouma flew from Paris to Luang
Prabang and after a meeting with
the Laotian King, it was decided
that the three Princes should
meet on the Plain of Jars.

It is learnt, continues the edi-
torial, that the meeting has taken
place. Prince Souvanna is reported
to have agreed on most of the con-
troversial issues, but Prince Boun Oum,
while being fairly optimistic, has
made the reservation that there
were still certain problems which
needed further study. Everyone
is anxiously waiting for the for-
mation of the coalition Govern-
ment under Prince Souvanna.

How the question of British
entry into the Common Market
is going to be solved and what
would be the joint reaction of the
non-aligned nations after the
projected Cairo meeting will be
interesting to watch.

It is an accepted fact that the
existence of construction only way
to maintain peace and features
before the arrival of tranquility
in Laos is through a Greek sol-
diers just as there was policy of
non-alignment. The strong fort of
Artakana in the Harirud basin.
Jabel-u-Seraj or Parwan has been
and will be the people will benefit
from a policy of southern gate-
way of Hindu Kush, non-align-
ment followed by a Just as birds
have been flying united and coali-
tion Government, through Salang
Pass in the course it should be
pointed out that for of their ses-
sional migration maneign non-
intervention is the surest too has
been using it and its ad-guarantee
for the national secur-jacent routes
like Panjsher Pass ity of Laos.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday
carried an editorial entitled "In-
ternational Labour Organization
Conference" in which Afghanis-
tan is taking part. The editorial
mentions the law passed on labour
regulations and recent reforms
that are taking place in the life
of the workers in Afghanistan.

Since countries have to develop
and expand their industries a pre-
requisite for such a development
is provision of better and suitable
conditions for the workers and it
is for this reason that the labour
problems have become an inter-
national issue. It was for this
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Yours etc.
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Kabul, June 12, 1962.

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07:
Music 3:07-3:10 Commentary 3:10-
3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on
Pakhtunistan "3:16-3:20; Music
3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 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 "Men who made
history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
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 Pro-
gramme, could be heard at the
same intervals as on the Third
English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Rrr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.
Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

T.M.A.

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



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



Kabul:
Jahid:
Faryabi:
Zaman:
Azeez:
Phone No. 20563
Phone No. 20534
Phone No. 20887
Phone No. 20531
Phone No. 24131



This Fordson tractor, balanced on the finger of a giant hand, greets visitors at the entrance to the British Exhibition in Stockholm, Sweden, which opened recently.

IRRIGATION DAMS ACROSS
HARIRUD

Being one of the chief rivers
of Afghanistan the Harirud origi-
nates from the central mountain
ranges and flows from East to
West. On both sides of the river
lie uncultivated land. However,
this potential agricultural area
has not been neglected.

The Ministry of Agriculture
sent a team last year to survey
the area from the point of hydro-
logy, geology, study of soil and so
forth.

Extending from Obah in Herat
to Ghorian the river basin encom-
passes 1400,000 acres of land.
Samples of soil from different
parts of this area have been
studied. Seven hundred thousand
acres of the area have been found
to be in the second and third class
and can be tilled under ordinary
resam and 270 kms. from Herat
the construction of a reservoir
containing nearly 474 million
cubic metres of water is consid-
ered feasible.

ditions, or else it may be used as
pasture land.

Kogan Dam: Eighty kilometres
from Herat the surveys carried
out in the Kogan area shows that,
a dam on one of the tributaries of
the Harirud capable of holding
nearly 260 million cubic metres
of water is feasible.

At present, there is a total of
200,000 acres under cultivation.
The Soil and Water Survey De-
partment of the Ministry of Agri-
culture directing its investigation
and studies generally on three
main projects has obtained the
following results:

1. Irrigation Dam in Hessa-
San: Topographical and geological
surveys carried out on this pro-
ject 250 kms east of Herat having
led the Ministry of Agriculture
to believe in the feasibility of
building a reservoir here capable
of holding some 593 million cubic
metres of water.

Tesbargi Dam: North of Hessa-
San, 270 kms. from Herat, the
construction of a reservoir con-
taining nearly 474 million
cubic metres of water is consid-
ered feasible.

Afghanistan's

Folklore

THE LEGEND OF

THE BAMIAN LAKES

Bamian is one of the most
beautiful spots in Afghanistan. It
is a green and fertile valley sur-
rounded by mountains. Bamian
is noted for its two ancient statues
of Buddha, each more than 2,000
years old. One 52 ft. high and
the other is 35 ft. high. People
have been going to view these
for years and in years gone by
pilgrims came from China, India,
Ceylon and other countries to pay
their respects.

Many years ago, the people
decided to build a dam in the
river to help in irrigating the
land. Work was begun and the
dam took shape, but before it
could be completed the waters
rose and destroyed their work.
Time and again the people tried
to finish the dam; time and again
the waters rose and smashed their
handiwork.

One day the Amir came to the
village and the people told him
of their efforts to build a dam that
would withstand the strength of
the waters and begged him to
help them. The Amir rode out
to the dam site and looked with
pity on the ruined remains of the
dam. He asked the villagers to
bring him some cheese. When it
was in his hand he blessed it in
the name of Allah and threw it
into the swirling waters of the
river.

There arose from the waters a
series of seven rounded walls of
rock which formed seven lovely
lakes with blue water whose
depth is still unmeasured. The
river disappeared but the lakes
remain to form one of the beauty
spots of the world.

Three of these lakes have names
and are known as: Bandamir,
which means the dam of the Amir
and which is the largest of the
seven; Bandapanir, which means
the dam of cheese; and Banda-
alait which means the dam of
command. This legend is told
today by the people of Bamian to
all who visit here.

TROUBLE WITH M. M.

FOX MOVIE STOPPED

HOLLYWOOD, June 12, (UPI).
—Officials at 20th Century Fox
studios yesterday shut down pro-
duction on its trouble ridden
movie "Somethings Got to Give."
from which Marilyn Monroe was
recently dismissed.

A studio spokesman released a
statement which said the studio
has reluctantly closed down film-
ing of the picture.

Miss Monroe was dismissed
from the movie last week because
of her near absences. She was
replaced by Lee Remick.

Marilyn's co-star in the film,
Dean Martin, then announced
that he would appear with Miss
Remick or any other actress in
the Fox movie.

3 PACIFISTS BARRED FROM TEST ZONE

HONOLULU, June 12, (Reuter).—A federal court here yesterday banned three pacifists from sailing to the U.S. nuclear test zone in the Pacific.

The three, who had intended sailing yesterday in a 28-ft. two-masted ketch named Everyman II, were ordered to appear in court here on Thursday.

The three-man crew of the Everyman were jailed for 30 days in San Francisco on Friday for defying a court order and trying to sail to Christmas Island in protest against nuclear weapon tests.

DPA adds: With effect from today the United States will enlarge temporarily the nuclear test area around and above Johnston Island in the Pacific as a safety precaution in connexion with its next high-altitude nuclear test there, it was officially announced in Washington.

The enlargement of the test area would continue in effect as long as necessary to complete the test of a megaton-device to be exploded in darkness at a height of several hundred miles, the announcement said.

Because of the height the detonation would possibly be visible as far away as Hawaii, it added.

HINDU KUSH

GATEWAY

(Contd. from Page 2)

the natives on the Hindu Kush passages and paths especially the ones adjacent to Jabel-u-Seraj. During the past 23 centuries the condition of these passages has remained practically the same. But today the conditions of passage through Salang are different.

One of the things pertaining to Alexander's passage through this part of Afghanistan is his crossing of Hindu Kush for Bactria and return to Parwan by the same route.

In the book called "Biography of Kings" containing events during the reign of Shah Jahan the Moghul ruler, it is recorded that when Ali Mardan Khan was about to leave Kabul to acquire Badakhshan he was informed that it was too difficult for too many soldiers to pass the Hindu Kush. He therefore made the passage by way of Parwan, Ahangaran, Salang, thence passing Dushakh to Khenjan with only 10,000 heads of cavalry. On return passing through Anderab, Sarab and then Khawak Pass he became to Shapan from where he made his way to Rukha, Governor's seat of Panjsher district. From there he then came to Gulbahar.

Although Ali Mardan Khan's expedition took place in the 17th century, nevertheless it gives the understanding that most probably Alexander too followed 23 centuries ago the routes through the same two passes i.e. Salang and Ranjsher. This is more so confirmed by the recent studies. Parwan

Alexandria, as was the southern gateway to Hindu Kush 23 centuries ago, will with the opening of the new highway through Salang regain its historic position on a much larger scale.

Pakhtunistanis Bridge Near

KABUL, June 12.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that a group of Baloolzai Masoud nationalists led by Mr. Khair Mohammad Khan destroyed a concrete bridge near the village of Tatai.

Another group of nationalists the resolution said, would continue their struggle in a consolidated and united manner against the colonial aggressions of the Pakistan Government.

A despatch from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that a large jirga was held on June 6, 1962, in Ghazibaba of Arang and another the following day at Chingai. Both the jirgas were attended by elders, dignitaries and a large number of Utmankhail tribesmen.

The jirgas unanimously decided that all inter-tribal controversies among the Utmankhail people will be forgotten so long as the threat of aggression by the colonial Government of Pakistan over the territories of Bajawar and Utmankhail remained.

The entire Utmankhail tribe,

Destroy Tatai

PORTUGUESE GUINEA SITUATION

DAKAR, June 12, (Reuter).—Mr. Francois Menei, General Secretary of the Portuguese Guinea liberation movement told a special United Nations Investigation Committee here that the population of his country was ready to revolt within a week if it lost hope of achieving independence by peaceful means.

Mr. Mendi, who was giving evidence before the Committee appointed to investigate the situation in Portuguese colonies, said his movement wanted to explore all peaceful possibilities before resorting to violence and hoped African countries would assume their responsibilities regarding Portuguese Guinea.

Asked whether it was true the Portuguese were now adopting a conciliation policy he said the authorities were cultivating some tribal chiefs but not the population.

Answering another question he said Europeans could remain in Portuguese Guinea after independence as foreigners or Guinean nationals, whichever they preferred.

He added that skilled Africans were earning approximately £4 sh10 monthly.

A Tug-Of-War With A Snake

PASADENA, California, June 12, (Reuter).—Two university friends played tug-of-war for 90 minutes with a 11-ft. Anaconda snake trapped in a lavatory here on Sunday without realizing they were tackling different ends of the same problem.

Mike Krieger, a student at the California Institute of Technology was looking after the Anaconda for a friend when it slithered out of the bathtub and wriggled down the toilet.

In the next door flat a fellow student, Bob Tittsworth, saw a snake's head peering up at him through the plumbing in his bathroom.

Krieger, helped by two friends, tugged at the tail of the reptile while Tittsworth tried to coax it out of his toilet helped by the police.

It was an hour and a half before the two students discovered that they were tackling the same snake, which was later handed over to the Humane Society after causing some damage to the plumbing.

WOMEN TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

KABUL, June 12.—A women Teachers' Training School was recently opened in Mohammad Agha of Logar by the Rural Development authorities. An official of the Rural Development Department said the course will last a year and the graduates will teach in schools launched by the Rural Development Department.

KABUL June 12.—His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Kwabla Anthony as Ambassador of Ghana at the Court of Kabul.

U.S.A. MAY RESUME AID TO LAOS

(Contd. from Page 1)

mal announcement.

"I am happy that we have reached a settlement of our internal problem," Prince Souphanouvong said later. "There will be difficulties but I think the new Government will be a success."

Laos's history has been a series of political and military crises since the kingdom first came into being. The current civil war began in August, 1960, when Capt. Kong Le ousted the then pro-Western Government in a bloodless coup and installed Prince Souvanna as Premier.

Gen. Phoumi retired to southern Laos, installed Prince Bouh Oum as Premier and led a successful drive northward that captured Vientiane and drove Kong Le's forces onto the Plain of Jars.

Britain and the Soviet Union, as co-Chairman of the Geneva convention on former French Indo-China, urged formation of a coalition Government but the three Princes were unable to come to any conclusion at the meetings in Switzerland and in Laos.

Reuters adds: The officials said a message received from the U.S. Embassy in Laos late yesterday said that Prince Souvanna planned to present his coalition Cabinet to the King of Laos on July 18.

Once the King had given his formal approval, the Government would be officially installed.

Officials later said they expect Prince Souvanna to appoint a delegation to the Geneva Conference which could formally approve the agreements.

Officials said the agreements would include two points on which a peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem is likely to hinge:

(1) Withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos within 75 days of the signing of the agreement; and

(2) Integration into a single Army of the Right-wing neutralist and Leftist forces.

The officials added that they understood that no elections would be held in Laos until the integration of the armed forces had been completed.

Officials also said the U.S. Government expected to reach a decision within the next few days to resume budgetary assistance to the Laotian Government, which was cut off last January.

The Washington Star in a Vientiane despatch lastnight quoted General Phoumi Nosavan as saying in an interview that all key decisions of the new coalition would be subject to veto by any of the three factions involved.

The despatch added that General Phoumi said he would refuse to accept Soviet aid. Presumably he would veto it.

PROCUREMENT OF WOOL Export Company's Efforts

KABUL, June 12.—The Wool Export Company has advanced nearly 65 million Afghanis to the livestock owners against their wool with a view to strengthening their financial status.

An official of the company said in an interview that so far 4,000 tons of wool had been procured and were ready for washing and sorting. The process of procurement was still in progress, he added.

The official pointed out that the company had agencies in Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Kataghan Provinces and the Chief Commissioneries of Maimana and Grishk.

Most of these agencies, he explained, were equipped with modern packing and cleaning facilities.

The company was established with a capital of 40 million Afghanis seven years ago.

U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY'S NEW ACTION

DETROIT, June 12, (UPI).—The auto industry lastnight junked its five-year-old joint resolution not to use speed, horsepower and racing as means of selling cars.

The Ford Motor Co., despite new pressure from Congress, made the first move by announcing withdrawal from the resolution on grounds it has been broken so often it has no more meaning.

The Chrysler Corp. said that in view of the Ford announcement it now considers the resolution inoperative. Chrysler said the stand was workable only so long as all companies went along with it.

Studebaker and General Motors officially were studying the Ford action. But a top Studebaker executive said last month the industry was "two-faced" and his firm would push up horsepower along with the rest.

American Motors said flatly it "will adhere to the resolution". The Ford announcement was

made by Henry Ford II, Board Chairman of the firm. He said the company would now set its own standards for promoting and advertising speed and performance of its cars.

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