

6-23-1962

## Kabul Times (June 23, 1962, vol. 1, no. 91)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 23, 1962, vol. 1, no. 91)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 95.  
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## THE WEATHER

### YESTERDAY:

Maximum +32° C.  
Minimum +15° C.  
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

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NEWS STALLS  
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Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 91

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1962 (SARATAN 2, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## III KILLED IN AIR CRASH IN WEST INDIES

PARIS, June 23, (Reuter).—A Boeing 707 jet with 101 passengers and 10 crew crashed in a raging tornado in the French West Indies yesterday and an Air France spokesman here said there were no survivors.

The passengers were reported in New York to include seven children and four babies.

The giant airliner crashed into the mountain forests of Basse-Terre island while preparing to land at Pointe a Pitre, palm-fringed capital of Guadeloupe.

A local pilot who flew over the nearly-inaccessible scene said he saw black smoke billowing up from the wreckage and debris scattered far and wide.

The plane was piloted by a veteran pilot who had taken President de Gaulle on most of his trips.

This was the fourth Boeing 707 crash. In the last crash two weeks ago, also an Air France one, 151 people died.

The United States Federal Aviation Agency has no plans at this time to ground Boeing 707 jet airliners because of recent crashes, an official spokesman said yesterday.

"We have no evidence from the accident to the Air France 707 on Guadeloupe or from any previous crashes to suggest that grounding is necessary," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that five previous crashes involving Boeing 707 jets all occurred under different circumstances and for apparently different reasons.

"There has been no pattern of cause and no indication of any serious weakness in the plane," the spokesman added. "If any comes to our attention as a result of accident investigations, we will take action."

## U.S. Himalayan Expedition Members Safe

KATHMANDU, June 23, (Reuter).—All four members of an American Himalayan expedition have been found safe at Khumjung village, north of Namache Bazar, a message reaching here yesterday said.

The expedition, led by Professor Woodrow Wilson Sayre had not been heard of since they left their base camp on 25,910-ft Gayachung Kang peak last May 3 with food for only 20 days.

Earlier yesterday, a planned air search for the expedition was called off because of bad weather.

If the weather improves a helicopter will be sent this morning from Kathmandu to Khumjung, where the expedition members are reported in a weakened condition.

The only passenger on the mercy flight will be the experienced US mountaineer, Norman Drydenfurth, who will take mail to the climbers and bring back whoever is weakest.

The helicopter can carry only two passengers in addition to the pilot.

## Salan Approves Algiers Peace Deal

PARIS, June 23, (DPA).—Ex-General Raoul Salan and leader of the Secret Army Organization yesterday announced that he approved the Algiers peace deal concluded last Sunday between the O.A.S. and the Algerian Nationalists.

He made his announcement in a letter addressed to the Press from Fresnes Prison, South of Paris.

"Let my friends who were still at my side two months ago know that they have my complete agreement for having accepted the end of the fighting," ex-Gen. Salan said.

"We have fought with faith and honour but our hope has not materialized," he added.

Salan called on all Europeans living in Algeria to remain united and adjust themselves to the new situation rather than leave the country.

He said he was against the maintenance of local resistance groups (as forecast by some O.A.S. leaders) on the grounds that "too much blood has already been shed".

## VIOLENCE RESTARTED IN ORAN O.A.S. Leader Denounces Cease-Fire

ORAN, June 23, (Reuter).—Ex-General Paul Gardy, leader of the Secret Army Organization, said here last night in a pirate broadcast that the O.A.S. was resuming its freedom of action.

Ex-Gen. Gardy said: "The Algiers agreement (between the Europeans and Moslems) are illusory. We are resuming our freedom of action."

He added: "The O.A.S. Commando chiefs should stay in place and accomplish their mission."

"The return of the European population to metropolitan France can only be accentuated."

Ex-Gen. Gardy added: "For several days now, soundings and exchange of views have taken place between representatives of both sides."

"The result of these contacts has been negative...the exchange of views dealt with the guarantees having to do with the setting up of a European force capable of assuring the security of the peoples, even in a limited area. We were able only to establish the aloofness of those with whom we were in contact."



Her Majesty the Queen with His Majesty the King at the airport on her return to Kabul yesterday.

## Rishtiya Presents Credentials

BEIRUT, June 23.—Mr. Sayed Kassim Rishtiya, His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo, who is at the same time Afghanistan's Minister Plenipotentiary in Lebanon, presented his credentials to Gen. Faud Chehab, the President of Lebanon, on Thursday in Beirut.

## HER MAJESTY GIVEN WARM WELCOME ON HER RETURN HOME

KABUL, June 23.—Her Majesty the Queen returned to Kabul yesterday after treatment in Europe.

Her Majesty was received at the airport by His Majesty the King and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princess Bilquis.

Also present to welcome Her Majesty were His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Victor of Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, members of the Royal family, the high-ranking Civil and military, President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, dignitaries, officials. The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ambassador of Italy and the Charge d'Affaires of Austria with their wives were also present at the airport. During her visit, Her Majesty visited the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Austria.

Her Majesty thanked all those who had come to welcome her. His Majesty and the Queen then left the airport for the Royal Palace.

Her Majesty had left for Europe about four months ago to receive medical treatment. Her Majesty was accompanied on this trip by His Royal Highness Prince Mirwais, Mr. Ali Mohammad, the First Deputy Prime Minister, Mrs. Ahmad Ali, wife of the Minister of Court and Mr. Mohammad Ali, President of the Royal Protocol Department.

On the way home, Her Majesty

## Royal Audience

KABUL June 23.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended June 21, 1962:—

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly; Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad, the Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sayed Abdullah, the Minister of Justice and the Acting Minister of Interior; Lieutenant General Mohammad Azim, the Deputy Minister of Public Works and the Commandant of Labour Corps; Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Chief Commissioner of Ghorat and Mr. Nissar Ahmad, Chief Commissioner of Badakshan.

Similarly, Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, was received by His Majesty the King during the week.

stopped in Beirut on Thursday. At the airport, the Afghan Queen was received by a representative of the Lebanese Government, Mr. Rishtiya, Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary in Lebanon and Afghans residing in Beirut.



Published by  
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY  
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Joy Sheer, 3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan.  
Telegraphic Address:  
"TIMES, KABUL".  
Telephone:  
21494 [Extns.  
22851] 5, 15 & 4.

Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN  
Yearly ... Afs. 250  
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150  
Quarterly ... Afs. 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  
JUNE 23, 1962

ALGERIAN REFUGEE  
REPATRIATION

The International Red Cross  
has on hand one of the biggest  
repatriation programmes it  
ever had to handle.

On the basis of the Evian  
Agreement, Algerian refugees  
living mainly in the Congo in  
the Tunisia and Morocco are to  
be returned to their homeland.

The people, mainly women,  
children and the aged have fled  
from Algeria during the libera-

tion war.

The fact that in about a  
week's time, a self-determina-

tion referendum is going to be  
held in Algeria and the Alger-

ian Nationalist Government is  
going to take charge of the  
affairs in the country means

that the Algerian Government  
has to launch programmes for  
national development. Along

with that if it has to devote its  
energy and resources for the  
rehabilitation of the refugees,

it will make things too difficult  
for that newly-formed Govern-

ment.

It is for this reason that  
concrete action is sought on the  
part of the International Red

Crescent and Red Cross.

Of course this international  
organization can help the re-

fugees to a certain extent, but  
the job to be accomplished in  
this connexion is a big one and

a concerted international effort  
on the part of all countries is  
required.

Afghanistan last week donat-

ed money for this purpose and  
it was among the first countries  
to do so. This country has been

helping the Algerian refugees.

The job of repatriating re-

fugees is a purely humanitarian  
one but it must be reminded  
that if this is not carried out

properly and fully it could cre-

ate many social and political  
problems and this contention is  
very dramatically illustrated in

the case of Algeria, where on the  
one hand the number of people  
who have to be repatriated is

quite large and beside the work  
of this repatriation, their home  
Government would have many

other problems to tackle.

It is our hope that all  
countries having sympathy for

## WILL S. AFRICAN FEDERATION BE SAVED OR ABANDONED?

By WAKIBEEEN

Things will become very simple if the colonial Powers think in terms of agreeing to the right of independence to their colonies and not evade the question just by claiming that the territory is a "self-governing" one or is conducting its own policies.

The present debate in the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia reveals a very distinct element of inconsistency in the policy adopted by the Powers still advocating the prolongation of status quo in that territory.

It may be recalled that during April last a United Nations Sub-Committee visited London for a fact-finding mission as to whether Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing territory as it was claimed by the British. The conclusion reached by that Committee was that it was for the British to give the right of independence to the people of Southern Rhodesia.

At present a United Nations Committee of 17 on Colonialism is on a fact-finding mission regarding the African territories and the Committee is to find more about the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

The British Government has stressed its inability to intervene in the domestic affairs of Southern Rhodesia on the ground that it was a self-governing territory. It had adopted such a stand when it was asked to report on the economic and educational progress towards full self-government there.

But the objection to that stand, raised mainly by the Afro-Asian members of the United Nations, is that Southern Rhodesia by no sense of the word can be considered as a self-governing territory.

While the African leaders have launched a concerted effort to compel the British authorities to abandon the idea, Sir Roy Welensky, the Federal Prime Minister, is determined to save it. The situation became so critical that Mr. Macmillan had to handle the affairs of that area, not through the Colonial Office but by assigning Mr. Butler to take full responsibility for the developments. Mr. Butler made a trip to Rhodesia last month. What came out of his visit is still not known, but the fact is that the situation has not changed a bit.

New Element  
Sir Roy is still clinging to the idea of "save the Federation" no matter what it costs. The consistency of the word can be considered as a self-governing territory.

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Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday devoted four pages specially for children. These pages carried short stories, questions and answers, crossword puzzles, cartoons, letters to the editor and pictures. In the field of sports the paper encourages children to take to swimming and tree climbing.

One of the label headings appearing on the pages of "Children's Anis" is "Listen to What I am Saying". One of the child readers has criticized this headline by saying no matter how hard I listened I could not hear any thing. If radio uses such words people to read and not to listen. On the basis of this suggestion the paper has decided to give up this label headline and use separate heads for every leading article appearing on Children's Anis.

Commenting on the recent conference held by the Casablanca Powers in Cairo, the Daily Islah of Thursday said: "The world is in dire need of peace. The extension of economic and cultural co-operation between nations has a positive effect in strengthening international peace and tranquility. Therefore, the conference of the Casablanca Powers recently held in Cairo is to be considered useful in the promotion of international peace."

Anis of Thursday editorially commented on the announcement made recently by UNICEF that illiteracy will be completely wiped out from Latin America by 1970 and from Asia and Africa by 1980. This great ideal can be attained only if the advanced nations of the world continue to give their assistance through international bodies, to the developing countries, said the editorial. A campaign against illiteracy was launched during the First Five Year Plan at the end of which many new schools had been opened throughout the country. We are sure that greater success will be achieved in this field during the Second Five Year Plan; but it must be pointed out that Afghanistan is still in need of international co-operation for the strengthening of its educational institutes, concluded the editorial.

The Salang Highway  
Radio Kabul in its commentary on Friday said:

One of the most important and fundamental tasks which was undertaken during the first Five Year Plan was the construction of the Salang Pass highway, linking the northern and southern parts of the country together. The Hindukush range starting from Pamir mountains in north-eastern part of Afghanistan and continues to Koh-e Baba in the middle and southern parts of the country, divides the land of the Afghans into two parts. Every part has its own characteristics and is complementary to the other. The establishment of an easy transport facility between these two parts was part of the long-cherished aspirations of the people in this country. Of course, the northern areas of Hindukush have always had contacts with the southern parts and considerable cultural and trade exchanges have been going on between them. Many caravans used to cross the

Salang Highway. The Salang Highway, linking the northern and southern parts of the country together, was a well-trodden trade-route, facilitated the incursion of Buddhist divines and scholars from far and near to this place, where they spent their time writing and recording in various scripts.

The word "Bodhisattva", which is repeatedly met in these writings, shows that the greater part of the manuscripts related to the school of "big or long way of

the Buddha" were written in this style. It is known that the first style prevailed during the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D. and the second style in the 7th and 8th centuries. The dates which correspond to the rise and fall of the Buddhists of Bamian, show that the character of the Library and the nearby temples, together with the geographical position of Bamian, which was situated on a well-trodden trade-route, facilitated the incursion of Buddhist divines and scholars from far and near to this place, where they spent their time writing and recording in various scripts.

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SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:55 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 "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 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:

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 67 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 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.

Belut-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.

Kabul-Delhi:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Belut:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Mazar:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Delhi:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Belut:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Mazar:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

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Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Belut:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul-Mazar:



## Adoula's Offer To Tshombe's Party

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 23, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Congolese Prime Minister, yesterday offered to include members of Mr. Moïse Tshombe's Conakat Party in his Government.

Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula are at present engaged in important talks on the future status of Katanga, which seceded from the Congo shortly after independence two years ago.

A letter from Mr. Adoula, read to the Congolese Senate yesterday, said he would like Mr. Tshombe to nominate three persons of his party agreeable to take part in a reshaped Government.

He added that only a Government of National Union could achieve the task undertaken. For this reason he wanted to alter the Government by July 1, if possible, when the Congo celebrates its second year of independence.

The Senate recently demanded that Mr. Adoula undertake to reduce the size of his Government and include members of Mr. Tshombe's party. It is learnt that present plans are to remove 15 Ministers and Secretaries of State.

## Afro-Asian Draft Resolution On Ruanda-Urundi

NEW YORK, June 23, (Reuter).—Afro-Asian delegates yesterday went into closed session to draft a resolution on Ruanda-Urundi for presentation to the Trusteeship Committee this week-end.

Only eight days remain before the Central African territories are due to become independent from Belgium, which has administered them under successive League of Nations and U.N. Trusteeship mandates for the past 40 years.

The Committee is striving to forestall such disorders as broke out in the neighbouring Congo—another former Belgian-ruled territory—on its independence two years ago.

There have been violent tribal clashes in Ruanda between the Bahutu and Watutsi tribes. Many thousands of the latter have fled to the Congo, Uganda and Tanganyika, and repeatedly raided their homeland.

The main point of contention in the Committee is the presence of Belgian troops. The Soviet bloc and many African and Asian countries want them out at the earliest possible moment, and have strongly criticized the administering authorities for not reducing its remaining forces below the present 900 soldiers.

Yesterday's scheduled afternoon and evening sessions of the Committee were cancelled, to allow the drafting group to present a resolution this morning.

## 'BRITAIN TO HAS FAILED TO RESPECT U.N. General Assembly Debate On S. Rhodesia

NEW YORK, June 23, (Reuter).—Speaking at yesterday's session of the UN General Assembly, now discussing South Rhodesia, Mr. Pavel Astapenko (Byelo-Russia) charged that Britain had failed to respect its international obligations, under the U.N. charter, in Southern Rhodesia.

He described the 1961 Constitution as "an invention of the British colonizers" aimed at forming another "racist" State in Africa and reiterated Soviet bloc demands that Southern Rhodesia be granted full independence as soon as possible and certainly not later than the end of this year.

Mr. F. H. Corner (New Zealand) said it was not a "legal quibble" but a fact that the British Government was constitutionally unable to intervene in Southern Rhodesia, thanks to constitutional conventions in the Commonwealth which had the force of law.

Theoretically the British Parliament could abrogate all past acts and "purport to intervene" in the internal affairs of New Zealand, India or Ghana—but it would never do so. Equally, it could not now resume its former powers over Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia now possessed its own Government, Parliament and armed forces and the plain fact was they could not be set aside except by military intervention.

The men in authority in Southern Rhodesia, he added, were "not inflexible, not rabid racists, not slaves to some blindly held theories," but "pragmatic human beings."

"They are not intractable people, we are not at a dead end," he declared.

Earlier, the French delegate, M. Armand berard, said France regretted that there was no universal suffrage in Southern Rhodesia and affirmed that it was indispensable in the political evolution of the territory.

"We trust this appeal will be heeded but we have no other way to bring pressure," M. Berard said. "We must be realistic. We must associate ourselves with the efforts of the United Kingdom to bring to the problems a favourable and wise solution."

For 15 years, he said, Britain had conducted a gigantic task of decolonization with the maximum degree of wisdom, care and perspicacity. Britain had led more than 600 million people to independence.

## PAKISTANI BUILDING DAMAGED

KABUL, June 23.—A group of Pakhtunistani Manzai Massood nationalists, led by Mr. Khair Mohammad Khan, destroyed a portion of the Pakistani Government building at Kani Koram with explosives, says a report from Central Independent Pakhtunistani.

Another group of Pakhtunistani Nationalists threw handgrenades on the Pakistani gendarme-post at Taank.

A party of Bahiolzai Wazir nationalists damaged the military camp at Razmak by planting explosives under some of its barracks.

## U.S.S.R. VETOES IRISH MOTION ON KASHMIR

NEW YORK, June 23, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union last night used its Security Council veto against a resolution urging India and Pakistan to open negotiations on the Kashmir issue.

Rumania also voted against the resolution. The United Arab Republic abstained.

After a four-hour debate the Council then adjourned without setting a date for another meeting.

The resolution had been put forward by Mr. F. H. Boland, of Ireland.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, described the Irish action as an "unfriendly act" and said that the decision to table the resolution would create very considerable "sense of shock" in India.

He added that the resolution would aggravate the situation and said it would be used in Pakistan as propaganda.

## KABUL COMMERCE CHAMBER PRESIDENT

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Sayed Murtaza has been elected President of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce.

A function was held on this occasion in the Department of Chamber of Commerce which was attended by Mr. Ghulam Jilani, the President of the Chambers of Commerce and various groups of merchants.

Mr. Sayed Murtaza is the President of the Textile Institute.

## TABIBI TO ATTEND UN COMMITTEE MEETING

KABUL, June 23.—The United Nations Technical Assistance Committee is expected to meet in Geneva shortly.

Dr. Abdul Hakeem Tabibi, Counsellor to the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, will represent Afghanistan at this meeting.

The Technical Assistance Committee is a part of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Afghanistan was a member of ECOSOC until last year, when the stipulated three-year term of membership expired. She has, however, been elected to the Committee once again this year.

The Committee studies and scrutinizes reports submitted to it by the Technical Assistance Council since October 29, 1953. This week it composed of Directors-Generals of dropped 39 points and for the organizations taking part in it has shed 192 points. The report of the Committee and its recommendations proper value yesterday as volume are then taken into consideration rise to 5,640,000 shares, the largest total of the week.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

difficult passes and valleys in central Afghanistan. Motor transport was then introduced to carry goods, livestock and passengers from one part to the other.

This system usually encountered many difficulties due to bad roads and snow-blocks. Eventually air-transport has solved some of the problems, regular flights are being operated by Ariana Afghan Airlines between the capital and the northern provinces. With the fast economic changes and the social developments witnessed in the country during the past ten years and specially after the launching of the first Five Year Plan, it is natural that the caravans are becoming a thing of the past. Also air transportation alone is not enough to meet all transport requirements. There-fore land transport is the only economic and fast system that could effectively be used between the northern and southern parts of the country across the Hindu-kush range. This in turn necessitates modern roads.

Of course there were roads in existence along this difficult route but they were rough and at times dangerous. The leaders of the country as mentioned earlier paid special attention to this vital question. Work on this project started during the first Plan and is due to be completed by 1965 or 66.

The road which will be an all-weather highway is to join the northern and southern parts of the country by 103 kilometres of paved road. A tunnel will be dug through the heart of the Hindu-kush. The total length of the tunnel will be 2,670 metres, over 1000 metres of which has so far been dug. This project is one of the greatest steps taken during the first Five Year Plan and will be vividly recorded in the economic and social history of Afghanistan.

The Radio on Thursday commented upon Afghanistan's decision to buy loan-bonds issued by the United Nations and said it was an open proof of her deep interest in seeing a strong world-organization.

The Polish and Afghan aviation delegations at their meeting on Thursday discussed the draft air agreement between Afghanistan and Poland. This meeting which lasted one hour and forty-five minutes took place in a friendly atmosphere.

## POLISH-AFGHAN AIR TALKS CONTINUE

The Polish and Afghan aviation delegations at their meeting on Thursday discussed the draft air agreement between Afghanistan and Poland. This meeting which lasted one hour and forty-five minutes took place in a friendly atmosphere.

## Another Decline On Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 23, (Reuter).—The New York Stock Market declined for the fifth successive session yesterday and one Wall Street expert suggested the country might be heading for a long-predicted business recession later this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, barometer of the market, sank to its lowest level since October 29, 1953. This week it dropped 39 points and for the year it has shed 192 points. An estimated \$4,736 million were shaved off the shares in the market yesterday as volume rose to 5,640,000 shares, the largest total of the week.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **THE GAZEBO**; starring Glenn Ford and Debbie Reynolds.

Tomorrow American film; **IMITATION GENERAL**; starring Glenn Ford, Red Buttons and Taina Elg.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **DELARE HASSINA**; starring Bhagwan and Amarnath.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 p.m. American film; **NO WHERE TO GO**. At 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON**; starring Marlon Brando and Machiko Kyo.

## FILM REVIEW

### The Gazebo

[By Our Film Critic]

To escape the summer heat there is no better place than a Gazebo (a summer place). And when the Gazebo is specially ordered and erected by Debbie Reynolds, and we recently saw in "Imitation General", it provides quite a resting place. Though its foundations are turned upside down and we find a "murder" weapon hidden below it, we get all the love, Broadway smash hit. "The door is open. Come in," says Glenn, the T.V. man with a .38 bore revolver in his hand. He shoots and the man who enters by the door falls dead. The difficult Glenn has in hiding the corpse and the "murder" weapon provides a thrilling story. Alfred Hitchcock has to come to the rescue of Glenn on how to hide the corpse. But the moments of agony, depression and nervous tension passed through by Debbie and her husband, Glenn until the "murder" mystery is solved give us good entertainment. Herman, the pigeon, furnishes a dose of pathos and suspense. The tempo is kept up throughout this M.G.M.'s film directed by George Marshall and produced by Lawrence Wein-garten. George Wells wrote the screen play.

## KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul on Thursday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:—

Hockey.—Nejat drew with Isterlal.

Hindball.—School of Physical Education, beat Khushalkhan 4-2.

Volleyball.—Rehman Baba beat School of Accounting and Book Keeping.

KABUL, June 23.—Mr. Dr. Davis, Chief of the United States Agriculture Division of US Aid on Thursday met Mr. Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture, and introduced to him the members of rural officials.

The team discussed with the Afghan agricultural authorities the development plans of the Ministry.