

6-28-1962

## Kabul Times (June 28, 1962, vol. 1, no. 96)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY: Maximum +29°C. Minimum +20°C. Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m. Sun rises tomorrow at 4-39 a.m.

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

Afghan-Polish Air Transport Agreement Signed

KABUL, June 28.—An air transport agreement was signed between Afghanistan and Poland yesterday.

Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, signed on behalf of the Royal Government of Afghanistan and, Mr. Jan Zwierzynski, Director-General of Aviation in the Polish Ministry of Communications, on behalf of the People's Republic of Poland.



Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, (right) and Mr. Jan Zwierzynski, Polish Director-General of Civil Aviation, signing the air agreement between the two countries in Kabul yesterday.

FREE IMPORT OF CIGARETTES ALLOWED

KABUL, June 28.—The free import of cigarettes by individual traders from foreign companies is now being permitted by the Government Monopolies. An official of the Government Monopolies told a Bakhtar reporter yesterday that the organization has informed famous cigarette companies directly.

Under the terms of this agreement, Ariana Afghan Airlines and Polish planes can make use of the airports in each other's countries having full rights of transporting passengers, cargo and mail.

After signing the agreement, Mr. Zwierzynski delivered a speech saying that he was happy to have signed the air agreement. He added that the agreement would be useful in strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Mr. Zwierzynski also said that during his stay in Kabul, and the friendly talks between Afghanistan and Polish delegations, he found himself among the Afghan friends and that he wanted to thank on behalf of his colleagues for the sincere hospitality accorded to them.

The Government Monopolies, however, will also import a sufficient quantity of cigarettes with a view of controlling the prices and competition. The traders, however, have promised not to sell cigarettes higher than the fixed prices.

The official said that Afghanistan consumed over 300,000 cigarettes every day.

AFGHANISTAN WELCOMES INDEPENDENCE OF RWANDA & BURUNDI

NEW YORK, June 28.—Speaking during the Trusteeship Committee debate on Ruanda-Urundi, the chief Afghan delegate at the U.N., Mr. A. R. Pazhwak explained why the Afghan delegation did not take part in the lengthy and constructive debates on the issue.

He said it was not due to any lack of interest; on the contrary it was due to the keen desire in understanding all aspects of the problem before taking a stand on this highly important matter.

Mr. Pazhwak said; "We have found that all of us agree that these two States are ready for independence. Therefore, no provision against rights of Rwanda and Burundi, after their independence on July 1, 1962 will have our support."

and Burundi, after their independence on July 1, 1962 will have our support.

"It is unnecessary," he said, "to say that the United Nations, in the light of its own experiences, should avoid anything that might create undesirable situations, but it is necessary to say that if the United Nations does not do this, (Contd. on page 4)

Afghanistan To Attend Cairo Economic Talks

KABUL, June 28.—A foreign Ministry spokesman told a Bakhtar reporter yesterday that Afghanistan had decided to attend the economic conference in Cairo, due to be held in the second week of July. The conference will discuss all matters related to the economic affairs of the developing nations.

The spokesman added that an invitation in this connexion was sent from the UAR to the Government of Afghanistan.

Dutch Position On West Irian Thant Seeks Further Clarification

NEW YORK, June 28, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, sought further clarification yesterday on the Dutch position on West Irian, in response to a request for such information from Indonesia's President Sukarno.

Sources said that Indonesia was trying to obtain an absolutely clear understanding of the Netherlands attitude to proposals for a West Irian settlement offered by U Thant's representative, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, prior to any possible agreement to resume negotiations with the Netherlands.

O.A.S. Resistance Collapses In Oran

ROCHER NOIR, June 28, (Reuter).—M. Christian Fouchet, French High Commissioner in Algeria, said in a communique here last night that "the situation is returning to normal throughout the Oran region," where O.A.S. resistance collapsed yesterday.

The communique came after M. Fouchet and General Michel Fourquet, French Commander-in-Chief, returned from a flying visit to the West Algerian city, last bastion of the O.A.S. in Algeria.

The ending of resistance followed an order to O.A.S. sabotage squads in Oran to halt "scorched earth" destruction and spare the fleeing Europeans further "martyrdom".

Reports from Oran, where the explosion in the central telephone exchange last night cut the town off from communications contact with the outside world said die-hard O.A.S. chiefs, including ex-General Paul Gardy, had fled. M. Fouchet said he was certain that "reason will triumph over folly in the next few hours."

ALGERIA'S TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE Formal Proclamation By de Gaulle Next Week

PARIS, June 28, (DPA).—President de Gaulle will formally proclaim Algeria's transition to independence next week at a date depending on the announcement of the final results of next Sunday's referendum.

There were increasing signs so far, according to the French Information Minister, Mr. Alain Peyrefitte.

Meanwhile Reuter says that voting in the Algerian self-determination referendum ended in Morocco yesterday when 29,179 Algerians cast votes which will be flown to Rocher Moir, Algiers, by special aircraft, according to officials here. Voting in Algeria itself begins this week-end.

DPA says: More than 100,000 Algerian refugees were repatriated from Morocco and Tunisia until June 25 it was announced here yesterday by the U.N. Refugee Commissariat.

Since repatriation at present continued at a daily rate of 10,000 refugees, it was to be expected that the majority of Algerian refugees would have returned to their home country by July 1, the day of the Algerian referendum.

The appropriate offices of the U.N. Refugee Commissariat and the International Red Cross would be kept in operation also after the referendum until the last Algerian refugee from Morocco and Tunisia had returned.

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S. W. Africa Body Chairman

RETURN TO NEW YORK SOUGHT

NEW YORK, June 28, (Reuter). the United Nations yesterday agreed to ask the Philippines Government to order the return to New York of Mr. Victorio Carpio, Chairman of the Assembly's Special Committee for South-West Africa, who was relieved of his U.N. duties on Tuesday.

The group issued a statement saying it considered developments over Mr. Carpio's visit to South-West Africa last month "disturbing."

Mr. Gershon Collier of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the group, made it clear that this referred to the Philippines decision to replace Mr. Carpio on the Committee.

There has been controversy over statements said to have been made by Mr. Carpio, and informed sources said African delegates were insistent at their meeting yesterday that he should return to New York to give his side of the story.

Laos Situation Full Of Hazards, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy said yesterday that the situation in Laos was "uncertain and full of hazard" even though there was a cease-fire and a neutral coalition Government had been recently proclaimed.

The President told his Press conference that he was concerned that the agreement which came into effect between the three Laotian Princes earlier this month be successfully implemented.

He also said he wanted to see the 14-nation accords guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of Laos amplified at the forthcoming Geneva conference. The President said the United States would continue to support an independent and neutral Laos, which Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, had also pledged to support.

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# KABUL TIMES Two Years Of Tears Anarchy And Confusion In Congo

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## KABUL TIMES

JUNE 28, 1962

### NEW ECONOMIC FORCES

The economic conference of the non-aligned countries which is to be convened in Cairo in July perhaps marks the beginning of a new phase in the economic thinking and strategy of these countries.

While the Belgrade Conference outlined the political position of the non-aligned countries, the Cairo Conference will mainly devote itself to the ways that should be adopted against the new economic forces which are in the making in different parts of the world.

It is a fact that the countries which will attend the Cairo Conference are mostly producers of raw materials and agricultural commodities. These countries are also consumers of industrial products from advanced countries.

Talks are now going on in Western Europe which may lead to the formation of an economic bloc and eventually of a political entity. The raw materials produced by most of the developing countries are consumed in the industries of Western Europe and when they are turned into finished products, they are mainly consumed by the same countries which provide the raw materials.

When an economic bloc emerges, no doubt, there is going to be a so-called 'pooling of resources', both industrial and agricultural. After the 'pooling' process the question arises of how much more raw material will the countries of this group need. After such a process the group is thought to move towards the familiar situation of self-sufficiency, which may put them in a better bargaining position.

The question that the developing countries, as far as the export price for their agricul-

The Republic of Congo will celebrate its second anniversary of independence this week-end with no hope of the dark clouds of disunity and unrest dispersing.

The country has seen two years of freedom—may two years of tears, anarchy and confusion. Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga has been the biggest thorn in the Congo's young flesh.

All peaceful means of ending Katanga's secession have been exhausted and after a month's talks in Leopoldville between Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Central Congolese Premier, and the secessionist Katanga leader the rupture is as wide as before. Mr. Tshombe, like the leopard, has not changed his spots and has proved that he wants to keep the foreign mercenaries. He is apparently determined to maintain secession to achieve his own aims.

'Signed Nothing' On his return to Elizabethville from the talks which he broke off with Mr. Adoula this week he has made his oft-repeated statement, "I have signed nothing". Mr. Adoula's offer to include members of Mr. Tshombe's Congolese Party in his Government so that a government of national unity could be established has fallen flat on this Katangese stooge.

It is now for the U.N. to come out with a powerful mandate to bring about national unity and end Katanga's secessionist activities.

The Congo has suffered and sacrificed too much for its liberty. The first Premier Mr. Patrice Lumumba was murdered. Another Premier, Joseph Ileo, was desegregated. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold lost his life in a plane crash near Ndola, in Northern Rhodesia on September 18 last while on a mission seeking a cease-fire between U.N. and Katangan forces in Congo. Many have given their

lives so that Congo might live in freedom and unity.

It was on June 30, 1960 that Congo gained independence, but Belgium after bowing to the territory's demands for freedom went back on its promises and raised several obstacles. And the new nation was immediately torn by widespread violence and pillage.

The sudden departure of Belgian officers caused a complete paralysis of the administrative machinery and serious disorganization of the system of production. After 85 years of Belgian rule, Congo had only a few University graduates and very few technicians and qualified officials.

Civil Assistance The U.N. has now drawn up a \$100 million programme of civil assistance to be provided by voluntary contributions under which the U.N. would have taken the responsibility originally assigned to the Belgians.

The country's difficulties had been caused by the loss of Government revenues from natural sources, particularly mining as certain foreign companies refused to pay taxes and royalties required by law while at the same time they financed at great cost the operations of the secessionist authorities.

Source Of Wealth For centuries Africa was an inexhaustible source of wealth and profit for the former colonial Powers. Now it needs greater aid from all the developed countries.

Mr. Tshombe of Katanga, the largest and richest province of Congo, proclaimed secession from the Republic soon after the country gained independence. Katanga's secessionist activities are now being supported by U.N., citing danger of a world war, authorized on August 9, 1960, sending a force to Katanga and called upon Belgium to withdraw its troops.

draw its troops. And today there are nearly 17,000 troops of the U.N. in Congo to help the Government maintain law and order and see that a national government is established.

Non-Congolese Elements Most of the continued uncertainty of the military situation in Katanga could be attributed to the activities of the non-Congolese elements. It is they who are preparing a draft resolution for the General Assembly on the question of the Federation of Congo and create all mischief so that their own interests can be served.

The history of the meetings between Mr. Adoula and Mr. Burundi must end by July 1. The resolution further demands Belgium should start evacuating its forces from the areas from broken off were nothing but a resumption of those in Kitona where last December the separatist leader signed an 8-point statement accepting the authority of Mr. Adoula's Central Government over his territory.

Great Drain A solution of the Katanga problem will be of the greatest value to the Central Government in allowing it to reduce the size of the Congolese Army which is not only a drain on the Treasury but a threat to political stability.

This is very much the same attitude that Belgium adopted after Congo attained its independence. The problem created then in the Congo has not been solved yet and it is feared that the same bloodshed and strife might be repeated in Ruanda-Urundi. It is, therefore, hoped that the Afro-Asian resolution which is based on the principles of peace and justice may be implemented in this connexion.

Algeria of Tomorrow Radio Kabul in its commentary said the latest crimes that are being committed in Algeria shocks the conscience of humanity against the blindness of a handful of people. National and intellectual committees in France have recently issued a declaration in which they have said: "OAS is setting fire to the schools and universities in Algeria. It has already destroyed some 600,000 volumes of books. This atrocity against knowledge and culture has taken place after many similar ones were committed against the people".

Will Congo see a return to peace, national unity and genuine independence at least in the third year of its freedom?

## FLN Warns Europeans To Stop Scorching Earth

With only a few days to go before the Algerian referendum on July 1, the Algerian Liberation Movement 'FLN' has issued a serious warning to the European population to stop the destruction of public property.

The FLN warning is contained in a public appeal published in a bulletin of the Algerian Press Service.

Urging the European population to exercise care and listen to reason, the FLN warning said that "in any case" public order and control of the State would be in

at a disadvantageous position. Various discussions at the United Nations.

The Cairo Conference is going to raise this question in a more dramatic form in the face of emerging economic forces in other parts of the world.

Algerian hands from July 2 onwards.

The warning said that, with the support of the Algerian population, the State authority next month would "endeavour at all costs to end once and for all the criminal and rebellious activities" of the French Secret Army Organization.

The FLN in its bulletin severely criticized the French Government for its failure to deal decisively with the OAS even in the short time before the granting of independence to Algeria.

The Algerian Liberation Movement warned that the "criminals of the fascist organizations" would not be able to continue their programme of destruction with impunity.

Indifference to present and recent events on the part of the French authorities endangered future co-operation between Algeria and France.

Postal Voting Meanwhile, more than 190,000

enfranchised Algerians, residing in France, have made use of postal voting facilities.

By contrast, Europeans in Algeria show little interest in the referendum and, because of lack of personnel, only half the number of polling booths will be open on the referendum day.

In a separate appeal the Archbishop of Algeria has asked Roman Catholics to exercise their right to vote and thus ensure the continued welfare of their families, Algeria and the furtherance of peace generally.

In the Constantine region the FLN has distributed 200,000 leaflets urging Moslems to preserve calm on the referendum day.

The Algerian Provisional Executive in Rocher Noir is currently working on projects dealing with future administrative needs for the cities of Algiers and Oran, and the creation of an official Government Gazette and the preparation of identity cards.

Belgian forces must get out of Ruanda-Urundi", was the headline of the editorial published in the daily Islah of yesterday. After giving some background information on the issue which is currently being discussed at the United Nations, the paper says that the Afro-Asian group in the U.N. Sub-Committee assigned to prepare a draft resolution for the General Assembly on the question of the Federation of Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Belgian delegate at the U.N. expressed his Government's full consent at the evacuation of its troops from Ruanda-Urundi at the time when the Committee was preparing the draft, but he announced that Belgium was not in agreement with the Afro-Asian resolution and tried to prevent certain economic and political reasons for this change of attitude.

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The Committee of National Writers has also severely condemned this action of destruction by fire in which books by such celebrated authors as Plato, Goethe, Avicenna, Victor Hugo, Tolstoy, Shakespeare and Dante have been set ablaze and has requested all cultural and educational circles in the country to sympathize and support them in depriving the criminals of the right of being considered French nationals.

This great crime is being committed against the war-torn and brave Algeria after many other treacherous acts, but right at the same time representatives of the Algerian National Front and other Algerian cities reach agreement on generally forgiving the European criminals. This conformity and moral concord between Algerian and French nations give

(Contd. on Page 3)

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10.35 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:7; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:  
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 65 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 history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:  
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 62 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.



FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:  
Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.  
DEPARTURES:  
Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.  
ARRIVALS:  
Kandahar—Kabul:  
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.  
DEPARTURES:  
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS  
Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35.  
Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.  
T. M. A.  
SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:  
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.  
AEROFLOT  
ARRIVALS:  
Moscow—Kabul:  
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.

IMPORTANT Telephones  
Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122  
Police ... 20607-21122  
Traffic ... 20159-24041.  
Airport ... 22318.  
/riana Booking Office: 24731.

ARRIVALS:  
Moscow—Kabul:  
Dep. 21-35 Arr. 7-30.



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



Iqbal ... Phone No. 22743  
Afghan ... Phone No. 22919.  
Murtaza ... Phone No. 20590.  
Inayat ... Phone No. 20960.  
Nizami ... Phone No. 22593.  
Ansari ... Phone No. 20520.  
Karte-Char ... Phone No. 23829.



Agriculture students prepare experimental plots.

## Science Brings Improvement To Agriculture In Afghanistan

Agriculture is the most basic of all industries and all others depend on it either directly or indirectly. Afghanistan can never forge ahead in this world of today unless the modern methods of agriculture science are continuously taught and practised.

Working health, long life and good ability of any person is definitely correlated to a well-balanced diet. There are actually four basic food groups essential to growth, good health and physical endurance.

The first group includes meat, poultry, fish and eggs. The next important group is milk and milk products; then vegetables and fruits, and the last is bread and flour products. The production of all these is the basic problem of agriculture as well as any growing nation.

The science of agriculture has been developed to a very high degree in the world today. Students need to be trained to teach others how to apply the techniques already known as well as to analyse the problems of developments and of improved production.

The vast storehouse of knowledge about improvement of products and yields is free to all who work hard to take advantage of the research.

It is for this very reason that the Faculty of Agriculture was started in Kabul. The first class of agriculture students at Kabul University was started in March, 1958. The agricultural projects which had been planned by the Afghanistan Government and the United States Agency for International Development needed help development and operate projects. Twenty students were initially enrolled in this agricultural programme started six years ago; as compared to 52 freshmen in the present semester. There are also 33 sophomores; 28 juniors and 29 seniors.

An Institute for Tropical Agriculture also had to be founded in Britain, he added.

Some are with the Faculty of Agriculture, the United Nations' Special Fund, and many who graduated last year are studying the improvement of cotton production in Afghanistan.

The initial plans were merely to establish and operate the Faculty of Agriculture capable of graduating a minimum of 100 Afghans in agriculture by December, 1961. This class actually graduated to date. While the Faculty did graduate more than double the number originally planned, there has been a growing need for them on new projects. Many are now working with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Finance.

Several are still in the United States, working on higher specialized courses.

## Freedom From Hunger Campaign Launched

LONDON, June 28, (DPA).—The official British "Freedom from Hunger" campaign was launched here yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh at the London Royal Festival Hall.

The event was attended by the British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Labour Opposition leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, and the Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mr. Jo Grimond.

Ten to fifteen per cent of the world population lived under the constant threat of starvation, and another 30 to 50 per cent suffered from malnutrition, the Duke of Edinburgh stated.

He proposed the establishment of a permanent organization to realize the projects of the campaign and to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

An Institute for Tropical Agriculture also had to be founded in Britain, he added.

## Recipes For Typical Afghan Dishes

By SASOOL TARAKI

Roll dough as for Noodles. Fold in half and cut into strips 2 1/2 in. wide. Open and cut into squares. Place filling on half of each square, fold into rectangle, pinch edges together and shape into characteristic form. Place on floured boards or trays. Drop into large kettle of boiling water, adding small amount of cold water to prevent overflowing. Cook for 10 minutes. Remove with skimmer and drain thoroughly. Arrange ravioli on platters which have been previously covered with "Chaka for Ash." Top with "Meat Sauce for Ash." Noodle Soup - (Ash-e-Qanuhgi) 1/2 lb. "dal nakhut" 1/2 lb. red beans, several leaves of Spinach coriander (gashnees) greens, fresh or dried salt to taste. Noodles "Chaka for Ash, etc." Meat Sauce

Boil peas ("dal nakhut") and beans together with salt until tender. In separate kettle, boil noodles as for "Ash," adding greens to taste. When noodles are tender, remove kettle from fire and add cooked beans (do not drain noodles). Stir well. Pour small amount of "Chaka" into individual bowls, add soup, and top with Meat Sauce.

"Bulani"

"GANDANA" Filling -prepare as for "Ashak" "DAL" Filling -prepare as for "Ashak" POTATO Filling -Boil potatoes in jackets and peel. Mash, adding browned, diced onion, melted fat, and diced garlic. Mix well. Cool.

To prepare "Bulani," make bread dough as for "Chapati," using 4 lb. whole wheat flour, and kneading well. When raised, form into balls the size of a walnut. Form into thin, even rounds with palms of hands and place on floured board. Spread filling every half of round, fold over and pat well with hands. Spread filling especially at edges to seal. Brown several at a time in small quantity of hot fat, using large grid or frying pan and medium-hot fire. When both sides are golden brown, remove from fat and drain. For crisp cakes, arrange in single layer on platters. Keep in warm place until all are fried.

## RUSK BEGINS LISBON TALKS TODAY

LISBON, June 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, has talks here today with Portuguese leaders which are expected to cover the renewal of an agreement on U.S. bases in the Azores.

An American spokesman said there was no fixed agenda for the talks, which are part of a series of talks leading to its complete independence.

Leaving jealousy, enmity and hatred aside, if the Muslim and the European masses living in Algeria should co-operate with each other it is certain that a bright future could be expected that the question of the Algerian nation among the North African countries. Because the threat to Western cause the Algerian nation proved security that it has both the material resources and the political maturity to harness their own affairs. The assistance of Euro-cards reading "Remember Goa" seems will definitely help in creating a better future for the U.S. Embassy after Mr. Rusk's arrival here last night.

He would not confirm or deny that the question of the Algerian nation among the North African countries. Because the threat to Western cause the Algerian nation proved security that it has both the material resources and the political maturity to harness their own affairs. The assistance of Euro-cards reading "Remember Goa" seems will definitely help in creating a better future for the U.S. Embassy after Mr. Rusk's arrival here last night.

(Contd. from Page 2)

rise to the hope for a great future for Algeria—especially so when it happens at a time when Algeria is at the threshold of a referendum leading to its complete independence.

PAZHWAQ'S SPEECH

(Contd. From Page 1)

there will be no excuse for it and I wish to repeat that the only important points are the independence of these territories and their peace and security after their independence, and the assistance they need which the United Nations can provide in a realistic and practical manner.

Mr. Pashwak said: "We welcome the independence of Ruanda and Burundi in accordance with the wishes of their people and shall vote for the joint draft resolution sponsored by 23 African and Asian countries." As for the Belgian draft resolution, he said, "we are of the opinion that all its provisions are included in the joint draft resolution. Therefore, if put to vote, we shall abstain."

AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA

In yesterday's issue of 'Kabul Times' by oversight the continuation of 'Afghanistan's Flora and Fauna' was held over. For the sake of readers who would have missed it we are printing the portion which was left over:

...plain and other striped and ribbed. The fruits are oval, not round. Tila-Qabil, grown in and around Kabul, is smooth-skinned, the flesh is light green or white, mildly-flavoured and of fine grain. It is of medium size. Zamburak, another variety grown in Mazar-i-Sharif is so delicate-textured that it cannot be exported because it splits and is spoiled with the least possible jolting.

It is extremely sweet and is generally peeled and dried in the sun and used with rice as well as in puddings; one seldom finds these in Kabul or anywhere outside Mazar-i-Sharif. There is a brown-skinned water-melon in Kandahar; it is grown round about Spin-Boldak in semi-arid areas and without irrigation. All other gourds, such as squashes, vegetable-marrows, pumpkins, snake-gourd, cucumbers, sponge-and bitter- gourds are grown plentifully in Afghanistan.

Reported U.S.-U.K. Offer Of Atomic Secrets To France

LONDON, June 28, (Reuter).—A front-page report in the Daily Express on Tuesday claimed that Britain and the United States are to offer atomic weapon secrets to France.

"They are also ready to give President de Gaulle, other valuable help in developing a French nuclear force," a Daily Express commentator declared.

"But there are two conditions: he must agree to co-operate with them in the way such a force should be used. And he must promise not to pass on the secrets to Germany or any other nation without permission."

Kennedy Expresses Concern Over Situation In Taiwan Strait

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy told his Press conference yesterday that the situation in the Taiwan Strait was a matter of serious concern and said the United States Government would take action if necessary to assure the defence of Formosa and the Pescadores islands held by the Formosa forces.

He also announced that his administration would continue the policy established seven years ago by former President Eisenhower which would bring the United States into action in the event that an attack against the offshore island of Quemoy and Matsu was viewed as part of an attack on Formosa or the Pescadores themselves.

In earlier years, he said, President Eisenhower had made efforts to secure an agreement with the People's Republic of China for a renunciation of the use of force in the Taiwan area "and our support for this policy continues."

The President said that the position of the administration had been that the United States would defend Quemoy and Matsu if an attack on those islands was part of a wider attack against Formosa and the Pescadores.

Under this policy, he said, it was clear that any action against the offshore islands must be judged as in relation to its wider meaning for Formosa and the Pescadores and the peace of the area.

**Peaceful Purposes**  
"The purposes of the United States in this area are peaceful and defensive," the President declared.

The President was asked if he would state what the position of the United States would be towards a return to the mainland by the Formosa forces of Chiang Kai-shek.

The President replied that it seemed to him that the statement he had made indicated the view he wished to express today.

The President was also asked about a suggestion he made during the 1960 campaign that the commitment to Quemoy and Matsu should be reduced, and about his comment then that the islands were "strategically indefensible."

"I think that my statement represents the view of the United States Government," the President replied.

"The view of the United States Government is regulated by the resolution passed by Congress in 1954, which has been interpreted by President Eisenhower and again by me."

Mr. Kennedy recalled that in 1960 he had said there should be no withdrawal from these islands under the point of a gun.

It may be recalled that last week the Hsinhua news agency said it had learned from authoritative sources that the Formosa Mamoond was held in which the United States, for "a large scale military adventure, an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland"

Move For Separate Nuclear Force

KENNEDY DISAGREES WITH DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—President Kennedy expressed renewed disagreement with President de Gaulle's decision to build an independent French nuclear force.

He told his press conference in reply to a question that the United States believed the development of such a force was inimical to the interests of the Atlantic alliance.

The President was asked if the United States now accepted France's determination to build a nuclear force as a result of recent talks held by Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, with French officials in Paris.

Mr. Kennedy said the United States had always accepted France's determination to do so but had not agreed to participate in any national nuclear deterrent rocket—destroyed because of a malfunction—had fallen on Johnston Islands and nearby Sands Island without causing any injury to personnel or danger of radioactivity.

ANTI-ISLAMIC POLICY OF PAKISTAN CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 28.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that on June 23, a large jirga of Oryazai Mamoonds comprising elders, chieftains and tribal dignitaries together with thousands of tribesmen was held at Bandarai village.

The speakers at the jirga expressed the evil intentions of the Pakistani rulers in occupying the territories of Pakhtunistan and especially Bajawar and called on the people to become united for the defence of their territory and be prepared to give any sacrifice in this connexion.

The jirga unanimously decided that they are prepared to give every sacrifice against colonial aggressions of the Pakistani Government and would not allow Pakistani colonialists to fulfil their evil desires on the territory of Bajawar.

The following important figures had participated in the meeting: Malik Payenda Khan of Shago; Sayed Malook Khan, Amir Khan, Gulagai Khan, Mohammad Rahim Khan, Mohammad Afzal Khan, Mir Aka Khan, Madar Khan, residents of Parwani village; Sayed Amin Khan, Gul Mohammad Khan, Amin Khan, Zigarwar Khan, Jomadad Ali Khan, Mian Gul Khan, Malik Roashun Ali Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Sayed Akbar Khan of Bandarai; Abdul Sayed Khan, Malang Khan, Sayed Aman Khan, Mian Omar Khan and Rizakhan of Kuts; Mr. Rustam Khan, Mohammad Ghulam Khan of Landai Shahzad Gul Khan and Shahzo Kho of Tar-

**U.N. Charter Outdated, Says Nehru**  
NEW DELHI, June 28, (DPA). The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru has expressed the view that the United Nations Charter has become outdated, the Information Service of India reported yesterday.

In a message to the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations, sent on the occasion of U.N. Charter day, Mr. Nehru regretted that the U.N. organization was exploited for wrong ends.

But he added that "in any event some such organization is essential if the world is not to break up into petty fragments." "The U.N. Charter is somewhat out of date because a large number of new States that have joined that if a resolute struggle is not launched against aggressions," the Premier stated.

Two Injured By Debris From Thor Rocket

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter).—Two workmen suffered "minor scratches" from the debris of the rocket destroyed during the abortive attempt to explode a nuclear device 200 miles up over the Pacific on June 19, the Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday.

The A.E.C. released the information answering questions about a report from Honolulu quoting eyewitnesses returning from Johnston Island as saying several technicians had suffered minor injuries in the attempt.

"Two days after the rocket firing it was learned the two workmen sustained minor scratches from the debris from the rocket, an A.E.C. spokesman said.

"The scratches sustained by them when the debris hit nearby were so minor they were not reported to Task Force officials and they did not require treatment," the A.E.C. said.

The A.E.C. announced immediately after the unsuccessful test that debris from the Thor rocket—destroyed because of a malfunction—had fallen on Johnston Islands and nearby Sands Island without causing any injury to personnel or danger of radioactivity.



PARK CINEMA:

For three days: At 5-30, 8 and 10-00 p.m. American colour picture; THE RELUCTANT DEBUTANTE; starring Rex Harison and Kay Kendall.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; TERRIBLE SOUND.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; NILATOGO.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; WARRANT; starring Shakila and Ashok Kumar.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournaments of the Ministry of Education:

**Football.**—Avicenna walk-out Technical Institute.  
**Hockey.**—Khushal Khan beat Teachers' Training School; 1-0.  
**Volleyball.**—Naderia beat Avicenna; 17-15.

**Saturday's Programme**  
**Football.**—Avicenna v Khushal Khan; at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

**Hockey.**—Teachers' Training School v A.T.I. at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

**Volleyball.**—Rahman Baba v Avicenna, Habibia Playground.

Suspension Of Tests

India Urges Inclusion Of Item In U.N. Agenda

NEW YORK, June 28 (Reuter).—India formally proposed on Tuesday that the General Assembly debate at its forthcoming 17th session, opening in September, the "urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests."

In submitting the proposed item for the agenda, Mr. C. S. Jha, chief Indian delegate, said that a memorandum would be offered in support of the plan.

India traditionally has been a leader of movements in the U.N. to end nuclear testing.

Syrian-Iraqi Customs Removal

BAGHDAD, June 28, (Reuter).—The Iraqi Cabinet has ratified the recommendations of a mixed Syrian-Iraqi Committee, which will lead to the gradual removal of customs and economic barriers between the two countries, it was learned here on Tuesday.

The recommendations of the Committee, set up under last December's co-operation agreement, were ratified on Monday and will be released soon on a mutually agreed date.

A 12-man Iraqi team which attended the meetings was led by Mr. Nadem al Zahawi, the trade Minister.

The recommendations cover the exchange of trade, industrial co-ordination and the transfer of capital and individuals.