

7-1-1962

Kabul Times (July 1, 1962, vol. 1, no. 98)

Bakhtar News Agency

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VOL. 1, NO. 98

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1962 (SARATAN 10, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

Six Million Begin Voting In Algeria Referendum

ALGIERS, July 1.—Over six million Algerians began voting today in the self-determination referendum to decide whether after independence Algeria should stay within Metropolitan France or become a Republic.

3 ALN Officers Stripped Of Ranks

TUNIS, July 1, (Reuter).—The Algerian Provisional Government has stripped of their ranks Colonel Bou Madien, Chief of Staff of the Algerian Liberation Army, and two other staff officers, it was announced here last night.

A Liberation Army communique said they wanted to use the army "for their mad and vain enterprises" and ordered all officers and soldiers stationed at Algeria's borders to refuse any orders coming from these ex-officers.

The communique named the two staff officers as commandante Mandjili and Slimane.

It said that all officers and men should remain with their units and obey only orders and directives from the Government and from commands under its authority.

Observers saw the communique as a clear indication that the officers named had revolted against the authority of the Algerian Provisional Government.

They noted that the Government's decision follows the departure from Tunis last Wednesday of Mr. Mohammed ben Bella, a Deputy Premier in the Provisional Government.

Mr. Ben Bella was given a warm welcome by officers and men of the Liberation Army when he visited units led by Colonel Bou Madien along the Tunisian-Algerian border last April.

Supporters of Mr. Ben Bella here say he flew secretly to Tripoli, Libya, after a dispute with the Provisional Government led by Mr. Ben Youssef ben Khedda.

The Liberation Army's communique was distributed by the Algerian Ministry of Information. Col. Bou Madien was appointed Chief of Staff of the Liberation Army early in 1960.

His name (spelt Boumeddine in French) is a nickname and his real name is not known. He is believed to be about 37, and to have spent most of his military career in the Liberation Army.

Major Mendjili and Major Slimane were members of the Algerian nationalist delegation to the Evian peace talks in May, 1961.

Women in veils and a large number of men went to the booths to cast their votes.

The result of the referendum is expected to be announced on Tuesday.

Most of the troops were asked to keep inside the barracks till the voting is over.

His Majesty's Greetings To Vanier

KABUL, July 1.—His Majesty the King in a telegram yesterday congratulated His Excellency George Vanier, the Canadian Governor-General on the occasion of the National Day of Canada.

Similarly, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, has congratulated Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, on the occasion.

NO PAKISTAN SUPPORT FOR ARAB NATIONALISM U.A.R. Paper Denies Claim

CAIRO, July 1.—The U.A.R. newspaper 'Al Akhbar' in its recent issue has rejected the claim made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan about Pakistan's support for Arab national aspirations.

PRINCE SOUVANNA'S DAUGHTER WEDS

PARIS, July 1, (Reuter).—Princess Moune Souvanna Phouma, daughter of the Laotian Prime Minister, yesterday married Count Hubert de Germiny in Roman Catholic and traditional Laotian ceremonies here.

The civil ceremony which makes marriage legal in France took place on June 29.

Prince Souvanna flew here for the wedding on his way to Geneva, where the 14-nation conference on Laos reopens next week. Mr. Averell Harriman,

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, also broke his journey to Geneva to attend the Catholic ceremony in June 20, the nationalists are reported to have burnt and then occupied the military camp of Tangi in the southern parts of

Hope Of Accord On Laos At Geneva Talks

GENEVA, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Averell Harriman, leader of the American delegation to the resumed Laos conference, said on his arrival by air here yesterday he considered the chances "look very good" for a successful conclusion of the 14-Power talks.

The told reporters at Geneva airport. "I am hopeful we will be able to reach agreement on the few remaining points left for discussion and that we will be able to agree in a short time as the major questions have already been settled."

Mr. Harriman who is U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, flew in from Paris where he attended the wedding of Princess Moune, daughter of the Laotian neutralist leader and Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, to a French aristocrat.

Under the heading of "Revealing a Vital Secret" the newspaper writes that Pakistan by joining the Military Pacts has always worked against the aspirations of Arab nations. As an example of this is cited the instance when Pakistan sided with the aggressors during the Suez crisis in 1956.

'Al Akhbar' explains that in addition to this when President Ayub of Pakistan visited Cairo, the Pakistani authorities were not ready to include even one word in support of the Palestine Arabs and the people of Algeria in the joint communique which was issued.

PAKISTANI MILITARY CAMP DESTROYED

KABUL, July 1.—In a clash between the Pakhtunistani nationalists and the Pakistani forces, on June 20, the nationalists are reported to have burnt and then occupied the military camp of Tangi in the southern parts of

CONGO MAY SEEK NEW WAYS TO END KATANGA'S SECESSION

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 1, (Reuter).—President Joseph Kasavubu said here yesterday the Congo might have to seek new ways of solving Katanga's secession after the failure of peaceful talks.

In a speech on the second anniversary of the Congo's independence, the President said: "We desire the return of Katanga in peace. At the moment when we could have expected concrete results from the talks between Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga the latter broke them off."

"Faced with this new development, the Government will have to envisage adapting its action."

President Kasavubu has been known in the past for his conciliatory attitude towards Katanga and Mr. Tshombe.

He also reviewed a march-past of several thousand Congolese troops.

Uses Walking Stick
Observers noted that Mr. Kasavubu—whose car was escorted for the first time by outsiders on new American motorcycles—had trouble getting out of it, and used a walking stick to mount the reviewing stand, where members of the Government and the diplomatic corps awaited him.

Congolese sources said he was suffering from a blood clot in his leg.

Later he also failed to appear at a diplomatic reception he gave at his residence.

The crowd lining the streets for the parade yesterday appeared thinner than last year and applause generally was feeble.

Another Soviet Sputnik In Orbit

MOSCOW, July 1, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union put another satellite into orbit round the earth yesterday.

The Soviet Union has launched five previous satellites in the current series of space flights, which began on March 16, aimed at exploring the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

Tass said later that Cosmos-6 was carrying instruments, including a radio-telemetric system, devices for measuring its trajectory and a short-wave transmitter.

"According to preliminary data the sputnik is flying over an orbit which differs little from the planned trajectory," the agency said.

The agency declared that all systems on board were functioning normally.

"Telemetric information is reaching the co-ordination and computing centre as well as data about the reception of radio signals from the transmitter," it added.

Rwanda And Burundi Become Free Today

CAPETOWN, July 1.—All was quiet yesterday in Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian trust territories to become independent States of Rwanda and Burundi to-day according to reports reaching here.

Many of the five million Africans were preparing for the independence ceremonies while the only feelings of unrest were noted among the Europeans whose number drastically decreased from 9,000 to about 1,800 during the past few months.

The Europeans including about 1,000 Belgian nationals have expressed fear that similar to the development in the Congo two years ago independence in Rwanda and Burundi might revive the old tribal feuds between Watussis and Bahutus.

The Watussis, who represent only 15 per cent of the African population in Rwanda and Burundi, have been severely persecuted since 1959 by the Bahutus, whom they had dominated previously.

About 150,000 Watussis have fled to neighbouring territories during the past three years, and hundreds of them were murdered in the course of this year.

According to official Belgian announcements, the escaped Watussis have formed an underground movement in the neighbouring Congolese province of Kivu from where they fight the Burundi regime of the Prime Minister, Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda.

The same announcement said that the underground movement named "Inyenzi" had murdered five Europeans.

U.S.S.R. RECOGNIZES NEW STATES

LONDON, July 1, (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday recognized the newly-independent nations of Ruanda and Burundi.

Moscow Radio in an English-language broadcast aimed at Africa said the premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, and President Leonid Brezhnev sent messages to the two nations, which assume independence today.

Both messages offered to set up diplomatic relations with Ruanda and Burundi.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 1, 1962

A RED LETTER DAY

Today is another red letter day in the annals of the great African continent for two reasons. First, after seven years of bloody war six million Moslems and Europeans of Algeria vote to decide its future in the self-determination referendum. Secondly, Ruanda-Urundi, so far administered by the Belgians under a U.N. trusteeship mandate, gain independence as two States to be called by their African names, Rwanda and Burundi, according to the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

Advance To The Indus

The great tolerance and patience shown by the Moslems of Algeria in adhering to the Evian Cease-Fire Agreement in the face of the savage, brutal and inhuman attacks and scorched earth activities of the Secret Army Organization has paid great dividends. It has made the O.A.S. resistance collapse even in Oran, the stronghold of the terrorists, and made the Europeans realize the damage done by these killers not only to their prestige but to their future. Reason has at last triumphed over folly.

After the referendum, which, we have no doubt, will result in Algeria's independence soon, it is for the Europeans to co-operate with the nationalists to work for the establishment of a stable government and for the progress and welfare of the people in general. FLN has already promised guarantees for their property and person. The nationalists on their part also will gain by the presence of the skilled Europeans, at least for a few years, for running the essential services.

Mr. Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government in Tunis, has announced that his Government will be in Algeria in a few days and that it will be handed over to the elected representatives of the people. The world

(Contd. on Page 4)

ARAB CONQUESTS THROUGH AFGHANISTAN

By Prof. MOHAMMED ALI

In 643 A.D. Abdullah B. Amir country Hajaj b. Yusuf Saqafi Khurasani followers and recited when the Governor of Basra, despatched his nephew, the Governor of Seistan, to invade the fortress. But the town was besieged and finally captured. The Arabs, then, advanced into the valley of Arghandab (ar-routes, in southern Afghanistan). They continued their advance to Kabul and made its Kushan Shahi King a prisoner. The Arabs came to Afghanistan ruled the country on the basis of Islamic justice and equality. The local chiefs continued their resistance against Arab penetration for two centuries.

On the other hand, the new-comers, were also never ready to give up their conquests. In 658 A.D. an expedition under Thaghar B. Daur reached Qiyar (the modern Qalat in Baluchistan). In the north Said b. Osman, for the first time crossed the Amu river. His campaigns were continued by Qutaiba bin Muslim who firmly established the Arabs in northern Afghanistan and Transoxiana. These events show how the new Arab culture was taking the place of the ancient ones.

Arab Campaign Against India
Though the people in Afghanistan were not wholly subdued and local revolts were carried on here and there, the Arabs directed attack after attack on the country and finally conquered it. In 664 A.D. Ibn-i-Samara, the Governor of Seistan, sent an expeditionary force under Muhallab Qasim bin Sutra to India. From Kabul (662 A.D.) and of the Neizak of Muhallab advanced on Peshawar Badgis in Balkh, Tukharistan, where he defeated the Kabul-Samangan and Baghlan, the Shah and reached Qandabil (in the neighbourhood of Qalat, Baluchistan). This was the first step taken by the Arabs for the propagation of their culture in India.

Advance To The Indus

At the beginning of the eighth century, when the new Arab culture had already fused with the earlier tradition prevailed in our great Mosque of Kufa with his in Arabic.

THE ACCRA PLAN FOR ENDING GENEVA DISARM TALKS DEADLOCK

The Accra "Assembly for a World Without the Bomb" has suggested a way to overcome the deadlock at the Geneva 17-nation Disarmament Conference.

The suggestion is contained in one of five resolutions by which the more than 100 private delegates wound up their one-week debate on Thursday.

It provides for the establishment of a group of experts or a Special Commission by the U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, to draft a general disarmament agreement based on proposals made to the Geneva conference by the United States and the Soviet Union plus suggestions from other delegations.

The resolution further suggests that the United States should agree to national means of detecting nuclear weapons tests coordinated by means of an international monitoring commission.

The Soviet Union, in exchange, should agree that the International Monitoring Commission be allowed by any nation to carry out some kind of on-the-spot inspection.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The Daily Islah in its editorial yesterday, said a conference of the non-aligned countries which took part in the Belgrade conference will be held in Cairo on July 2. The aim is to discuss ways of improving the economies of the developing countries. Afghanistan had taken part in the Belgrade Summit conference, and its representative will put the views of the Afghan Government before the participants.

Economic development of the past ten years is considered one of the important problems which deserves great attention. The independence of these countries requires the solution of their economic problems more than anything else and greater progress is needed in this field.

Efforts have been made over the past few years and on various occasions to draw the attention of the world to this problem and find ways and means of solving it. It may be recalled that concern over this issue was also expressed at the Belgrade conference. The participants of the Belgrade conference wanted an international economic conference to be called to discuss the problem.

The United Nations General Assembly prepared a draft resolution in 1961 which called upon the Secretary General to draw the attention of the member-nations to hold such a meeting. On the other hand International Trade Organization held a meeting in Geneva three years ago which also expressed great concern in this connexion.

In short the problem of economic development of the developing countries is always considered by persons connected with solving international problems and now that representatives of non-aligned nations are due to meet in Cairo this problem should be discussed.

The main idea of the Cairo conference is to find methods application of which will raise the level in these countries.

Accra Conference
Commenting on the Accra conference on "World without the Bomb", the daily "Anis" of yesterday said editorially that it was gratifying to note that a continuous campaign was being launched for finding solutions to the problems directly threatening world peace and security and for finding means of promoting international co-operation and better understanding.

Afghanistan on the basis of its traditional policy of peace and friendship with all had always taken part in meetings and conferences held in this connexion. The threat of modern weapons was really grave. At slight miscalculation or accident can trigger off another world war. It was on this basis that Afghanistan sent its representative Dr. Tabibi, a Councillor of the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, to attend the Accra Conference.

The fact that Dr. Tabibi had been appointed to the Assembly's Council reaffirmed the positive stand adopted by Afghanistan for the strengthening of world peace and security. In this connexion, the editorial said, "we would like to reaffirm our conviction in the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and support for the promotion of international co-operation."

We also condemn colonialism in all its forms and advocate that atomic energy should be used only for peaceful purposes.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-11 GMT
63 Metre Band News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
63 Metre Band News 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 "Weekly press review" 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 could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

Air Service

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 14:30 Arr. 16:30.

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 12:10 Arr. 16:30.

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.

Kabul-Herat:
Dep. 7:30 Arr. 11:50.

Kabul-Kabul:
Dep. 24:15 Arr. 15:00.

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

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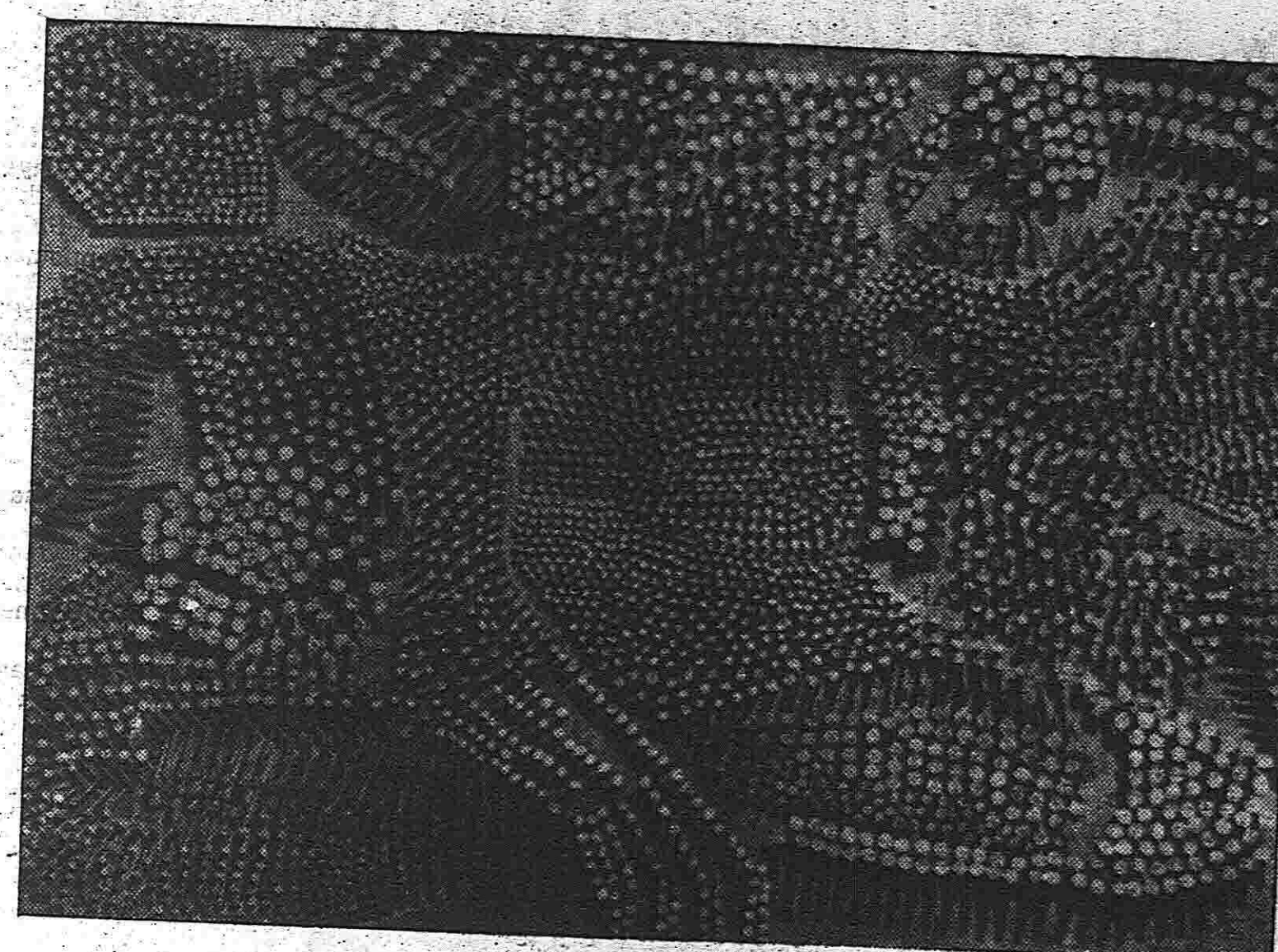
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Two sculptures entitled "Twins" composed by nails by Tadewas Sienkucki, a Polish artist.

The New Kindergarten At Malalai Girls College

The kindergarten at Malalai also came forward with supplies up with the specific purpose of developing the mental propensities of young children and bringing them under regular training from an early age. The kindergarten enrolls children of tender age; the fees per month amount to Af. 50, but the need was felt for a sort of nursery where the young children admitted without charge. The children at the kindergarten are medically examined by specialists once a week; Dr. Saraj, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education is a regular visitor and looks after their health. The children admitted into the kindergarten are aged between six weeks to four years. Mrs. Saleha Etemadi, the Director of Malalai Girls' Lycee has great hopes for the future of the kindergarten. She says that the donations received so far and the various ways augur well for the future of the school; the students of the Lycee have also displayed a keen interest in the institute and have subscribed a substantial amount of money to the fund. Children from well-to-do families receive only milk, but others are also fed and clothed; special arrangements have been made to provide winter-clothing for such children.

The Ministry of Education has sanctioned two teachers for the kindergarten; one of these was a leave their babies under the care of a 'Dai' or nurse. Afterwards it was decided to expand the existing facilities and convert the kindergarten into a full-fledged school. Funds were raised in the kindergarten on a part-through contributions and investment in piecegoods. The cloth was distributed among teachers with the object of turning it into attractive wearing apparels and linen. These articles were put on sale at the annual Exhibition during the Independence Day festival and then at the Autumn Exhibition of Arts and Crafts. The proceeds of the sale were set aside for developing the budding enterprise. At this time UNICEF

The purpose of the kindergarten and its programme are not enterprise. The programme has been drawn children.

ACCRA PLAN Multifarious Activities Of Charity Institute

(Contd. from Page 2)

establishment of a permanent secretariat in Accra, the holding of another Assembly next year, again in Accra, and permanent contacts between the Assembly delegates and Ghana's diplomats abroad.

Conference sources termed the Ghanaian Government announcement an undue interference with ready mulberry trees with their studies outside the Institute.

At present, a number of persons are receiving training in sericulture under the guidance of Canon Collins, who has developed the idea of the Accra Assembly together with Ghana's President, Dr. Nkrumah.

Following his resignation, a new Steering Committee headed by Moroccan Professor Seyid Mohammed el Fassi was formed, skilled craftsmen for the common good of the community.

According to reliable sources, mummy

the new Committee wants to accept Ghana's suggestions.

Moreover, the Institute runs about 29 tons of wheat annually.

Mr. Mohammad Zaman Azam, among other things a primary school for girls and a kindergarten has said in an interview that the past two years the organization has been able to graft 4,000 mulberry trees with their studies outside the Institute.

It now affords subsistence to 400 persons, of whom 70 are mentally ill.

As for medical care the Institute operates a fully-equipped hospital. Vegetables and milk from the property and the organization. Its 600 acres of land yields

the Institute runs about 29 tons of wheat annually.

Moreover, the Institute runs about 29 tons of wheat annually.

Moreover, the Institute runs about 29 tons of wheat annually.

Afghanistan's Folklore

THE LEGEND OF CHAHR-BANOU

So Hussun Banou was banished from her palace. She was allowed to carry a simple case containing only her personal clothing. She climbed on a horse and allowed herself to be taken away by the soldiers. She was finally abandoned at the border of the country with orders that she should never again re-enter the kingdom. Surrounded with a few of her close servants and friends she made her way until on the second day she came to a grove of trees where she decided to remain until the following day. During the night she had a dream in which a voice said to her "If you will dig in this place you will find seven great jars filled with gold." Hussun Banou awoke with so strong a sense of the reality of her dream that she decided to try digging. It was particularly difficult since she had nothing to dig with but soon all of her party were digging feverishly, using whatever implements—broken dishes, shells, stone gragments—they could find. They dug until they were exhausted and covered with perspiration when suddenly they found the rim of the first jar. They cleared the jar, opened it and discovered that her dream was true, it was filled with gold. And from that point on the dream became a reality. The next day two of her friends went to a nearby town and brought back the necessary equipment to uncover the other six jars. Hussun Banou then decided that she would build a city around the source of the jars. Workers were recruited by the promise of double pay and came in great numbers. They began to build according to the plan. The grove surrounding the site was transferred into a garden around which she built a number of palaces. Gradually the new city took shape and it was surrounded in turn with fortifications to protect it against any evil doers.

The whole place was architectured with remarkable symmetry and in less than a year crowds of people had emigrated to the new city which received the name of Chahr-Banou. The princess encouraged people to live there and gave them lands to cultivate. They dug wells to irrigate the land. Artisans came and eventually decorated the interior of the palaces. Marble was imported which was polished and decorated with encrustations of precious stones, the most beautiful and rare of which were rubies. After two years the inhabitants of the new city, proud of their prosperity, decided to dedicate it with great pomp and ceremony. Numerous animals were sacrificed and people came from far and wide to join in this splendid and festive occasion.

About this time the king who had dismissed the young princess from his kingdom received an invitation to pay a visit to her new estate. The king thought at first of refusing the invitation but his old advisor changed his mind, informing him that it would be very interesting to visit the beautiful setting of this new city. So one day the inhabitants of Banou saw a great cortege approaching the city. The news of the visit of the king immediately spread throughout the city and from everywhere the curious people came in to meet and see the King.

(To Be Concluded)

Controversy Over New Era Of Understanding Kabul News In S. African-U.N. Joint Statement Between U.S.A. & Mexico Brief

AT THE
CINEMA

U.N. Committee Chief KENNEDY-MATEOS COMMUNIQUE Denies Co-authorship

NEW YORK, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Victorio Carpio, who was relieved last week of his duties as Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee for South-West Africa, has again denied co-authorship of a controversial statement issued jointly last month by the South African Government and the U.N.

Usually reliable sources said his denial was repeated in a letter addressed to Dr. Dragoslav Protić, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship Affairs, for the information of this seven-nation Committee.

Mr. Carpio, writing from Cairo, where he is the Philippines Ambassador, said in the letter that he had been "sick and absent" when the statement was drafted, discussed and approved.

"I authorized no one to include my name thereto, Mr. Carpio affirmed. He said that Vice-Chairman, Senor Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, who was with him on an inspection trip in South and South-West Africa, came to his sick room, "pleading for my consent to the communique."

But he never gave such consent, he stated.

The joint statement caused diplomatic eyebrows to be raised here and some members of the committee considered that their Chairman and Vice-Chairman had exceeded their mandate.

The document said among other things that there were no efforts to exterminate the native population in South-West Africa or of a situation threatening international peace and security.

Mr. Carpio stated that when Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, asked for his and Senor Martinez de Alva's findings on these points "I remonstrated with him that the short visit to such few places as we could cover under our 10 day itinerary was hardly a sufficient basis for any contrary conclusions on facts and findings contained in the General Assembly resolutions."

Qualified sources here said when the controversy first erupted that Mr. Carpio had at first taken such a position and that Dr. Verwoerd had responded by nothing that 10 days was as long as the U.N. visitors had wanted to spend in the territory, but that an aircraft was ready to take them back to see any part of it that they had previously missed.

Accord On U.K.'s Entry Into E.C.M. Likely This Month

LONDON, July 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, declared here last night he had no reason to revise his previous opinion that an outline of a possible agreement for British entry into the European Common Market was possible before the end of July.

He expressed this view on his arrival here by air from Brussels where he had been attending Common Market talks.

He refused to comment on the reported statement by Mr. Edgar Pisani, French Chairman of the Council of Common Market Ministers on Agriculture, that Britain would have to abandon the idea of guaranteed outlets for Commonwealth produce if she entered the Common Market.

MEXICO CITY, July 1, (Reuter).—President Kennedy and President Lopes Mateos hailed yesterday what they described as "a new era of understanding and friendship between Mexico and the United States."

A RED LETTER DAY

(Contd. from Page 2) expects a smooth transition to independence and hopes that Algeria will hold its head high and contribute greatly in the international councils for world peace.

The two new free African States which are born today need all the sympathy of the world as every one knows what the result of Belgium leaving Congo, Ruanda-Urundi's neighbour two years ago—anarchy and confusion. The United Nations must see to it that peace and security are maintained in the two new States and provide the assistance which they need to rehabilitate themselves economically after the last of the Belgians leave the territory. The two new States will no doubt strengthen the Afro-Asian group in the U.N. in its efforts to gain independence for other African States like Angola which is still held by that intransigent colonial Power, Portugal.

Afghanistan, like all freedom-loving nations, wishes great success to the Algerians who will no doubt vote for independence in the referendum, and congratulate the people of Ruanda-Urundi on achieving their birthright of freedom after many years of colonial rule.

U.S.A. TO EXPLODE BIG NUCLEAR DEVICES

WASHINGTON, July 1, (Reuter).—The United States will try again on July 4 or 5 to explode the biggest nuclear device of its current high altitude test series over Johnston Island in the Pacific, the Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday.

They did so in a communique issued at the end of more than three hours of talks here.

The communique reflected, however, what were believed to be continuing differences between the two States on their approach to the Cuban problem.

Cuba, as such, was not mentioned in the communique. A long paragraph regarding the principle of non-intervention obviously referred to the question of how to handle the Castro Government.

Mexico's case for patient and careful handling of the problem was seen in the communique's announcement that the two Presidents "propose to respect and maintain the principles of non-intervention—whether this intervention may come from a continental or extra-continental State—and of self-determination of peoples."

"The communique added: 'Therefore they are resolved to uphold these principles in the international organizations to which they belong...and to oppose totalitarian institutions and activities which are incompatible with the democratic principles they uphold.'

"Both Presidents fully accept the responsibility of every sovereign nation to form its own policies without outside dictation or coercion."

Mexico is one of the five Latin-American States which still recognizes the Cuban Government. She also declined to follow the example of the U.S.A. in isolating the Cuban Government from the affairs of the hemisphere.

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. Sayed Aarif, former Assistant Chief Librarian of the Kabul Public Library, has been appointed editor of 'Educational News'. Mrs. Hashmad has been appointed Editor of the monthly magazine 'Children's Voice'.

KABUL, July 1.—Mr. Mohammadulla Kazimi, the Second Vice-President of the Afghanistan Bank has been appointed President of the Government Monopolies. Mr. Kazimi's appointment to the new post came after the legal term of the members of the Executive Board was completed.

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.—Khushal Khan College beat Avicenna; 1-0. Junior Nejat beat Junior Isteqal; 1-0.

Hockey.—Teachers' Training College beat A.I.T. Avicenna.

Volleyball.—Rahman Baba beat Tomorrow's Programme.

Football.—Naderia v Nawai Kabul, at Habibia Playgrounds; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—Commercial School v Naderia, at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

Volleyball.—Naderia v The School of Accounting and Book-Keeping, at Habibia Playground; 4-30 p.m.

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TRANSLATOR WANTED

Wanted one translator, Persian into English and vice versa. Apply Embassy of Japan, Shahr-i-Naw. Office hours: 8-30-13-30. Tel: 20379.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF, starring: Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman and Burl Ives.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. American film CITY TERROR, starring: James Mason, Rodsteiger and Inger Stevens.

At 7-30 p.m. American film NOWHERE TO GO.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO; starring: Joan Crawford and Rossana Brazzi.

Saint Joan An

Enjoyable Play

KADS PRODUCTION

By Our Drama Critic

Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan, exhibiting the French Maid as the incarnation of the Protestant soul in tragic conflict with the mightiest forces of institutionalism in church and state is one of the most uplifting dramas in English since Shakespeare.

The presentation of this great dramatic work of Shaw by the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society (Kads) at the KADS auditorium in the International School in Kabul on Thursday evening was modest in scale and achievement but it was all a piece thoroughly enjoyable.

Most of the actors have a good style and diction and play together with all the ease and familiarity of professionals. The Earl of Warwick (Terry Crisp) and the Inquisitor (G. E. Meade) staggered a little. The laurels of the day should go to Mrs. Jenny Leggett who gave a brilliant portrayal of Saint Joan. Her emotional speech when she is disowned by the Dauphin whom she helps to be crowned drew great applause from the small audience which witnessed the play. Mention should also be made of the fine acting by James C. Heaton who played the Dauphin.

Though the lighting was satisfactory the costume seemed to be incongruous on some. A quicker change of scenes is warranted. The play, directed by Jack Dunbar and produced by Herb Leggett began shortly after 8 and lasted until about 11-30—a bit too long to sit through.

The play will be repeated today.

A word about KADS. The Society which started as a play-reading one sometime after 1953 was revitalized in 1959 with the first full production of Jean Anouilh's "Angigone." From 1959 to date productions, including three major musicals. Its contribution to the cultural life of Kabul has not been inconsiderable. More plays to bigger audiences will be greatly welcomed.

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