

7-31-1962

## Kabul Times (July 31, 1962, vol. 1, no. 124)

Bakhtar News Agency

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# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 124

KABUL TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1962 (ASAD 9, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Shah Of Iran Leaves For Rawalpindi BRIEF VISIT IN PURSUANCE OF GOOD OFFICES

KABUL, July 31.—As announced earlier by His Majesty's spokesman, His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran left Kabul for Rawalpindi at 7-40 by air this morning.

## British MPs Oppose U.K.'s Proposed Entry Into E.C.M.

LONDON, July 31, (Reuter).—Opposition within Parliament to British membership of the European Common Market stiffened last night as M.P.'s on both sides of the House of Commons reacted to the Brussels deadlock over British demands for guarantees for outlets for Commonwealth farm products.

The plane carrying His Majesty the Shahinshah, who is paying a brief visit in pursuance of his good offices to Rawalpindi, left the Khawaja Rawash Airport at 7-40. Mr. Abbas Aram accompanied His Majesty the Shahinshah on this trip.

His Majesty the Shahinshah visited the Jangalak Factories, the Faculty of Science and the Gymnasium of Kabul University yesterday afternoon.

His Majesty the Shahinshah was received at the entrance of the Jangalak Factory by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Minister of Mines and Industries, the President, experts and officials of the Factory at 5-20 p.m. Afterwards His Majesty the Shahinshah and his entourage inspected the various branches of the Factory while guiding explanations were being given about each branch by the Minister of Mines and Industries.

His Majesty the Shahinshah then proceeded to the Faculty of Science and the Gymnasium of Kabul University. At 6-15 p.m. the Shah was received at the entrance of the Faculty and the Gymnasium by Professor Anwary, the Rector and Dr. Wardhak, Assistant to the Rector of Kabul University, Deans of the Faculties and foreign and local professors.

At Science Faculty

His Majesty the Shahinshah inspected various laboratories of the Faculty of Science and also a class of basic sciences where boy and girl students were attending a lecture. Later His Majesty the Shahinshah and his companions proceeded to the Gymnasium and saw the map for the new campus of Kabul University. The Shahinshah was received with great applause and sincerity by the students at the Faculty and also at the Gymnasium. The Shahinshah's visit to the Jangalak Factory, the Faculty of Science and the Gymnasium lasted one hour and forty minutes.

In the morning His Majesty the Shahinshah visited Kabul Museum. He was received at the entrance of the museum by Dr. Mohd. Yousuf, Minister of Education, Dr. Ziaee, the president of the Historical Institute of Afghanistan, and other officials of the Museum. The Shahinshah went round all the departments of the Museum, with Mr. Motamidi, giving explanations and details of the archaeological relics exhibited. This visit lasted one hour and twenty-five minutes.

LASHKARGAH, July 31.—Mr. Mohammadullah Kazimi, President of the Government Monopolies, now on a tour of Afghanistan has arrived in Kandahar. During this trip he has looked into the monopoly affairs of Northern Afghanistan and also Herat, Farah, and Lashkargah. In Farah, he is reported to have discussed with the local authorities expansion of the storage facilities for petroleum.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran with His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, and Sardar Mohammad Daoud, at the Kabul airport just before the Shah's departure for Rawalpindi this morning.—Anis Photo.

(More pictures on pages 3 & 4).

## Agreement On Malaysia Federal System Of In Sight Constitution

LONDON, July 31, (Reuter).—Agreement on the birth of the world's newest nation Malaysia, formed of five territories in South-East Asia, was reported here lastnight to be imminent.

Talks between Britain and Malaya, now in their third week, led to a plenary session last night at which final details for the merging of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo were being discussed.

It was understood that an agreed statement would be issued after Mr. Duncan Sandys, British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, was presiding at the session. Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Malayan Prime Minister and leader of his country's delegation, was reported unable to be present. He was attending a private dinner party.

But his absence was taken as an indication that little or nothing more was required in the way of negotiation.

A Malayan delegation official said: "Agreement is in sight after some hard work. The arrangements for the merger after being fluid for some time have now jelled."

It is not definitely known when the agreement will be signed but today has been suggested as a possible date.

Should it be later the Tunku will be available for signature for though other members of the Malayan delegation are flying home today he is remaining in London for some time on a private visit.

An Anglo-Malayan working party, or steering committee, had two sessions totalling several hours yesterday in a bid to complete the blueprint for the political and economic union.

## COMPROMISE HOPE ON WEST IRIAN

WASHINGTON, July 31, (Reuter).—Diplomatic sources said here yesterday there was hope of a compromise which would speed the transfer of control over West Irian from the Netherlands to Indonesia, under United Nations auspices.

Representatives of the two Governments yesterday continued private talks which began on Saturday morning, at a secluded estate outside Washington.

There were unconfirmed reports that a compromise proposal under discussion would give Indonesia control in West Irian by next May instead of by January 1, 1963, which the Indonesian negotiators were said to have demanded.

Diplomatic sources said essential features of the Bunker Plan would be retained. These were the avoidance of direct transfer of authority from the Netherlands to Indonesia, and the protection of the interests of the people of West Irian.

Dr. Subandrio, Indonesian Foreign Minister, has delayed his departure from the United States until today because of "new developments"

## TSHOMBE WELCOMES ADOULA'S PROPOSAL

ELISABETHVILLE, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. Tshombe of Katanga said yesterday he had learnt with much satisfaction of the statement by the Congo Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, on a proposed federal constitution for Congo.

Mr. Tshombe told reporters a federal constitution was "what we have always wanted and I am happy to say that we now have an opportunity to find a solution to the constitutional problems."

He added that Mr. Adoula would have to show he was sincere and would have to let the provinces and their assemblies give their opinions and advice on the drawing up of a new constitution.

He said the U.N. representative in Katanga, Mr. Eliud Mathu, of Kenya, had told him yesterday that Mr. Robert Gardiner, U.N. chief in the Congo, had "noticed with satisfaction" Mr. Tshombe's proposal for the formation of a joint Congolese-Katangese commission to work out a federal constitution.

## 6 R.A.F. MEN DIE IN HELICOPTER CRASH

WARENBURG, (Westphalia), July 31, (Reuter).—Six Royal Air Force men were killed when their helicopter crashed near here yesterday, West German police said.

The twin-rotor helicopter, according to police, crashed between the two West German villages of Harsewinkel and Marienfeld shortly after it took off on a routine flight from the NATO air base at Guetersloh.

They said that damage to one of the rotors was apparently the cause of the accident.



## KABUL TIMES

# Administration Of Schools THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 31, 1962

## Report On South-West Africa

It is almost clear now that the conditions in South-West Africa are really bad, the natives are being oppressed by the white South African Government and there is evidence of a threat to world peace in that territory.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa has begun consideration of the 17-page report submitted to it by Mr. Victorio Carpio of the Philippines and Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Committee who toured South-West Africa last May.

The report is expected to form the basis of the Committee's recommendations to the General Assembly which opens on September 18.

The two diplomats, who are the first to have made an on-the-spot investigation, have criticized South African policy in South-West Africa and suggested that the world body might itself move to take control of the mandated territory. They have also recommended that the Assembly consider the feasibility of revoking the mandate if necessary, imposing sanctions to enforce its decision.

All this because they have themselves seen the rigorous application of apartheid in the territory and found that South African policy is in "utter contradiction of the principles and purposes of the mandate, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the enlightened conscience of mankind."

South-West Africa is administered by South Africa under a mandate from the old League of Nations and the U.N. has said the territory should now come under the international trusteeship system.

The report of the two diplomats contains findings which are in conflict with those attributed to Mr. Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva in a joint statement issued in both their names with the South African Government in Pretoria which created a furore in U.N. circles. Mr. Carpio subsequently denied

Every school has a Headmaster or Principal according to the category in which it falls (Headmasters in Primary and Middle schools and Principals in Lycees or Intermediate Colleges).

Headmasters and Principals are appointed from among capable and experienced teachers with an unblemished record. The head of the school is responsible for all educational and administrative matters relating to the institution headed by him; he also heads the Council of Teachers in his school, supervises the task of finalizing and enforcing Time Tables and fixes the teaching hours and duties of school teachers under him. He is responsible for enforcing all rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Education. The Headmaster is answerable, in the first instance, to the Director of Education of the area. He also teaches for 6 to 12 hours per week and assures that the teaching programme is diligently and progressively implemented during and after school hours. One of his duties is to keep a close eye upon the progress of his students and to keep in personal touch with parents. It is also he who has to direct the distribution of teaching materials and textbooks provided by the Ministry of Education.

The head of the school is required to consult and guide his teachers about the day-to-day changes and developments in the school; he must also supervise the periodic examinations with a view to ensuring that marks are equitably awarded and entered in the proper Registers and documents.

The salaries paid to teachers in Afghanistan are higher than the basic salaries paid to other Government civil servants of the same cadres. Teachers are employed on the basis of 13 service cadres starting from the 13th and ending in the 1st Cadre. They also receive food allowance (for married and unmarried teachers, both, but according to different scales), professional allowance according to educational qualifications, overtime allowance and other emoluments.

A "Teacher's Day" is observed in October every year, at which His Majesty the King issues a special message, special functions are held to honour the teaching profession, dramas are staged, lectures are delivered, a special broadcast is made from Radio Kabul and deserving teachers are awarded medals and certificates of merits.

By IRRAHM SHERIFFE

He must submit all suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of facilities in his school to his immediate superior; the Director of Education of the region. In Middle and Secondary schools, separate Accounts Departments have been established to help the head of the school in carrying out his administrative duties. The head of the school also supervises such other employees and officials (in addition to teachers) as laboratory assistants, librarians and storekeepers etc. In Lycees or Intermediate Colleges, Assistant Principals have been provided to help the head of the school or Principal; the latter should be graduates of a University.

The school budget is prepared annually by the head of the school and his staff; it is then forwarded to the Ministry of Education. It passes through the proper channel and is implemented during and after school hours. Funds are disbursed in accordance to accounting rules and procedures.

The salaries paid to teachers in Afghanistan are higher than the basic salaries paid to other Government civil servants of the same cadres. Teachers are employed on the basis of 13 service cadres starting from the 13th and ending in the 1st Cadre. They also receive food allowance (for married and unmarried teachers, both, but according to different scales), professional allowance according to educational qualifications, overtime allowance and other emoluments.

ments if additional duties are performed by them. Teaching hours for primary school teachers are 26-28 per week; those of secondary schools 24-26 hours per week, and in the case of women teachers these range from 20-22 hours per week in primary schools and 22-24 hours in secondary schools for girls. Teachers enjoy all public holidays plus annual vacations lasting three months. Men are entitled to sick leave from 6 months to one year depending upon length of service.

Women teachers, who are expecting a baby, receive 40 days' leave with full pay during the pre-natal and post-natal periods. A special Fund has been established for indigent teachers and a Committee of Teachers has also been set up to look after the interests of the teaching community; this Committee is elected by teachers from among themselves. It has an office of its own and publishes an official organ called "Showankay" meaning "The Teacher". Every effort is being made to improve the lot of this most important element of society and teachers are encouraged in all possible ways to attain their full stature in society.

A "Teacher's Day" is observed in October every year, at which His Majesty the King issues a special message, special functions are held to honour the teaching profession, dramas are staged, lectures are delivered, a special broadcast is made from Radio Kabul and deserving teachers are awarded medals and certificates of merits.

The national boundaries in regard to knowledge that can be usefully beneficial in combating cancer. He estimated world mortality from cancer at three million a year.

Dr. Heller, President of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre, New York, said more than 100 countries had co-operated in a world survey by the Cancer Control Commission of the International Union Against Cancer.

The survey had shown that the greatest unfulfilled needs in combating cancer were more finance, training of professional personnel, public education and the provision of equipment.

The one-week congress ended on Saturday with the induction of the new President of the International Union Against Cancer, Professor Alexander Haddow, of the Chester Beatty Research Institute, Royal Cancer Hospital, London.

Chemotherapy Professor Leonid F. Larionov, of the Soviet Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, told a Press conference that 90 per cent of delegates agreed on chemotherapy—the use of chemical preparations in cancer treatment.

"About 15 years ago when I began experimenting in chemotherapy there were very few in this field," Dr. C. Chester Stock, Vice-President for research at the Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York, told the Press conference.

"Now with improved methods, we are about to do is to abolish

the threat of the atom pervades the international atmosphere at present, but there are also breaks in the dark clouds, through which rays of hope shine to lighten us about a bright future; these hopes spring from the attitude of the people all over the world towards the use of nuclear energy and the

The daily 'Anis' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "The South-West African Issue and the U.N." The editorial gives a lengthy background information about the South-West African territory and the influence of South Africa in that area. The policy of racial discrimination, says the editorial, is not only confined to the South-African Union but also the advocates of apartheid are trying to introduce and maintain this policy in the territories adjoining the Union such as territory of South-West Africa. The United Nations which on the basis of its charter favours equity among nations and promotes peace and tranquility in the world, has been trying for the past 16 years to find a solution to South-West African Government but of no avail, due to the stubbornness of the South African Government.

Last year when the people in South West Africa had launched severe demonstrations against the South African Government in which a large number of the demonstrators were killed, the United Nations appointed a committee to investigate the situation. The Government of South Africa, however, refused to allow the committee to make an on-the-spot investigation, but as a result of further pressure from the United Nations and other countries, the South African Government agreed only a few months ago to allow such a committee to visit the South West African territory. The latest development in this connexion is that Chairman of this committee has submitted a report of his findings to the United Nations and it is expected that he would suggest economic blockade against South-Africa as a means of forcing the South African Government to pay heed to the rights of the people of the South-West African territory.

## Atoms for Peace

Radio Kabul in its commentary: "The International Atomic Energy Agency celebrated its fifth anniversary on Sunday. The Agency was established on July 29 1957, with its headquarters in Vienna. The main purpose of setting up this Agency was to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy. The organization spent \$25.5 million on various nuclear projects during the five years it has been in existence. These projects include five scientific conferences and seminars in which 5,000 scientists and students took part.

It is needless for us to say that nuclear physics has made rapid progress in recent years and it continues to make amazing additions to human knowledge about matter. This progress and the resulting discoveries are, however, like a double edged sword. In other words, if man should so wish he can heap upon himself and his kind innumerable misfortunes in the form of death and destruction, but he can also harness the energy contained in the tiny atom for his own comfort and welfare.

It must be said that the threat of the atom pervades the international atmosphere at present, but there are also breaks in the dark clouds, through which rays of hope shine to lighten us about a bright future; these hopes spring from the attitude of the people all over the world towards the use of nuclear energy and the

(Contd. on Page 4)

(Contd. on page 4)

## RADIO KABUL

## PROGRAMME

TURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

### First English Programme:

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

### Second English Programme:

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

### Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

### Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Men who made history" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

### Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

### Arabic Programme:

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

### French Programme:

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

### Western Music:

7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

### ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut—Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi—Kabul:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLLOT

Kabul—Moscow:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55.

ARRIVALS:

From Beirut and Europe to

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Traffic ... 20159-24041.  
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Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



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Fosarai: Phone No. 22819  
Haidar: Phone No. 22954  
Sanai: Phone No. 20534  
Pakhtunistan: Phone No. 20528.

## NEWS IN PICTURES

## Afghanistan's

## Folklore

## A LEGEND OF BAND AMIR

By Prita Kumarappa Shalhi

King Berber of Balkh, a great and good man, seeing the yearly damage done by the floods coming down from the mountain springs of Kupkur, earnestly desired to build some dams in the valley to better the situation. But his people were, for some reason, unwilling to undertake the project—probably fearing the hazards of the job. No amount of persuasion nor the constant repetition of the many benefits that would accrue from this construction, could get them started.

On his visit to Balkh, Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph, heard of the King's predicament and realizing the immediate need for action, offered to undertake the work. He was warned that there was very little possibility of his receiving any help or co-operation from the villagers in the area. Nothing daunted, the Caliph assured the King that such help was not needed. Accompanied only by his personal servant, he set out on a survey and having found the right spot they soon threw up a barrage through the help of the miraculous powers of Hazrat Ali. In recognition of the aid rendered by his fearless servant, he named the resulting lake, Bande-Khamar (servant).

### Second Dam

When the second dam was to be built, one of King Berber's slaves—probably a huge, husky individual, was sent to help the Caliph. The slave's name was Gul Aman. He was undoubtedly of great assistance to the Caliph as this reservoir is still known as the Bande Gul Aman. It is a body of deep shimmering blue, blue water set in an immense cliff bowl banded in pastel hues of yellows and pinks!

Not content with these achievements, Hazrat Ali went on to construct a third dam. Here a few more people joined to help the small but determined group of dedicated workers. The Caliph's words of encouragement and shouting ('Aibat') spurred them on to ever greater efforts. Here too he prayed for strength and guidance. And on the spot where he prayed has been built a little sanctuary which reflects its graceful lines and curves in the still blue waters of Lake Aibat.

Now, the village women were convinced and impressed by the good Caliph and his small party of tireless workers. Abandoning their own housework they joined together to help him. Everyday they brought him quantities of white uncooked cheese balls. These, he threw into the water and miraculously they turned into a barricade damming up the waters behind the sturdy wall. This expanse of water is, of course, called Bande-Panir (Cheese).

When they moved on to the next site, the women of the villages continued their aid to the Caliph. They came every day, bringing baskets full of mint, which grew profusely in that area and which still covers the ground with an yearly carpet of lush green. Like the cheese the mint was thrown into the water and was converted

(Contd. on Page 4)

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at Orlang, the beauty spot on the way to Salang, on Sunday.



## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2).

voice raised by scientists and peaceful organizations in the world in favour of "Atoms for Peace Only".

The International Atomic Energy Agency is one of such organizations, which continues its efforts quietly and without much publicity.

The people of Afghanistan, who have peace as the traditional policy of their Government, look with admiration upon the efforts being made by this and other organizations and endorse the lofty ideal for the attainment of which these agencies are working.

### AFGHANISTAN'S FOLKLORE

(Contd. from Page 3)

into a strong barrier, by a miracle. To this day that lake is the Bande Pudina (Mint).

The very last of this series of dams, is said to have been carved out of the land, with the aid of Hazrat Ali's famous sword "Zulfikar" and was consequently named after that.

Thus these legends go, whether they are to be believed or not, but it is a fact that in this region where long ago men had forfeited their right to be called valorous, it is the women who wear turbans on their heads!

### ANTI-CANCER CONGRESS

(Contd. from Page 2)

effective drugs available and so many workers in the field, I have great hopes for the future of chemotherapy," he said.

The Indian scientist, Dr. Vensan Khalonkar, President of the International Union Against Cancer for the past four years, said: "The problem of combating cancer has no geographical limits. Therefore, it is necessary to pool means and efforts of all countries for vanquishing this disease. We cannot rest satisfied with what has been achieved, but must link for ever new methods."

Professor Khalonkar introduced to the congress participants Professor Haddow, the British scientist who is now taking over the post of President of the Union Against Cancer.

Professor Haddow told the Congress of the Union's tasks in banding together scientific forces seeking new ways to combat the disease, according to Tass.

He referred to the importance of the Moscow Congress in strengthening mutual understanding among research workers in all countries.

#### Contribution To Peace

"Such congresses as this are a big contribution to the cause of peace," he said.

The next International Anti-Cancer Congress—the ninth—will be held in Tokyo in 1966. Professor Haddow will hold office for four years and he will be succeeded after the Tokyo congress by Professor Nikolai Blokhin, of the Soviet Union.

At a Soviet Government reception for the cancer experts, the Soviet First Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, quoted by Tass, said the Congress had worked out the most probable theory of the virus origin of cancer.

Mr. Mikoyan expressed the hope that scientists would soon secure effective methods of treating the disease.

He said the Congress was a good illustration of international scientific co-operation. It was important that scientists in other fields should follow their example.

Professor Haddow and scientists from other countries at the reception expressed the conviction that experts should be able to solve the cancer problem only through joint efforts, Tass said.



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran at the Jangalak Factory which he visited yesterday.—Bakhtar Photo.

## PRO-BEN BELLA FORCES ENCIRCLE VICE-PREMIER BOUDIAF'S HOUSE

ALGIERS, July 31, (Reuter).—Official sources at Tizi Ouzou, headquarters of an Algerian Vice-Premier, Mr. Belkacem Krim, reported yesterday that pro-Ben Bella forces had encircled the Vice-Premier, Mr. Mohamed Boudiaf, in a house at Msila, eastern Algeria.

They said that Mr. Boudiaf, a prominent supporter of Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister was in Msila on a visit to his family.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ben Khedda, Algerian Prime Minister, yesterday called on feuding nationalist leaders together here urgently to prepare the way to national unity.

His call came 24 hours after Algerian guerillas took over this city at dawn and declared it open to all leaders who wished to contribute to a solution of the month-old crisis.

He addressed his plea to the dissident Vice-Premier, Mr. Ben Bella in Oran, the anti-Ben Bella Vice-Premier, Mr. Belkacem Krim, and Mr. Mohamed Boudiaf in Tizi Ouzou, and other Ministers dispersed in Switzerland and Tunisia.

The Premier painted a grim picture of the Algerian situation and said that because of the crisis, unemployment had increased, European firms were closing down, the financial situation had deteriorated, stocks of foods were running out, and the health of the population posed grave problems.

Mr. Ben Khedda said parliamentary elections—scheduled for August 12—might have to be postponed but could not be indefinitely put off as it was urgent to let the voice of the people be heard.

He said the absence of an Algerian State was making itself cruelly felt both internally and in the international sphere.

## Professor Arrested And Ill-Treated By Pakistan Police

KABUL, July 31.—Surveillance of important and influential people in occupied Pakhtunistan has been stepped up by the Pakistani police and secret service, says a report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan. In addition, certain people have been compelled not to leave their residences without prior police permission.

A few days ago the Pakistani police arrested Professor Kalandar Mohmand for leaving his home village for Peshawar city without the prior permission of the police. He was ill treated and tortured after his arrest.

Another report states that Agha Shorish Kashmiri, editor of Chatan magazine and a prominent literary figure of Pakistan said recently in a speech that the aim and objective of the One Unit Plan was to perpetuate the rule of certain ambitious persons and the people have come to fully realize this. He pointed to the severe struggle of the people of Bengal and said: "The Government of Pakistan has always dealt with East Bengal as a colony which has resulted in the resurgence of the desire of the people of East Bengal for independence."

## "Reconciliation" Prospects In E.C.M. Talks

BRUSSELS, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, told Reuter in a special statement yesterday that he was hopeful about prospects for an eventual "reconciliation" of currently clashing British and Commonwealth views on guarantees of markets in Europe for Commonwealth food products.

M. Spaak said: "I do not think that we are now in an impasse as in every negotiation, sooner or later, one arrives at the central problem to be solved."

The Belgian Minister was referring to the apparent stalemate in last week's ministerial session when the Ministers failed to agree on how to compensate Canada, Australia and New Zealand for loss of the preferential food markets in Britain after her entry into the Common Market.

The seven delegations are to resume their talks here next Wednesday.

## AT THE CINEMA

### PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **MARDI GRAS**; starring; Pat Boone, Christine Carere and Tommy Sands.

### KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **LOU CASTELLO'S BRIDE**.

### BEHZAD CINEMA

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

### ZAINEB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **KANCH KI GURIA** starring Saida Khan and Manoj Kaumar.

## Laos To Fulfil

## Pledge Of Neutrality

WASHINGTON, July 30, (Reuter).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister, pledged yesterday that his Government would prevent Laotian territory from being used as a base for interference in the internal affairs of other neighbouring countries.

The Laotian leader told a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club that his Government had given an understanding at the 14-nation Geneva Conference not to permit its territory to be used by another nation to interfere in the internal affairs of any third State.

"We shall respect this undertaking," he said.

He was confident his neutralist party would win the national elections which were to be organized in Laos. Eighty per cent of the population favoured Laos being a neutral State and therefore would support him.

Later, Prince Souvanna Phouma left Washington in A.U.S. Air Force plane for New York where he was to stay overnight before leaving for Tokyo on his way home.

Mr. Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State, said in the farewell ceremony at the airport: "You know of our full interest and support for Laos."

The Laotian leader said he left Washington with the hope that the U.N. Government would continue to help his regime build a new Laos and would help to assure genuine neutrality and

## Former Singapore Chief Minister's Appeal To U.N.

NEW YORK, July 31, (Reuter).—Mr. David Marshall, former Singapore Chief Minister, yesterday asked the U.N. to block any constitutional arrangement for the proposed Malaysia Federation until the people of Singapore had freely expressed their wishes in a referendum.

He told the Special Committee on Colonialism that because Britain could no longer continue to hold Singapore as a colony in the face of world opinion, she planned to transfer sovereignty to a "friend"—the federation of Malaya in return for treaty rights for bases on the Island.

Malaya would exercise sovereignty in a colonial context with Singapore's Chinese population deprived of federal citizenship due to "exaggerated" fears of Singapore Communism, he added.

The Committee is to study Mr. Marshall's speech overnight before



His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran examining some of the archaeological relics in the Kabul Museum which he visited yesterday morning.—Bakhtar Photo.