

8-5-1962

Kabul Times (August 5, 1962, vol. 1, no. 128)

Bakhtar News Agency

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KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 128

KABUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1962 (ASAD 14, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Algerian Elections On September 2 Political Bureau Begins Work

ALGIERS, Aug. 5, (UPI).—The Algerian Political Bureau called yesterday for September 2 elections to the newly-independent nation's first National Assembly.

No Trace Yet Of Missing Nepalese Plane

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Search aircraft returned to their bases yesterday after failing to find a Royal Nepal Airlines Dakota which was earlier reported to have crashlanded on Wednesday with 10 people on board.

Heavy rain and low visibility prevented the search planes, including two helicopters, from landing in the area where the Dakota is said to have come down—about 220 miles north-east of New Delhi and 15 miles inside Nepalese territory. The search will resume today.

There was still no confirmation last night of the crashlanding report, brought by a village headman to the District Magistrate of Baich Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh, the nearest administrative post.

The magistrate told the Indian news agency, Press Trust of India, last evening that he had been unable to get any independent confirmation of the report by the headman who had also said that all six passengers and the crew of four were safe and staying with the local raja (landlord).

Passengers in the plane, which was on a scheduled flight from Kathmandu to New Delhi, included Mr. Narapratap Thapa, Nepalese Ambassador to India, two Americans, Mr. Sidney Jacques and Mr. Oscar Holder, and a Canadian, tourist, Miss Clara Grindley.

C.D. Project Launched In Yak-Owlang

KABUL, Aug. 5.—A community development project was launched yesterday by the Rural Development Department in the Local Administration of Yak-Owlang in Bamian province. A meeting held on this occasion by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jan Mohammad, Mr. A. S. Bakhshi, The Vice-President of the Rural Development Department, and a large number of provincial officials, local dignitaries and villagers were present.

In his opening speech Mr. Bakhshi stated that the main purpose of the Community Development project was to help the people help themselves and as such a great co-operation of the people is required for the success of these projects.

SWIMMING POOL FOR MAZAR CITY

MAZAR-E-SHARIF, Aug. 5.—The construction of a swimming pool in the public park of Mazar city, which was started about a month ago, is nearing completion. The pool 30 metres long and 15 metres wide when completed will be open to the public of Mazar-e-Sharif.

Dutch Accept Main Equal Division Of Tax Revenues Between Points Of W. Irian Congo & Katanga Proposed

Draft Agreement

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Dutch newspapers reported yesterday that the Cabinet had decided to accept the main points of a draft agreement on settling the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West Irian.

There has been no official confirmation of the reports nor of reports that the agreement would give Indonesia control of the territory by next May.

But the newspapers quoted "political circles in The Hague" as taking for granted that the Cabinet, which held its weekly meeting on Friday had accepted the main item of the agreement reached by Holland's Ambassador in Washington and an Indonesian delegation early last week.

The Independent Conservative de Telegraaf reported that the Dutch Cabinet had raised some objections to details of the draft agreement, but these were not "insurmountable."

The Liberal Hague Het Vaderland said the Cabinet had "reluctantly" accepted the plan, according to political observers.

Dr. Van Roijen is expected to return to Washington in the middle of this week.

In his absence the permanent Netherlands delegate to the United Nations in New York, Mr. Carl Schuermann, will lead the Dutch delegation which is expected to resume talks at Middleburg, Virginia, near Washington, tomorrow.

Formal Indonesian-Dutch Talks Shortly

JAKARTA, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—President Sukarno said last night that Indonesia would enter into formal negotiation with the Netherlands on the future of the West Irian.

He was talking to reporters at his summer palace in Bogor after a three and a half-hour meeting with senior Cabinet Ministers and Service Chiefs.

President Sukarno said: "I will send the Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, to Washington to go into formal negotiations on the basis of the preliminary understanding from the Secretary-General, U Thant, dated July 31."

Dr. Subandrio returned from the preliminary talks with the Dutch representatives in Washington on Thursday. He said then he believed the Indonesian demands had in the main been met.

The Foreign Minister told reporters last night he would leave for the United States next Thursday.

Neither he nor President Sukarno would elaborate on the President's reference to U Thant's message.

Observers here believe a quick settlement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Britain, the United States and Belgium were reported yesterday to have told U Thant, acting U.N. Secretary-General, of proposed measures concerning Katanga's secession from the rest of the Congo.

It was the first response to his Katangese bow to the Central appeal four days ago to all U.N. Governments to bring economic pressure on the Katanga regime.

Informed sources said the Western plan called for an equal division between Katanga and the Congolese Central Government of the tax revenues from the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, in which British and Belgian investors have major interests.

It was also reported to call upon Mr. Moise Tshombe, of Katanga, to resume negotiations immediately with Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of the Central Government. Talks between the two broke down in disagreement last month. Mr. Tshombe now is in Geneva.

Principal Factor

U Thant told a Press conference on Thursday that failure of the Union Miniere to contribute funds to the Central Government since the Congo attained independence two years ago was a contravention of the Belgian-Congolese agreement transferring power and was a principal factor in the Congo's troubles, which have caused a severe burden upon the U.N.

In a carefully worded statement issued through a spokesman yesterday, U Thant said: "To the extent that the measures persuade the leaders in Katanga to resume negotiations quickly and in a business-like manner to end the secession of Katanga, the acting Secretary-General would welcome any steps the Governments concerned may be able to take."

Full details of the Anglo-U.S.-Belgian proposals were not made public here, but they were reported to include a demand that the

British Climber Killed In Fall On Matterhorn

ZERMATT, (Switzerland), Aug. 5, (Reuter).—A British climber, Mr. John Corkhill, from Lancashire, was killed in a fall on the Matterhorn on Friday, the Swiss news agency reported.

Mr. Corkhill, who was 25, fell several hundred feet, and was killed instantly before the eyes of his climbing companion, the agency said.

A veteran Swiss mountain guide, Alois Biner, told Reuter that the British climber was hit by a rock "the size of a table." Biner, at whose hotel the two British climbers stayed before the summit, said that Mr. Corkhill came down from the summit and was unroped when it happened. Had he been roped he would have taken his friend down with him.

Biner said the Briton was at a height of about 14,100 feet from initial proposals had upon the summit.

AFRICAN PROCESSION TEAR-GASSED

BULAWAYO, (Southern Rhodesia), Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Police used tear gas in the Milikazi township here yesterday to break up a procession of about 2,000 Africans, led by 100 cars, which turned out to welcome Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Police were stoned when they told Africans that the procession was illegal. Riot police were called out and tear gas used. One policeman was injured on the arm by a stone and three Africans were arrested.

SIX REPORTED KILLED BY TYPHOON

TOKYO, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Six people were reported dead, 11 injured and 13 missing in the wake of typhoon Nora as it moved up the Japan sea coast of northern Japan yesterday.

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KABUL TIMES
AUGUST 5, 1962

A HERO'S WELCOME

There was an explosion in Algiers on Friday, this time it was not by extremist Secret Army Organization terrorists but the people themselves; it was an explosion of joy by the enthusiastic crowds which welcomed their national hero, Mr. Ben Bella, the Vice Premier and one of the nine "historic leaders" who organized the Algerian revolt in 1954; to the capital, a month after the country gained independence.

That diplomats from the Soviet Union, the U.A.R., the U.S.A., and Britain and soldiers of the Algerian National Army were among the thousands who welcomed the Deputy Premier shows his popularity and is evidence of the fact that wrangling among the rival leaders which nearly plunged the new country into chaos and a civil war has given place to good will, understanding and unity.

Over the month-long crisis the GPRA has come to be split into three separate groups: the Ben Bella faction installed first at Tlemcen and then at Oran; his main opponents headed by Mr. Belkacem Krim and Mr. Boudiaf entrenched at Tizi Ouzou; and the rest of the GPRA headed by Mr. Ben Khedda caught in between the two in Algiers.

Now with the arrival of Mr. Ben Bella and other dissident leaders in Algiers there is no other headquarters than Algiers.

Mr. Ben Khedda, the provincial Premier, has handed over the national affairs to the six-man Political Bureau set up by Mr. Ben Bella. Elections to a National Assembly will be held on September 2 and a week after that it should be possible to have a national Government leading to the building up of an orderly State. Until then the Politbureau will act as a bridge in re-establishing national unity.

It would indeed have been a sad day if because of the rivalry of the leaders the country had drifted into the control of the troops, for it is the Army's task not to administer the country but to preserve the national defence and in that role and social revolution.

CAIRO DECLARATION OF THE PRESS AND RADIO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AT A GLANCE

51. The Conference recognizes that the lack of adequate skilled manpower and trained personnel hand is one of the major obstacles to managerial training in developing countries. Thus, all measures intended to develop scientific, technological and human resources in such countries become of vital importance.

52. In this respect, the programme of international technical co-operation conducted by the United Nations and other mutual programmes of technical assistance have been and should continue to be of great value and help to developing countries.

53. Technical, professional and managerial training in developing countries must be carried on at a rate far exceeding what would be justified by their own financial resources. The Conference urges therefore a substantial increase in the funds provided by the United Nations and advanced countries for training activities.

54. Increasing efforts should be made to adapt scientific research and technological developments to the specific conditions and requirements of the developing countries.

55. The Conference recommends that measures be taken to increase the exchange of experts and technicians between the developing countries on the one hand and primary commodity trade, economic and among the developing and mic relations between developing

Significance Of Bagram Ruins

By A. A. KOHZAD

In a previous article entitled the original form was Baagarma 'Kapsi or Bagram' it was mentioned that in ancient times from 4th century B.C. until 7th century A.D. there was near the bed of the combined rivers of Panjshir, Salang, Shuttol and Ghorband a city called Kapsi which used to be the capital of vast territory known as Kapissa during the reign of Kushanides. The name Bagram appears for a century and half now in the work of foreign authors who have made investigations into the historic ruins. Most probably it was the British who learnt this name from the inhabitants of Kohdaman Kohistan valley and recorded it in their writings. However, this is not the only place to be known by the name Bagram. But there are quite a few other places that are known by the names Bagram and Bagrami.

Regarding the etymology of Bagram there are varied opinions. The British writer, Captain Cunningham in the book titled "The Ancient Geography of India" has enunciated that the word Bagram is evolved from Wagram. In Sanskrit "gram" means city and "we" is a prefix denoting importance and superiority. Therefore, the combination "Wegram" may be interpreted to mean an important capital city or centre. But the majority are of the opinion that Bagram is the servant of the State.

Now that the division among the leadership is settled with an out new recourse to force it is the duty of the national leaders to see that it will stay settled as the needs of the country and the desires of the people require co-operation and construction and that the political revolution has raged through the country for nearly a decade is now turned into an economic and social revolution.

Incidentally, Burdj Abdullah is a sick political prisoners.

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61. The Conference welcomes the aims of the "United Nations Development Decade" and urges the taking of adequate measures for the implementation of the aims, considering that the activities of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations should be particularly intensified in this respect, and recommends the participating countries to co-operate effectively towards the achievement of the targets set.

62. The Conference recommends that the participating countries take full advantage of the forthcoming Conference of the United Nations on the application of Science and Technology for the benefit of the developing countries, including the possibility of establishing an agency for science and technology for the promotion of the technological advancement and the building up of the scientific structure in the developing countries.

63. The Conference recommends to the United Nations that the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, meet periodically to discuss matters of common interest with a view to promoting economic co-operation between the Regions and to make available periodical reports about the same.

64. The Conference recommends that the agenda of the international economic conference should include all vital questions relating to international trade, commodity trade, economic and among the developing and mic relations between developing

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The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Solving controversial issues through peaceful negotiations". Modern international relations, says the editorial, require friendly negotiations and direct contacts between leaders in different countries. Friendly negotiations are also useful as well as necessary for the strengthening of world peace.

Afghanistan and Iran have strong bonds of friendship with each other as neighbouring countries. Leaders in both countries have shown interest in the further strengthening of these relations. A few days ago at the invitation of His Majesty the King, the 'Shah of Iran, His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, paid an official visit to Afghanistan. This visit provided the opportunity for them to get acquainted with each other's views and feelings towards national and international problems. During his talks with His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, His Majesty the King reiterated the fact that Afghanistan was interested in strengthening friendly relations with all nations on the basis of mutual respect and the UN Charter which form the foundation of the policy of non-alignment followed by Afghanistan. His Majesty the Shahinshah's visit to Afghanistan which is warmly welcomed by the people in this country is to be considered as a manifestation of good relations existing between the two countries and useful in the further strengthening of these relations.

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SUNDAY

(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 "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 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

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

Third English Programme:

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 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.

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popular music.

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popular music.

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MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

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Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat-Kabul:

Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul-Herat:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

Beirut-Kabul:

Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

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A "LION IS IN THE STREETS: JUST 'TIPPY,' A GENTLE KIND OF 'LION,' HAVING HIS DAY.

MUSIC IN AFGHANISTAN

By SHOWKI

It is my unalterable conviction that music and culture have not stated, was a purely religious or political or geographical boundaries; they are the common heritage of man and, therefore, the only field in which no people can claim superiority over any other. It is difficult to say when and how the first man raised his voice in song and when did he 'discover' or 'invent' the first musical instrument. I think that the first human lips may have come out of the mouth of a mother trying to soothe a fretful baby, as the first word uttered by a human being must have been "Mum" or "Ma" uttered by a toddler before the Kushan era, or the attempting to draw the attention of his mother (most scholars are agreed upon this). Similarly, the first musical instrument—if one can call it as such—may have consisted of two pieces of stones, which a thoughtful person (to make it more poetic and romantic, let us say a youth thinking of some robust maiden) struck a rock with a piece of stone which came to his hand. This is generally the case even at present, when a person sitting idly and alone either scratches lines upon the ground or strikes at some object with another.

In Afghanistan the music produced by 'Sung-o-Chung' consists of a stringed instrument played by one person while the 'tall' or rhythm is kept by his companion who strikes together two pieces of specially-selected and polished rock. In the East, including pre-Islamic Afghanistan, music was used as an integral part of prayers and as an accompaniment to hymns and devotional songs. The lofty Himalayas and the Pamirs brought comparative peace to the inhabitants of the vast Indian sub-continent and Gandhara (the southern and south-eastern parts of modern Afghanistan), who devoted themselves to the fine arts and music, chronicling them in such documents as the Vedas, but music, as I have already

It is reasonable to assume that at this time, and afterwards, music ceased to be of a purely devotional character and found its way into the Court in Afghanistan. It is also probable-most probably, I should say—that music administration and the drafting of this country had reached a high level of development under the brilliant Bactrian civilization in the north. Whatever may be the real facts, I am not concerned in this article with research, and therefore, I leave it to the scholars and students of history and archaeology to throw light upon music in pre-historic Afghanistan. Suffice it to say that in later-day Afghanistan, especially during the Ghaznavide period this country produced many musicians of note and special efforts were made to improve and perfect musical instruments. Whether one like it or not, credit must be given to the aristocracy for the development of music and the encouragement of musicians even though it was for their own pleasure and amusement. In this regard one may cite the case of the Rajwaras or State rulers of pre-partition India, who elected Parliaments, she will be able to alive the Indian 'Shastriya' or traditional music, which the Government of India is now supporting and spreading among the masses. To return to the subject of Afghanistan, as I have stated earlier in this article, the purely devotional or religious music in ancient Afghanistan split up into two parts, namely the Court music called 'Bazmiyya', and the popular music restricted to temples and places of worship. After the advent of Islam, which deplored knowledge of music. He has left a means of arousing the passions (on the ground that self-satisfaction), while the Court music continued to flourish to some extent, devotional or temple music ceased altogether.

(To Be Concluded).

Not Elsa; Nor Born Free

The summer heat of Kansas U.S.A. is well known to travellers in those parts and it does upon occasion, cause the occasional mirage. That which is depicted above is no mirage; the visitor to Kansas City seeing little Kathy Jensen taking a lion for a walk on a leash would not be experiencing a natural visual phenomenon, nor seeing a starlet publishing the local premiere of a Hollywoodian version of a new biblical motion picture based on the life of Daniel. The strangeness of the scene is easily explicable: it is merely a large shaggy dog called "Tippy," who has been shaved by thoughtful, if whimsical, owners in order that it might be more comfortable when the temperature is such that only Englishmen and mad dogs venture forth into the sun. The fear that this apparently savage beast may cause in the hearts of the delivery boys is understandable; and one is sure that the postman on the day following the clipping, although quite familiar with the benevolent "Tippy" who was living in the house the day before, might have been somewhat taken aback at what seemed to be an unnecessarily sensational replacement for what had been a nice friendly pet. His emotions can only be conjectured as he saw this "lion" strolling over to greet him in what must have been a most disturbingly friendly fashion. While we are aware that "neither sleet nor snow" can prevent the mails going through, we are sure that the motto of the U.S. Post Office does not cover such circumstances as a lion on a front lawn, friendly or not. We are not told whether or not letters were delivered to the Jensen residence on that day; but somehow we think they were. We need not remind our readers that "Elsa," the lioness, was the heroine of the book "Born Free," by Joy Adamson, published by Collins in 1960.

From The Illustrated London News.

Journalists Held

In Seoul

SEOUL, Aug. 4. (Reuter).—The South Korean daily newspaper Donga Ilbo reported here yesterday its Vice-President and Chief Editor, Mr. Chai Uk Koh, and its editorial writer, Professor San Duk Hwang, had been placed under formal arrest by the military Government.

Mr. Koh is also the President of the South Korean Newspaper Editors' Association. The newspaper, in announcing the arrests, said the charges were not disclosed. Representatives of the paper had been called for questioning by the Government's Central Intelligence Agency several times since July 28, when the newspapers published an editorial saying that United Nations recognition of South Korea would be "theoretically nullified" should the Military Government proceed with a plan to draft a new national constitution and put it to a referendum.

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YOUTH FESTIVAL ON
MOON IN 90 YEARS

HELSINKI, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—The 25th or 30th World Youth Festival—in 79 or 90 years' time—may well be arranged on the moon, the Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, said here last night.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gagarin was speaking at a Press conference after his arrival to attend the current Youth Festival's "Space Day."

He said that the day was not far distant when the first Soviet woman would go into space.

TITOV PEAK IN

PAMIRS

MOSCOW, Aug. 5, (UPI).—Soviet climbers conquered a 20,000 ft. peak in the Pamir mountains of Tazhikistan Republic, yesterday and promptly named it after the cosmonaut, Gherman Titov, Moscow Radio reported.

Kennedy Likely
To Have More Talks
With Dobrynin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, (UPI).—President Kennedy is expected to have talks again with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, in a move to keep the door open for a Berlin solution, it was learnt last night.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, also plans more talks with Mr. Dobrynin on Berlin even though the United States and the Soviet Union are at an impasse in seeking some solution.

The stalemate was reached when Mr. Rusk met recently the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko in Geneva. Mr. Gromyko, insisted there could be no solution to the Berlin situation until Western troops left the city. Mr. Rusk reiterated that the presence of Western troops in Berlin was not negotiable.

No date has been set for Mr. Kennedy's next meeting with Mr. Dobrynin and it may not be for several weeks. They last conferred at the White House several weeks ago. Mr. Kennedy said at a recent news conference that he intended to see Mr. Dobrynin periodically.

The main US aim in the later phase of the Berlin talks is to impress on the Kremlin that an armed clash is not the only remaining course in Berlin.

Particularly, the United States is trying to get over that a war does not have to result—if the Soviet Union goes through with its announced intention to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany.

The Soviet Union has not set any date for signing such a treaty. There is speculation here that it might come before the end of the year.

The United States is trying to convince the Soviet Union that the West would not actively oppose a Soviet peace treaty with East Germany as long as it did not infringe on US, British and French rights in Berlin.

Britain And The Six May
Agree On
Commonwealth Agriculture

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, said last night he thought the current marathon meeting of British and Six Common Market Ministers here would end in agreement early this morning.

United Credit
For Third PlanINDIA'S APPEAL TO
"AID INDIA CLUB"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (DPA).—An Indian Government spokesman here yesterday appealed to the members of the World Bank's "Aid India Club" to investigate again whether it would be possible after all to provide bigger united credits for India's third Five-Year Plan.

He mentioned the appropriate example given last year by West Germany and at the same time deplored that Bonn this year only granted credits tied to specific projects.

The spokesman explained that untied credits constituted a much greater aid than loans tied to specific projects. Untied credits would give the Indian Government a much greater scope of action regarding its import policy and enable more effective planning.

Fears that untied credits would be "bad business" for the donor country were unfounded, the spokesman maintained.

Although West Germany last year offered untied credits to India, Indian imports from West Germany during that period far surpassed the amount of these credits, he added.

Present Indian foreign currency difficulties to a great part resulted out of the fact that the Indian Government due to last year's experiences had counted on considerable more untied credits, the spokesman said.

(It is noteworthy in this connection that Eastern bloc States so far did not grant a single untied credit to India.)

(All Eastern bloc aid was tied to specific "spectacular projects" on the Indian public while untied credits are rather being used for projects whose financial sources the public, therefore having less of a propaganda effect.)

(This fact resulted in the Western argument that the Indian Government should also try to receive untied credits from Eastern bloc States once in a while.)

JALALABAD, Aug. 4.—Fifty students have completed the electrical and carpentry courses of the Technical Department of the Nangrahar Canal Administration. They have been assigned to different jobs in various departments. This course was taught both practically and theoretically by local and foreign experts and covered electrical technique, boring, carpentry welding, shovel and bulldozer operation. The director of the course said that three groups of students will be trained and employed in various branches of the project before the work on the canal is completed.

In Brief

ALGIERS, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Djamila Boupacha, sometimes called "the Joan of Arc of the Algerian rebellion," told reporters here yesterday that she was married a week ago to an official of the Willaya IV, a politico-military command which includes Algiers. The bridegroom is Mr. Omar Kali.

The 24-year-old Moslem girl, who claimed she was tortured into confessing terrorist crimes in Algeria, was released from a French prison in April this year under the amnesty included in the Evian Cease-fire Agreements.

MALAGA, Spain, Aug. 5, (UPI).—An American film star, Lee Remick, narrowly escaped serious injuries early yesterday when her car collided with a truck on the narrow winding coastal road between Malaga and Marbella.

BEIRUT, Aug. 5, (UPI).—Lebanon's newest two-stage experimental rocket was fired successfully yesterday nine miles up and 15 miles down range under the supervision of a University of Texas student.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Forty-four people are in isolation in London after having had contact with a scientist who died of pneumonic plague on Wednesday. The scientist—Geoffrey Bacon—was working at the Government's germ warfare centre in southern England.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Sherri Finkbine has left Los Angeles for Sweden, determined to get a legal abortion. The Phoenix Arizona woman fears her child would be born deformed because she took the drug thalidomide. In Stockholm, public opinion is behind Mrs. Finkbine. But she will have to put her case before the country's Medical Board. A Board official in charge of abortions says she may have to wait six or eight weeks to be given authority for the operation. The official said the Board is unlikely to grant authority on the possibility this baby might be French born deformed. But he said the mental anguish of Mrs. Finkbine could be legal grounds.

AT THE
CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. American film; **BAND OF ANGELS**; starring Clark Gable and Yvonne DeCarlo.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **IVANHOE**; starring Elizabeth Taylor, Robert Taylor and Joan Fontain.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **EAK SHOLA**; starring Pardeep Kumar and Mala Sinha.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **A STRANGE LADY IN TOWN**.

News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Mr. Najaf Ali Nabati, Director of General Services in Radio Kabul, has been appointed as the Vice-President of the Government Printing Press.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Dr. Dix, W.H.O., Health Educator in the Ministry of Public Health, who had gone to do health publicity about trachoma in Herat and Kandahar provinces, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Dr. Monir Shah Faqir left Kabul for Beirut yesterday to receive further training in the field of surgery. He has been awarded a US Aid Fellowship through the Ministry of Public Health.

KABUL, Aug. 5.—Dr. Abdul Samad Seraj, Chief Medical Officer of the Women's Hospital who had gone to Poland and France to attend seminars on children's health, has returned to Kabul.

CLASSIFIED
ADVTs.

LECTURE

Tuesday August 7 at the Maison de France at 5-30 p.m., Mr. A. LEZINE, architect from the French Recherche Scientifique, will give a lecture in French with coloured slides: "Pictures of African Antiquities".

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