

7-9-1962

Kabul Times (July 9, 1962, vol. 1, no. 105)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:
Maximum +30°C.
Minimum +15°C.

Sun sets today at 7-00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-50 a.m.

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

Mediation In Algerian Leaders' Dispute

Ben Bella Accepts Arab League Secretary's Offer

ALGIERS, July 9.—The Algerian Information Minister, Mr. Mohammad Yazid, said yesterday that the Algerian Government was ready to accept mediation by Mr. Abdul Khaliq Hassouna, Arab League Secretary-General, in the dispute between the Algerian leaders.

Mr. Yazid made the statement before leaving Algeria for Rabat where he and another Minister are to hold talks with Mr. Ben Bella, the dissident Deputy Premier.

Mr. Ben Bella has, it is learnt, already accepted the mediation offer.

Reuter adds: Secret talks aimed at closing the rift between Algerian nationalist leaders are expected to start in Rabat today.

Mr. Ben Bella, who has been having talks in Cairo with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, is on his way.

The two Ministers from Algiers hope to meet Mr. Ben Bella in Rabat, together with the dissident Minister of State, Mr. Mohammed Khider.

No Crisis

M. Saad Dahlab, Algerian Provisional Government Foreign Minister, said in a broadcast last night that there was no crisis between nationalist leaders—“just a misunderstanding.”

Speaking in the Arabic service of Algiers Radio, he said: “The Algerian nationalists were able to make an understanding with General de Gaulle and the French Government. I do not see how they can fail to agree among themselves.”

He added: “In the last resort, the people will decide.”

M. Dahlab said that elections for a National Assembly would be held at the beginning of August, and said the date would be announced soon.

M. Dahlab described the National Liberation Army, which is at the centre of the political dispute, as the Army of the central power, but made no reference to the recent dismissal of Army leaders.

Calls for a return to normal went out last night in Oran, western Algeria, the only city where tension persists.

Moslem trade union leaders ordered all their members to resume work today and European leaders asked Europeans to reopen their shops and offices.

Oran was calm yesterday with the streets half deserted.

Popal Inspects Hospital And Kindergarten

KABUL, July 9.—Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Minister of Education, yesterday inspected the 40-bed hospital of the Afghan Institute of Technology in Shershah Mena and the kindergarten of the Zarghoona Girls School which will be opened shortly.

The Minister was accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj, Chief of the Ministry's Health Department and Dr. Mir Najmuddin Ansari, Adviser to the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Seraj told a Bakhtar correspondent that the establishment of a 40-bed hospital for the Boarding School was envisaged for the second educational development plan. He said that the U.S.A. provided 22 beds and the Ministry would provide the rest. The hospital, he said, would be equipped with up-to-date medical facilities.

PLANE CAUGHT FIRE IN MIDAIR

BOMBAY, July 9, (UPI).—An Alitalia DC-8 jet airliner which crashed into a hilltop 60 miles east of Bombay killing all 94 people aboard apparently caught fire in flight, an examination of the wreckage showed yesterday.

The wreckage was scattered over a vast area of 700 ft. jungle-covered hill over muddy, almost impossible roads from this village near Bombay. The cockpit, wings and fuselage were split open but the name “Alitalia” was still visible.

The plane parts themselves showed little sign of fire but cushions and clothing near the crash were burned. Officials made the cautious suggestion that the pilot may have attempted to put the burning plane down on what appeared to be a plateau but was really a hilltop.

“Some bad belly landing,” an official said grimly.

The pilot's brief case lay by the broken cockpit where navigation charts lay splattered by the torrential downpour of the July monsoon. Clothes of passengers were festooned from the jungle trees.

Undamaged in the mud were copies of the Bible and a Hindu prayer book in Sanskrit, lying

KABUL, July 9.—Reports from Pari Chamkani in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that groups of Pakhtunistani nationalist opened fire upon military posts of Khermana and Manoosum on June 11 and 23.

Another group of nationalists threw hand-grenades inside a Government building in Shignai inflicting heavy losses.

A report from Bajawar states that a party of Mamond nationalists led by Mr. Deen Der Khan fired on the military camp of Shar on July 26. A group of Charmang nationalists fired on the same camp the following day.

Another group of Mamond nationalists, led by Malik Gulbuddin Khan, and Salarzai nationalists, led by Malik Dawae Khan, also attacked the military camp.

Pakistani forces used heavy and light machine-guns against the nationalists.

Referring to the kindergarten, Dr. Seraj said this step was taken with a view to creating facilities for women teachers with children. Children of women teachers will be accepted at the kindergarten.

A similar kindergarten was opened at the Malalai Girls School last year.

side by side near a movie camera that appeared not to have been damaged.

Police reported nearby villagers had looted the wreckage. They said the empty wallets of several victims were found during a search of the villages.

The plane vanished around midnight on Friday night on a

DIVIDING AFRICANS INTO TWO GROUPS

Banda Warns Western Journalists

DAR ES SALAAM, July 9, (Reuter).—Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland nationalist leader, told a cheering crowd of Africans at the airport outside this Tanganyika capital yesterday that newspaper people who thought they could divide Africans into two groups and use one group against the other had a rude shock coming to them.

ADENAUER'S PARIS VISIT “A SUCCESS”

BONN, July 9, (Reuter).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, returned here by air yesterday after his week's official visit to France.

In a short statement at Wahn airport Dr. Adenauer described his visit as a “great success.”

Dr. Adenauer said that without a close German-French alliance it would be impossible to resist outside pressure and to maintain peace.

AMMAN, July 9, (Reuter).—The Jordanian Foreign Minister held talks with Major-General Karl von Horn, chief of the U.N. Palestine Truce Supervisory Commission yesterday on recent incidents along Jordan-Israeli border, it was officially announced here.

flight from Australia to Rome as it was coming down for a landing at Bombay's Santa Cruz airport. Shepherds in the area said they had seen a blinding flash in the sky as if lightning had hit the plane.

But other witnesses said they saw a “ball of fire” as if the plane was burning before it hit the hill.

Dr. Banda said there was a campaign among the European newspapers in America, Europe and East, Central and South Africa to refer to “a Casablanca group and a Monrovia group.”

President Nkrumah of Ghana was supposed to belong to the Casablanca (Morocco) group and President William Tubman of Liberia to the Monrovia (capital of Liberia) group.

Dr. Banda said he did not believe in either group, but in independent African States.

“Let me tell those newspaper people who think they can divide Africa into Monrovia and Casablanca groups and use one group against another have a rude shock coming to them, he said.

Dr. Banda was on his way back to Nyasaland from London, Switzerland, Ghana and Liberia.

He said that Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland could not secede from Nyasaland, and whites in Southern Rhodesia had been saying that Nyasaland could not secede from the Federation because “the Portuguese will not allow us to use the port (Beira in Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa).”

He added: “We used the port long before Federation and I do not see why we cannot use it after Federation.”

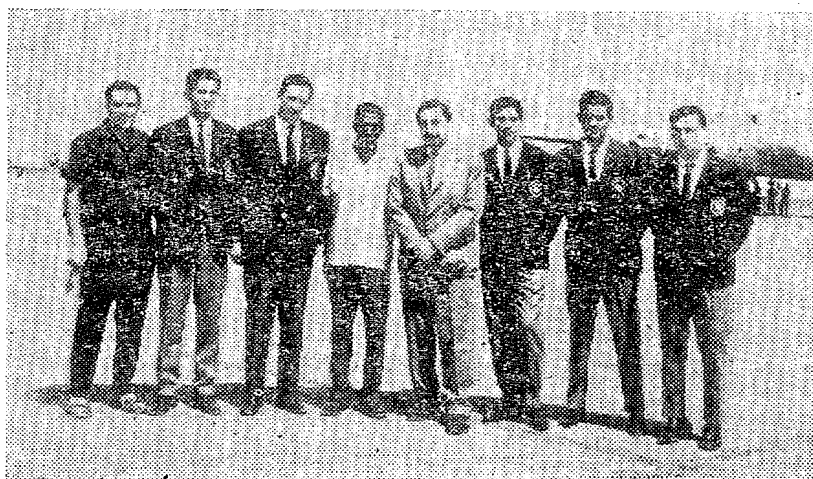
‘Mercenary’ Killed In N. Katanga

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 9, (Reuter).—The Congolese Government said here yesterday the body of a “mercenary” killed last week in northern Katanga has been brought to Leopoldville for identification.

Usually reliable sources said Katangans drove into a Congolese army position at Kapeya, about 25 miles south of Kongolo, in four lorries led by a jeep carrying a white officer last Thursday.

Congolese troops opened fire on the convoy, killing the white officer and several Katangans, the sources said. The officer carried no identification and at present not even his nationality was known, the sources added.

When the clash was first reported on Friday, President Tshombe of Katanga said Congolese National Army troops had attacked Katangese soldiers, killing one of them and wounding 15.



The Afghan tennis team which left Kabul for the U.S.S.R. yesterday. (See story on back page).

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 9, 1962

VOCATIONAL
TRAINING

The Conference of Provincial Directors of Education which opened here last Saturday should provide a good opportunity for the Directors and the Ministry of Education to exchange views on the problems facing both sides in advancing and expanding education throughout the country.

As pointed out by Dr. Popal, the Minister of Education, in his opening speech, one of the main targets of the Ministry during the first year of the Second Plan is to open more vocational schools. To a country like Afghanistan it is of utmost importance to train people in that field so that they can be useful to the communities where they live. First comes the question of teaching them how to read and write and then to make them useful members of the particular communities.

The best students, as far as their academic level is concerned, are picked up for further education and are sent either to schools in the main towns of the Provinces or to the Capital. But, the opening of vocational schools in all parts of the country has proved useful and the Education Ministry's determination to expand further this type of education is worthy of praise.

Also the Directors during their current session will concentrate on expanding the number of literary courses and finding further ways for adult education. While during the First Plan the number of such courses increased in various parts of the country, the fact, no doubt remains, that Afghanistan has to devise effective means on a large scale to make adults literate. This task can only be successful through the sincere co-operation of the people themselves and a devoted leadership of the educational authorities.

The tasks with which the Ministry of Education is con-

Training Teachers To Be Good Community Leaders

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

The present curriculum of the Primary Teachers' Training School (the Normal School as it is also called) includes theology, Persian, Pushto, English, mathematics, geography, biology, writing and dictation, drawing, agriculture, physical training and child-development. The total weekly hours for both Grades—the 10th and the 11th—number 40. Teaching in the 11th Grade is divided into three semesters; in the first semester are included theology, Persian, Pushto, English, geography, physics, writing, arts, agriculture, teaching methods, mathematics and physical training.

The second semester is devoted to practice teaching, public speaking and agriculture, while the third and final semester includes theology, Persian, Pushto, English, history, physics, handicrafts, hygiene, physical training, agriculture, management of primary schools, teaching materials and geometry.

Although the syllabus for all sections of the Teacher-Training School has been revised and brought up-to-date, yet efforts are

not slackened as far as research and the process of elimination of the useless and faulty and the addition of the effective and useful are concerned. This is being done with the help of Afghan, UNESCO and Columbia University experts, who have between them done much to improve training methods in this School and to make the syllabus more functional in character. The School has a number of experimental or 'laboratory' schools under its supervision, where new and improved methods are tested and student-teachers receive practical training.

Community Leaders

Afghanistan is an agricultural country and, therefore, the majority of her people live in rural areas. Efforts have been made to bring about a sort of uniformity between the teaching programmes of this School with conditions prevailing in rural communities and provincial schools. One of the arrangements made in the Teacher-training School includes workshops and training facilities for wood-working, handicrafts and agriculture. The students of the School are intensely active in

these workshops during and after school-hours. Senior students of the School also receive practical training for a short period at the Community Development Centres near Kabul; here, they get acquainted with living conditions in villages and learn about such subjects as fundamental education, health services, adult education and animal husbandry etc. This method is designed to make them not only good teachers, but also capable community leaders.

The Teacher-Training School also conducts annual seminars and workshops for school-teachers in the capital and from the provinces; these seminars are addressed by local and foreign experts on all subjects relating to education and school-teaching. All these factors have brought about a beneficial change in the system of teacher-training in the country.

As already stated, a number of new teacher-training schools were opened in the provinces during the First Five-Year Plan; under the Second Five-Year Plan more such schools will be established in those areas where facilities for training school-teachers do not exist at present.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The latest issue of Pakhtun Zhagh came out yesterday. This is a fortnightly magazine and the official organ of Radio Kabul. Pakhtun Zhagh means the 'Voice of Pakhtun'. The magazine apart from carrying the broadcast programmes of Radio Kabul for the next two weeks also publishes news digest, portrays the inner activities and programme of Radio Kabul, introduces celebrities and carries interesting articles about world famous musicians, artistes and composers.

The present issue carries the picture of the famous Hollywood actress, Sophia Loren. The inside of the cover carries pictorial news of Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, the Minister of Finance making his statement before the National Assembly on Afghanistan's Budget for the current fiscal year; Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail signing the Federal German Technical Assistance agreement for the development of certain Afghan news agencies, with Dr. Schmidt Horix, the Federal German Ambassador signing for his Government and the recent air agreement which was signed in Kabul between Afghanistan and Poland.

On another page the magazine carries an article on love: "Man has a natural weakness for love; he wants to love and be loved. A feeling of revenge overwhelms him, when he finds that the object of his love has grown cold towards him. Many social complexes have their root in an unsuccessful love affair; this often manifests itself in the form of mistrust, timidity and hatred. Therefore it is through proper love and being loved that many social problems may be solved and above all it is through love that a formula for human survival in the present day world may be worked out."

The weekly Magazine Zhouwadoon meaning "life" is just out. On the cover it carries a picture of the famous Afghan Rabab player Ustad Mohammad Omar. He is a celebrated artiste of Radio Kabul. The inside of the cover carries a report of His Majesty the King's projected visit to the Soviet Union and news of the Algerian independence. A picture of the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, extending Afghanistan's official recognition to the provisional Government of Algeria to Mr. Ben Yousuf Ben Khedda, the Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government in Belgrade. On another page the magazine carries the picture of a woman buying fruit. The following caption appears underneath the picture: "Eating fruit is essential for keeping the balance of vitamin 'C', but it certainly creates a deficiency of vitamin 'P' (pocket)."

The magazine also carries a portrait of the famous Hollywood actress Elizabeth Taylor, a critical article about the way fruits are sold and handled with suggestions for improvement, the biography of a well known script writer, Mr. Azizuddin Fofalzai, real life stories (original and translations), crossword puzzles and poems.

measure of assistance. It is interesting to note that the only German word which has subsisted in the vernacular is Schule (school). Throughout the period of German occupation, the political situation in Rwanda remained stable. Burundi, however, was in the throes of internal disagreements (at one

Rwanda And Burundi In 1962

The Land And The People

The Mwami is the supreme judge. In principle, all his subjects may appeal to him.

Rwanda and Burundi were divided into administrative districts of irregular size and importance; those along the frontier were of a generally under the authority of the army chiefs. Elsewhere, in Rwanda each district was governed by two chiefs: the chief of the land and the chief of the cattle.

The district was divided again into hills, under the authority of the hill chiefs whose main task was to levy tribute and taxes, organise collective labour and dispense summary and ordinary justice. Furthermore, a number of small wards came under the Mwami's direct authority.

The Mwami of Rwanda maintained his power owing to the fact that he had the right to dismiss any district chief, and also because of the tense situations which frequently arose between land chiefs and cattle chiefs, who spied on each other's actions with suspicious jealousy.

In Burundi, the system was somewhat different. The district chiefs belonged to the Ganwa class, the descendants of the last Bami. They were also army leaders, and could not be dismissed from office except in special cases. They therefore showed far greater independence towards their rulers.

fronted are tremendous and manifold. However, in the current meeting of the Directors of Education if in addition to exchange of views on various matters, a decision is taken to launch an effective programme in the fields which the Minister of Education outlined in his speech, and then report on the results during their next annual session, it will indeed be a big step forward.

Land tenure system.—The land tenure system is another example of Tutsi domination. It is the faithful reflection of their political organisation. Through the contract of pastoral serfdom, the new Tutsi rulers did not hesitate to claim their clients' land should the contract be broken, the client die without heirs or be banished, etc. Thus, slowly but surely, the original inhabitants were despoiled by the newcomers until the ownership of all the land in the country was safely in the hands of the Mwami.

The Tutsi reached the point where they decreed that the Mwami is first of all the owner of all the land, and then, as a result, of all beings which live on the land.

Grants of land were subordinated to numerous obligations and a kind of feudal serfdom was created which often duplicated the pastoral serfdom. The principle according to which the Mwami became sole landowner implied,

a consequence, that any other person possessing land was only a life tenant, the temporary beneficial occupant liable at any time to be deprived of his holding. Pasture rights derive from the same principle but are sometimes regarded as an exclusive right vested in certain influential men.

Here again, the rulers prevailing in Burundi, although identical, are applied with far greater liberality. Land spoliation was very rare, and practically always motivated by political considerations rather than purely arbitrary decisions.

European penetration.—These were the main characteristics of Rwanda and Burundi at the end of XIXth century.

Periodic famines and epidemic diseases, coupled with a high infantile mortality rate, were so many brakes on an increase in the

population figure even though the inhabitants of these countries were always extremely prolific.

The discovery of the great lakes at the end of the XIXth century provided the key to one of the most fascinating enigmas in geographical exploration: the location of the sources of the Nile at the foot of the legendary Mountains of the Moon mentioned by Ptolemy.

The first Europeans to discover Rwanda and Burundi were Burton and Speke in 1858. In 1871, Stanley and Livingstone explored Lake Tanganyika. Eight years later, Cardinal Lavigerie's first intrepid party of missionaries tried to found a mission in Burundi. They were obliged to withdraw after losing two priests and an auxiliary, massacred in 1881.

German rule.—The Germans turned Rwanda and Burundi into Districts 13 and 14 of the immense area then called Deutsch Ostafrika. In 1899 they built the military outpost of Usumbura out of nothing, and this later became the principal city of Ruanda-Urundi. In later years, garrisons were set up along the frontier dividing these territories from the Independent Congo State, but it was not until 1907 that a civilian administration took over, the strength of which never exceeded some ten men.

It was quite normal for this handful of administrators to lean heavily on the hierarchy which they found in the two countries. In actual fact, it was rare to find in Central Africa two states which already had an administrative and police system which was both strong and efficient. The Germans did, however, try to put an end to the most obvious abuses, without much success.

From 1907 on came the Protestant missionaries, to whom, as to the representatives of other faiths, the Germans gave an appreciable

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(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
"Weekly Press Review" 3-16-3-20;
Music 3-20-3-30.

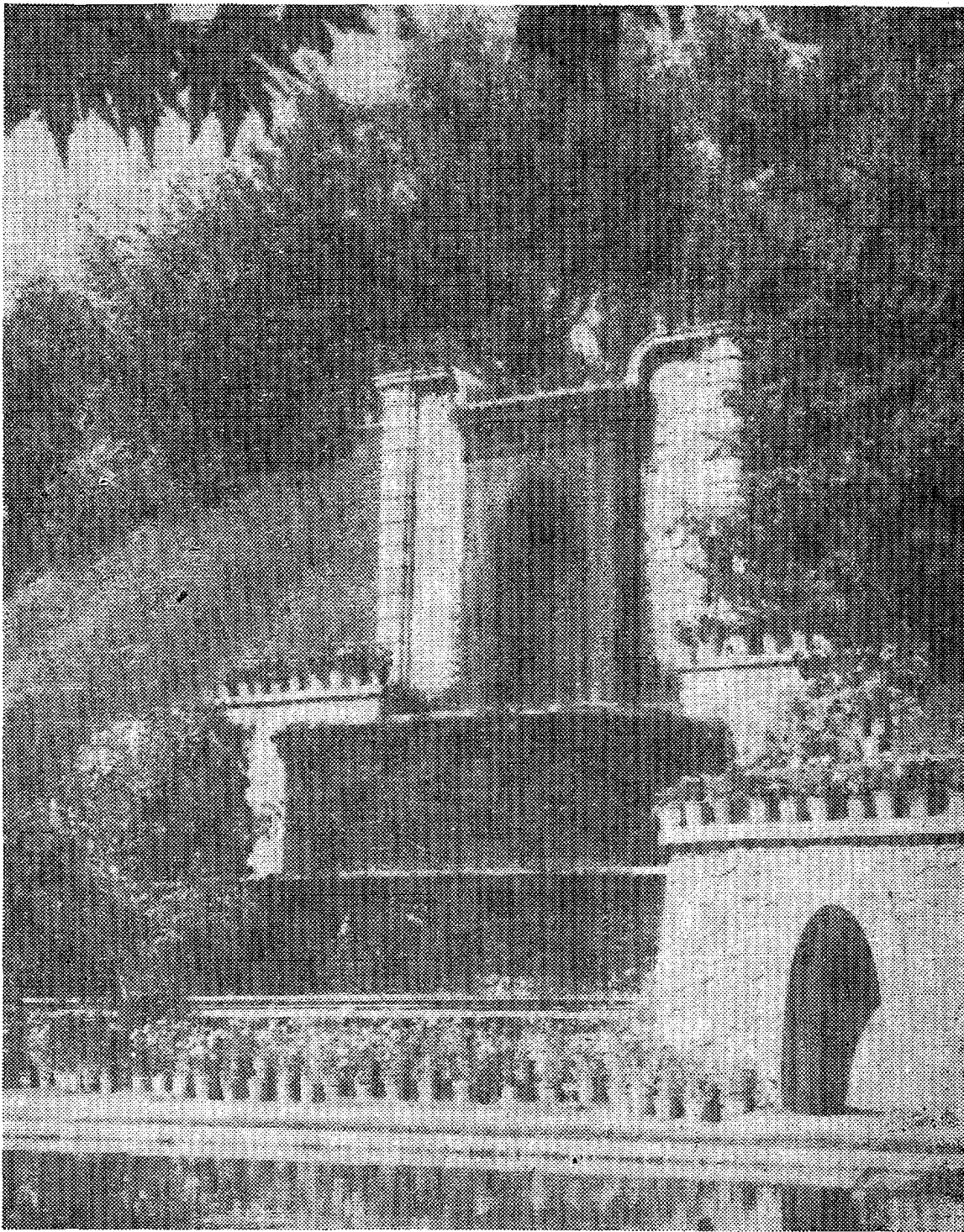
Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.=11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

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 Pakhtunistan
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.
7:45 to 8:00 a.m. every day ex-
cept Friday—Popular Music.
11:00 to 11:55 a.m. Friday, Music
Round the World.
9:00 to 9:45 p.m. Saturday Classi-
cal or Popular Music, on alternate
weeks.



A waterfall in "Tapah" (Paghman). An open swimming pool is located below. Tapah, a huge park on the top of the hill and originally built by His Majesty the King, was donated to the public three years ago.

Telephone Star

To Be Sent

Up Tomorrow

The United States plans to orbit its first "Telstar" satellite tomorrow in a revolutionary attempt to link America and Europe with direct radio and television broadcasts through a "switchboard" hanging in space.

Success of the 17lb. experimental moonlet will give millions of people on the two continents a chance to view the first "live" trans-Atlantic telecast satellite relay within a week.

"Telstar" will officially open the era of global communications with "active" earth satellites. The programme and others like it, represent the start of a multi-million-dollar bet that may begin in live telecasts of Olympic Games from Tokyo, a grueling sports car race from France or a Foreign Ministers meeting in South America, by 1964 to 1965.

Basically, the first Telstar will carry an electronic device which will be able to receive signals from earth, amplify them and retransmit them back above ground. The satellite's altitude will put it in simultaneous view of ground stations a third of the world apart.

Bell Telephone Laboratories built the complex little satellite.

Scientists will try to put the ball-shaped satellite "switchboard" into the sky early tomorrow morning. If all goes well, Telstar, an abbreviation of the phrase "Telephone Star"—will circle the globe once every 12 hours and 2 minutes, passing as far north as Ottawa, Canada, and Marseilles, France, and as far south as the tip of South America.

But it will be high enough to be seen by critical ground communications stations. For two stations to communicate through it, Telstar will have to be in simultaneous view.

Rwanda & Brundi

In 1962

(Contd. from Page 2)

time, there were three notabilities who all claimed to be Mwami; when Belgian troops entered the territory in 1916, they found the country riven by civil war and young Mwami Mwambutsa, en- at grips with palace intrigues.

In 1919, the Supreme Council of throned a few months previously, Allied Powers entrusted Belgium with a mandate over these two territories. The Belgian administrative authorities began work immediately. Their first task was to set up a coherent administrative system based on tribal rules inso- far as these were not contrary to international concepts of law and order.

Significance Of Buddhist Pillars In Kabul

By A. A. KOHZAD

Scholars and scientists interest- which constituted the symbol of lar was, therefore, either built ed in Afghanistan's history and Buddhist faith. The pillar, it can during his time or during the culture have, in recent years, seen be presumed, was topped with the reign of his successors, one of pictures and heard much about figure of "Chakra". This word whom, named "Hovishka", is of the massive figures of Buddha at has remained a part of the Af- particular note in this regard be- cause coins minted during his reign have been discovered at Bamian; similarly, the two pillars ghan language despite the passage of time and has been used in such forms as "Charkh" (wheel), Chakary pillar. of the Islamic Period surviving in Ghazni and known as the pil- lars of Masoud III and Bahram "Charkha", "Charkh-i-Falak" (the Merry-Go-Round), "Chakar" and "Chakar-Zadan" (meaning to whirl about" or "to wheel about"). It is evident that although the original word has been mutilated in many forms, its meaning, "the wheel", has been preserved to this day.

This contention can be proved by referring to history, which says that the Emperor Asoka of the Maurya dynasty, which ruled over India, had built a pillar at Benares; this pillar, it is said, was topped with a "Chakra" or the Buddhist symbol. M. Faou- cher, the eminent French Orien- talist, who made reasearches in this regard in 1923, is of the opinion that the Chakary pillar belongs to the 2nd century A.D. It is known that the Kushans of Afghanistan were at the peak of power during that time; it was also the period when Buddhist architecture in ancient Afghanis- tan reached its zenith. The greatest monarch of that time was Kanishka the Great, the architec- tural relics of whose reign have been discovered at Surkh-Kotal in Northern Afghanistan and the nearby stupas are of great in- terest for scientists and tourists alike.

The word "Chakary" seems to be a mutilated form of "Chakra" (meaning "Wheel" in Sanskrit), Pakhtunistan. The Chakary pil- alike.



TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Zahidan—Kabul:

Dep. 5-30 a.m. Arr. 10-0.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Zahidan:

Dep. 11-30 Arr. 14-30.

AERO FLOT:

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:

Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.



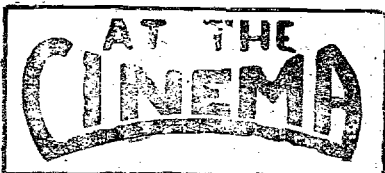
Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20159-24041.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



Humayoun: Phone No. 20524
Posarlai: Phone No. 22819
Haidar: Phone No. 22954
Sapai: Phone No. 20534
Lemar: Phone No. 20569

News In Brief

Calamitous If Kennedy Ariana Club
Is Robbed Of Power To Draw With
Help India, Says Rusk Tajik Team



KABUL, July 9.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan to His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco, congratulating him on his birthday anniversary.

KABUL, July 9.—The Afghan delegation led by Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, the Auditor-General, arrived in Cairo yesterday to attend the economic conference of the non-aligned countries due to open today. A report from Cairo states that Mr. Mohd. Sarwar Omar, the acting Deputy Minister of Commerce, a member of the delegation, has been appointed by the Preparatory Committee as rapporteur.

KABUL, July 9.—A team of Afghan tennis players led by Mr. Hamidullah left Kabul for the USSR yesterday morning. The team which will visit the Soviet Union under the Afghan-Soviet cultural programme will play friendly games during its 10-day stay in the Soviet Union.

ADENAUER'S PARTY
LOSES IN N. RHINE

DUESSELDORF, Germany, July 9, (UPI).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats (CDU) failed in a key test at the polls yesterday when one-third of the nation's voters elected a State Government in North Rhine-Westphalia in the first test of strength for West Germany's three major parties. Since last fall's national election forced Dr. Adenauer into a federal coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP), the chancellor's CDU lost its absolute majority in the country's most populous State.

Official final returns have the CDU 46.4 % of the total ballot, a loss of 4.1 % since the last State election in 1958.

The big gain was registered by the Social Democrats who had 43.3 % of the total, an increase of 4.2 % over 1958.

HAVANA, July 9, (Reuter).—A Cuban Armed Forces Ministry communique said a "landing craft" was sighted two miles offshore near Santiago de Cuba, south-east Cuba, last Friday. United States troops guarding Guantanamo base fired three shots into Cuban territory the same day, it said.

MOSCOW RECEPTION
FOR CUBAN LEADERS

LONDON, July 9, (Reuter).—Mr. Khrushchev yesterday attended a dinner given by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Council of Ministers in Moscow for a Cuban military delegation headed by Major Raul Castro Defence Minister, according to a Moscow Radio report monitored here.

The Soviet Prime Minister toasted the "heroic Cuban people", the Cuban revolution and Dr. Castro, the radio said. Major Castro thanked the Soviet Communist party and people for their "fraternal aid and support."

Major Castro, who is also Deputy Prime Minister to his brother, Dr. Fidel Castro, arrived here with the delegation on July 2 at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

WASHINGTON, July 9, (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the American Secretary of State, said yesterday it would be "calamitous" if President Kennedy were robbed of his authority to aid India.

He added that he thought the possibility of any reduction of troop levels "is not a fruitful path to go down."

Mr. Rusk added that he believed there was no doubt in President de Gaulle's mind about "the fundamental importance of Atlantic solidarity."

Questioned about United States-Soviet talks on the Berlin problem, Mr. Rusk said they had not made any satisfactory progress on the central issues of the question.

Troop Levels

Asked whether the United States would be prepared to consider a reduction of Western troop levels in Berlin, the Secretary of State replied that this was not really a major point at issue.

"It is the presence of Western troops which is a basic issue," he

"DEAD" EIGHT
TIMES
BUT SURVIVES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, (Reuter).—George Argiris, a 47-year-old heart patient who "died" eight times on Friday but was revived each time by mouth-to-mouth respiration, massage and electric shock treatment, was yesterday reported to be making continued improvement.

Argiris, a car dealer, is in hospital here. His heart stopped beating eight times within a period of 45 minutes on Friday. Nine doctors and three nurses successfully revived him each time.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday his conditions continued to improve and that "he spent a comfortable night."

After Argiris was revived for the eighth time, Dr. Edmund Stalter, a physician at the hospital, said "he was dead eight times. It is an act of God he is alive now."

JAIL BREAK ATTEMPT
FOILED

ALGIERS, July 9, (Reuter).—French marines opened fire yesterday at Maison Carree, an Algiers suburb, to foil an escape attempt by prisoners at the jail there.

Four people were injured, according to first reports.

Prisoners, understood to include both Europeans and Moslems, had been agitating for a release, expecting an amnesty with the independence of Algeria.

Mr. Rusk was replying to questions in the television programme "issues and answers" about recent moves in Congress to restrict U.S. aid to Yugoslavia and Poland and some speculation that Congress might act to cut economic aid to India in view of recent U.S.-Indian differences on a number of questions.

Mr. Rusk said it would be "calamitous" if the President were robbed of his authority to aid these countries.

In the case of India, he said, it would be "a great mistake if we did not take an active part in the Indian development programme."

It was inevitable that India and the United States would disagree on certain subjects, he said.

Referring to Yugoslavia, he said it was "very important that the door should be left open to them."

Mr. Rusk also said that if new scientific data on underground nuclear explosions permitted the West to reduce inspection demands, it would be "a great advantage" in seeking a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rusk was replying to questions about a report issued on Saturday by the Defence Department on the results of the series of underground nuclear tests carried out in Nevada and on methods of detecting such tests.

United States officials said that there were indications that the data obtained would enable the United States and Britain to lower their demands for on-site inspections and control posts in negotiations with the Soviet Union for a test ban treaty.

Mr. Rusk said yesterday that the results of the underground

Control Posts

test series were still being evaluated, but it seemed likely that despite advances in detection methods, it would still be necessary to have control posts in Soviet territory and to have on-site inspections there.

If the United States and Britain could reduce their inspection demands, this would be "a great advantage," he said.

The Secretary of State said that the joint communique issued by President de Gaulle and Dr. Konrad Adenauer at the close of their recent talks showed that both leaders were thinking in terms of "a strong and vigorous Europe."

He said that President de Gaulle had made "an historic contribution" to France and the Western world, and it was important that the French leader should speak out on issues about which he felt strongly.

KABUL, July 9.—The second round of wrestling bouts, held between the second team of Ariana Club and the visiting team from the Tajik S. S. R. in the Ghazi Stadium yesterday, ended in a draw.

Mr. Adalat, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, certain high-ranking officials of the Ministries, Mr. Antonov, the Ambassador and certain members of the Soviet Embassy, some members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul and a large number of sports enthusiasts were present.

The referees were Mr. Mohammad Farouq Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, Mr. Dad Khodafyov and Mr. Shinov.

In the first bout, Nurrullah was beaten by Nowrozbegov. In the second bout, Mohammad Daoud beat Nawikov. In the third Jan Agha drew with Nabatov. In the fourth Mr. Akhtar Mohammad was defeated by Argonov.

In the fifth Shakarshah beat Halimov. In the sixth Shah Agha drew with Mir Ali Shah, and in the seventh Ghulam Mohayuddi drew with Hassen Shahov.

The bouts lasted one hour and forty minutes.

Plane Crashes In
Texas—All Aboard
Escape Safely

Amarillo, (Texas), July 9, (Reuter).—A British-built Vickers Viscount Turbo-prop airliner belonging to Continental Airlines made a crash landing and burned in a field near here yesterday shortly after take off, but all 16 people aboard escaped safely.

The airliner had just taken off from the Amarillo municipal airport for the Texas towns of Lubbock, Midland, San Angelo, Austin and Houston with 13 passengers and a crew of three.

"Everybody safely left the plane before it was destroyed by fire," a spokesman of the airlines said.

He added that there were no reports of any serious injuries. Police in Amarillo said all aboard were taken to hospital, but the hospital supervisor said none seemed to be seriously hurt although several were suffering from shock.

There was no immediate word on the cause of the accident. Four officials from the Civil Aeronautics Board's office in Fort Worth, Texas, immediately went to the scene to carry out an investigation.

The crashed Viscount was one of 13 belonging to Continental Airlines which went into service during 1958 and 1959, a spokesman for the company said.

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE FOXIEST GIRL IN PARIS**; starring: Martine Carol Misha Auer and Michel Piccoli.

KABUL CINEMA

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

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE DECKS RAN RED**; starring James Masons.

ZAINAB CINEMA

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

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:—

Hockey.—Khushal Khan beat A.I.T.; 3-0.

Tomorrow's Programme grounds; 4-30 p.m.

Hockey.—Commercial School v Khushal Khan, at Habibia Play-

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PROPERTY IN THE
CENTRAL PART
OF SHAR-I-NAW

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PLEASE CONTACT MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM, AFZAL MARKET, JADI NADIR PASHTOUN, TEL. 20325 (FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.) OR RES. TEL. 21067.

—ADVT.