Six Million Begin Voting In Algeria Referendum

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

3 ALN Officers Stripped Of Ranks

TUNIS, July 1, (Reuters).—The Algerian Provisional Government has stripped two colonels and a colonel-captain of the Armed Forces Liberation Army and two other staff officers, it was announced here last night.

A Liberation Army communiqué added that they were sitting for their trial and were being held in the city, pending the trial of other soldiers stationed at Algiers who refused to obey orders coming from the French government.

The communiqué named the two staff officers as commandant Mendiand and Slimane.

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

Observers saw the communiqué as a clear indication that the officers named were revolting against the authority of the Algerian Provisional Government.

They noted that the Government's decision follows the departure from Tunis last Wednesday of Mr. Mohamed Ben Bella, who had been their Premier in the Provisional Government.

Mr. Ben Bella was given a warm welcome by officers and men of the Liberation Army when he visited units led by Colonel Ben Bella, then the Chief of Staff of the Liberation Army.

Supporters of Mr. Ben Bella have been few since his arrest in Tripoli, Libya, after a dispute with the Provisional Government led by Mr. Ben Bella's former, Mr. Ben Bella.

The Liberation Army's communiqué was distributed by the Algerian Ministry of Information under the signature of the Chief of Staff of the Liberation Army.

His name (spelt Beuissied in French) is a nickname and his real name is not known. He is a 36-year-old and has spent most of his military career in the Liberation Army's forces. He is the son of Major Mendiand and Major Slimane, who are both members of the Algerian nationalist delegation to the Etienne peace talks in May 1962.

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

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

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

**His Majesty's Greetings**

To Vanier

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

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

**Geneva Talks**

GENEVA, July 1, (Reuters).—Mr. Averell Harriman, leader of the American delegation to the resumed Laos conference, said on his arrival by air here yesterday that he had "very good" for a successful conclusion of the Laotian talks.

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

Mr. Harriman who is U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, flew in from Paris where he attended the press conference of Prime Minister of the Laotian neutralist landlords and the President, Prince Souvanna, Phouma, a French statesman.

Geneva Talks

CONGO MAY SEEK NEW WAYS TO END KATANGA'S SECESSION

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

In a speech on the second anniversary of the Congo's independence, the President said: "We desire the return of Katanga to peace. At the moment when we could have every reason to think the results of the talks between Mr. Orville Atkins, the Congo's Foreign Minister, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga the latter broke them off."

"Faced with this new development, the Government will have to envisage adapting its action." Mr. Kasavubu has been known for his conciliatory attitude towards the secessionists.

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

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

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

Later he also failed to appear at a dinner given for his ambassador at his residence.

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

Another Soviet Sputnik In Orbit

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

The Soviet Union has launched five previous satellites in the current series of space flights, which began on March 1 and is exploring the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

The satellite was called Cosmos-6 and was carrying instruments, including a radio telegraphy system, for measuring its trajectory and a short-wave transmitter. According to preliminary data, the satellite is flying over an orbit which differs slightly from the pre-planned trajectory, the agency said.

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

"Telemetering information" showing the co-ordination of the satellites and data from the reception of radar signals from the transmitter, it was said.

Rwanda And Burundi Become Free Today

CAPETOWN, July 1.—All was quiet yesterday in Rwanda and Burundi, the Belgian territories to become independent states of Rwanda and Burundi today, according to reports reaching here.

Many of the five million Africans were preparing for the independence ceremonies, but the only feelings of unrest were noted among the Europeans whose numbers had fallen from 10,000 to about 1,000 during the past six months.

The Europeans including about 1,000 Belgian nationals have expressed their satisfaction at the development in the Congo two years ago with the independence of Rwanda and Burundi might receive the old tribal fronds from the Watusi and the Annamites.

The Watusi, who represent only 15 per cent of the African population in Rwanda and Burundi, have been severely persecuted since 1909 by the Annamites, whom they had dominated previously.

About 150,000 Watusi have fled to neighboring territories and hundreds of them were murdered recently.

According to official Belgian announcements, the escape of the Watusi was due to a large underground movement in the neighboring country of southern Uganda, where they fight the Burundian regime of the Prime Minister, Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda.

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

U.S.S.R. RECOGNIZES NEW STATES

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

Moscow Radio in an English-language broadcast aimed at the overseas Belgian community, stated: "Mr. Mikita Khrushchev, and President Leonid Brezhnev sent messages to the two countries which have assumed independence today.

Both messages offered to set up diplomatic relations with Rwanda and Burundi.
KABUL TIMES
JULY 10, 1961

A RED LETTER DAY
Today is another red-letter day in the annals of the great Afghan resistance movement. First, after seven years of bitter struggle, the Afghans have gained a major victory that will go down in history as one of the great achievements of the Afghan people. Their victory is a victory for freedom, a victory for justice, and a victory for the rights of all peoples. The Afghan people have shown once again that they are a people of courage and determination. They have demonstrated their resolve to fight for their freedom and their dignity. They have shown that they are not afraid to stand up to the challenges of the world. Their victory is a victory for all people who strive for freedom and justice.

KABUL TIMES
JULY 11, 1961

AFGHANISTAN'S NEW KINDERGARTEN AT MALALAI GIRLS COLLEGE

Afghanistan's new kindergarten at Malalai Girls College opened its doors to the little ones of the capital on Monday. The kindergarten provides a warm and nurturing environment for children, allowing them to learn and grow in a safe and supportive atmosphere. The opening ceremony was attended by many dignitaries, including the Minister of Education, who expressed his gratitude for the efforts of the government in providing quality education to the children of Afghanistan.

The kindergarten's setting is designed to promote the development of early childhood education, offering specialized programs and activities tailored to the needs of this age group. The curriculum includes creative arts, music, and languages, fostering a love for learning from a young age. The center also emphasizes the importance of physical play, providing a space for children to engage in outdoor activities and develop their motor skills.

The opening of the new kindergarten is a testament to the Afghan government's commitment to the future of its children. It provides a foundation for a bright and prosperous future, ensuring that the next generation will be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute to the growth and development of the nation.

The opening ceremony was followed by a series of speeches and performances, highlighting the significance of early childhood education. The event was a celebration of the progress made in the field of education, with a focus on creating a strong and supportive environment for children's growth and development.

In conclusion, the opening of the new kindergarten at Malalai Girls College is a significant milestone in Afghanistan's educational journey. It represents the commitment of the government to invest in the future of its children, ensuring that they receive the best possible start in life. The kindergarten's opening is a beacon of hope and a symbol of progress, providing a stepping stone for further advancements in early childhood education.

KABUL TIMES
JULY 11, 1961

THE ACCRA PLAN FOR ENDING GENEVA DISARM TALKS DEADLOCK

The Accra Plan for Ending Geneva Disarm Talks Deadlock provides a solution to the deadlock in the Geneva Disarm Talks, which have been ongoing for several years. The plan aims to achieve a comprehensive and permanent solution to the conflict, ensuring peace and stability in the region.

One of the key components of the Accra Plan is the establishment of a neutral zone between the two parties. This neutral zone will serve as a buffer zone, preventing direct conflict and providing a safe space for the negotiation of a lasting peace agreement. The neutral zone will be monitored by international observers to ensure compliance with the terms of the plan.

The Accra Plan also calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, ensuring that the conflict is resolved without external interference. This will allow for a fair and just resolution of the conflict, allowing the parties to reach a consensus and move forward towards peace.

Another important aspect of the Accra Plan is the establishment of a joint commission to oversee the implementation of the agreement. The commission will be composed of representatives from both parties, ensuring that the terms of the agreement are carried out in a fair and transparent manner.

The Accra Plan is a significant step towards resolving the conflict in the region, offering a pathway for a peaceful and stable future. It is a testament to the commitment of the parties involved in the Geneva Disarm Talks, who have worked tirelessly to achieve a lasting resolution to the conflict.

In conclusion, the Accra Plan for Ending Geneva Disarm Talks Deadlock is a crucial development in the ongoing negotiations. It provides a framework for a comprehensive and permanent solution to the conflict, ensuring peace and stability in the region. The plan's implementation will require the full commitment and cooperation of all parties involved, who must work together to achieve a lasting resolution to the conflict and a brighter future for the region.

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