

4-1-1962

Kabul Times (April 1, 1962, vol. 1, no. 26)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday:
 Maximum: +13°C.
 Minimum: +6°C.
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 Sun rises tomorrow at 5-54 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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 lines.

VOL. I, NO. 26

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1962

PRICE Afs 1

Arab League Foreign Ministers Meet Israeli Plans To Divert-Jordan River To Be Discussed

MECCA, Apr. 1, (DPA).—The Arab League yesterday opened its Foreign Ministers' conference in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh with all member States, with the exception of Iraq being represented, Mecca Radio reported last night. Iraq is boycotting all League meetings in which delegates from Kuwait are taking part.

U.N. COUNCIL TO MEET ON TUESDAY

NEW YORK, Apr. 1 (DPA).—The United Nations Security Council will meet on Tuesday to resume its consideration of the recent Syrian-Israeli clashes.

The United Nations said on Saturday night that General Carl von Horn (Sweden), Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, was scheduled to arrive in New York yesterday.

The U.S. representative, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, had suggested that General von Horn, come to New York to report to the Council. He made the suggestion on Wednesday at the first Council session on the incidents.

Both Syria and Israel had requested the Council to meet.

CHEN YI SUPPORTS INDONESIAN CASE

JAKARTA, Apr. 1 (Reuter).—The People's Republic of China looked for "new Indonesian victories" in its struggle over the Dutch-held West Irian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, said in a message yesterday to the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio.

The message marked the first anniversary of the Chinese-Indonesian Friendship Agreement.

Marshal Chen Yi said that he hoped that Indonesian-Chinese efforts would bring further progress to the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity and help in the preservation of world peace.

"May the Government and people of Indonesia gain new victories in their struggle to liberate their own territory of West Irian," the message said.

HISTORY TEACHER LEAVES FOR GERMANY

KABUL, Apr. 1.—Mr. Abdul Rasul, history teacher in the Nijat High School left for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday for higher studies. He will study history for two years.

Mr. Mohammad Akbar, Director of Teachers Affairs in the Ministry of Education, Mr. Faqir Mohammad, a teacher in the Malalai High School and Mr. Mir Habibullah, a teacher in the Ghazi High School were also sent to Switzerland for higher studies in physics, chemistry and mathematics respectively.

Nine Arab States have sent their Foreign Ministers to the current League session in which the main debate will be concerned with Israel plans to divert the Jordan river for irrigation purposes in the Negev desert: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Lebanon, Yemen, Kuwait, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, and the Sudan.

Syria has asked her Riyadh Ambassador to represent her interests at the current conference, while Egypt is represented by the Director of the Arab Affairs Department in the United Arab Republic Foreign Ministry.

Before the actual opening of the conference King Saud received the different participating delegations for a reception in his palace yesterday morning. Apart from the Israel river project the Arab League representatives also intend to discuss the latest incidents on the Israeli-Syrian border and Israel's approach to the European Common Market.

Mamazia Tribal Jirga Attacks Pakistan

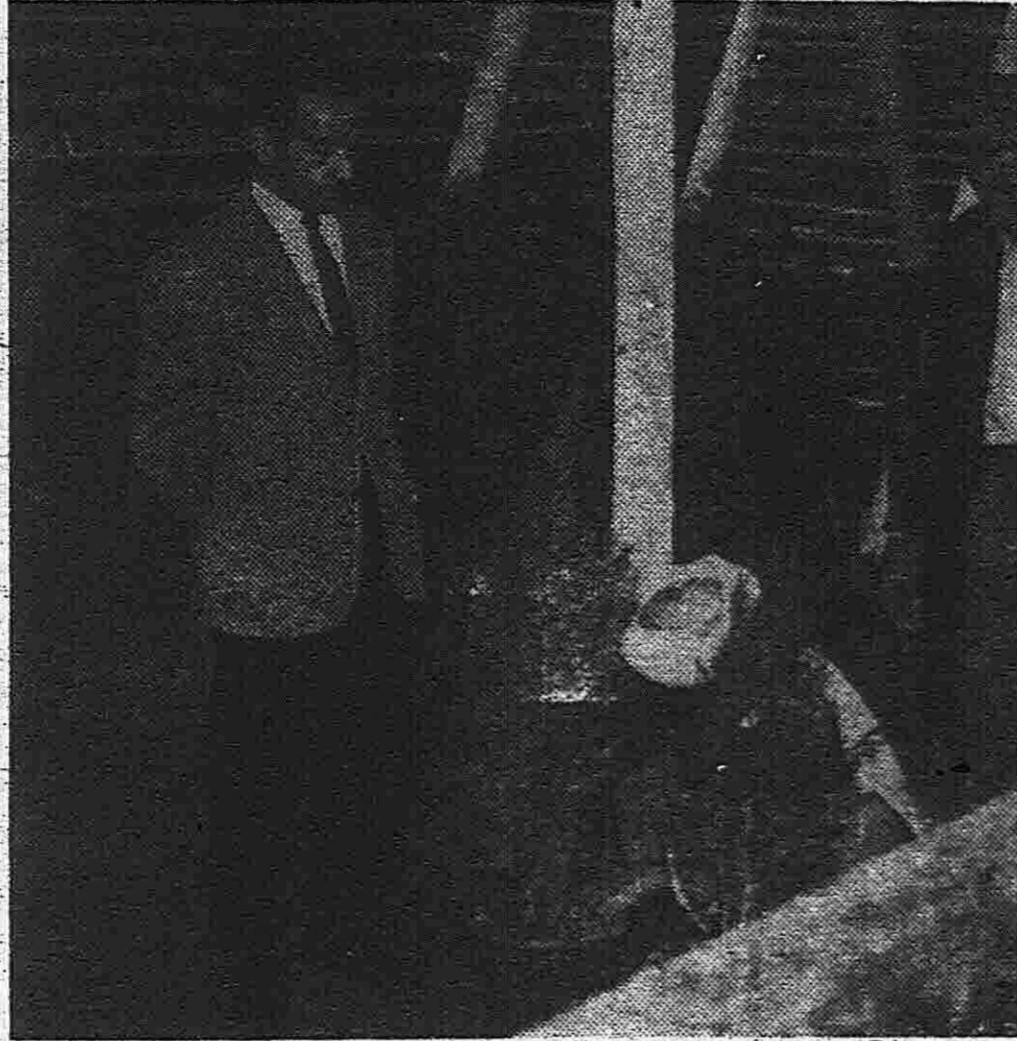
KABUL, Apr. 1.—A grand jirga of the Mamazia tribe belonging to the Warakzai region was recently held at the Malkano village in which a large number of inhabitants scholars, chieftains and elders participated.

The jirga condemned aggressions of the Pakistani militarists against the Pakhtunistani nation. The jirga unanimously decided that the Pakhtunistani nation being fully aware of the vital issue of its independence, would not be taken in by Pakistani colonialistic trickery in their struggle for the formation of Pakhtunistan and that they would not hesitate to make sacrifices in this connection.

Trade Mission Leaves For Far East

KABUL, Apr. 1.—A trade mission of the Ministry of Commerce left for Bangkok, Singapore, Tokyo and Hongkong yesterday.

The mission, headed by Dr. Mohammad Akbar, Director-General of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, is visiting these places to study markets from the point of view of Afghan trade. The delegation will be out of the country for less than a month.



Saplings for tree plantation are sold at the pavilion of the Ministry of Agriculture in Ayub Khan Watt.

Adoula-Tshombe Talks Resumed NO SIGN OF PROGRESS ON MAIN ISSUE

LEOPOLDVILLE, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga yesterday resumed their talks on ending the Katanga secession after a one-day interruption.

Usually reliable sources said the eighth meeting of the Congolese leaders and their delegations two days ago "went rather well" though there were still no signs of progress on the crucial question of Mr. Tshombe's negotiating powers.

Mr. Tshombe has so far declared that he has only a limited mandate to conclude a concrete agreement, which must be ratified by the Katanga Assembly. Mr. Adoula, who has publicly declared that he will "tie the life of (his) Government" to any agreement reached, has so far refused to accept Mr. Tshombe's position as a basis for discussion of concrete measures ending Katanga's de facto secession.

Meanwhile, Mr. Celophas Kamitatu, Congolese Interior Minister, has charged Mr. Andre Boboliko, a Trade Union leader, and Mr. Gabriel Makoso, Leopoldville's foremost independent journalist, with attempting to hinder the talks by fomenting a general strike. He claimed they were acting at the behest of foreign elements.

The Minister in a radio address last night said they were arrested "because of their insolent attitude and their civil disobedience".

He said that a general strike from April 2-3 was called by Mr. Boboliko's Union, the Union de Travailleurs Congolais (UTC), and the newspaper directed by Mr. Makoso-Leopoldville's only daily, Le Courrier d'Afrique had supported the strike.

Mr. Kamitatu said the Government would oppose the strike with force if necessary.

Meteorological expert Meets Dr. Popal

KABUL, Apr. 1.—Professor Vudkin, an expert of the World Meteorological Institute, had a meeting with Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Minister of Education, yesterday morning.

Professor Vudkin referred to the Meteorological Laboratory of the Faculty of Science. He has come to Kabul to assist the Faculty of Science through the International Technical Meteorological Institute. Dr. Kakar Dean of the Faculty of Science, was present at the meeting.

KENYA CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS DEADLOCKED

LONDON, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—The Kenya Constitutional Conference in London became, deadlocked again last night after day-long talks which officials had hoped would bring general agreement on all outstanding problems.

The conference ran into difficulties over police organization, after breaking a deadlock on Friday over the controversial question of land control.

The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling, proposed a federal police system, which was accepted by the opposition Kenya African National Union (KANU) but rejected by the governing party, the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).

KADU leaders spent four hours with Colonial Office officials yesterday clarifying points in Mr. Maudling's proposal but the deadlock remained.

Mr. Maudling's proposal was for an adapted type of federal police

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS TO KABUL

KABUL, Apr. 1.—The Department of Royal Protocol announces that His Majesty the King returned to Kabul yesterday afternoon after inspecting the construction projects in Nangarhar Province. His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, who accompanied His Majesty during his three-day visit to the Eastern province, also returned.

In Jalalabad, on Friday His Majesty visited the construction work of the new airport and expressed satisfaction on the progress made so far.

Cairo Welcome For Algerian Leaders

CAIRO, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—Cheering crowds shouting "Long live the Algerian heroes" lined the streets of Cairo yesterday as Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella, Deputy Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government, drove through the city.

Mr. Ben Bella was accompanied by President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who welcomed him at the Almaza military airport, near Cairo.

With the Algerian Deputy Prime Minister were three other Ministers of the Provisional Government, Mr. Mohammed Khider, Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed and Mr. Rabeh Bitat, who were imprisoned with him in France until the cease-fire announcement a fortnight ago.

An earlier report had said that another Minister, Mr. Mohammed Boudiaf, was also in the party, but it was later learned he was indisposed and was staying in Switzerland.

organization with a Secretary-General of police appointed by the Head of State on the advice of the Public Services Commission. He would then appoint regional police officers with the agreement of the regional authorities.

Officials in London, who had hoped to be able to place the full draft of the Constitution before the conference on Monday for final discussions, expressed disappointment at the deadlock last night.

Only on Friday the two major African parties accepted in principle Mr. Maudling's proposals for the control of land—the vital issue which had threatened to wreck the conference.

KABUL TIMES Education In Afghanistan: THE PRESS AND Importance Of Technical Schools RADIO AT A GLANCE

Published by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

Editor-in-Chief Sabahuddin Kuskhaki

Editor S. Khalil

Address: Joy Sheer, 3, Kabul, Afghanistan. Telegraphic Address: 'TIMES, KABUL'.

Telephone: 21494
Subscription Rates: AFGHANISTAN Yearly Afs. 250 Half Yearly Afs. 150 Quarterly Afs. 80 FOREIGN Yearly \$ 15 Half yearly \$ 8 Quarterly \$ 5

Subscriptions from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate

KABUL TIMES

APRIL 1, 1962

TRADE PROMOTION

The Commerce Ministry's new effort to find possibilities of increasing exports and expanding Afghan trade in the Far East in timely. The Ministry's delegation has left for the Far East and will visit Tokyo, Hongkong, Singapore and Bangkok with a view to study the prospects of marketing export commodities of Afghanistan.

The delegation will survey the markets in these countries particularly from the point of view of Afghan dry fruits which have already gained a reputation in other parts of the world. The delegates will also see if the medicinal herbs which grow in abundance in this country can find good markets. Afghan exports have so far been mainly confined to countries in Europe, Asia and the United States. We have had only a limited export trade with Japan and Singapore. Both before and after World War II, we have been importing heavily from Japan. The prospects of increasing Afghan-Japanese trade are beneficial to both sides. Japanese goods are generally not too expensive. From this point of view, it is desirable to have more imports from Japan. A delegation from Japan which arrived here last year showed a great deal of interest in the export commodities of Afghanistan, especially the medicinal herbs. We should, therefore, take this opportunity of increasing our trade with Japan. To ensure the continuity and further development of trade between the two countries, a balance in the situation is necessary.

The efforts of the Ministry of Commerce in finding new markets for Afghan products should be considered along with the endeavours made by our industrial concerns, which, on the one hand, are trying to raise the level of production and, on the other, make the goods more presentable to world markets.

Vocational schools in Afghanistan include schools of technology, religious training (Theological schools), agriculture, teacher-training, correspondence and clerical, commercial training, and arts and handicrafts (Trade schools).

Schools of Technology are of two categories, namely "Schools of Mechanics" and "Institutes of Technology". The first School of Mechanics, or Mechanical School as it is called, was opened in Kabul with the help of German instructors. Although such schools have a three-year period of training, yet the Kabul School of Mechanics trains students over a period of six years. Another Mechanical school, established with UNESCO's assistance, is located in Kandahar and yet another has been established at Khost in Pakhtia Province and one at Farah in the province of the same name. Efforts are now being made to further increase the number of such schools so as to include all provinces in Afghanistan. These schools admit primary-passed, i.e. 6th-passed students. Their main purpose is to train skilled workers for factories and industrial plants. The existing schools have proved of great value to the development projects of the Government and industrial plants. Students in these schools are taught assembl-

ing machinery, plumbing, carpentry, modelling, electric-in-stallation, automotive repairs, foundry-work and blacksmithy; they also receive training in tool-making.

The emphasis in these schools is on practical rather than theoretical training, but theory is not ignored altogether and students also learn arithmetic, industrial drawing and technical information etc. under a set schedule. Practical training is imparted in well-equipped workshops. These are generally "Boarding Schools" where the students are lodged, fed and clothed free of charge; they also receive teaching materials, such as books, copybooks, pencils, erasers and other stationery needed for their lessons. In the second category of schools of technology can be placed the "Afghan Institute of Technology" or A.I.T. as it is called. It admits 9th-passed students regardless of their knowledge of English, which they learn through an "Accelerated English Course". Graduates of this School receive the equivalent of Baccalaureat certificate and can serve as qualified technicians. This Institute has been qualitatively improved in recent years from the viewpoint of equipment as well as personnel. The Institute has full-equipped workshops and a considerable number of students have been sent abroad, with the help of the United States and UNESCO, for higher training; many of the teachers and instructors employed in the Institute are its own graduates. The school is now making steady progress. It has a number of Departments including civil aviation technology, mechanical technology, electrical and radio technology, civil technology and others. The syllabus includes all those subjects which are essential for training a student in the stipulated branch of technology. For example, students of mechanical engineering learn Machine principles, Machine Drafting, Machine Shop or Auto-Shop; those of civil engineering study surveying, civil draft and elements of construction etc., while students of electrical engineering learn electricity and electrical drafting in addition to other subjects of a general character. A.I.T. is a Boarding School, which means that tuition, teaching materials, stationery, board, lodging and clothing are provided free by the Government; this School receives technical assistance from the ICA. Efforts are being made to set up a new Polytechnic to train engineers on the University-level. The School of Agriculture: This School was established in Kabul in 1943. Considering the agricultural nature of our economy, the importance of this

(Contd on Page 4)

Algerian Executive Council Situation In Begins Work Southern Rhodesia Serious In "Tense" Atmosphere

Although life in Algeria is now turning to normal after the bitter street fighting between the OAS storm groups and the French troops, the situation in Algerian towns, especially in Algiers and Oran, remains tense. Having stores of arms including 12 heavy machine guns, several vehicles with military equipment and a "Ultras" radio transmitter, the plans of wrecking the Evian agreements, where the population continues to show outstanding perseverance and discipline despite the continued in the start provocations of the "ultras" are threatened with starvation of the OAS bastion which was surrounded by troops, police and gendarmerie. According to official data the gendarmes have discovered in the course of these operations a large quantity of fire arms and ammunition and have detained for check up 3,500 persons, 300 of whom have been arrested.

Paris press writes that the main OAS forces led by their head-quarters managed not only to escape the surrounded Bab-el-Oued district without any difficulty or serious loss, but also carried away military equipment with them. The police operations in Bab-el-Oued did not yield the results that the authorities awaited writes the L'Echo newspaper. That is why many Paris newspaper commentators forecast, and not without grounds, new bloody provocations by the OAS. Many billions in Algiers still bear the marks of the recent bitter battles between the "ultras" and the security forces. The streets are littered with fragments of destroyed buildings and broken glass. Wrecked cars are everywhere. Groceries and food stores which have resumed trade are crowded with housewives who are hastening to store-up foodstuffs "just in case".

The situation in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia is extremely serious. This was the conclusion arrived at by the special 17-nation Committee established by decision of the 16th session of the U.N. General Assembly to watch over compliance with the historical declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

Upon the completion of the first stage of the Committee's consideration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia on March 29, the Committee Chairman, Mr. Jha of India, summed up the results of the discussion, stressing that Southern Rhodesia needed a constitution which would ensure independence in the shortest time of the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples. The Committee should immediately send its representatives to London to discuss with the British Government the future of Southern Rhodesia in the light of the Committee's position, he said in the British Government claims the paper. He admitted that not that the territory was part of the "self-governing" Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the part of readers in that context the British Government, therefore, had nothing to do with the situation in it.

These claims were emphatically rejected by the committee. Persuasive facts exposing the role of the British in Southern Rhodesia and its efforts to consolidate the rule of a handful of European settlers over three million natives were quoted in the Committee by the invited representatives of the people of Rhodesia—the Chairman of the African people's Union Joshua Nkomo and the Vice-Chairman of the

(Contd. on Page 3)

Radio

The Radio commentary last night was on the Fourth Asian Athletics to be held in Jagarta in which Afghanistan is to take part. The commentator considered such friendly games to be useful in promoting international brotherhood.



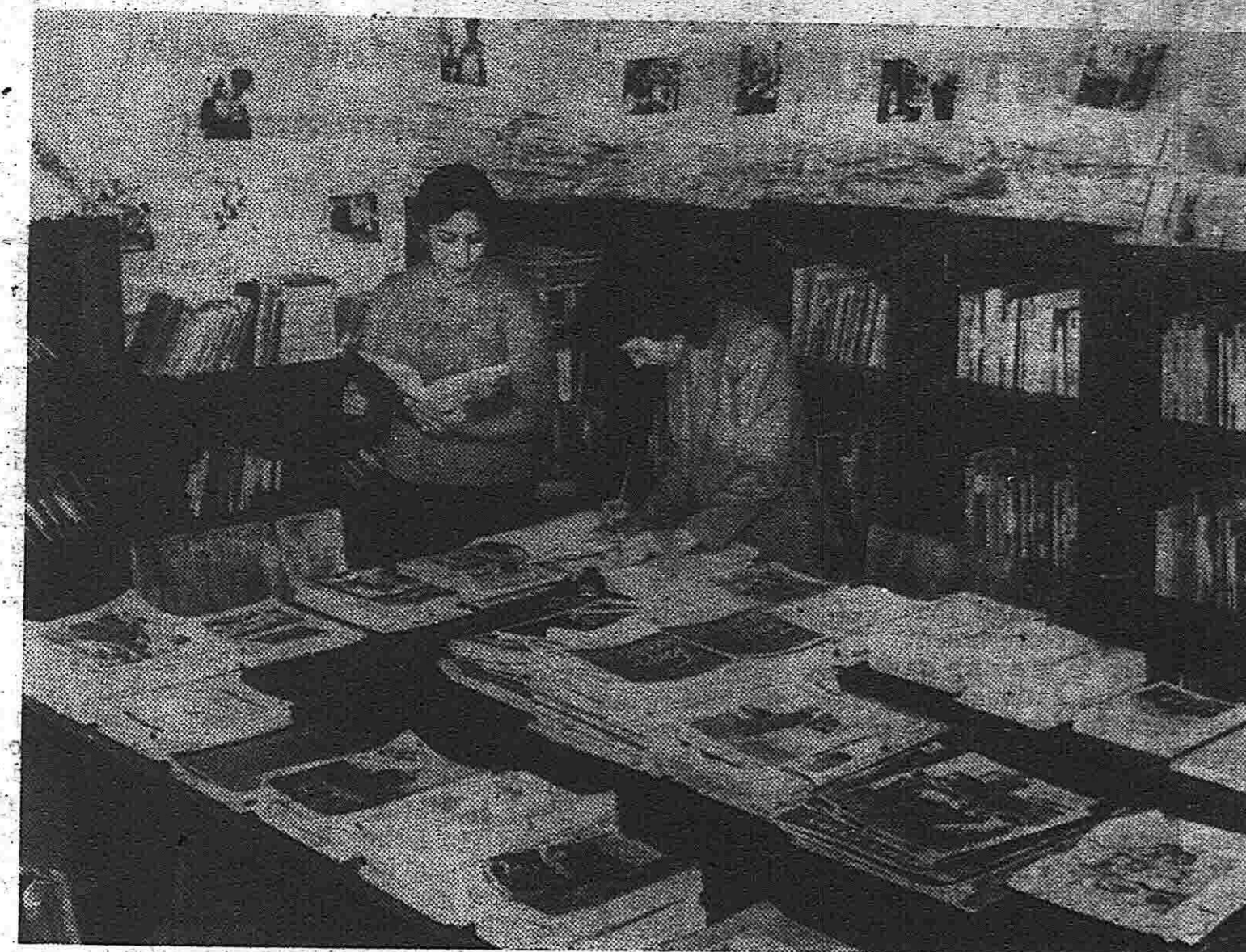
SUNDAY First English Programme: 3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:17; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20. Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme: 3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme. News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; Commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Weekly press review" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 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, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



The library of the Women Society of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan Bank Invests Afghan Women's Society: Afs. 762.93 M In Domestic Enterprises A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION

Da Afghanistan Bank, having bank in domestic enterprises now reaches to 762.93 million Afghani. During the first Five Year Development Plan, Da Afghanistan Bank aided a total of one billion and four hundred twenty million Afghani in credit form 56.68 per cent of which was intended for the development of industrial institutions, 19.79 per cent for agricultural and trade development projects, 18.38 per cent for currency credits, determine rate of interest, give loans to the Government for financing development projects, issue notes, maintain surveillance over the deposits of bank and government coin, liquidate money transactions, advise and represent the Government in money matters etc.

The functions of Da Afghanistan Bank are to determine monetary value, regulate and circulate money, execute banking transactions of the Government, control currency credits, determine rate of interest, give loans to the Government for financing development projects, issue notes, maintain surveillance over the deposits of bank and government coin, liquidate money transactions, advise and represent the Government in money matters etc.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

MONDAY ARRIVALS: Kandahar—Kabul: 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.

T. M. A.

ARRIVALS: From Europe and Beirut to Kabul at 12-0.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122. Police ... 20607-21122. Traffic ... 20159-24041. Airport ... 22318. Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



SUNDAY

Kabul: Phone No. 20563. Jahid: Phone No. 20534. Faryabi: Phone No. 20887. Zaman: Phone No. 20531.



NO FREIGHT DELAY WITH TMA

WAIT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

Afghanistan's Folklore

THE HUNTER

An honest hunter, who earned his livelihood by this honourable means, had a hound of great hunting prowess and immutable loyalty. He held the animal in such deep affection that the owner and the animal never separated even for a moment.

One day the hunter and his dog stumbled upon an oasis in which they found numerous honeycombs dripping with nectar. He obtained some for his children and since the stock seemed inexhaustible, he thought of turning it into money by offering it in the market. The idea took root in his brain and one day he got up to bring some honey for sale in the bazaar.

After obtaining the required quantity of honey, the hunter returned to the market and sold it to a grocer. While passing hands a few drops of the sweet liquid fell upon the ground. The scrawny cat of the grocer, which had never smelled such a delicacy all its life, came forward to lick it off. The hound seeing his foe pounced upon the cat and mauled it within a few moments. The grocer, who also loved his feline friend lost his temper, struck at the dog and killed it. The hunter saw his loyal companions mercilessly massacred in front of his eyes; an overwhelming rage overtook him, he unsheathed his sabre and cut the grocer in two.

The people in the bazaar saw all this butchery and came around the hunter to kick and pound him to death. The Governor of the city ordered that the whole incident should be investigated and the culprits be sent to prison. In short, a drop of honey led to the death and imprisonment of a number of persons and misery to scores of families.

SITUATION IN RHODESIA

(Contd. from Page 2) National Party of Southern Rhodesia Paul Mushonga. Racist Constitution Joshua Nkomo demanded that the 17-nation Committee contribute to the efforts to make the British Government cancel racist "constitution" of 1961 which legalised the rule of a handful of the European minority over the native population of the country, abolish all discriminatory laws, dissolve the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, give freedom to all political prisoners languishing without trial in prisons and concentration camps, and give freedom of political action to African parties.

The British were also sharply criticized by many other committee members, including Ethiopia, Mali, Cambodia, the Soviet Union and Poland, who expressed complete solidarity with the people of Southern Rhodesia. The Committee has decided not to discuss for the time being the draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Tunisia and Mali. The resolution stressed that Southern Rhodesia is not a self-governing territory too and that the provisions of the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples are therefore applicable to it. The resolution demands the abolition of the Constitution of 1961, and recommends that the U.N. General Assembly should set the earliest deadline for the granting of freedom to Southern Rhodesia. This draft resolution will be discussed "good offices" sub-committee turns from its report.

(Contd on Page 4)

Education In Afghanistan

(Contd. from Page 2)
 School cannot be minimised. It receives American technical assistance and has made considerable progress during recent years. The School has a large experimental farm, laboratories and machine shops of its own and a large number of students of this School have been sent abroad, mostly to the United States, for higher training. This School also admits 9th-passed students and trains them for three years. Each one of the three Classes has different subjects as its syllabus; the 10th Class is taught English, agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, arithmetic, Persian, zoology, botany and sports; in the 11th Class the students learn English, agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, farm management, extension methods, entomology, chemistry, supervised study and sports; in the 12th or final Class are taught English, agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural implements, plant diseases, arithmetic, botany, forestry, etc. As I have already stated in a previous article, great importance is being given to the development of agriculture in Afghanistan and that is why the Ministry of Education has introduced the teaching of practical agriculture even in primary schools and is endeavouring to increase the number of agricultural schools in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture, on the other hand, where most of the graduates of this School are employed, also conducts special courses of training for its technical staff. Other graduates of this School are doing valuable work at the Helmand Valley Authority in south-western Afghanistan.

DE GAULLE TO SEE FANFANI

ROME, Apr. 1 (DPA).—President de Gaulle will travel to Italy next week for a talk with Italy's Prime Minister, Fanfani in the North Italian city of Turin on Wednesday.

According to an official announcement in Rome last night the statesmen intend to discuss "problems concerning the development of European construction, i.e. the projects for a European political integration.

Italian political quarters indicated that other points probably to be discussed would concern special problems of common interest to the two Mediterranean countries as well as the international situation including the Berlin and the disarmament question.

GRENADE THROWN AT OFFICERS' MESS

PARIS, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—Three Frenchmen were killed and a dozen other people injured by a grenade hurled at an officers' mess at Nema, eastern Mauritania, on Thursday, according to reports reaching here from Nouakchott.

The dead included a French Army Medical Corps captain and a staff sergeant serving with the Mauritanian Army under the technical assistance agreements member of the National Institute of Paris. Officer of the ... ed. No

ABANDONING NUCLEAR DETERRENT U.S.A. May Continue Private Pressure On U.K.

LONDON, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—A message in the Observer today predicted that the United States Government will continue to exert "private pressure" on Britain for the abandonment of the British nuclear deterrent in favour of a seaborne nuclear force controlled by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This independent Sunday newspaper's correspondent in Washington, Nora Beloff, wrote:

"Despite lack of encouragement from London, I understand that the United States Government will continue private pressure on Britain to scrap its national nuclear deterrent in favour of a NATO-controlled seaborne nuclear force."

Referring to the position of France as a nuclear Power, the Observer correspondent added: "Officials in Washington concede that there are no signs so far that General de Gaulle will abandon his nuclear ambition, but they are convinced that his successors, discovering the immense cost of a national nuclear programme will be delighted to have the NATO outlet as a respectable way of dropping it."

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN HYDERABAD

KABUL, Apr. 1.—The delegation of the Afghanistan-India Friendship Association, now touring India under the chairmanship of Mohammad Nowroz, President of the Association, reached Hyderabad yesterday. The delegation visited places of historical interest there.

Main Development Of Geneva Talks

GENEVA, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—The four Western delegations in Geneva—Britain, the United States, Canada and Italy—held a joint meeting yesterday to take stock of the disarmament position and consider tactics for next week's meetings.

The eight neutral delegations were meeting later to discuss the vital nuclear tests ban issue.

There were four main developments:

(1) The departure of the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers. Mr. Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Dean Rusk said in a joint statement before leaving that their exploratory private talks on Berlin had been useful, and further probing talks would take place.

Lord Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, before flying to London on Tuesday, called on the conference to build its own plan on the foundations of the Soviet and U.S. proposals.

(2) Mr. Howard Green, Canadian External Affairs Minister, tabled a draft declaration for ensuring that outer space is used only for peaceful purposes. Before leaving on Thursday he said there was a "reasonable chance" of agreement on some points at the conference and "therefore a reasonable chance of a summit."

(3) Rapacki, Polish Foreign Minister, on Wednesday put forward a revised version of his famous 1957 plan for a nuclear free zone in Central Europe.

(4) The Soviet Union yesterday indicated it was willing to adjust its four-year deadline for achieving general and complete disarmament. U.S. officials here have not publicly said that their disarmament proposals envisage a nine-years time limit but this was implied in Lord Home's conference speech on Tuesday.

AFGHAN WOMEN'S SOCIETY

(Contd. from Page 3)

graduated from these courses.

The Society has a separate theatre with its own groups of performers and actors to stage plays. The Theatre House is named "Zainab Nandari", after the death of the President of the Society, Miss Zainab, who had contributed considerably to the Society's developments.

The Society also produces a monthly Magazine called 'Mairmen', which means, women, in Pashto.

The five art sections of the Society have played a big role in creating new ideas in home design, clothing and other hand-crafts.

In 1960, a branch of the Society was established in Kandahar, the Western Province of Afghanistan. Similar branches will be established in other provincial capitals in the near future. The aim of these branches is to educate and to enlighten the women in the Provinces.

STEEVES MEETS SHERZAD

KABUL, Apr. 1.—Mr. John Milton Steeves, new American Ambassador to the court of Kabul, had a meeting with Mr. G. M. Sherzad, Minister of Commerce yesterday.

Ban-The-Bomb Referendum In Switzerland Today

GENEVA, Apr. 1 (Reuter).—The Swiss people vote today in a national referendum to decide whether nuclear weapons should be banned in that country.

This is because its legislative system gives the voters the last word—even on laws already passed by parliament. All that is needed for a referendum is a petition backed by 50,000 signatures.

Switzerland's "ban-the-bomb" movement has collected 72,795 signatures in support of a proposal to ban the manufacture, introduction, transport, storage or use of atomic weapons in Switzerland.

Today the voters are being asked to give their "yes" or "no", as the climax to the country's biggest political controversy in years and an argument which has been raging with the intensity of an election campaign.

Those ranged against the Government on the grounds that Switzerland must have the most effective weapons to continue the traditional policy of armed neutrality.

Sohail Testifies Before Joint Commission

KABUL, Apr. 1.—Dr. M. A. Sohail, President of the Press and Information Department, appeared before the Joint Commission of the National Assembly yesterday and answered questions regarding the second Five Year Plan.

Dr. Sohail was accompanied by Mr. Roashan, Vice-President of the Press and Information Department, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing Press, Mr. Tarzi, President of the Tourist Bureau, Mr. Ansari, the Administrative Director and Mr. Atayee, Vice-President of the Technical Section of Radio Kabul.

Similarly, Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, appeared before the National Assembly yesterday afternoon to answer questions relating to the development of aviation in Afghanistan.

Victory For Welensky's Party Assured

Salisbury, April 1, (DPA).—Parliamentary elections in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland called by the Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, for April 27 and considered by him as a barometer for the population's feelings concerning the future of the Central African Federation which he wants to uphold, have practically been won by the "United Federal Party" even now.

In 38 of the 59 constituencies in the three federated territories only candidates of Sir Roy's party have been named.

In Southern Rhodesia the elections are being boycotted by all but the ruling Welensky Party.

The three Opposition parties have merged into the new Rhodesian Front Party and called on all members to keep away from the elections, also as a means of protest against the sharp discrepancy between the country's actual population and the number of people recognized as eligible voters.

Africans announced an election boycott in the whole Federation.

Britain's Entry Into E.C.M.

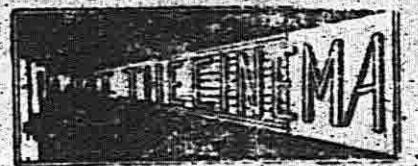
WORK ON OVERALL REVIEW BEGINS

BRUSSELS, Apr. 1 (Reuter).—British and European Common Market officials have begun work on an overall review of Britain's membership problems, including such vital issues as agricultural and industrial exports from Commonwealth countries.

The review is to serve as the basis for the crucial phase of ministerial negotiations beginning on May 8.

An outline of the report will be presented to senior officials on April 11 and will be submitted to the seven Governments concerned.

M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, emphasized before the European Parliament in Strasbourg this week that considerable differences still existed between the two sides on the major problems of Commonwealth exports and British agriculture.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Japanese film in English language **THE H-MAN.**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **JAAL SAZ**; starring: Mala Sinha,



Kishore Kumar and Pran.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **HATKARI**; starring: Shakila, Jabeen and Sajan.

ZAINEB THEATRE:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. American film **LOVE ME TENDER**; starring: Elvis Presley and Richard Egan.

Guido May Be Forced To Rule By Decree

BUENOS AIRES, Apr. 1, (Reuter).—A deadlock in Congress may compel Argentinian's new President, Senator Guido, to rule by decree—shattering his claims to constitutional Government.

This situation developed overnight only a few hours after Senator Guido was formally installed with the consent of the armed forces commanders who ousted President Arturo Frondizi. A group of deputies belonging to Dr. Frondizi's intransigent Radical Party which controls the Lower Chamber of Parliament, decided to "break all links with the acts of the people who yield executive power."

The deputies demanded Dr. Frondizi's release from lonely Marown Garcia island in the river plate, and urged his reinstatement. They branded his ousting a gross breach of constitutional order.

VENEZUELA BREAKS WITH ARGENTINA

NEW YORK, Apr. 1 (Reuter).—Venezuela last night broke off diplomatic relations with Argentina following the overthrow of the regime of President Arturo Frondizi, the American N.B.C. Radio reported yesterday.

The radio added that Venezuela had also called on other later American chambers to follow suit in protest against the Argentine coup.

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