

3-28-1962

Kabul Times (March 28, 1962, vol. 1, no. 23)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Yesterday:
Maximum: +20° C.
Minimum: +4° C.
Today's forecast:
Mainly cloudy.
Sun sets today at 6-01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-58 a.m.

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel;
Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw;
Khyber Restaurant; Inter-
national Club; Pamir Cinema;
Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

Gromyko-Rusk Talks On Berlin Make "Some Progress"

GENEVA, Mar. 28, (DPA).—The United States and the Soviet Foreign Ministers, Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, have made "some progress" in clarifying "points of agreement and points of difference" regarding Germany and Berlin, a joint U.S.-Soviet statement announced in Geneva yesterday.

The statement, issued a few hours before Mr. Rusk's return to Washington and after a long meeting between the two Ministers last night, described the bilateral talks as "both useful and frank."

The statement said the two Ministers would resume contacts "in an appropriate way after reporting to their Governments and consulting with their allies."

The joint statement did not specify in detail the "progress" made.

Regarding the "appropriate way" of resuming the U.S.-Soviet contacts, Washington is understood to hold that a "summit" meeting is misplaced and that other channels—on Foreign Ministers or ambassadorial level—should be followed for the time being.

Last night's Rusk-Gromyko meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, the longest the two Ministers held in the Swiss conference city, brought to approximately eighteen hours the total time they spent here since March 10 in discussing Berlin and Germany.

Kabul Maternity Hospital To Be Expanded

KABUL, Mar. 28.—In an interview, Dr. Mohammad Akram, Director of Maternity Hospital, said that a plan had been approved for the expansion of the hospital. Construction of a new annex would begin shortly.

The Maternity Hospital is at present maintaining seven polyclinics throughout the city. The total number of nurses working at the hospital and the polyclinics is 47.

In 1961 a total of 2,425 births were recorded. And 1,146 of them were boys, 1,090 girls, 30 twins, 87 premature and 92 still-born.

The hospital takes care of the patients of charge for six days. The Maternity Hospital, containing a total of 45 beds, has a staff of two physicians and six specialized doctors. The hospital has a complete X-ray unit set up last year.

The Maternity Hospital also runs a midwifery school. It has turned out a total of 102 graduates who are rendering good services throughout the country.

CZECH MUSIC TAPES FOR RADIO KABUL

KABUL, Mar. 28.—Mr. Karel Doucek, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy at a meeting with Mr. M. K. Roashan, yesterday offered a number of music tapes to Radio Kabul. The tapes comprise both classical and light Czechoslovak music and were given to Radio Kabul on the basis of the Afghan-Czechoslovak cultural agreement.

Mr. Roashan, while accepting the gift, reciprocated the good wishes of Radio Czechoslovakia.

DUTCH PLANE ATTACKS INDONESIAN BOAT

THE HAUGE, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—A Dutch Neptune aircraft attacked an Indonesian schooner 17 miles from Lakke Hoek, on the south coast of West Irian, the Dutch Defence Ministry said in a statement issued here yesterday.

It said the schooner, which was steaming away from the coast and had obviously been involved in an attempted infiltration, was spotted by the plane on a reconnaissance patrol on March 24.

When the boat ignored warning shots, the Neptune attacked her, but left her still floating. A Dutch vessel which went to the scene later was unable to find any trace of the schooner.

Previous Dutch statements on the clash said that an attempt to land "infiltrators" had been "frustrated."

Yesterday's communique from the Dutch Defence Ministry also gave details of other recent incidents in West Irian.

DR. ZIAYEE LEAVES FOR TOKYO

Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziayee Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science and Mohammed Hashim Rahimi, Vice-President of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education, left for Tokyo on Tuesday to take part in the conference on primary education being held there. Dr. Mohammad Anas, deputy Minister for education is also a member of the delegation.

Dr. Anas, who will join the delegation later, is now touring India as a member of the Afghan-Indian friendship delegation.



Mr. Mohammed S. Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce, leader, Mr. Rawan Ferhadi, and Mr. Azizi, members of the Afghan delegation at the ECAFE conference session held recently in Tokyo.

ADOULA-TSHOMBE SPLIT CONTINUES Katanga Leader Accused Of Adopting Dilatory Tactics

LEOPOLDVILLE, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, yesterday accused Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga of adopting dilatory tactics in his talks on ending the Katanga secession.

In a communique after his seventh meeting with Mr. Tshombe yesterday, Mr. Adoula said the Katanga leader had refused to approach the basic problem, limiting himself to declaring that he did not have the mandate to make definitive decisions, and that anything decided here must be submitted for ratification to the Katanga Assembly after the talks.

The talks, resumed in Leopoldville yesterday morning after a three-day suspension, do not appear to have bridged the present impasse.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cleophas Kamitatu, Central Congolese Government Interior Minister, has asked Mr. Robert Gardiner, Chief U.N. representative, for U.N. assistance in calling a meeting here on April 2 of all provin-

(Contd. on back page.)

SETTLEMENT OF CONGO DIFFERENCES

Thant Says U.N.
Has New Plan

NEW YORK, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—U Thant, U.N. Acting Secretary-General, said here yesterday the United Nations had plans for new measures for a peaceful settlement of Congo differences should talks break down.

"It is, of course, very far from my thoughts that United Nations should exercise the use of force," he told a Press conference.

He added the United Nations believed the talks between Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Congolese Prime Minister, and Mr. Moise Tshombe of Katanga were "still on," for a reconciliation of their differences.

Peace-Keeping Operations

Thant May Seek
New Mandate

NEW YORK, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—U Thant, acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, said yesterday he would have to seek a new mandate for the U.N.'s peace-keeping operations if member Governments failed to respond satisfactorily to the \$200 million bond issue appeal.

The issue was intended to get the U.N. out of the financial difficulties created by the heavy cost of its Congo and Middle East operations.

FARES TO HEAD ALGERIAN EXECUTIVE

RABAT, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—Mr. Bader Rahaman Fares, recently released from prison by the French authorities, announced in Rabat yesterday he had accepted the presidency of the Franco-Algerian Temporary executive which will implement the Algerian cease-fire agreement.

Mr. Fares, who will head the 12-man executive which will conduct affairs during the interim period before Algerian self-determination, received the approval of the Algerian Provisional Government during consultations with Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda and other Government members.

Mr. Fares said he would go to Algeria as soon as the official texts constituting the executive were published.

Dangerous Calm In Algiers

PARIS, Mar. 28, (DPA).—A kind of dangerous calm reigned in Algiers yesterday with helicopters hovering over the city to report suspicious movements to the security forces and with house searches continuing in some European quarters.

Seven terrorist attempts in Algiers yesterday resulted in the death of five people while one person was wounded.

A burst of shots was fired by OAS members out of an apartment house in the European quarters.

Police units thereupon drove up with armoured vehicles and blocked the region in which the house was located.

In the Algerian city of Oran a mortar fire was directed yesterday from the European quarters into the Algerian part of the city. In this attack two people were killed and 20 others wounded.

The European population of Oran yesterday afternoon obeyed a strike appeal issued by the OAS. Air traffic was again more or less interrupted between Algeria and France, and the same applied to maritime travel.

Good Start For Disarmament Talks, Says Home

LONDON, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—Lord Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, returned to London by air yesterday from the disarmament talks at Geneva and said: "The meeting has made a pretty good beginning."

"The atmosphere and temper are extremely good."

He said he hoped a "master plan" for disarmament would emerge on which agreement would be possible.

There had been almost continuous discussions on Berlin with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, and this was a great thing. These conversations now needed study, Lord Home added.

He said it was too soon yet to tell if a summit meeting would result from the disarmament talks.

Delhi Reception For Afghan Delegation

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.—Mr. Mohammed Nowroz, leader of the Afghan-Indian Friendship delegation, speaking at a reception held here on Monday by Professor Humayun Kabir, Indian Minister of Scientific and Cultural Research, emphasized the cultural and historical ties between Afghanistan and India.

From Delhi the delegation will go to Aligarh, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

KABUL TIMES Pakhtunistan's Position In The THE PRESS AND

Light Of The Incidents In RADIO

E. Bengal AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 28, 1962.

Practical Co-operation

The Soviet-American preparatory talks on co-operation in outer space were held yesterday. The talks are the result of an exchange of messages between President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev earlier this month.

If the talks prove successful, positive achievements can be expected in the establishment of joint radio-tracking services, experimental communication by means of satellites, pooling of efforts and knowledge in the field of space medicine and co-operation in the challenging projects needed for a comprehensive exploration of the outer space.

Replying to President Kennedy's letter of March 7, in which the American leader had made a six-point proposal for space research co-operation, Mr. Khrushchev had expressed satisfaction over the fact that his proposal to pool the efforts of the two countries in this field "met necessary understanding on the part of the United States Government."

Peace-loving nations welcome such a development in East-West relations as it will certainly help in lessening international tensions. It is needless to say that the course of the present talks will depend on the results of the disarmament negotiations being held in Geneva.

Unless an agreement is reached on general and complete disarmament both countries will be limited, as the Soviet leader puts it, "in their efforts to co-operate in the field of peaceful uses of the outer space." While the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva is still working hard to make a headway in solving the problem of general and complete disarmament, we hope this new gesture of goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union and the United States will result in practical co-operation in outer space.

The latest events in Bengal, dian sub-continent the complete This cooperation gained special namely the demonstrations orga-freedom of their people and terri-momentum during the year 1955, nised by the East Bengal students tory, i.e., Pakhtunistan, will also when Pakistani colonialists im- posed the idea of West Pakistan and enlightened groups against be restored.

Disciples of Colonialism When the sub-continent was concerted action by the leaders of the military regime in Pakistan and specially against the Pakis- tani President Ayoub, necessitates- divided and Pakhtunistan was Pakhtunistan, Sindh and Bengal a few points of explanation to be considered a part of Pakistan, the against the Government of Pak- made in connection with the leaders of Pakhtunistan openly istan did not go down very well expressed their disagreement on with Pakistani authorities. There- fore they decided to imprison some and put under house arrest a number of other leaders of the sub-continent.

As a result of the British domi- nation over the Indian Sub-Conti- nent during the 19th Century, a ism—did not pay attention to a number of people were carved their voices. Therefore the Pakh- Sindh, Bengal and Pakhtunistan. out of Afghanistan and subjected tunistani leaders launched a multi- That is why the people of Pakh- tani President Ayoub, necessitates- divided and Pakhtunistan was Pakhtunistan, Sindh and Bengal a few points of explanation to be considered a part of Pakistan, the against the Government of Pak- made in connection with the leaders of Pakhtunistan openly istan did not go down very well expressed their disagreement on with Pakistani authorities. There- fore they decided to imprison some and put under house arrest a number of other leaders of the sub-continent.

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Britain And The Netherlands Experience Sharp Deceleration Of Out put In 1961

UNITED NATIONS SURVEY ON WESTERN EUROPE PREDICTS BETTER PROSPECTS

GENEVA, Mar. 28, (Reuter).—The west European economic boom slackened off last year, with Britain and the Netherlands particularly affected, the United Nations reported today in its 1961 economic survey for Europe.

But the survey, prepared by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, noted: "the pace of advance remained vigorous," adding: "there is every prospect that economic growth in 1962 will continue."

It said that in most countries this would be at a rate similar to the 4.5 per cent. of 1961, compared with 6.5 per cent. in 1960. Forecasts indicated a typical growth rate of 4 per cent., and probably "more in France and Italy."

"In the United Kingdom, however, where the increase in output in 1961 was less than 2 per cent., the rate of expansion is unlikely to quicken."

Britain, with the Netherlands, had experienced "a sharp deceleration of output," the Dutch figure being 2.5 per cent. compared with 8.1 per cent. in 1960. Britain's expansion rate in 1960 was 9.6 per cent.

The survey continued, "since each country had enjoyed an exceptionally rapid expansion in the previous year, this decline seems, at first sight, more serious than in truth it was."

It ascribed the British decline to the restraint measures introduced last July, while for the Netherlands scarcity of manpower was largely blamed.

The survey said Britain envisaged a distinct improvement in its export expansion this year compared last year, and all western countries expect to increase exports to the United States.

But it also noted "the state of

the U.K.'s balance of payments diminishes the prospect of any faster expansion there (of output) unless exports surpass the most optimistic expectations."

West German Surplus The persistent West German surplus and the large French deficit no longer formed the major disequilibrium in Western European payments as they did between 1955 and 1958, the survey continued.

The main factor now was the imbalance between the instability of the British balance of payments and the strong position of the European Common Market countries.

The survey said there had been a "waning of confidence" in both sterling and the dollar at the same time, which was unprecedented.

"Although the present uncertainty surrounding the two reserve currencies carries with it the risk of further speculative movements of short-term capital, the U.S. has greater flexibility in correcting the underlying weakness of its balance of payments than has the U.K."

It continued: "the essential issue, so long as there is no agreement on far-reaching measures to strengthen international liquidity, is the ability of the U.K. to bring its balance of payments into equilibrium."

Other Industries The report noted the following trends in specific industries:

Motor trade: in all countries 1960 was a better year for motor vehicles than 1961 and output of cars fell in Britain by one-quarter and in France by one-third.

Western European car exports declined, "a British export of about 30 per cent. from capacity."

Steel output diminished in 1961 in all major producing countries of western Europe except Italy and France where it expanded by some 10 and 2 per cent. respectively.

The fall was "particularly steep" in Britain—as much as 9 per cent—and in Western Germany it amounted to 2 per cent.

The Daily Islah of yesterday carries an editorial entitled: 'Zanzibar Wants Independence'. Last week, says the editor a meeting was held in London which was attended by Mr. Maudling, the British Colonial Secretary and national representatives of Zanzibar to discuss that country's demand for freedom.

After giving back-ground information on the history, population and the geographical situation of Zanzibar, the editor goes on to say that recently a tide of national emancipation swept over the entire African Continent resulting in independent of a number of captivated nations.

Zanzibar, too, wants to get independence from the British rule. In January 1961, general elections were held with the British agreement, but no party gained enough votes to be able to form a Government.

In the elections held in June last year, a number of people got killed and wounded, but the National Party in coalition with another party managed to win 13 out of the 23 seats making it possible for them to establish a legal government.

Now the representatives of these two parties are holding talks with the British Government with a view to attain the complete independence of their country.

All evidences point out, concludes the editor, that the British Government might agree to granting local independence to Zanzibar. This in itself is the spring-board for complete independence.

The Daily Anis of yesterday's editorial is devoted to a discussion of the development of trade in Asia and the Far East.

Before the industrial revolution, countries in Asia and the Far East were mostly in their glory, but after the industrial revolution and the coming into existence of great economic powers in Europe, countries in this region were either directly or indirectly subjected to exploitation.

After the Second World War, however, many Asian countries woke up to the realisation of their under-development and launched projects for the improvement of their living standards and national economies.

Although there are certain countries in the Far East, where due to ideological differences, nothing has been done so far in the way of developing their national resources, yet many Asian countries are well on the way towards strengthening their national economies.

The United Nations and its specialised agencies have done much to promote international and regional cooperation in the field of trade. The ECAFE conference recently held in Tokyo is an example of this.

The question of trade presents a number of problems of which the most important, for land-locked countries such as Afghanistan, is the problem of transit.

The editor then explains the way in which Pakistan has unilaterally hampered Afghanistan's transit activity below the level of full employment, even though output in some cases had been below capacity.



WEDNESDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07; Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Men who made history" 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 6:40-6:46; 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 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.

THURSDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.
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.)

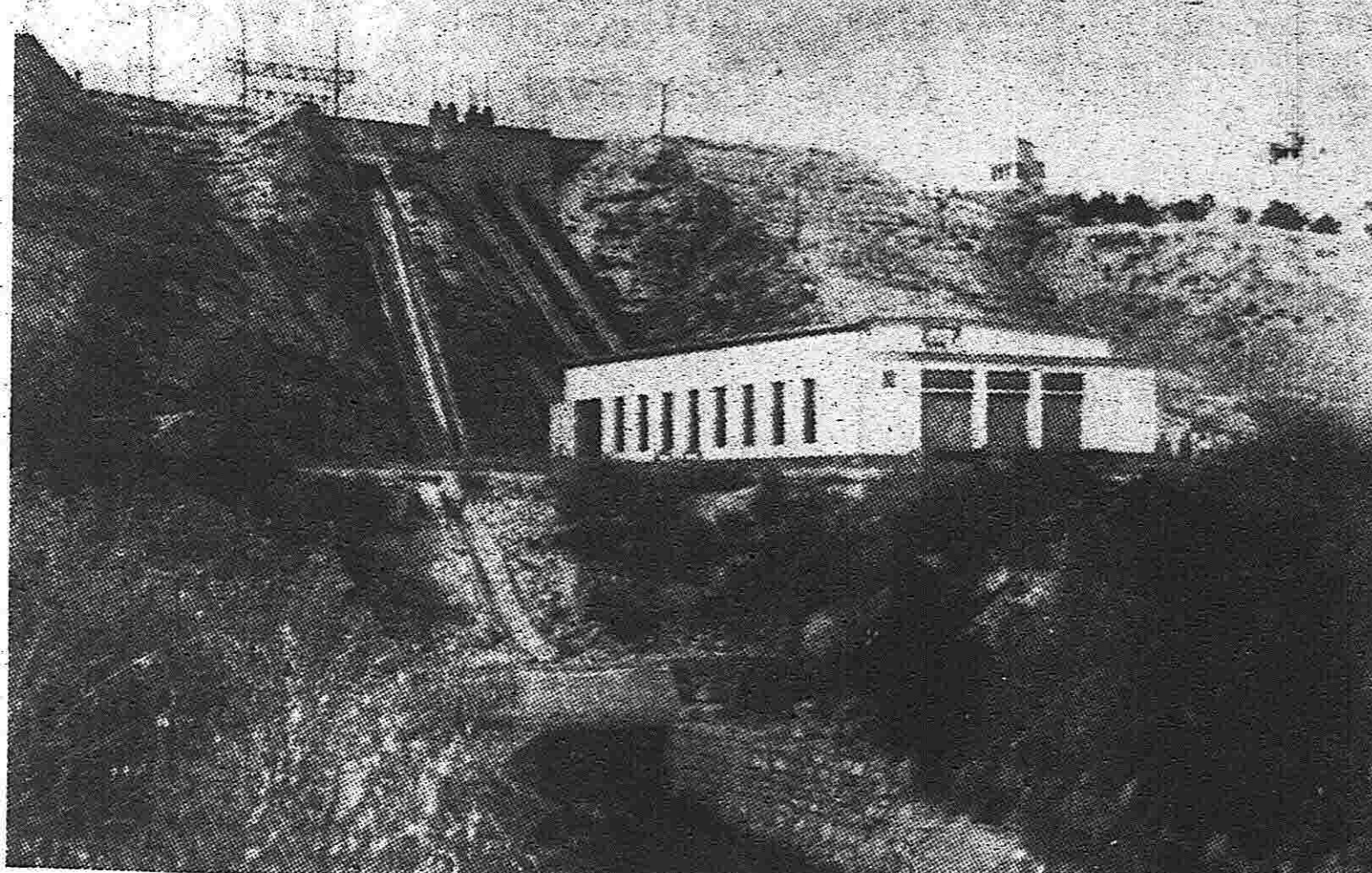
Departures on Thursday and Departure: 12-00.
IRANIAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS:
Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

IMPORTANT
Telephones

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

WEDNESDAY
Yosafi: Phone No. 21584
Mir. Waiz: Phone No. 20533
Teroz: Phone No. 24273
Barai: Phone No. 20523
Ansari: Phone No. 20520

The other transmission lines wind up in Brishna Kot Sub-Station in Kabul, where the voltage is stepped down to 15,000 and distributed through underground cables to other transformer units in town where it is further stepped down to 380 and 220 volts for household purposes.



The Khanabad Power House in Qataghan Province completed.

Afghanistan Produces 170 Million Kilowatts Of Power

650 M. KILOWATTS PREDICTED IN THE FUTURE

The present aggregate production of electricity from diesel, steam and hydro-sources in Afghanistan reaches 170 million kilowatt hours. However, the completion of a number of projects now being vigorously pursued shall raise the total power to 650 million kilowatt hours, which will besides extending the benefits of illumination to more and more rural areas provide on the much needed power to diverse industrial establishments to boost the national income.

The following is a description of the electric power plants now working in the country:—

Khanabad:—Built by the Combined Cotton Co. and put in operation in 1959, the power-station has a total output of 15,000 kilowatts, which supplies the cities of Kunduz and Khanabad.

The Gerishk power-station established in 1961, on the Boghra Canal has a total output of 3000 kilowatts supplying the Helmand Valley, Nade Ali and other neighbouring areas.

Jabulsaraj:—Installed in 1920, this hydro-electric power plant now has a total production of 1,500 kilowatts, which is exclusively being used in Parwan Province.

Chakewardak:—Installed in 1940, this hydro-electric station produces 2000 kilowatts. Some portion of its output is being consumed in Kabul, while a part of it is being used in the neighbouring residential settlements.

Saroby:—This 600 million Afghanis hydro-electric power station was commissioned in 1957. The total capacity being 22,000 kilowatt hours, the power station is one of the most modern technical installation. One of its transmission line running through Kapisa and Kohistan Districts end up in a sub-section at Gulbahar and feeds primarily the Gulbahar Textile Factory and the Jabulsaraj Cement Works.

(b) One Unit at Kabul Machine Works: = 250 K.W.
Gulbahar:—The textile mill diesel plant of 500 k.w.

Herat:—Power house of 1,000 k.w.

Kandahar:—The power plants of 1250 k.w.

Mazar-i-Sharif:—Diesel Generator of 250 k.w.

Maimana:—A diesel power plant of 250 k.w.

Jungalak Factory:—A power plant of 2,000 k.w.

Gulbahar:—A steam plant of 2900 k.w.

Kunduz:—A steam plant of 500 k.w.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has taken steps to improve the supply of electricity to Kabul by ordering recently equipment worth 10 million dollars to manufacture the loss of power between the local and the sub-station.

Snippets From The East And The West

STONE-AGE PAINTING

In the second half of the last century the Spanish archaeologist Marcelino Sautuola discovered polychrome paintings in a cave at Altamira in the Pyrenees. At first no one could believe they dated from palaeolithic times, but the discovery and scientific testing of similar paintings in the caves of Southern France put an end to doubts.

Quite recently, however, A. Ryumin, a zoologist, found traces of palaeolithic art in Kapova Cave in the Southern Urals in the USSR.

Kapova Cave, on the right bank of the river Belaya, has been known for centuries. Two hundred years ago it was visited by the Russian explorer P. Richkov. The cave makes an unforgettable impression, with the river Shulganovka roaring out of the great arch that forms the entrance. The high roofs of the underground galleries soar away into darkness. But the cave is difficult and dangerous to explore, for its chambers and corridors at different levels extend for over a mile and



there is reason to suspect further ramifications. One such unknown section of the cave was described in 1770 by Academician I. Lepe- trained in specialized fields to khin but has never been redis-

Some of them turned out to be freaks of nature. But the drawings of a horse and four mammoths, coloured with red paint, are beyond any doubt the work of man and go back to a very remote period. We discovered two more groups of red-coloured paintings in the cave. They include

have been discovered mation section of the cave was described moths, a rhinoceros, a bison and various symbolic inscriptions. The paintings vigorously convey the peculiarities of each animal and are not inferior to the work found in Western Europe. There is no doubt as to the great age of the paintings. This is borne out by their subject-matter, by the lime-stone stains that have been accumulating on them for thousands of years, and also by the ancient calcite that has worked its way into the cracks on their surface. Like the ancient French cave paintings, they probably date back to the early Magdalenian period (some 20,000 years ago).

The work of removing limestone stains and copying the paintings is not yet complete. But even now it can safely be said that a magnificent example of palaeolithic art has been discovered in easternmost Europe.

Daroonia Project:—This mul- ti purpose project in Nangarhar Province is under construction and will produce an estimated power of 10,000 kilowatts.

There are also other projects to be launched in future such as the Mahi Par Project, about 40 K.Ms. east of Kabul, capable of yielding between 50 and 60 thousand Kilowatts and the Arghandab Project in Kandahar Province with an estimated output of 9000 Kilowatts, when completed.

Mr. M. Sarwar Omar, the Acting Deputy Minister of Commerce and the head of the Afghanistan delegation to the ECAFE conference (which recently ended its annual session in Tokyo, and Mr. Hidayatullah Azizi, Research Director in the Ministry of Planning, returned to Kabul on Tuesday.

In a short time she has worked herself up from the shadow of small theatres in Western Germany.

(Contd. on back page)

NOT ENOUGH ABILITY
A carefree disposition and acting ability are the main reasons for the surprising success of 24-year old Karin Huebner in films and on the stage.

SNIPPETS FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST

(Contd. from Page 3)

many to the footlights of a city theatre. As the saucy Eliza Doolittle in the Berlin production of the musical "My Fair Lady" she arouses evening after evening the enthusiasm of an international public. When she boldly and



impudently sticks out her tongue, even experienced critics lay down their weapons. In the controversial film "Das Wunder des Malachias"—"Malachy's Miracle" by Bernhard Wicki there was no controversy regarding the performance of Karin Huebner. In this film she played the quite difficult part of a girl who "saw a miracle". Karin Huebner does not consider her own career a miracle by any means. In her tomboy manner she once said: "It isn't enough to have ability. You also need some luck."

'UNDERGROUND TESTS CAN BE DETECTED'

—MR. GROMYKO

GENEVA, Mar. 28.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, in a message broadcast over United Nations Radio, said last night that if the United States resumed nuclear tests then "the Soviet Union will be forced to reply to this with the holding of a series of its own tests in the interest of guaranteeing its security and world peace."

Mr. Gromyko, according to Tass, also said that the Soviet Government had decided to prove graphically that when the Western representatives claimed that national means of detection could record not nuclear tests, they were not saying the truth.

"The Soviet Union has touched off underground nuclear explosions," "We" he said, "did not announce it in advance, but it did not go undetected. The underground nuclear blast, triggered off in the Soviet Union, was recorded by national means in possession of the USA and the American Atomic Energy Commission announced this blast almost the same day. Therefore, the United States itself refutes its own argument about the alleged impossibility of detecting of underground nuclear blasts by national means."

Stable Peace

Mr. Gromyko said in this message that the Soviet Government believed that there was no more important task than that of securing stable peace for people. The Soviet Union, he said, spared no strength and no energy in the name of attaining this goal.

He said: "Striving to channel the Geneva talks along a business-like practical course from the very beginning, the Soviet Government has drafted and submitted for the consideration of the 17-nation Committee, a draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under a strict international control. It offered a good basis for the 17-nation Committee to fulfil quickly and successfully the directives of the United Nations General Assembly to prepare an agreement on general and complete disarmament."

"Nothing but goodwill of all the parties to the talks is needed

S. RHODESIA'S HALTING DESTRUCTIVE FUTURE CAPABILITY OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

U.N. COMMITTEE TO VISIT LONDON

NEW YORK, Mar. 28 (Reuter).—The U.N. Committee on Colonialism agreed yesterday to send a sub-committee of four to London to discuss the future of Southern Rhodesia with the British Government.

The 17-member committee decided to defer making any recommendations on the territory until the sub-committee reports. Delegates said it should be sent within a week, and report back within three weeks on Britain's plans for the colony.

Mr. Colin Crowe, the British delegate, said he had not had time to consult his Government, but would make a statement as soon as he could.

The proposal to send the sub-committee, made by Ethiopia, averted a split in the committee on a draft resolution introduced by Tunisia and Mali.

The draft, considered too strong by Western delegates, would state the committee's view that Southern Rhodesia is not self-governing and that its new constitution should be abrogated. It would also recommend the first quarter of 1963 as the date for the emergence of Southern Rhodesia as an independent African State.

Mr. Taieb Slim of Tunisia accepted an Ethiopian suggestion that the sub-committee should impress the "feelings of the committee" on the British Government before a vote was taken.

Rusk Suggests Measures At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, Mar. 28. (Deuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State, yesterday appealed to the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva to reverse the increase of destructive capability of nuclear weapons, which, if unchecked, could double by 1966.

He said the conference would perform a great service if it took steps to do so this spring.

Mr. Rusk, who was addressing a plenary session shortly before leaving by air for Washington, also called on the conference to take these two further steps by this spring:

1. To reverse the trend towards diffusion of nuclear capability to new nations.

2. To produce agreement, on measures to reduce the risk of war by accident, miscalculation or surprise attack.

"The longer we permit the risk of nuclear war to hang over our heads the more important it is that the risk be made as small as possible," he declared.

Arms Reduction

Mr. Rusk also suggested that the conference should take up the following points in whatever order it deemed most useful:

1. Measures for the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

2. Measures for the elimination of all means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction, including orbiting vehicles and for the reduction and elimination of all armed forces, conventional armaments, military expenditures, military training and military establishments.

3. Measures for the creation of an international disarmament organization within the framework of the United Nations and for effective verification of the disarmament programme.

4. Measures to strengthen institutions for the maintenance of peace and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, including the establishment of a United Nations peace

On all of these points, the conference should consider the sequence and balance of measures within stages and the time limits for each measure and stage, Mr. Rusk said.

Kabul News In Brief

Mr. Mohammad Murid, Minister of Communications, on Tuesday testified before the Joint Commission of the National Assembly on the second Five Year Plan.

He answered questions on the Ministry of Communications programme.

Dr. Abdul Azim Ziayee Professor in the Faculty of Science returned to Kabul on Tuesday after studying nuclear physics in Switzerland.

He had been sent there by the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission with the help of International Atomic Energy Commission.

PEARL BUCK MEETS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.—Pearl Buck, well-known American writer now on a visit to India, called on Mr. Nehru on Monday and discussed with him her plan for producing movies based on Indian novels. If the plan materializes she will return to India to do some location shooting.

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Russian film **CRINSON SAILS**; starring: Anastassia-Vertinskaya, Vassili-lanovoy.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **BOY FRIEND**; starring: Madhu



Bala, Shammi Kapoor, Menakshi.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5-00 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film



BOOT POLISH; starring: Sheikh Mukhtar, Kum Kum, Agha ZAINAB THEATRE.

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

POHANI THEATRE:

No programme for that.

CONGO'S SPLIT

(Contd. from Page 1)

cial assemblies—including Katanga.

In his letter to Mr. Gardiner, he asked for U.N. assistance in bringing together the whole of the Katanga Assembly, and made particular reference to the Balubakat representatives from North Katanga.

They have not sat in the Provincial Assembly since the formation of Mr. Tshombe's Government, it is reported here.

A document submitted by Mr. Tshombe to Mr. Adoula yesterday asked for the following points to be examined:

1. The Government's position on constitutional amendments proposed by members of the Katanga Parliament.

2. Principles to be adopted for a political organization of the entire country.

3. Discussion of a transitory regime while a Constitution based on point two is put into force.

These points were rejected in Mr. Adoula's communique yesterday. "It is noticed that Mr. Tshombe, in the agenda submitted, totally ignores the fundamental law and his Kitona commitments," the communique said.

The "Kitona declaration" last December recognizes President Kasavubu's supreme authority over the Congo.

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