

8-8-1962

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Bakhtar News Agency

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Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 131

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1962 (ASAD 17, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Congo Government's New Premier Daoud Measures To End Katanga's Secession To Act As Head Of State

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—The Central Congolese Government yesterday announced several measures to put pressure on the secessionist Katanga province of Mr. Moise Tshombe.

UN Commissioners For S.W. Africa Suggested

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—A South-West African nationalist leader proposed yesterday the dissolution of the General Assembly's Special Committee for South-West Africa and its replacement by three UN "high commissioners".

The spokesman, Mr. M. K. Kerina, Chairman of the South-West Africa people's organizations also urged the establishment of a UN police force to help the commissioners obtain South Africa's surrender of the territory to the world body.

Addressing the Special Committee on Colonialism as a petitioner, Mr. Kerina, a member of the Liberian delegation, said the high commissioners should preferably be two Africans and one Asian.

He urged the 17-member Committee to make positive recommendation to the General Assembly, through the machinery of the Security Council, for the establishment of the proposed UN police force.

Mr. Kerina deplored a "concerted campaign of character assassination," which he said had been employed in a bid to prejudice the position of the Chairman of the South-West Africa Committee, Mr. Victorio Carpio of the Philippines.

The Committee last week upheld Mr. Carpio's denial of co-authorship of a controversial May 26 joint communique issued with the South African Government in Pretoria after he and Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva of Mexico, the Vice-Chairman, had to make a 10-day tour of the mandated territory.

The communique affirmed there was no evidence of a threat to the peace in South-West Africa or of demilitarization and oppression of the African population.

MANILA, Aug. 8, (UPI).—The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, will make brief stops in Manila and Tokyo on his way to Washington for Dutch-Indonesian talks on West Irian, the Indonesian news agency PIA reported yesterday.

All telecommunications between Katanga and the outside world were ordered suspended from yesterday, flights between Elisabethville, the Katanga capital, and the outside world will in future have to stop at Leopoldville for visa and immigration checks, and action will be taken against commercial firms operating both in Katanga and other parts of the Congo.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Prime Minister, called in several business representatives to tell them his Government was planning to take action against all firms active both in Katanga and other parts of the Congo.

Observers said this could also apply to some firms with strong British interests, in particular to Unilever, which has a number of plantations in various parts of the country and is represented through the affiliate United Agencies in Elisabethville.

Much Work Remains To Be Done Between E.C.M. & U.K. HEATH'S REPORT ON BRUSSELS NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—Mr. Edward Heath, Britain's chief negotiator with the Common Market, in a report officially published today reviewed the special arrangements agreed in Brussels last week to meet particular trading problems of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, including the agreement to sign comprehensive trading agreements with these countries by the end of 1966.

The report said a great deal of Brussels early in October, after work remained to be done between the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for a renewed Britain on the key problem of effort to solve the complex problems arising from Britain's bid to enter Europe.

Mr. Heath said: "There was a prolonged discussion on arrangements for trade in temperate agricultural products from Canada, Australia and New Zealand and much common ground was established."

"A good deal of work remained to be done however both as regards individual commodities and in order to give greater precision to some of the proposed arrangements."

Mr. Heath's report is to be presented to Parliament as a White Paper as soon as possible.

Marathon Session
Publication of the report follows Mr. Heath's return on Sunday from Brussels, where, after a marathon session with the Ministers to the six Common Market countries, he was unable to get full agreement on the terms of the Common Market.

The British Government had originally hoped to have this in time for the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London on September 10.

The Ministers however agreed that they should next meet in

KABUL, Aug. 8.—Under a Royal decree, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, will perform the duties of the Head of State during His Majesty's visit to the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

POLARIS SUBMARINE

MISSILE LAUNCHED

CAPE CANAVERAL, Aug. 8, (UPI).—The U.S. Navy yesterday launched a new look Polaris submarine missile with greater range and power but the second stage malfunctioned.

The Navy said the launch of the new A-3 version of the Polaris went well and said the first stage performed nearly perfectly. After the missile disappeared into heavy clouds, however the second stage malfunctioned and the missile fell short of its intended 1,955 mile flight.

The Navy termed the flight a "partial success."

GPRA TRANSFERS POWER TO POLITBUREAU

ALGIERS, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—An important chapter of Algeria's revolution closed yesterday with the announcement that the Algerian Provisional Government was transferring its powers to the National Liberation Front (FLN) Political Bureau.

It signified formal recognition of the political victory of the Vice-Premier, Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella and his Bureau over the Premier, Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda's Provisional Government (G.P.R.A.).

It came as no surprise, since it follows the Algerian nationalist leaders' agreement last week to shelve their differences and recognize the Bureau as the sovereign body of the FLN.

The announcement from Mr. Ben Khedda's Presidency yesterday added that the GPRA would continue to exist as the revolution's "institution" until the FLN national Council meets in September.

Authoritative FLN sources said it was thus made clear that the GPRA would continue to represent Algeria in the field of foreign affairs for the scores of countries which have already recognized it.

Transfer of powers from GPRA Ministers to Bureau members has already started.

Mr. Mohammed Boudiaf, Vice-Premier, who is in charge of orientation and external affairs on the Bureau, has now taken over the functions of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Saad Dahlab, who resigned and left Algeria for Switzerland last month.

Mr. Abder Rahmane Fares, President of the Algerian Provisional Executive, flew back to Algiers yesterday after a 24-hour stay in Paris during which he discussed Algeria's financial situation with M. Louis Joxe, French Minister in charge of Algerian affairs.

He was reported to have sought from the French Government 360 million new francs (about £ 27 million) which the Algerian treasury needs to cover expenditure for the coming months.

JAMAICA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT OPENS

KINGSTON, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—Princess Margaret yesterday presided over the State opening of Jamaica's first Parliament on independence.

The ceremony was at George William Gordon House, meeting place of the Jamaica Legislature in central Kingston.

The Prime Minister, Sir Alexander Bustamante, handed the four-page "speech from the Throne" to the Princess.

The speech reviewed in general terms Jamaica's new role as an independent member of the Commonwealth and to the "comprehensive development plan" being prepared in London for Jamaica.

HEALTH CENTRES IN C.D. AREAS

KABUL, Aug. 8.—Health centres of the rural development projects not only distribute milk, vitamins and soap freely but also look after mothers and newly-born babies.

An official of the Rural Development Department said that well-equipped clinics in all community development centres are mobilized to assist expectant mothers by giving them medical advice and treatment.

Similarly, the community health centres have organized kindergartens to which babies between the ages three and six are admitted and looked after.

Financial Claims Of Britons

U.A.R. EARMARKS £715,000

CAIRO, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—The United Arab Republic yesterday agreed to earmark about £ 715,000 from a £ 3,575,000 British loan to help settle the financial claims of Britons whose property was sequestered following the Suez action.

Under agreements signed in London and Cairo yesterday the U.A.R. will, over the next three years, settle all claims up to £ 5,000.

The U.A.R. also agreed to pay £ 594 in final settlement of compensation to British officials dismissed in 1951.

Abdel Moneim Kiasuny, U.A.R. Minister of Economy, said the balance of the British loan, which is repayable over 10 years with the first payment three years from now, would be used to import British capital goods to assist U.A.R. production.

After the signing Dr. Kaissuny said talks preceding the agreement had been in an atmosphere of "friendship, mutual respect and understanding."

The agreement was signed for Britain by Mr. Geoffrey Arthur, the Charge d' Affaires.

There is no official figure of the number of British claims but when a financial agreement was signed in 1959 it was then estimated they totalled 5,000.

Sanctions Against Portugal Proposed

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, (Reuter).—A draft resolution holding out the threat of economic sanctions if Portugal continues in its refusal to prepare Mozambique for independence will be tabled in the Special Committee on Colonialism today, informed sources said last night.

The resolution sponsored by Ethiopia, among others, also will call for an embargo on all arms shipments to Portugal, the sources said.

The 17-nation Committee has been debating conditions in the East African territory of Mozambique for the past fortnight.

Delegates have demanded strong action against Portugal. They have said the people of the territory live in deplorable conditions and are subjected to forced labour practices. Portugal has been repeatedly denounced for "intransigence" in refusing to heed UN appeals for the independence of Mozambique and the other colonies of its empire.

Portugal does not recognize any UN competence in the matter, claiming that its territories are overseas provinces of the metropolitan country.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 8, 1962

PRESSURE ON
TSHOMBE

The Central Congolese Government of Mr. Cyrille Adoula has at last realized that persuasions and negotiations have no effect on Mr. Moise Tshombe in ending Katanga's secession from the rest of the country. Mr. Adoula has now, in co-operation with the United Nations, taken measures which he hopes will bring about unity and stability in the Central African country which has, since its independence a little over two years ago, gone through a difficult period of disturbance and trouble both financial and political.

After several meetings with Mr. Tshombe had ended in failure, now Mr. Adoula has rightly thought it better to bring pressure on Mr. Tshombe as the only way of bringing to the breakaway province into the fold of the Central Government.

The United Nations has, at the request of the Congolese Government, banned all flights to and from Katanga airports controlled by the U.N. The Central Government has suspended all telecommunications between Katanga and the outside world. Flights between Elisabethville, Katangese capital, and the outside world will, in future, have to stop at Leopoldville for visa and immigration checks.

Action is also proposed to be taken against the commercial firms operating both in Katanga and in other parts of the Congo.

It is expected that with these measures Katanga will bend from its intransigent position and end its secession in order that peace may be re-established in that troubled country and life become once more normal.

The fact that the United Nations is backing the Adoula Government's measures raises hope that the measures will succeed and succeed soon.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE THE PRESS AND PROGRAMME RADIO Dr. Tabibi's Speech Before AT A GLANCE U.N. Committee

The following are extracts of the speech delivered by Dr. A. H. Tabibi, Counsellor of the Afghan Delegation at the United Nations, before the Technical Assistance Committee of the United Nations on July 2, 1962.

I have listened with care to the introductory statement made by the Commissioner of Technical Assistance and also I have read the Secretary General's Report.

Both the statement and the report explain in full the activities of the U.N. in the field of Technical Assistance and explain in depth the major activities and trend of the United Nations. There is no doubt that the total amount of Assistance which was reached last year to 12.1 million dollars, larger than any previous year, is not enough to meet the ever increasing need of the member nations who are badly in need of help and assistance.

The Commissioner of Technical Assistance in his statement referred to savings due to non-implementation in 1961 programmes but my delegation do not favour any saving if it is due to the slowness of the United Nations to meet the requests of the recipient countries. 12.1 million dollars is a very negligible sum to make savings out of and will be better to utilize the whole sum for the assistance of the needy who are recipients of Assistance.

The Commissioner of Technical Assistance also in his statement referred to the increase of the African Aid to the rate of more than 100 per cent last year, while the aid in Asia and the Far East almost remained the same. My delegation, as stated the other day, because of the close and fraternal relationship which exists between Asia and Africa is always happy to support any help and assistance to Africa, provided it is not at the expense of other needy areas of the world. Because poverty, sickness and underdevelopment often recognizes no territory or region, help should be extended according-

to the needs and requirements, nationally and internationally will serve better for the recruitment of experts for the U.N. programme. We also hope that the new programme of providing volunteer personnel or junior experts which was proposed last year by the delegation of United States and the need of the developing countries—particularly if these junior experts or associate experts serve medical care and better housing facilities might help us in the recruitment of experts, but to this year by this Committee and the Council.

The most important problem is the recruitment of experts. We hope that the new scale of salary approved last year by the Assembly, and the proposal to render medical care and better housing facilities might help us in the recruitment of experts, but to this year by this Committee and the Council.

The Commissioner of Technical Assistance also stated yesterday that they receive a large number of requests for reports submitted by UN experts to the various member states. I support wholeheartedly the policy of the United Nations which does not comply with these kind of requests and leaves the decision to the governments concerned—but there is another point that repeatedly in previous years I have mentioned in respect of these reports, and for the benefit of the new Commissioner of Technical Assistance and the new members of the Committee I want to repeat once again.

As we know, the bulk of the technical assistance appropriations is spent annually on experts and surveys. Sometimes various organs send different experts on different occasions to survey the same project. It happens that sometimes when an expert has completed his assignment no following action is taken on his advice about a project: either because of lack of funds, or because of changes in the national planning—and the UN and the national government forget to study and carry out permanent surveys for a time. When finally project, particularly on vital areas the Member Government is ready which the developing countries and decides to implement the project and asks for United Nations help.

My delegation also favours the creation of a United Nations pool of experts under permanent contracts, particularly on vital areas the Member Government is ready which the developing countries and decides to implement the project and asks for United Nations help.

We have every hope that the new measures which will be taken

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Planning For Children In The Decade Of Development

By MAURICE PATE
(Executive Director of UNICEF)

The principal policy discussions at the June 4-12 sessions of the 30-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund concerned two closely related questions: planning for children in the context of broader national development plans, and the place of programmes for children in the United Nations Decade of Development.

Among the highlights of the Board's session were addresses by U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Paul Hoffman, Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund.

The Acting Secretary-General told the Board that UNICEF's main role in the United Nations Decade of Development would be to "build potential human resources." He also emphasized the fact that "wise and imaginative planning" for children "is the essential effort, particularly in the field of

sential prerequisite for fruitful action, and action must be within the framework of comprehensive development plans."

Mr. Hoffman, pointing to the rapid progress recently made in uncovering a wealth of physical resources in the world's low-income countries, said that "the greatest single development" now needed to launch these countries on the road to self-sustaining economic growth "is the development of children." Regarding general, Mr. Hoffman said that "too many people alone would exploit the rapid gains that could be made in certain fields the control of malaria and yaws, for example—by exporting supplies, equipment and 'know-how' from the developed to the developing

been included in the Second Five Year Plan, the implementation of which is expected to be started

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Problems Of Planning

In my own opening remarks to the Board, I tried to explain why UNICEF, as a practical organization concerned primarily with action rather than theory, had become increasingly involved in the problems of planning. In the same spirit, I should like here to outline the practical developments that led to the Board's consideration of "Planning for Children in National Development" as the principal item on its 1962 policy agenda.

Most of the early programmes UNICEF assisted were designed to exploit the rapid gains that could be made in certain fields the control of malaria and yaws, for example—by exporting supplies, equipment and "know-how" from the developed to the developing

been included in the Second Five Year Plan, the implementation of which is expected to be started

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The daily 'Baidar' of Mazar-e-Sharif, commenting on the increase of cotton production in Mazar-e-Sharif during the past year, says that a three-fold increase in the production of cotton has been noticed. The total production of cotton during the previous year was 700,000 seers while during the past year this figure rose to 2,100,000 seers.

Giving reasons the paper says that this increase is due partly to the fact that greater drive and enthusiasm were shown by the farmers in the area and partly because the Government had taken a direct interest in the promotion of the cotton industry by furnishing to the farmers technical assistance. The cotton crop this year, continues the paper, looks even more satisfactory and it is expected that the production will go up further.

Similar progress has been made in other fields of agriculture and animal husbandry. Veterinary services have been made available, artificial insemination has been introduced on a large scale and great efforts have been made to preserve plants in the area. It is intended to mechanize Mazar's agriculture in general and introduce the use of chemical fertilizers and other methods of improving crops and increasing production. The activities of the Publicity Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, in educating the farmers have been quite successful and a greater number are willing to learn more about scientific methods of agriculture and the use of modern agricultural tools and implements.

The weekly 'Pamir' published in the capital carries in one of its recent issues an article on canalization of the city.

Kabul's Progress

During the past few years, says the article, rigorous steps have been taken to construct new buildings—residential and other—new residential quarters known as 'Kartas' have sprouted in various parts of the city and the city roads have been asphalted and improved, new drinking water supply has been provided and street lighting improved.

Now the municipal authorities, supported by the Government, are planning to carry out a detailed survey of the city with a view to establishing a system of canalization.

The Ministry of Public Health has made the services of a W.H.O. expert available to Kabul Municipal Corporation with a view to carrying out this survey. Similarly, a Soviet expert on canalization has been asked to help in this connexion. After completing his survey the expert submitted his report to the concerned authorities.

Canalization Project

The report shows that the implementation of the canalization project requires about \$3 million. The work, according to this report, is divided into eight parts each one to be completed in one year. The project, therefore, is expected to be completed in eight years. It is expected that the project will be contracted with a foreign firm. The project has

been included in the Second Five Year Plan, the implementation of which is expected to be started

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RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

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

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

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

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 14-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-00.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Teheran at 12-00.

ARRIVAL:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Teheran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Arr. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Teheran 8 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 13-30 p.m.

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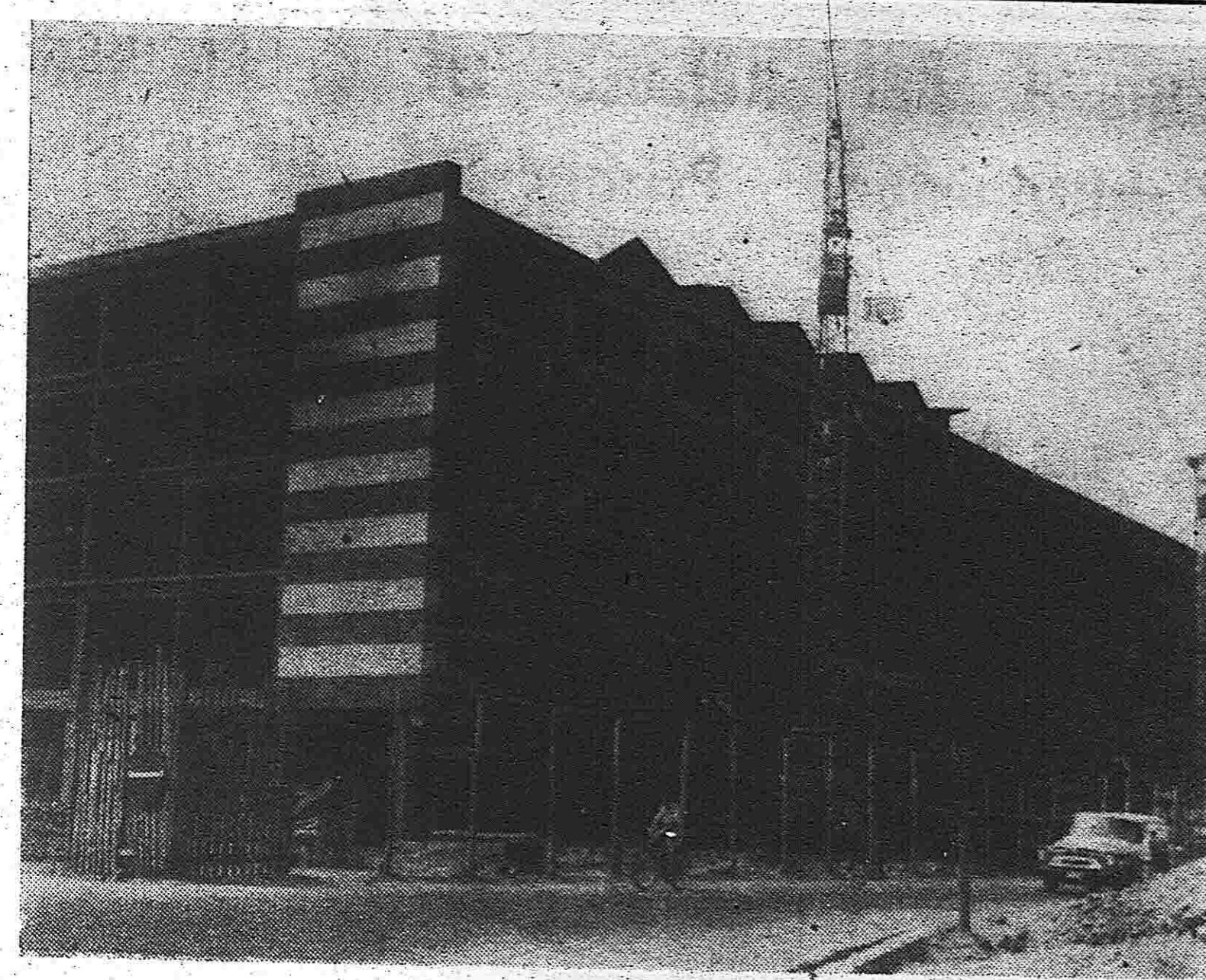
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The new building for the Government Monopolies now nearing completion near Char-rahi Malik Asghar. The building is being constructed by Hoch tief Company.

THE CHANGING FACE OF KABUL CITY

In the past 12 years, the capital is under construction and is going to be one of the most modern cities in the world. Recently a really different look. The developments have been specially accelerated by the implementation of the Government's Development Plans that have triumphantly been reinforced with the people's full co-operation and sense of responsibility. During the said period many old houses and shops were demolished and new ones had sprung up.

In 1952 new apartment houses were built on both sides of Jada Maiwand. And in 1955 nice houses mostly two-storeyed were constructed in Jamal Mena and a dozen buildings on Jada Nader Pakhtun. Then in 1957 the ground of Karta Parwan was surveyed with a view to making it a residential area.

The Kabul University building

city has been constantly developing so that today it has assumed a really different look. The developments have been specially accelerated by the implementation of the Government's Development Plans that have triumphantly been reinforced with the people's full co-operation and sense of responsibility. During the said period many old houses and shops were demolished and new ones had sprung up.

In view of its immense activities the Government Monopoly Department requiring a spacious and modern administration building signed a contract with Hochtief construction firm.

Bank just completed by the Hochtief construction firm. In view of its immense activities the Government Monopoly Department requiring a spacious and modern administration building signed a contract with Hochtief construction firm.

mad Jan Khan Wat. The contract

stipulates July, 1963, as the completion date. This building as designed to contain 42,000 cubic metres of space, having an area of 12,000 square metres. It is going to be five storeyed high. For certain considerations hollow bricks have been used in working the wall structures.

Most of the outside walls of the building have been adorned with marble slabs. And modern central heating and air-conditioning systems are included in the overall plan. The plan also envisages the construction of two elevators in addition to regular staircase.

Up to now the work has been progressing satisfactorily. Its total cost is estimated at 42 million Afghani. The building will upon completion certainly add to the beauty of the environments.

improve the condition of children. In recent years these opportunities have enlarged considerably. An increasing number of the developing countries have embarked on long-term economic and social development programmes, and the industrially-advanced countries have stepped up their flow of foreign development aid. Hence much greater resources are now available for programmes of possible benefit to children than were available when UNICEF began its operations.

The problem that confronts UNICEF in the 1960's, therefore, is how best to take advantage of this new, and encouraging, situation in assisting the developing countries to meet the outstanding needs of children and youth. This also leads to increased emphasis on study and planning for only a minute proportion of the total population are, or can be, earmarked for children's programmes as such. In the extent to which children will benefit from the more general hunters early in the morning and proceed toward a line of 'Karez' will depend, in a large measure, where the Jerboas commonly congregate and have their programmes can be integrated into the mainstream of development opportunities to do something to

These dogs stand between 90 and 100 centimetres at the shoulders, and the predominant colours are the same as those of the 'Shahbundi' except that bi-colours are seldom seen in this breed and are deprecated. The animal should have a long pointed muzzle, a prominent protuberance over the dome of the head and the distance between the two pelvis bones should be at least four fingers placed side by side. Crooked legs, a short muzzle and narrowness of the 'Kargas' (rhyming with 'bus'), meaning the 'diaphragm' or breast-bones, and the pelvis bones are disqualifications. Large breast-bones are an asset on the ground that the animal has large lungs and, therefore, a greater 'wind'. 'Tazis' are neither docked nor are their ears cut. They are trained for coursing and hunting from the rearing of two months; the 'Prey' used for training is generally the 'Jerboa' or 'Khanay' as it is called. With spades and picks in hand, the trainers take out the budding hunters early in the morning and proceed toward a line of 'Karez' will depend, in a large measure, where the Jerboas commonly congregate and have their programmes can be integrated into the mainstream of development opportunities to do something to

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Teachers' Aid Demand For Release Of U.S. PRESIDENT Fund Pakhtunistani Prisoners HONOURS

APPROVAL BY KABUL UNIVERSITY

KABUL, Aug. 8.—The High Council of Kabul University discussed during a 7½-hour meeting yesterday the work of the International Committee on Aryan Philology, Afghanistan's atlas of philology, the constitution of the Geographical Institute and higher training for physicians.

The meeting also discussed matters related to the affiliation of certain colleges of Kabul University with foreign universities.

The meeting was presided over by Professor Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University, deans of various faculties and local and foreign professors of Kabul University.

The meeting approved the establishment of the University Teachers' Assistance Fund as suggested by Professor Anwari.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from Page 2)

towards the latter part of the current year.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday devoted its editorial to the attainment of independence by Jamaica, one of the largest Caribbean islands. After giving background information about the natural resources, geographical area, population and climate as also of the history of the island the paper congratulates the people of Jamaica on this happy occasion and expresses the hope that other captivated nations in the world too may be crowned with the blessings of independence soon.

AFGHAN 'TAZIS'

(Contd. from Page 3)

ing the selected spot, the spades and picks begin to fly and, lo, a jerboa pops out like a kangaroo, which it resembles. The excited puppies tumble over each other in an attempt to catch the leaping rodent, but generally fail to do so and return after a few moments with tongues lolling and sides heaving. This is kept day after day until the pup is one year old, when it is 'matched' with a more mature and 'seasoned' dog to chase the real game, i.e. wild hares.

It is comparatively easy to catch hares in summer because they feed on green grass and plants and, therefore, are 'heavy', but few dogs can grapple with the 'autumn' or 'winter' hares, which, by feeding on dry grass are as lean as a fine thoroughbred in racing 'form'. The owners fear most the hare with one ear standing and the other lopping down; such a hare is called in Afghan parlance, a 'Chot-Khafi'. This is considered to be a real 'mean' hare, which may break a young greyhound for good. The 'Break' occurs when a greyhound pursues the hare or gazelle with intense concentration and uses every ounce of strength in its body; a time comes when the dog has had enough and something snaps inside him. He gives up the chase and lies down, but cannot get up; in other words, it is crippled for ever and is ruined as a hunter. Greyhounds are never fed meat or offal because these tend to enlarge the belly; instead they receive a ration called 'Ishkana', consisting of leavened bread steeped in boiled fat.

Army And Police Put On Alert In Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8. (Reuters).—Police and army units throughout Brazil were placed on a state of alert yesterday as it appeared that an appeal by the Prime Minister, Mr. Francisco Brochado da Rocha for emergency powers might run into strong opposition.

The Prime Minister will ask Congress today for special powers to combat the political and economic crisis facing the country.

A series of transport strikes also threatened to paralyse the country as a number of union leaders went on trial for inciting an illegal strike last month.

A statement by General Nelson de Mello, the War Minister, in supporting a national plebiscite to decide whether Brazil should return to the presidential system, was interpreted by a number of opposition leaders in Congress yesterday as "undue military interference in congressional matters."

Foreign News

In Brief

EDINBURGH, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—Famous literary figures from 20 countries were said yesterday to have agreed to attend an international writers' conference in Edinburgh later this month.

HELSINKI, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—A Soviet delegation arrived here yesterday for Soviet-Finnish negotiations resuming today on a Finnish request to rent part of the Saima canal which is now within Soviet territory.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party, told a Press conference here yesterday that "we will form a Government and use it to get a better constitution," if the party gains a majority of seats in the Northern Rhodesia general elections next

ACCRA, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—Thousands of singing, cheering Ghanaians welcomed President Nkrumah when he flew back to Accra last night from northern Ghana, where he had been resting since an unsuccessful bomb attempt on his life last Wednesday.

KABUL, Aug. 8.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that a large meeting was held in Akora Khatak under the chairmanship of Qazi Zahiruddin, Chairman of the National Awami Party in the Khatak area.

The meeting was addressed by a number of tribal leaders. Certain poets also read out poems and Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan Banihashi, a lawyer, delivered a speech in which he said: "The brave and valorous people of this land have made great sacrifices for the attainment of their country's freedom from the British colonialism but the result of these struggles is imprisonment and suffering for us and our leaders."

He said it was obvious that the successors and the faithful servants of Britain could not tolerate "our freedom-seeking ideas and consequently as a last resort they put us into prisons on charges of demanding our rights."

He added that the Government of Pakistan claimed the right to self-determination for the people of Kashmir but on the other hand deprived the people of Pakhtunistan of this very right.

Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan said that the so-called democracy in Pakistan was meaningless and that the aim of the Pakistani Constitution was just to keep a number of limited persons in the saddle and give them the right to indulge in political activities.

Another speaker, Mian Ridwanullah Kakakhail also said in a statement that the tyrannies committed against them during the past four years had made them fall behind by more than 14 years.

The meeting demanded the immediate release of all Pakhtunistani political prisoners and amendment of the Pakistani Constitution for the safeguard of the fundamental rights of the people and renewal of political activities.

The meeting further demanded that a large jirga should be convened in which political leaders from all small provinces, included in One Unit, should take part and express their views as regards the abrogation of the One Unit system.

DR. KELSEY

She Blocked Sale Of Thalidomide

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—President Kennedy yesterday personally honoured Dr. Frances Kelsey, the shy 48-year-old Government physician who blocked the sale here of the baby-deforming drug Thalidomide.

Mr. Kennedy, in presenting her with the President's award for distinguished federal civilian service, said all Americans were most indebted to Dr. Kelsey.

Dr. Kelsey was one of six distinguished Americans, including Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who received the gold medals from the President at a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden. Pointing out the value of diplomatic negotiation, Mr. Kennedy said that Mr. Thompson had taken part in negotiations on the Austrian State Treaty, Trieste, Laos, and the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West Irian.

The President's remark about West Irian was the first public reference to any role played by Mr. Thompson.

It was believed to refer to discussions between him and Mr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Ambassador to Moscow, who was the chief negotiator for his country in talks in Washington with the Dutch.

U.A.R. NATIONAL INCOME UP

CAIRO, Aug. 8, (Tass).—Speaking at a Press conference yesterday the Minister of Economy of the United Arab Republic, Dr. Kaisunni, said that the national income of the United Arab Republic had increased from £(E)748 million in 1952 to £(E)1,566 million in 1961.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **LES GIRLS**; starring: Gene Kelly, Kay Kendall, Mitzi Gaynor and Haina Eig.

KABUL CINEMA:

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

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KANCHI GURIA**; starring: Saida Khan and Manoj Kumar.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **FRIENDLY PERSUASION**; starring: Gary Cooper and Dorthy McGuire.

INDUCEMENTS TO FRENCH EMPLOYEES TO STAY IN ALGERIA

PARIS, Aug. 8, (Reuters).—The French Government is contemplating salary increases and bonuses as financial inducements to French civil servants to stay in Algeria or return there, usually well-informed sources said last night.

The sources said proposals had been made for such increases, and would be considered shortly by the Cabinet. About 80% of the 102,444 French civil servants in the country have asked to leave, and many have already gone.

AMERICAN MUSLIMS TO HOLD 11TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8, (USIS).—The accent will be on youth here this week as American and Canadian Muslims gather for their 11th annual convention.

The August 10-12 meeting is expected to attract some 700 delegates, most of them people in their early twenties and thirties whose religious faith is nurtured in small but fervent Muslim communities dotting the North American Continent.

The co-ordinated activities of these groups are carried out through the Federation of Islamic Associations in the United States and Canada. Mr. James Khalil, an employee of the Municipal Government of Dearborn, Michigan, is president of the organization which is sponsoring the convention.

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