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Bakhtar News Agency

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Portuguese Policies In Territories A Threat To Peace U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS REPORT

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—A Special United Nations Committee said yesterday that Portugal's policies and actions in her overseas territories "have created a situation which undoubtedly represents a serious threat to international peace and security."

South African Medical Report On Carpio

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—A medical report on Mr. Victorio Carpio which has been submitted to the United Nations by the South African Government contained no evidence to support his charge that he was poisoned while he was in Pretoria, official sources disclosed yesterday.

The sources said the report, which had been received by Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs in the absence of the Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, disclosed that Mr. Carpio had been treated in South Africa for gall bladder and liver trouble. South African Press reports had said that he had had a kidney ailment.

Mr. Carpio, Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa, was taken ill in Pretoria after he and the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Salvador Martinez de Alva, had made a ten-day tour of the mandated territory.

He told friends on his return here that he suspected he had drunk poisoned coffee, and he repeated this allegation in the Special Committee.

Medical Document

Informed sources said that the South African Resident Representative, Mr. Matthys Botha, had transmitted the medical document to the UN on the instructions of Mr. Eric Louw, South African Foreign Minister, with a request that it be shown in confidence to members of the Special Committee and of the Special Committee on Colonialism, which also is concerned with the South West Africa question.

The sources said that Mr. Narasimhan would comply with the request. They said they did not know immediately what the mechanics would be for implementation of the request.

It was thought unlikely that the document would be reproduced in view of the delicate nature of the matter, involving details of a delegate's medical history, but that members of the committees would be told that it was available for them to examine if they wished.

Informed sources said the document was quite short, stating in medical terms what Mr. Carpio was treated for in a South African military hospital after he fell sick.

Mr. Carpio has said privately

(Contd. on Page 4)

Ghaffar Khan's Release Demanded

KABUL, Aug. 9.—A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that a number of distinguished personalities from the Dabgari area of Peshawar city have demanded, in a joint resolution, that the Government of Pakistan should immediately release Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan Abdul Samad Khan Achakzai and all other Pakhtunistani political prisoners and restore to them the confiscated properties.

The resolution says that the condition of these political prisoners is grave and the behaviour of the prison officials are very cruel towards them. "We," says the resolution, "cannot tolerate such atrocities from the Government of Pakistan any further."

AFGHAN-POLISH AIR PACT APPEARED

KABUL, Aug. 9.—The Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday approved the air transport agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Poland.

The document has now been submitted to the Assembly's Secretariat for further consideration of the general session.

ALGERIAN WILLAYAS TO BE CONVERTED INTO PEACE-TIME UNITS

ALGIERS, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—Algeria's powerful guerrilla units, which now wield effective power throughout the country, will soon be converted into peacetime units.

The conversion of the six willayas, foreshadowed in a Constantine announcement early yesterday, will solve one of the most crucial problems of post-independence Algeria, which now needs a firm civil administration to uphold the State's authority on a nationwide basis.

A communique issued by the regional command of north-east Algeria in Constantine—Willaya 2—announced the plans for the conversion, saying that "political authority would be separated from the military".

The communique, which followed a visit to Constantine by Mr. Ben Bella, the top Algerian leader, set no date for the reform. But it said that in the process the National Liberation Movement (FLN) would be separated from the National Liberation Army (ALN) in the make-up of the Willayas.

The conversion plans have not so far been made public by the FLN Political Bureau here, but usually well-informed sources said they provided for the amalgamation of the guerrilla forces into a regular national army.

The political side of the willayas would form the nucleus of the regional FLN party organizations.

Drafting Congo's Constitution

U.N. EXPERTS CHOSEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, (UPI).—The United Nations yesterday announced the appointment of constitutional experts from Canada, India, Nigeria and Switzerland to assist in drafting the constitution of the Congo.

UN help on the new Constitution, expected to go before the Congolese Parliament in September, was requested by Mr. Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister of the Leopoldville Government, in July. U Thant suggested that the experts be chosen from Canada, Nigeria and Switzerland. The Leopoldville Government requested addition of an expert from India.

The four experts are expected in Leopoldville in mid-August.

The threat by the Central Government to cut off the telecommunications of secessionist Katanga province failed to materialize yesterday.

Telephone, telegram and telex channels operate normally. Belgium, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Rwanda and Burundi would all have to collaborate with the ban announced by the Central Government Premier, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, if the ban is to be effective.

CD PROJECT CENTRES NOW NINE

KABUL, Aug. 9.—With the inauguration of the new Community Development project in Yak Owlang, the number of such projects launched by the Rural Development Department, has been raised to nine in various parts of the country.

Mr. Abdul Samad Bakhshi, Vice-President of the Rural Development Department, said in an interview that the C.D. Project Centre of Yak-Owlang, situated about 66 miles from Bamiyan, covered 176 villages, with a total population of 37,000.

Most of the people were engaged in farming and animal husbandry whereas a limited number was occupied in local industries such as production of rugs and woolen cloth.

He said that the launching of the project was warmly appreciated by the people and they have already started co-operating in its successful implementation.

One of the immediate tasks envisaged to be performed jointly by the Project authorities and the local population is the extension of a new road between Yak-Owlang and Deh Surkh—a distance of 20 kilometres.

One of the dignitaries of the area has put a house at the disposal of the Project authorities to be used as office.

'GREAT REVOLUTION' AGAINST POVERTY Key To Advancement Rests On People Themselves

—U THANT

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, said yesterday that "the present division of the world into rich and poor countries" was "ultimately much more explosive than the division of the world on ideological grounds."

In an address prepared for delivery at Sao Paulo University during a three-day goodwill tour of Brazil, U Thant said that the "great revolution" against poverty in the under-developed two-thirds of the world was likely to be carried out largely through U.N. help.

He said the goal of the development decade declared by the U.N. General Assembly was to create conditions in which the national incomes of the developing countries would be increasing by 5% by 1970, leading to a doubling of living standards within 25 to 30 years.

A major task, he said, would be to meet expanding food requirements, and there would have to be a 130% increase in developing countries' industrial output if the 5% growth rate was to met.

He declared that the key to advancement "rests upon the people themselves."

"For the first time in our history," he added, "resources are available for our most imaginative schemes."

French Stand At Brussels

PARIS, Aug. 9, (Reuter).—The French Government spokesman, M Alain Peyrefitte, said today France had "defended the principle of the complete application of the Rome Treaty" in her stand at the Brussels negotiations on Britain's possible entry into the Common Market.

M Peyrefitte, speaking after a Cabinet meeting, said the French delegation had acted in accordance with their "instructions."

He added: "The French delegation was very firm in defence of the agricultural agreements of the Common Market concluded last January, not only because they form an integral part of the Common Market, but because these agreements are of essential importance for the future of French agriculture."

(See also Back Page)

It also demanded a cessation of "repressive measures" and an unconditional political amnesty to allow political parties to function

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KABUL TIMES

U.N.'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

AUGUST 9, 1962

POWER TRANSFER IN ALGERIA

The transfer of power by the Algerian Provisional Government to the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front is a logical result of the agreement reached last week by the Algerian nationalist leaders, Mr. Ben Khedda and Mr. Ben Bella, to shelve their differences and recognize the Bureau as the sovereign body of the FLN to run the administration until a new Government is elected after the elections early next month.

The creation of the GPRA in September 1958 under Premier Ferhat Abbas, marked a turning point in the struggle for Algerian independence which had started four years earlier in 1954.

Until independence last month 34 countries had accorded recognition to the GPRA. The most important landmarks in the one-year history of Mr. Ben Khedda's GPRA, which succeeded Mr. Ferhat Abbas, included his declaration of a neutral foreign policy at the Belgrade conference last September and the successful conclusion of peace talks with France last March which led to Algeria's independence.

Now that power has been transferred to the Political Bureau it shows that Mr. Ben Bella has virtually won in the political struggle and as he is a popular hero it should be easy for him to solve the immediate problems and prepare the country for next month's elections.

While on the one hand the United Nations is trying to end the Katangese secession from the Congo and thus bring about unity in that country as early as possible so that it could end its own operations there, on the other the world organization has been making efforts to meet assessments for its regular budget and the two peace-keeping operations—in the Congo and the Middle East.

The U.N.'s statement of accounts for July shows that \$ 27 million was collected from member countries during the month.

Critical Deficit

Although many nations are behind in paying their regular annual share of costs (approximately \$ 5. million) the really critical deficit involves members' deliberate decision not to pay the special assessments.

Several months ago the General Assembly asked the International Court of Justice at the Hague to decide whether all U.N. costs, estimated to have put the U.N. some \$ 170 million in debt, must be shared by all members. The request was made because of the default of various nations for their own political reasons. And on July 20 the World Court ruled that since the costs of the U.N.'s Congo and

Suez operations are obligatory on members. Essential for Peace States in favour of interpreting the U.N. Charter in such a way argued that the U.N. undertakings in the Suez and the Congo were "essential for international peace and security." A number of States, including South Africa, argued that the costs of these operations were not expenses in the sense of the Charter.

The USA has felt that the historic opinion of the International Court is of fundamental importance to international law and to the present and future capacity of the U.N. in maintaining peace. Although the World Court's judgments are advisory the Assembly has always complied with all previous rulings on internal matters of the organization. The court's opinion of July 20 is expected to be accepted by the great majority of the General Assembly at the coming session which opens on September 18.

Some Disappointment There was some disappointment at the margin of the World Court vote. It was felt that the negative votes of the two Eastern bloc judges, two Latin American judges and the French representative would make it hard to convince the major delinquent countries to pay their assessment.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Dr. Tabibi's Speech Before U.N. Committee

The Commissioner of Technical Assistance in his statement stated that "implementation of some plan just launched, is especially important in our close co-operation and participation in its consultation and coordination re-quirements with all the specialized agencies involved with the programme". In this respect, I must under OPEX when serving in the recipient country is a delicate one compared with those serving in technical assistance programmes. OPEX experts are usually demanded by countries newly independent or those who have long resisted foreign domination and pressure. These countries sometimes tend to regard the international experts in their midst with understandable apprehension and keep a watchful eye on their activities, particularly if commissions.

We supported the establishment of OPEX because we firmly believe that without an adequate trained body of civil servants which no government, particularly one on the threshold of development, is able to create the modern machinery necessary to fulfil the ever-increasing function of development entrusted to it by its commission. This new form of assistance, although in its initial stages under the supervision of the General Assembly and this role in carrying out of the Economic and Social Council, is well fitted to promote the smooth operation of public administration and the training of national officials, who will assume the expert's term of service expires.

My country, whose first five-year Plan is completed and the second regional commission, and the implementation of OPEX, the assistance which we are hoping to obtain under this programme. Having said this, let me add that the position of the experts help solve the problems of the recipient country is a delicate one compared with those serving in technical assistance programmes. OPEX experts are usually demanded by countries newly independent or those who have long resisted foreign domination and pressure. These countries sometimes tend to regard the international experts in their midst with understandable apprehension and keep a watchful eye on their activities, particularly if commissions.

My delegation believes that for programmes which are regional in character the economic commissions should be strengthened, but for national projects and more effective if the various countries of the region would have direct contact and relations with the headquarters of those organs responsible for technical co-operation. It was for this reason that the 32nd session of the Council decided that the role of the Regional Representative of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund should be strengthened to make it possible for him to negotiate with member nations and make recommendations to the United Nations directly. In short, we support the strengthening and mobilization of all the organs and resources of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, for the purpose of increased help to the developing countries.

Effective Instrument We, as a member of ECAFE,

The latest U.N. statement of accounts shows that none of the four countries threatened with loss of their General Assembly vote if the World Court opinion is enforced made any contributions in July. The four, Bolivia, Guatemala, Paraguay and Yemen, are subject to a provision of the U.N. Charter which states that nations more than two years in arrears of payments to the expenses of the organization can lose their voting rights.

Although a local citizen may get used to the barren hill after some time to a newcomer or a foreigner they present a grim view. The Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, started some time ago to plant different kinds of shade trees over the hills in and around Kabul. In this series a large number of trees have been planted over the Maranjan hills on which the mausoleum of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah is also erected, the hills near Puli Charkhi and on both sides of Tangighar Road. These trees have already begun to give a different and more verdant appearance to these hills and artificial jungles this change will make itself felt more emphatically. The Ministry of Agriculture apart from concentrating its activities in making the barren area in the capital fertile is also engaged in similar activities in other parts of the country.

With the encouraging response from the member nations to meet their financial obligations to the United Nations one can hope a permanent solution to the world organization's financial problems will be found. And if the United Nations weathers the financial crisis it should be in a stronger position to deal with the numerous urgent and vital issues crowding its agenda.

A large number of trees have been planted on both sides of the river Arghandab and a multitude of trees in the mountainous area have been grafted with olives. New and better varieties of olive trees have also been planted in Paktia and Kataghan provinces. The paper then goes on to remind its readers that promotion of land fertility can be best achieved through a joint co-operation of the people and the Government and therefore everyone should play his part in accelerating tree plantation and the preservation of natural as well as of artificial forests.

The woman correspondent of the paper, Mrs. Rooh Afza, has written an article on the consequences of hasty marriages and cautions parents to assume full responsibility in this connection. She says in certain cases hardly a month passes from the announcement of a marriage which is done in haste that the couple begin to have violent disagreements with each other and the family life becomes one of constant frictions and unhappiness. Every girl needs some sort of realistic education about marriage in general. It is the duty of parents to present a realistic picture of the married life and advise their young ones in this vital phase of life.

The daily 'Islah' of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Towards Greater Fertility of the Country". In and around Kabul, which only five years ago were completely barren, now full of green saplings with the prospect of growing into thick forests in the future. Although a local citizen may get used to the barren hill after some time to a newcomer or a foreigner they present a grim view. The Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, started some time ago to plant different kinds of shade trees over the hills in and around Kabul. In this series a large number of trees have been planted over the Maranjan hills on which the mausoleum of His Majesty late King Mohammad Nadir Shah is also erected, the hills near Puli Charkhi and on both sides of Tangighar Road. These trees have already begun to give a different and more verdant appearance to these hills and artificial jungles this change will make itself felt more emphatically. The Ministry of Agriculture apart from concentrating its activities in making the barren area in the capital fertile is also engaged in similar activities in other parts of the country.

The editorial concludes by expressing optimism about the decision taken by the Angolan leaders to unite against Portuguese colonialism and hopes that it will prove useful in the attainment of Angolan independence.

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY (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.



FRIDAY ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS: Mazar-Kabul: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

ARRIVALS: Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00. Kabul-Berut: Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35. Kabul-Delhi: Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.

T. M. A. SATURDAY ARRIVALS: From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT ARRIVALS: Moscow-Kabul: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

DEPARTURES: Kandahar-Kabul: SATURDAY ARRIVALS: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10. Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

SIEMENS Telephones

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Jahid: Phone No. 20534. Faryabi: Phone No. 20887. Zaman: Phone No. 20531. Mahmood: Phone No. 21438. Storay: Phone No. 20496. AUGUST 2, 1962

FRIDAY Kabul: Phone No. 20563. Hashami: Phone No. 20589. Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575. Shafa: Phone No. 20536.

Planning For Children In The Decade Of Development

The following points were brought out in the documentation (E/ICEF/448, "Children in National Development, Notes and Recommendations by the Executive Director") prepared as background material for the Board's discussion, and were generally affirmed by the various national representatives who took part in the debate.

1. Long-term improvement in the condition of children are best ensured if the necessary measures are included in national economic and social development plans, or in countries where overall planning is not practised, in the regular national programmes in such fields as health, education, social welfare, agriculture and labour.

2. What country can do for its children is limited by its economic progress but it is important for economic planners to recognize the value of programmes for children and youth as an investment in the human resources necessary for country's self-sustaining development.

3. If an effective policy for children is to be carried out, support must be enlisted from all the growing streams of assistance to the developing countries—including aid from individual governments and groups of governments, which now amounts to 15 times the aid channelled through the United Nations, regarded as future citizens, who will later be responsible for their own country's progress and well-being, as well as individuals entitled to fare services, a sharp increase in the \$8000,000 voted in 1961 and the \$400,000 in 1960.

4. Most of the problems affecting children and youth cut across country's progress and well-being, and therefore in the development of countries, Provision of facilities for promoting health and preventing hunger is, however, not enough. Children must be regarded as future citizens, who first venture into these fields of their parents' progress and well-being, as well as individuals entitled to fare services, a sharp increase in the \$8000,000 voted in 1961 and the \$400,000 in 1960.

The traditional fields of UNICEF assistance continued to account for the greater part of the new commitments; \$5,373,300 was voted for permanent health services, \$5,850,700 for campaigns against mass diseases, and \$2,693,000 for nutrition projects of various kinds.

UNICEF aid to education is being carried out with the technical guidance of UNESCO, and its aid to vocational training with the technical guidance of ILO. Since similar relations have been established for some time with the WHO, FAO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, this means that all the United Nations agencies immediately concerned with the needs of children are now working together.

By MAURICE PATE (Executive Director of UNICEF)

United Nations Development Decade of the '60's will provide an opportunity for increased help to children within the wider framework of overall programmes." It pledges UNICEF's assistance to government for studying the needs of children and for preparing suitable concrete proposals for incorporation in long-term development plans.

From the ranks of today's children, the declaration notes, "will be drawn the workers of the future, including the leaders, administrators, technicians, industrialists and farmers. UNICEF is convinced that in co-operation with the other members of the United Nations family it can play a vital role in assisting governments to strive to achieve at least the degree of advance toward self-sustained economic growth and social progress called for by the United Nations General Assembly in its (Decade of Development) resolution of December 19, 1961."

The \$165 million of project assistance voted by the Board is the largest volume of aid ever approved by the first of the two sessions the Board holds every year. Included in this amount was \$900,000 for projects in education and Vocational training, UNICEF first venture into these fields of their parents' progress and well-being, as well as individuals entitled to fare services, a sharp increase in the \$8000,000 voted in 1961 and the \$400,000 in 1960.

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The Board drew attention to new impetus to raise economic and social standards during the

Snippets From The East

MASTERPIECES OF KOREAN ART

The Korean peninsula, jutting far out into the sea from the Asian mainland, has from the most ancient times been a natural bridge to Japan. It is, therefore, only too easy to understand why the great empires of China and Japan should have tried to bring this important territory into their zones of influence. As early as the 1st century B.C., the Chinese Han Empire established an important military colony in northern Korea. After the Chinese withdrawal from this area, three Korean states came into being, which controlled the whole territory of Korea until the 7th century A.D., when, with advent of the Silla Empire, the three states were combined into one.

Under the rule of Silla, Buddhism begins to play an important part in Korea and richly endowed temples and monasteries are set up throughout the country. The Buddhist sculptures created in this period clearly indicate Chinese models, but in their graceful attitudes and serene beauty they are so different from Chinese sculpture that they can only be compared with those of Japanese sculptures which derive from Korea.

During the 10th century Koryo Empire new forms and glazes, hitherto unknown in Far Eastern



Mirok (Maitreya), gilt bronze, Silla Empire, 7th cent.

art, were developed in the field of ceramics. Even the Chinese praised the sheen and the colour of Korean ceramics of the Koryo period. It is not until the 18th century that a specifically Korean accent appears in painting, an art which was, perhaps longer than any other, under Chinese influence.

KING ON FOUR STRINGS

Whole volumes have already been written about Pablo Casals: about Casals, the cellist, because his artistry has formed a whole epoch of cello-playing, and about Casals, the man, (though the man and the artist should not be separated), because his attitude toward contemporary events has been so

Advertisement for Siemens Washing Machines. Text: Washing Machines semi or fully automatic regular service guaranteed Ring our Sales Office 21912 or visit our show room in Hotel Kabul. Includes an image of a washing machine.

(Contd. on Page 4)

BRUSSELS TALKS FIRST STAGE OF Afghan Delegate To Moscow PROGRESS DISARMAMENT Reached Congress Returns Diefenbaker No Agreement Reached Congress Returns Briefed



OTTAWA, Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Mr. John Diefenbaker, Canadian Prime Minister, said yesterday that he had been briefed on the progress of Britain's negotiations with the European Common Market and accepted assurances that Commonwealth interests would be protected, the Canadian Press News Agency reported.

The Prime Minister was talking to reporters after a Cabinet meeting.

He added that he could not express views on the negotiations, now adjourned until October, but he recalled that Mr. Harold Macmillan had given assurances that Britain would protect Commonwealth interests in the negotiations.

"While some would not agree with that," Mr. Diefenbaker said, "that assurance was given and I have always accepted that."

Mr. Diefenbaker said the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Howard Green, and "one other Minister, depending on eventualities," would attend the September conference with him. They would arrive in London on September 7 or 8.

"Each of these Commonwealth conferences in my experience has been very important and this one will be in that category, determining as it will the inter-relationships of the Commonwealth members," Mr. Diefenbaker said.

"The last conference (at which South Africa withdrew over apartheid) determined that this was going to be a multi-racial Commonwealth."

"The next one will have a far-reaching consequences."

CONDITIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

(Contd. from Page 1)

freely

Draft Resolution

Yesterday's draft was directed to the General Assembly itself, which is expected to be heavily engaged again this year with colonialism problems.

The sponsors proposed that the Assembly declare that the native population of Mozambique were "denied all fundamental rights and freedoms, that racial discrimination is in fact widely practised, that the economic life of Mozambique is based on forced labour."

It would have the world body deplore "the armed action being taken by Portugal for the suppression of the people of Mozambique and the use in this process of arms supplied to Portugal by certain member States."

This is an allusion to allegations that NATO arms are being used by the Portuguese to put down nationalist movements in its overseas territories, including Mozambique.

The draft would solemnly reaffirm the "inalienable right of the people of Mozambique to self-determination and independence" and give General Assembly support to "their demand for immediate independence."

Member States would be asked to use their influence to secure Portuguese compliance with the resolution and to deny Portugal

GENEVA, Aug. 9. (Tass).—The co-chairmen of the 17-nation Disarmament Committee, Mr. Zorin and Mr. Dean yesterday submitted for the Committee's consideration the working draft of article 4 of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, defining the main tasks and commitment of the first stage of disarmament and also the time limits for their realization.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN SINGLE-ENGINE AIRCRAFT

SHANNON, Irish Republic, Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Spry 70-year-old New Yorker Mrs. Marion Hart told reporters here yesterday how she piloted a single-engine Bonanza aircraft across the Atlantic, touching down at Shannon airport. There was no welcoming committee, no fuss, as the tiny aircraft with two women on board—Mrs. Hart was accompanied by her 49-year-old friend, Miss Louise Sacchi—circled in and landed at 6:30 a.m. local time (0530 GMT) on Tuesday.

To astonished airport officials Mrs. Hart said: "We have just flown the Atlantic."

An airport official said yesterday: "She just got out of the plane and announced she intended to stay in Ireland for two or three months."

"We did not know until the last minute that she was landing and there was consequently no sort of welcome at all."

Italian Archaeologists In Ghazni

GHAZNI, Aug. 9.—A delegation of Italian archaeologists, led by Professor Tuchi and two officials of the Kabul Museum, have arrived in Ghazni to start the sixth phase of excavations on Tapa-e-Sardar and the tomb of Sultan.

The co-chairmen agreed that at the first stage the States must carry out measures for nuclear disarmament, reduce their armed forces, set up an international disarmament organization, take measures to decrease the danger of war and take steps towards maintaining world peace and security.

Agreement on these points is of certain significance. At the same time, Mr. Zorin told the committee that the Soviet delegation found it necessary to declare that no agreement between the co-chairmen had been reached on the main provisions of the article 4 dealing with the most important disarmament measures for the first stage.

The Soviet Union regards the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war as the main task of the first stage. Therefore, it suggested completely discontinuance of nuclear weapons production, closing simultaneously of all foreign military bases on alien territories and withdrawal of all foreign troops from those countries.

"They would be realistic steps to avert the threat of a nuclear war," Mr. Zorin said. "We do not doubt that people in all countries of the world would be greatly relieved if we succeeded in reaching an agreement on this foundation. But we failed to do so."

MEDICAL REPORT ON CARPIO

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that he broke out in a cold sweat after drinking coffee and that he suspected it had been poisoned.

The Soviet Union said yesterday that an "appropriate organ" of the United Nations should inquire into the activities of the two members of the secretariat who accompanied Mr. Victorio Carpio and Dr. Martinez de Alva to South-West Africa last May.

Mr. Valentin Oberemko, Soviet delegate in the Special Committee on Colonialism, charged that the two secretariat officials, Mr. Ian Berendsen and Miss Jacqueline Yarrow, had "imposed" the joint communique issued in Pretoria on the two officers of the Committee for South-West Africa.

Mr. Oberemko called for the inquiry after unsuccessfully attempting to question three petitioners from South-West Africa about the activities of the two secretariat officials.

One of the petitioners, Mr. M. K. Kerina, Chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization, had criticized the two officials over the communique in addressing the Committee on Tuesday.

Mr. Jonathan Bingham (United States) objected to Mr. Oberemko's question, saying it was not a matter on which petitioners should express an opinion.

Mr. C. S. Jha (India), the Committee chairman, said he felt petitioners should refrain from making criticisms of international civil servants who were not present to defend themselves.

KABUL, Aug. 9.—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Chairman of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission who attended the Moscow Congress on Peace and Disarmament, returned to Kabul yesterday morning.

Dr. Kakar delivered three speeches at the congress on the necessity for the consolidation of world peace and the peaceful uses of atomic energy. While the congress was in session, Dr. Kakar was entrusted with the task of chairmanship of the Commission for Nuclear Test Ban. During his stay in the Soviet Union Dr. Kakar also visited certain scientific institutions in various Republics of the USSR.

Foreign News In Brief

PARIS, Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Father Paul Verghese of the Syrian Orthodox Church yesterday urged that the People's Republic of China be allowed to join the United Nations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Mr. Dean Rusk, the US Secretary of State, was host yesterday at a State Department luncheon given for the Ambassadors of the Far and Middle East nations.

MADRID, Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Mr. Adlai Stevenson said here yesterday he had learned that Mr. Khrushchev intended to go to New York for the United Nations General Assembly session next October.

TABIBI'S SPEECH

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countries. But the regional commission should not be strengthened to such an extent that it weakens the role of the Resident Representative or the role of the Headquarters on which the overall responsibility rests.

Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner of Technical Assistance, in conclusion of his statement, referred rightly to the implementation of one of the principles set forth by the ACC in regard to the periodic meetings of Resident Representatives and all agency chiefs of Mission under the chairmanship of Resident Representative. We believe that such meetings like the annual meetings between all Resident Representatives and the Executive chairman of TAB and Managing Director of the Special Fund will prove a great deal to strengthen the coordination of activities and enhance the role and usefulness of Resident Representatives, but I must say if in the periodic meetings of Resident Representatives and chiefs of various agencies, the representatives of host governments also participate once in a while to explain their side it would greatly help the smooth periodic meetings of Resident Representatives programmes of the United Nations throughout the world.

Having said all these points may I add that generally the UN activities in the technical assistance programme are satisfactory and there is always room for improvement of any international programme like the Technical Co-operation programmes of the UN.

PARK CINEMA:

For three days:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour picture **THE SHEEPMAN**; starring: Glenn Ford, Shirley Maclaine, Leslie Nielsen and Mickey Saughnessy.

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 KI GURIA**; starring: Saida Khan and Manoj Kumar.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **EAK SHOLA**; starring: Pardeep Kumar and Mala Sinha.

SNIPPETS

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uncompromising. He was born on December 29th, 1876, at Vendrell, south-west of Barcelona. His father, an organist, soon sent young Pablo to the school run by the famous Spanish cellist Jose Garcia. Like many great musicians before him, Casals played in dance halls and cafes as a young man, but these are facts of purely biographical value, and even the fact that he was solo cellist of the Paris Opera and a Professor at the Conservatory in Barcelona at the age of 21 gives only a hint of the unprecedented triumphs he was to experience on his tours of Europe and North and South America around the turn of the century. Today, he lives in San Juan (Puerto Rico) or in Prades, a small village in the Pyrenees, whose Festival is really Pablo Casals' festival. Between those early triumphs and the present day lies a life sustained by an inner dynamism. Although this life has taken him



PABLO CASELS

to the heights of enthusiastic popular acclaim, he always remained a modest man, who hates publicity and longs for anonymity. This same life created a new school of cello-playing which bears Casals' name, for master pupils from all over the world came to learn from him. And it also gave him such great and true friends as Albert Schweitzer and allowed him to become the incontestably greatest cellist of our age.

"Someone who has not heard Casals play, does not know how a stringed instrument can really sound." This remark by the late, great conductor, Wilhelm Furtwangler, says all that needs to be said.

SAN QUEINTIN, (California), Aug. 9. (Reuter).—Mrs. Elizabeth Anni ("Ma") Duncan was executed in the gas chamber here yesterday for hiring two men to murder her son's pregnant wife.