

3-5-1963

Kabul Times (March 5, 1963, vol. 2, no. 6)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY: Max. +13°C.
Minimum +3°C.
Sun sets today at 5:49 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:21 a.m.
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:
Slightly Cloudy.
Forecast by A.A.A.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

PRICE Af. 1

VOL. II, NO. 6

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1963 (HOOT 14, 1341 S.H.)

Ghaffar Khan On Hunger-Strike PROTEST AGAINST PRISON OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE

KABUL, Mar. 5.—According to a report broadcast by All India Radio, Delhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the prominent Pakhtunistani leader, who is lodged in one of the jails in Lahore in Pakistan, has gone on indefinite hunger-strike since February 28.

NATO NUCLEAR FORCE Kennedy's Envoy Meets Fanfani

ROME, Mar. 5, (AP).—The Italian Premier, Sgr. Fanfani, and Mr. Livingstone Merchant, special envoy of President Kennedy, discussed in detail the establishment of a NATO multi-nation nuclear striking force.

An Italian Government source, in outlining the substance of the three-hour discussion, said the two did not go beyond "the exploratory level."

"No final solution on this problem and on the issue of a Polaris-armed submarine fleet should be expected from the meeting," the source added.

Mr. Merchant and the U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Mr. Thomas Finletter, met Sgr. Fanfani, the Foreign Minister, Sgr. Attilio Piccioni and the Defence Minister, Sgr. Giulio Andreotti. The Americans arrived on Sunday from Paris.

An official communique issued later also noted that the United States and Italy have already expressed support of the nuclear striking force idea.

The Government source said the talks centered on four areas.

1. The control mechanism for a NATO multi-national nuclear force.

2. The structure and composition of the force, including a breakdown in the number of Polaris missile submarines and bombers and surface vessels equipped with Polaris.

3. Functions of the units within a strike force.

4. Jurisdictional aspects, specially those stemming from lack of participation by any NATO member-country, such as France.

With the Polaris submarine question a major issue in election campaigning here, Sgr. Fanfani has been in no position to commit Italy on bases or on participation.

500,000 Karakul Skins To Be Exported In 1963

KABUL, Mar. 5.—The Karakul Export Company contemplates exporting half a million karakul skins valued at Afs. 90 million in 1963. An official of the company is reported to have said yesterday that since the beginning of the "lambling" season up to the present, the company's agents in Maimana, Andkhoy, Shiberghan, Saripul, Aqchah and Mazar-i-Sharif purchased 35,000 karakul pelts.

HRH Shah Wali To Visit India

KABUL, Mar. 5.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, will leave for India on March 12 at the invitation of the Indian Government. Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and her husband, Sardar Abdul Wali will accompany the Marshal during his trip.

U.K. ANAESTHETIC EXPERT IN KABUL

KABUL, Mar. 5.—Dr. A. H. Galley, an expert on anaesthetics and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetics of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, arrived in Kabul on Monday afternoon. He was received at the airport by Professor Dr. Kiramuddin Kakar, Professor Dr. Mohammad Nadir Omer and Dr. Abavi, Director of Foreign Relations of Kabul University.

According to a later report, Dr. Galley called on Dr. Abdul Kayyum Rasool, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Dr. Galley qualified in Medicine from the University of London in 1942, having studied at King's College Hospital. He took his post-graduate diploma in Anaesthetics in 1947 and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1948.

Dr. Galley will be lecturing on the following subjects: The newer anaesthetics; local anaesthetic techniques; and blood transfusion in relation to anaesthetics. His lectures will be illustrated by colour slides and he will show 16 mm films to demonstrate developments in anaesthetic techniques.

Harriman To Replace McGhee

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5, (AP).—The White House yesterday announced that Mr. Averell Harriman will replace Mr. George C. McGhee as Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Mr. McGhee will be given "an important ambassadorial post," the White House said. This will be done as soon as formalities are cleared with the country concerned. The country was not named.

Mr. Harriman now is Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

Yesterday's announcement merely made the shift official. The word has been out for weeks.

Mr. McGhee is a former Ambassador to Turkey and Government officials have said he had been expressing for some time a desire to return to an ambassadorial post. The White House said his new assignment should come through within the next three weeks.

Mr. Andrew Hatcher, assistant White House Press Secretary, declined to say whether there was a possibility that Mr. McGhee might become Ambassador to Britain. And he said he did not know whether the present Ambassador, Mr. David Bruce, is coming back to this country for reassignment.

No Evidence Of Outside Intervention In Yemen, Says Bunche

ADEN, Mar. 5, (AP).—The U.N. Under-Secretary, Dr. Ralph Bunche said yesterday that he had seen no evidence of infiltration or outside intervention in Yemen.

He said he had mentioned in Yemen that the U.N. "would stand by any of its members against foreign aggression." Answering a question, he said the U.N. could stop outside interference, "but it does not intervene in internal strife for power."

Dr. Bunche told newsmen his Yemen mission was "simple."

"I had been delegated to talk to President Sallal and listen to what he said."

He refused to disclose the subject of the "secret talks," saying only: "We discussed the Yemeni problem as a whole."

Dr. Bunche said he had been impressed with Field Marshal Sallal and thought he "sincerely wishes to live in peace with all his neighbours."

Yemen badly needs U.N. technical assistance, and he has "one or two modest suggestions" to make to the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant.

He went to the Yemen-Aden border town of Marib of his own choice because he is interested in antiquities and wanted to see some relics of the Queen of Sheba.

Dr. Bunche said he discussed Aden and the South Arabian Federation with Yemen's new rulers, but he refused to say whether Field Marshal Sallal regime maintains its centuries-old claim over these territories.

Ben Bella To Attend African Summit

ALGIERS, Mar. 5, (Reuter).—Mr. Ben Bella, Algeria's Prime Minister, has agreed to attend the African summit conference due to be held in Addis Ababa, in May. Mr. Ato Kettemma Yifrou, Ethiopian Foreign Minister announced last night.

Mr. Yifrou, who arrived here on Sunday from Tripoli, Libya, told reporters after a 20-minute meeting with Mr. Ben Bella last night: "Algeria and Ethiopia have identical views about the agenda of the meeting of the African heads of State and about the way it should be conducted."

Mr. Ben Bella said that he would come to Addis Ababa to attend the meeting which has the object to promote African unity and rid the continent of colonialism and neo-colonialism," he added.

Mr. Yifrou, who was answering reporters' questions, said the meeting—which 30 of the 32 African independent States had said they would attend—would be held between May 22 and 25. He said it would be preceded by a week long Foreign Ministers' preparatory meeting also at Addis Ababa.

Mr. Yifrou who said he was leaving for Tunis today stressed the importance of the forthcoming African summit at Addis Ababa which he said "is the first African conference of its kind which we hope will result in all heads of States leaving it in one united group."

SPACE COLLABORATION PROGRAMME Soviet-U.S. Conferences In Geneva Next Week

WASHINGTON, Mar. 5, (AP).—The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration said yesterday that the conference with Soviet Scientists, designed to put into effect a space collaboration programme agreed upon last summer, will begin next week.

Mr. James E. Webb, NASA Administrator, told the House Committee on Science and Astronautics that the Deputy Administrators, Mr. Hugh Dryden, head of the U.S. delegation, will leave on Saturday for Rome, where the conferences will begin on March 11.

Mr. Webb recalled that a bilateral agreement with the Soviet Union was signed in Geneva last June.

It calls for co-ordinated efforts with regard to weather satellites, geomagnetic field surveys by sounding-rocket field in 1963, satellite, and joint observations of a forthcoming Echo balloon-type U.S. communications satellite.

PLOT AGAINST DE GAULLE

14 Convicted: 6
To Die

PARIS, Mar. 5, (AP).—A special military tribunal last night convicted 14 people of attempting to kill President de Gaulle last August and sentenced six of them to death.

Three of the persons sentenced to death were in the prisoners' from U.S. or foreign dock. The other three were being tried in absentia.

In addition, the court sentenced three other defendants to life imprisonment. Two of these are fugitives who were tried in absentia.

The other defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 15 years to three years.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 4, 1963

PAKHTUN LEADERS' HUNGER-STRIKE

What has become apparent now from the behaviour of the Pakistan Government towards the leaders of Pakhtunistan who have been jailed by that Government is that it is not content with their imprisonment and wants to annoy them further and prevent their influence as much as it can.

The aged Pakhtunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, has gone on a hunger-strike since he was not allowed to take part in the Id-ul-Fitr prayer, which, in accordance with Islamic dictates, have to be offered in a congregation. Only the news about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's hunger-strike has leaked out. But we are sure that many other Pakhtunistani leaders who are likewise languishing in jails have been denied the same right by a Government which pretends to be the "true" follower of Islamic laws and rules.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and other leaders of Pakhtunistan are reported to be not in good health. In this context his undertaking a hunger-strike despite his old age and physical condition only increases the concern of his followers and admirers. But the leaders of Pakhtunistan, who have been struggling for freedom for a long time even before Pakistan was created are faced with a cruel system which seems to be undisturbed about what is happening. Its action against these leaders is the reflection of a negative attitude which it has adopted towards the issue of Pakhtunistan and the demand of its people for the right to self-determination.

The effect of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's decision to go on fast will surely be for the detriment of the Government of Pakistan in all parts of Pakhtunistan. Time and again the people of Pakhtunistan have shown their concern and anxiety over the treatment which their imprisoned leaders have received. And we are sure that this time too the people of that area will react strongly against the ill-treatment of their leaders in Pakistani jails. It is for justice-loving people of the world to realize the motives of the Pakistani Government.

Afghanistan And The 17th Session Of U.N. General Assembly: Cairo Conference Declaration And SUNFED AT A GLANCE

PART V

The passing of the Declaration of the Cairo Conference:

In co-operation with 30 other countries, Afghanistan presented a draft resolution to the Economic Committee of the General Assembly which was passed by the said Assembly. The important point in the Cairo declaration which was of interest to Afghanistan was the transit problem. It was found necessary for countries participating in the Cairo Conference to furnish the necessary facilities to land-locked countries in matters of transit and not to refrain from any co-operation in this respect. Passed by the General Assembly, this resolution was once again recognized as an international principle. In passing the text of the Cairo declaration, the General Assembly asked member States of ECOSOC and other UN institutions to keep in mind the principles of the Cairo declaration in their activities regarding economic and social development.

Permanent Sovereignty on Natural Resources

For several years now, the General Assembly has authorized a committee with Afghanistan as a member to study the technicality of the sovereignty of countries on their natural resources.

This Committee presented its report along with a draft resolution to the 17th General Assembly. Afghanistan and 12 other countries presented an amendment to the draft-resolution. The most important point of this amendment was a request made of the Secretary-General to continue his study of the various aspects of the permanent sovereignty of countries on their natural resources. It was asked that a report in this connexion be presented to the 18th General Assembly taking into consideration the interest of countries in this respect and the encouragement of international co-operation in economic and social fields. The draft resolution was passed along with the amendment by the General Assembly.

Special UN Fund for Economic Development

Afghanistan and 34 other Asian and African countries and Yugoslavia presented a resolution to the General Assembly regarding the establishment of the Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). The resolution asks the Secretary-General to send the draft of the constitution

of SUNFED to all member countries and specialized agencies for their views. The Committee has been also asked to present reports on its findings to ECOSOC and the 18th General Assembly.

World Economic Conference

An important resolution passed by the General Assembly made it possible to convene a world economic conference towards the end of 1963 or the first months of 1964. Afghanistan supported the convening of such a conference. The progressed conference is to study the various aspects of international trade.

UN Aid for the Progress of Women in Developing Countries:

Afghanistan and nine other countries presented a draft resolution to the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, which asked that consideration be given to ECOSOC's resolutions regarding women's progress and to various programmes under study in this respect. The draft resolution especially demands serious study on methods of co-relating such programmes and the creation of a single long-term programme by the United Nations for the progress of women. It also asks for the assistance of UN specialized agencies and suggests that fellowships should be awarded for the achievement of this aim.

Implementation of the 1956 Convention on Slavery:

On this issue Afghanistan, along with 52 other countries, presented a draft resolution to the General Assembly. The draft resolution requested that in accordance with Article 4 of the World Declaration of Human Rights abolishing slavery, slave trade and other similar acts, all UN member countries and Specialized Agencies should participate in these countries and those already members should sincerely aid in the implementation of these conventions.

The Problem of Southern Rhodesia:

In this regard some resolutions were passed by the General Assembly in which Afghanistan had a part. The first of these expressed that as a result of the dissolution of the Zimbabwe Union and the imprisonment of national leaders a very dangerous state of affairs had been created in Southern Rhodesia, the people's political rights had been overlooked and a danger had been created for Africa and the world. The General

Assembly therefore, demanded that the British Government to immediately set free the chairman of the said Union and all national leaders.

Another resolution demanded that all previous UN resolutions and especially the resolution of the 16th General Assembly which demanded the creation of a new constitution to replace the old one, be taken into consideration. This resolution also demanded that the British Government should take the necessary measures for a free election in Southern Rhodesia. The Secretary-General was also asked to get in touch with the British Government and present a report of his activities to the next General Assembly meeting or to the Special Committee for Southern Rhodesia.

The Problem of South-West Africa

A resolution was passed in the 17th General Assembly which reaffirmed former resolutions regarding the declaration of awarding independence to countries and nations under colonial rule and the right of the people of South-West Africa to independence and national sovereignty. It condemned the policy of the Government of South Africa and demanded that the Special Committee on this problem should continue its work regarding the implementation of the declaration in South-West Africa. The resolution also asks the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Technical Assistance Board in that territory and permit UN representatives to enter South-West Africa. It demands that the Government of South Africa refrain from any rash action against the people of South-West Africa or the importation of arms etc. in that country and thereby reduce the anxiety of the UN members from that quarter. Afghanistan and 37 other countries had presented the draft resolution to the Trusteeship Committee.

Territories under Portuguese Administration

Afghanistan and 42 other countries presented a draft resolution to the Trusteeship Committee, which was passed by the said committee, in regard to territories administered by Portugal. The General Assembly, mentioning former resolutions, the declaration of the removal of colonialism, the report of the Special Committee on Portuguese administered

(Contd. on page 4)

Developing Countries Should Follow Japan's Path Of Industrialization, Says ECAFE

The economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) has suggested that less developed countries of the ECAFE region should follow Japan's path of industrialization by producing and exporting processed and manufactured goods.

The ECAFE report noted that the share of the ECAFE region (excluding mainland China and Japan) in world exports shows a tendency to decline. It amounted to only 6 per cent of world exports in 1956/61 as against 8.2 per cent in 1938 and 10.1 per cent in 1928.

The region's share in world imports declined by the end of 1961 to 6.8 per cent against 7.2 per cent in 1938 and 7.6 per cent in 1928.

Prospects for an improvement in the raw material situation according to the ECAFE paper are "gloomy" as things are not helped by "disheartening" trade barriers put in the way of Asian exports by Western European countries which are the region's main trading partners.

The trade deficit of the region leaped from United States \$0.4 billion in 1958 to the high level of about \$1.3 billion in 1959/61.

It was largest with Western Europe amounting to more than \$500 million followed by a deficit of around \$420 million each with North America and Japan.

The paper noted that foreign aid is vital for the development of the less developed countries of the ECAFE region but noted that from the United States despite the region's vital trade links and its large trade deficit with Western European countries.

(Contd. on page 4)

Yesterday's Anis carried an article by Mr. Ferhang, who recently attended an ECAFE sponsored conference on industries and natural resources in Bangkok. Mr. Ferhang, who is the chief of the Planning Section and Advisor to the Ministry of Mines and Industries after briefly discussing the function of ECAFE as a special organ of the United Nations gives a detailed description of the topics discussed at the Bangkok conference. ECAFE's main task, says the article, is to strengthen and co-ordinate the economic development of the countries belonging to the region, Asia and the Far East.

For this purpose the Commission has formed various committees which hold regular annual meetings with a view to making it possible for the member countries to exchange views on their particular problems and also to gain from one another's experience.

The article then goes on to point out the importance of the Commission because its activities affected one-third of the human race.

The conference was specially important because it was convened at a time when the idea of the Development Decade initiated by the United Nations is being put into practice and also at a time when the majority of the Asian and African peoples are going through a revolutionary phase of ideals. There is an ever-increasing demand for better standards of living and education; they are not satisfied with merely existing, they want to live.

After stating that a correct presentation and assessment of a problem is a step half-way towards solving it and expressing optimism that the problems of development of under-developed areas are being considered seriously, the writer gives the general conclusions arrived at by the committee after careful studies.

They are: The economic development of under-developed areas is not only desirable, but also an unavoidable necessity, having a direct bearing on the future course of world events including the economic security of the advanced countries.

The problem of economic backwardness of two-thirds of the world population is a complex one for which the advanced nations and the under-developed people bear equal responsibility and therefore it should be tackled jointly.

While planning might be useful for the advanced countries too, it is most essential for the developing countries. A rapid growth of various regions requires planning not only on national but also on regional and in certain cases on universal basis.

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said: The oldest historical discovery about hunger is a stone on which one of the Pharaohs thousands of years ago engraved his message of despair.

This message reveals the shedding of the tears by the Pharaoh, because of the lack of sufficient water in the river Nile, and the subsequent famine which struck Egypt. The message runs thus: "I am shedding my tears from my throne on this great calamity. During the seven years of my reign the river Nile has not been flooded; wheat is scarce and food is short. Everything is at its end." Thousands of years later, that is the twentieth century, the hunger problem is still the to

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT 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:

On 31-Metre 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:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 7-30-7-37; Music 7-37-7-40; News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 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.

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

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45; Arr. 15-10.

ARRIVALS:

Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 12-30 a.m. Arr. 13-45 p.m. T.M.A.
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-00.

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Traffic 20159-24041
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Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

Pharmacies

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Rona Phone No. 20537
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

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All That Glitters Is Not Gold

JEWELLERY! The very mention of it makes the ladies turn their faces to look for them with wide open eyes. What beautiful things and what fashionable designs! Fashion changes with seasons, varies with countries and differs from woman to woman. But uniformly women all over the world love ornaments, some to keep up the tradition, some for fashion and some for attraction.

If one studies the history of jewellery one will find the cyclic changes in fashion. Ancient jewellery will pass off as modern fashion. Today's ornaments become obsolete tomorrow. No one knows who started making the ornaments and when.

Excavations have revealed that right from the stone age women used to wear some kind of ornaments, whether of wood, glass, silver or gold. Gold and silver are the best and preferred by women though nowadays imitation and artificial jewellery has become the vogue.

The jewellery of Afghanistan is unique as can be seen from the collection at the Kabul Museum.

Abdullah, as the picture shows, is busy making a new piece of ornament in his shop in the old city. Abdullah has been eking out his living by

hammering the yellow and other metals into fine earrings, necklaces and bracelets for the past 30 years. The articles reveal not only his experience but his mastery in shaping gold, silver or nickel into attractive delicate pieces of jewellery.

Formerly, Abdullah used to make gold and silver ornaments but now he finds them expensive and so has taken to make them with nickel. Embedded with glass stones the varieties of ornaments for the ears, neck, head or the feet are within the means of even the poor villagers.

The February issue of World Health also includes an account of a medical and ethnological mission in the interior of French Guiana in the Amazonian forest among Indian tribes who are now near extinction.

The magazine contains photographs showing an unexpected side of life in Paris after dark: emergencies on Saturday.

U.N. REDUCES TROOPS IN CONGO

NEW YORK, Mar. 5. (Reuter).—A United Nations spokesman said yesterday that the scaling down of UN forces in the Congo, as outlined by U Thant in his last report to the Security Council, had now begun with the withdrawal of troops supplied by Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

The forces, slightly less than 20,000 at the latest count, would be down to below 13,000 by the end of this month, he said.

The younger generation is Afghanistan's hope and repository of national honour, and it is in schools where this raw material must be moulded to withstand the ravages of the space-age.

Yes, times have changed and so have schools and schooling. While we had studied that the earth was neither flat nor did it rest upon a single horn of a bull, our children have to be taught to abstain from smashing the earth and the bull to smithereens.

As I have already stated, times and circumstances are changed. In our time we, the boys, lorded it over the girls, who were then really and truly 'sissies', but now the girls seem to be far ahead of when they will again enter the portals of the well-known forgotten schools to learn and to obey.

Education Facilities

The Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan Ministry of Education are fully aware of the role of education in building up this once powerful nation. They know that education and the pattern of education can make or mar the Afghan nation of tomorrow, hence their anxiety and haste to develop educational facilities all over the land. To those namburton East is stirring again who, have served, in their own homelands, as grist for the mill of progress, it will not be surprising to know that in present-day Afghanistan the large majority of the educated people are working their knuckles down to the bone. The task before them is at-large; they feel that they have stupendous—the masses have to be awakened, apathy must be banished, ignorance must be replaced with education and knowledge, and darkness should yield to the light of self-realization. It is, therefore, necessary that the task should be matched with effort, about what I wore nor how I did it, but my young son and also other young sons in ghans has missed many things,

The older generation of the Af-

The Lesson Of The Thalidomide Disaster

"The tragedy of thalidomide, the birth of deformed babies to thousands of women who have taken this tranquilizer, has inevitably shaken confidence in present measures to control new drugs" writes World Health, the magazine of the World Health Organization (WHO), in its February issue.

World Health sums up a survey made by WHO on arrangements in the United Kingdom, the USA, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, the USSR, Belgium and Canada to control drugs before they are put on the market. The WHO survey shows that there is considerable confusion and that control needs to be tightened.

"The number of pharmaceutical preparations", World Health points out, "goes on increasing year by year, the laboratories are inundated with work and the legal provisions in respect of new pharmaceutical preparations very enormously from country to country."

The Sky a Sewer

"A man can live without food for five weeks, and without water for five days, but he can't live for five minutes without air", World Health emphasizes in an article on air pollution. "Air is the most vital of the elements and each day man absorbs something like 10 cubic metres of it, yet from earliest times we have had the habit of treating the atmosphere as if it were a sewer, and into it we have poured every kind of waste products—gases, dust, fumes, vapours, smoke." World Health reproduces the opinion of experts brought together by WHO to study "one of the worst environmental evils to which man is exposed, and which causes numerous infections and premature deaths."

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The younger generation is Afghanistan's hope and repository of national honour, and it is in schools where this raw material must be moulded to withstand the ravages of the space-age.

Yes, times have changed and so have schools and schooling. While we had studied that the earth was neither flat nor did it rest upon a single horn of a bull, our children have to be taught to abstain from smashing the earth and the bull to smithereens.

As I have already stated, times and circumstances are changed. In our time we, the boys, lorded it over the girls, who were then really and truly 'sissies', but now the girls seem to be far ahead of when they will again enter the portals of the well-known forgotten schools to learn and to obey.

Education Facilities

The Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan Ministry of Education are fully aware of the role of education in building up this once powerful nation. They know that education and the pattern of education can make or mar the Afghan nation of tomorrow, hence their anxiety and haste to develop educational facilities all over the land. To those namburton East is stirring again who, have served, in their own homelands, as grist for the mill of progress, it will not be surprising to know that in present-day Afghanistan the large majority of the educated people are working their knuckles down to the bone. The task before them is at-large; they feel that they have stupendous—the masses have to be awakened, apathy must be banished, ignorance must be replaced with education and knowledge, and darkness should yield to the light of self-realization. It is, therefore, necessary that the task should be matched with effort, about what I wore nor how I did it, but my young son and also other young sons in ghans has missed many things,

SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES

PRIORITY FOR DEBATE SOUGHT

NEW YORK, Mar. 5, (AP).—Italy's representative in the 24-nation Committee on Colonialism said yesterday that the question of South-West Africa should have a high priority in the committee's discussions.

Sgr. Ludovico Carducci Antenisio, the Italian alternate representative still in the committee, said he agreed with a committee consensus that the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea should be taken up first.

"Unfortunately, South-West Africa combines two evils, colonialism and apartheid," the Italian delegate said. "The General Assembly has given us special urgent responsibilities regarding this territory."

Sgr. Carducci-Antenisio said he had doubts about giving high priority to the question of South-West Rhodesia because the Secretary-General, U Thant, has been unable to make a report of his dealings on the situation.

British View

Britain's new delegate in the UN Colonialism Committee reiterated that his country would not share its responsibility for administering dependent territories with any U.N. body.

Mr. King made his first statement in the 24-nation Committee since Sir Hugh Foot resigned from the British delegation and the foreign service after policy differences over British colonial policy. He is coming back to the United Nations late this month as an employee, consulting on African technical assistance needs.

Mr. King defended British policy which, he said, had brought independence to more than 22 million in the last two years.

But he said Britain still maintained responsibility for dependencies it administers "and there will be no shift, evasion—or sharing—of that responsibility."

AFGHANISTAN AND U.N.

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ministered territories, the confirmation of the rights of independence and national sovereignty and self-determination of the people of these territories and stating that Portugal was confronting these irrefutable rights by the force of arms and other forms of pressure, accepted the report of the Special Committee and demanded that Portugal immediately recognize the right of self-determination, freedom of expression and national aspirations of the people of territories she administers and take steps in relinquishing these rights to the people concerned. The General Assembly also asked Portugal to set free all political prisoners and permit political parties to be re-instituted.

Member countries were asked to bring pressure on Portugal and in order to effect the acceptance of this resolution by Portugal to refrain from aiding her. The Security Council was asked to take proper measures in case Portugal refused to implement the terms of the resolution.

Another resolution presented by Afghanistan and seven other countries was also passed which suggested that now that the Special Committee on Portuguese administered territories had finished its duties, it should be dissolved.

(To be Concluded)

SCOTLAND YARD SEARCH FOR BIDAULT BEGINS

LONDON, March 5, (AP).—Scotland Yard detectives yesterday searched for signs that M. Georges Bidault, the rebel French Ex-Premier wanted on treason charges, might still be hiding out somewhere in Britain.

The alert, started at the express instructions of the Government Home Office, followed a dramatic television appearance on British Broadcasting Corporation network last night by the outlawed underground leader.

"At the moment," a Home Office spokesman said, "we are merely concerned with finding out what kind of papers he has and why he is here—if he is here."

The programme Director said the BBC interview was "filmed recently" in a London studio and M Bidault then vanished.

BBC is a Government-financed broadcaster operating without advertising revenues.

The appearance of M Bidault, linked by the French Government with a band out to assassinate General de Gaulle revived the dispute between Britain and France over matters such as General de Gaulle's veto of Britain for Common Market membership.

In Paris, a French Government spokesman said:

"It is difficult to understand how such an organization (as the BBC) would lend itself to publicity for the profit of a so-called political movement whose only programme is the assassination of the chief of the French State."

The British Government in practice exercises little control over BBC's programmes but the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan's Postmaster-General has power of vetoing a programme.

The BBC's taped interview with M Bidault was disclosed hours before it appeared on the air.

On the Run

The 62-year-old Bidault, once one of General de Gaulle's closest allies, has been on the run since General de Gaulle moved toward granting Algeria independence.

M Bidault heads the National Resistance Committee (CNR)—a political arm of the terrorist Secret Army that fought vainly to block Algeria's independence and has been implicated in more recent plots to assassinate the French President.

M Bidault was introduced in his appearance on the news feature "programme panorama" by the BBC's top commentator, Richard Dimbleby, who has reported many Royal and other top events, including the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Mr. Dimbleby described M. Bidault, a World War II French resistance leader, as "the man who, in 18 years, has changed from a national hero to someone of whom France is ashamed." Mr. Dimbleby also called M Bidault "one of the architects of Western Europe."

M Bidault, smartly dressed in a dark suit, appeared on the BBC "programme panorama." Only his head and shoulders showed on the screen against a dark background. He looked tired and gave his answers in French.

ADENAUER LIKELY TO VISIT U.S.A. IN MAY

BONN, Germany, Mar. 5, (AP).—The Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, has tentatively accepted a private invitation to visit the United States next May, the Government reported yesterday.

The invitation was extended by Mr. Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time Magazine's 40th anniversary, in New York City.

A Government spokesman said that Dr. Adenauer has accepted the invitation in principle but reserved the right not to attend should pressing Government business arise.

Avoiding Spread Of Nuclear Weapons

Common Interest Of Big Three, Says Godber

GENEVA, Mar. 5, (Reuter).—Mr. Joseph Godber, leader of the British delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and last of the "Big Three" delegates to remain here, left for London yesterday.

Mr. William Foster, chief United States delegate and Mr. Vassily Kuznetsov, his Soviet counterpart, left Geneva last week.

Mr. Godber said his departure had no relation with that of Mr. Foster or Mr. Kuznetsov. Mr. Godber was expected back in Geneva in about a week.

Despite the static stage in talks, now in their fourth week, observers do not believe the discussions are on the verge of collapse.

Mr Godber told a Press conference yesterday that the current "balance of knowledge" in nuclear weaponry between East and West made this the right moment for a test ban agreement.

He believed that despite the current deadlock, the three nuclear Powers had a common interest in "avoiding the spread of nuclear capacity to a vast number of other countries," apart from the immediate advantage of eliminating fall-out.

LUMUMBA'S DEATH INQUIRY REPORT Ghana Seeks U.N. Council Session

NEW YORK, Mar. 5, (Reuter).—Ghana last night formally requested the early convening of the Security Council to consider the report of the Commission set up to investigate the death of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, first Prime Minister of the Congo.

The request was contained in a letter from the Ghana representative, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, to the President of the Council, Senhor Geraldo de Carvalho Silos of Brazil.

The text of the letter was not immediately released, but officials said it would be published this morning.

U.K.'s Non-Involvement Policy In Yemen

NEW YORK, Mar. 5, (Reuter).—Britain told the Security Council yesterday that she was following a policy of strict non-involvement in the dispute between the Royalist and Republican faction in Yemen.

At the same time, the British Delegate, Mr. Patrick Dean, denied Yemen's charge of British "aggression".

In a letter to the President of the Council, Senhor Geraldo de Carvalho Silos of Brazil, he said that 300 Yemenis had entered the South Arabian Federation on January 29 and Britain's action in response had been directed exclusively to the protection of the federation, for which she has obligations.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Mar. 5.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, the Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who took part in the Geneva Conference on Science and Technology as a member of the Afghan Delegation, returned home on Monday afternoon. On his way home, Dr. Keshawarz stopped in France for the purpose of acquiring equipment for a botany laboratory.

In addition to this he has purchased a quantity of flower and other seeds together with decorative plants.

KABUL, Mar. 5.—The 11-man team of teachers from Kabul and the Afghan Provinces, led by Mr. Abdul Aziz Hameed, Director of Fundamental Education in the Ministry of Education, returned to Kabul from India on Monday. They had gone to India about eight weeks ago under the fellowship programme of the United States Administration for International Development. During their stay in India the team visited community schools in Delhi and other Indian States.

Why Do We Want To Fly Into Space?

DIARY OF A SOVIET COSMONAUT

MOSCOW, Mar. 5, (Tass).—The magazine Aviation and Cosmonautics has begun publishing excerpts from the diary of a flyer-cosmonaut, whose name is not reported. The diary is headed by a line from the popular Soviet song about cosmonauts: "We yet have 14 minutes to spare".

The author says that cosmonautics has ceased to be merely a trend in science or a branch of science. It is now a practical effort of the human being. To become a cosmonaut in the broad sense of this word, and not simply "a space coachman", one has to study, study much and hard, not forgetting about special regulations and sports. The training programme of those who are called cosmonauts five, six, seven, and so on, is different from what it was before. The programme has been corrected and supplemented after the flights of Gagarin, Titov, Nikolayev and Popovich, in accordance with their reports and recommendations.

Replying to his own question—why do we want to fly into outer space? the flyer cosmonaut says: "Everyone of us wants the space flights to help the people solve faster and better their terrestrial problems, help them to make life on the earth even better."

ZAPU OFFICIAL JAILED

SALISBURY, Mar. 5, (Reuter).—Mr. William Magetsi Njenda, an African school teacher and former official of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), was jailed here yesterday for seven years for burning classrooms and other buildings at his school.

He was found guilty of setting alight two classrooms, teachers quarters, a granary and 3,000 bundles of grass.

He was sentenced to a further year's imprisonment for continuing to be a member of ZAPU. This will run concurrently with the seven years' term. He was acquitted on a further three counts of arson.



PARK CINEMA:

At 7 and 9 p.m. American film **KING AND FOUR QUEENS** starring Clark Gable and Eleanor Parker.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **GRAND CONCERT** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film **YELLOW BALLOON**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film **THE REBEL**.

PRESS AND RADIO

(Contd. from Page 2)

pic of the day.

This plague has not been eradicated; it continues to its invasions under a new guise. The Europe of World War II reminds us of the fearful face of hunger once again.

According to FAO statistics, the number of people suffering from hunger today is at least between 10 to 15 per cent of the total world population. In this way from 300 to 500 million people spend a part of their lives in hunger. But fortunately the campaign against hunger under the auspices of FAO has drawn the attention of the nations to this problem; 104 member States of the United Nations which took part in the biennial conference of FAO in November, 1961, declared their full support for the struggle against hunger. This fight will have great importance in the World Food Congress which will take place under the auspices of FAO this year.

Afghanistan, on her part and as a member of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and in order to help FAO, has declared the week between March 22 and 30 as a week to combat hunger. It is expected that agriculturists all over the country will realize their national, international and humanistic responsibilities and get to know the importance of their struggles and their stand in regard to this great problem confronting the human beings.

KABUL, Mar. 5.—The United States Ambassador at the court of Kabul, Mr. J. M. Steeves held a reception last night in honour of the newly-appointed USAID chief in Afghanistan, Mr. Nucker.

The function was attended by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, high-ranking Government officials and some members of the diplomatic corps in Kabul.

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