

5-25-1964

Kabul Times (May 25, 1964, vol. 3, no. 71)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (May 25, 1964, vol. 3, no. 71)" (1964). *Kabul Times*. 606.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/606>

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +23 C.
Minimum +8 C.
Sun sets today at 7-02 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Clear.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw: Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 71

KABUL, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1964 (JAWZA: 4, 1343 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Seminar On Human Rights Ends With Adopting Report; Seminar Planning Lauded

KABUL, May, 25.—

THE United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Nations ended at noon today with approval of an 81-page report which described their 14 days of discussion.

Delegates began returning to their homes in 17 nations where they will attempt to implement the ideas expressed here at the Seminar.

This seminar, the first of its kind anywhere in the world, was the first international meeting of such a scope ever to be held in Afghanistan, but delegates all agreed that the smoothness and dispatch with which the Afghan hosts brought off the meeting was like that of veterans.

"The seminar was so well handled," said Mr. J.N. Dhamija, India's Ambassador and alternate at the conference, "that it makes Afghanistan look more like a developed than a developing country."

His sentiments were echoed by other delegates at the final session this morning who expressed their thanks for the hospitality shown at the seminar.

Mr. John Humphrey, the representative of the Secretary-General to the Seminar, praised the efficiency of the arrangements and said that the participants have been literally overwhelmed by the Afghan hospitality.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwary, Rector of Kabul University, told the delegates the fact that the seminar was held on the campus of the University meant that we learned a lot about human rights issues at a time when Afghanistan is undergoing historical social changes. "We are going to continuously teach our students at the University to respect and understand human rights for ever," he added.

Mr. Zalmay Mohmoud Ghazi, Chairman of the Seminar, said topics discussed in the Seminar had particular significance for Afghanistan and "we learned a great deal" from the delegates' experience. He conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty the King, who, he said, followed the proceedings of the Seminar with great interest.

The report was adopted after certain changes were made. These changes were a matter of wording centering upon the "labour draft" discussions which had taken place earlier in the seminar.

The report reviews the basic aims of the conference and concludes that in general human rights in developing countries is "a subject of paramount importance, as the promotion of those rights contributed significantly to the maintenance of freedom, justice, and peace in the world."

It is generally agreed, the report said, that the promotion of human rights in developing countries does present certain problems which are peculiar to such countries and that "the security of a government is aided by ensuring that human rights are respected."

A concrete step in implementing these rights is the resolution introduced Saturday by Mr. Kerr of Australia to set up a "Regional Law Association for the ECAFE area" which would help people extend and protect their rights.

The report also includes a re-

(Contd on page 4)

Medal Of Hero And Of Lenin Conferred Upon Nasser

CAIRO, May, 25, (Tass).—On the evening of May 24 Nikita Khrushchov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at a ceremony in Kubbah Palace, presented the Insignia of the "gold star" medal of hero of the Soviet Union and the order of Lenin to Gamal Abdel Nasser, the President of the United Arab Republic, and to Abdel Hakim Amer, the First Vice-President of the United Arab Republic.

Presenting the decorations, Nikita Khrushchov said: it gives me great pleasure to carry out the instructions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to hand you these high distinctions.

Those present warmly congratulated President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer on the high awards.

Morse Criticises U.S. Reconnaissance Flight Over Laos

WASHINGTON, May, 25, (Reuter).—Senator Wayne Morse, a critic of American policy in South East Asia, in a television interview criticised U.S. reconnaissance flights over Laos as a "very unsound policy". He urged the government to take the whole issue of Southeast Asia to the U.N. and use the U.N. as an instrument for maintaining peace.

He declared that if the war were extended to North Vietnam, inevitably nuclear weapons would have to be used.

The U.S. army "would not have a chance" on the ground in the North Vietnam jungles, Senator Morse said.

The Senator, who has often called American action in South Vietnam "McNamara's war" (after Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara) said the U.S. was substituting "might for right" there and had no more right to be in South Vietnam than the Russians have in East Germany.

Sheikh Abdullah Given Rousing Welcome As He Arrives In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, May, 25, (Reuter).—Sheikh Abdullah received a friendly welcome here Sunday from which he only escaped by diving into his official car.

Frantic pushing and shoving to touch the 59 year old former Kashmir Premier began as he stepped from his plane from New Delhi and the "lion of Kashmir" found it hard at moments to maintain his famous grin.

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, External Affairs Minister, and Kashmir Affairs Minister, Mr. Habibullah Khan were engulfed in the crowd that pulled Abdullah 30 yards or more in one direction and then in another.

Mayor Speaks On Municipality Plan For Zarnigar Park

KABUL, May, 25.—Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul said at Press conference Sunday that despite difficulties, the Municipality was trying to level the site of Zarnigar Park and plant trees and lawns in it.

He said the soil at the Park was not suitable for planting trees and shrubs and, therefore, efforts are being made to improve it by adding fresh soil to it.

Improving and asphaltting of the roads in Shah Shahid, Deh-Naw, Deh-Bori and Jamal-Meena, he said, will be taken up in accordance with priority and the condition of the road.

Professor Asghar said that a difficult financial position and the magnitude of the problems had created many difficulties and problems for the Municipal Corporation and, therefore, the programme of work was not proceeding satisfactorily.

Ghaffar Khan Receives Treatment At Home

KABUL, May, 25.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the veteran Pakhtunistani leader, who had gone to Rawalpindi for medical treatment, but had to return and enter a hospital in Peshawar, failed to receive treatment there also and has returned to his home village for medical treatment at his home.

Tass Criticises Goldwater On Vietnam Policy

MOSCOW, May, 25, (AP).—The Soviet News Agency Tass accused Senator Barry Goldwater Sunday of issuing a "cannibalistic call" for use of an atomic bomb in South Vietnam.

Goldwater, in an interview recorded for a U.S. radio and television programme, proposed the use of low-yield atomic weapons to defoliate the forests of South Vietnam and expose the jungle supply lines of guerrilla forces.

The Tass commentary said: "he

China Rejects USA Plan To Station U.N. Soldiers On Border Of Cambodia Paper Rejects U.N. Role In Indo-China

TOKYO, Mays, 25, (AP).—

PEOPLE'S Republic of China Monday rejected United States proposals for establishment of military patrols under United Nations direction to guard the disputed South Vietnam-Cambodian border.

Official Speaks On Plans To Complete Ajmir Canal Work

KABUL, May, 25.—Of the 300,000 cu. metres of excavation and filling needed at Ajmir Canal headworks in Baghlan, 80,000 cu. metres have been completed.

The Ajmir Canal, when completed, will irrigate over 30,000 acres of sugarbeet and cotton crops in the area, as compared to the 11,000 acres in the past.

The Chief of the Department of Canals of the Ministry of Agriculture has said the previous headworks of the canal due to its non-permanent character, not only provided less water for the crops, but that it was frequently washed away by floods thus causing heavy damage to the surrounding areas.

Work on the new headworks, he said, was started five months ago with the help of a loan obtained from the Agricultural Bank.

The money thus spent will be a long-term installment basis, he recovered from the farmers on said.

(Goldwater) did not dare to say straight forwardly that the bomb would wipe off everything living from the fact of the much suffering land of South Vietnam.

It is hoped that sober people would be found in the United States who would bring the crazy senator to his senses, said the commentary.

Malikyar's Reception For Dr. Iqbal



Mr. Abdulla Malikyar, (2nd left) the First Deputy and Acting Prime Minister gave a luncheon in honour of Dr. Manuchehr Iqbal (1st left) the Executive-President of the Iranian National Oil Co. at Chelstoon Palace Sunday. The guests included certain Cabinet Ministers, government officials and the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul.

Others in the picture are Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador (2nd right) and Mr. Farmayan, member of the Board of Directors of the Iranian National Oil Company.

Sargat Urges Unification Of Italy Social Democrat And Socialist Parties

ROME, May, 25, (Reuter).—Signor Giuseppe Saragat, Italian Foreign Minister, has called for the unification of his party, the Social Democrats, and the Socialist Party led by Pietro Nenni.

Such a united party would give the Italian people more "attractive prospects" than a choice between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, he said in an article circulated by a Social Democrat News Agency.

Italian Socialists split 17 years ago and attempts at a merge eight years ago failed. Both parties are now partners of the Christian Democrats in Signor Aldo Moro's centre-left government.

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
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Editor
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Address:
Joy Sheer-3
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
Times, Kabul

Telephone:
21494 (Ext. 03
22951) 4, 5 and 6.
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Af. 250
Half yearly Af. 150
Quarterly Af. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 16
Half Yearly \$ 8
Quarterly \$ 5

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

Printed at:
Government Printing House

KABUL TIMES

MAY 26, 1964

Seminar Ends

The human rights seminar which ended in Kabul today more than anything else illustrated to the world that many complicated problems exist in developing countries as regards the advancement of human rights. This was the first seminar ever to be held on the issue of human rights as related to developing countries.

On the basis of an Afghan proposal the United Nations Secretary-General has been urged to bring the seminar's report to the attention of world organisation to intensify its study of the special problems of developing countries in the field of human rights.

Now that a seminar has been held on the subject and has eloquently discussed various problems existing in developing countries in regard to human rights it is the task of each and every nation which believes in the goodness and dignity of man to find solution to these problems. The seminar made it clear that no human right, be it a fundamental right or rights related to social or economic or cultural fields, could properly be executed and implemented unless the people of a country attain a general level of education as the result of which they can logically think for themselves and unless they are adequately fed, clad and housed.

The countries which sent delegates to the seminar believe in all the aspects of human rights but they are prevented from realising these rights by difficulties encountered in the economic and social fields.

Economic development and the promotion of human rights are to go hand in hand. No economic planning should be aimed as to enslave the people or put restrictions on their rights.

For Afghanistan, which hosted this historic gathering, it was a great pleasure and pride to see that the seminar went so smoothly and that it clearly achieved the aims for which it was convened. As the delegates have mentioned in one of their conclusions, we hope that other countries will follow this Afghan initiative and invite the Secretary-General to organise

Eisenhower Discloses Points Relating To Wartime Military History

General Dwight D. Eisenhower disclosed a couple of points of military history Saturday to illustrate the generous consideration of his wartime superior officer, General George C. Marshall.

Disclaimer
One involved a disclaimer by the former President that any rivalry existed between him and Marshall for the command of the cross-channel invasion of Europe in World War II.

Command Decision
The other was a command decision Eisenhower made when he was in charge of plans and operations under Marshall in the early days of the US participation in World War II—a decision that could have ended in disaster for Eisenhower and the country.

Eisenhower discussed these events from a platform he shared with President Lyndon B. Johnson, General Omar Bradley and other military and governmental notables at ceremonies dedicating the Marshall Research Library at the Virginia Military Institute.

Cross-Channel Operation

In November 1943, Eisenhower said, the American Chiefs of Staff en route to the Cairo and Tehran

By: John Daffro
AP Correspondent

conferences stopped over night at his allied headquarters in the African theater. It was the time when speculation was ripe on the identity of the man who would command the cross-channel operation set for the following spring.

Command Prize
There was some talk then that Marshall and Eisenhower were engaged in a vendetta, the general said, with each falsely accused of seeking the command prize.

"On the evening of the President's (Roosevelt) arrival in Carthage, General Marshall and Admiral Ernest P. King, quartered with me in my cottage, had a long conversation into which Admiral King brought this subject," Eisenhower related.

"He had been given to understand in Washington, he said, that General Marshall was to go to London and I to the post of Chief of Staff."

Choice Of Positions

He said King assumed that the President believed that Marshall wanted to be in the field and had earned the right to make his own choice of positions and would

shift Eisenhower to Marshall's post as Chief of Staff in Washington.

King, Eisenhower continued, said he felt Marshall was needed in Washington and would use what influence he had with the President to retain Marshall in the capital. Eisenhower said he was asked for his own views and his duty wherever his superiors decided he should serve. Then, Eisenhower continued: "General Marshall smiled and remarked: 'I don't see why any of us is worrying about this—the President will have to decide on his own and all of us will obey.'"

Asked For Preference

"He went on to say: 'The President has asked for my preference and I've refused to express any.'"

"I was struck by his complete objectivity and not once in later years did he ever give me a hint as to his personal choice of the two positions."

The sequel was that Marshall wrote the order at the Cairo meeting giving Eisenhower supreme allied command for the invasion of Europe.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis commented editorially on a statement made by the Japanese chief delegate to the Human Rights Seminar saying that had there been complete freedom of expression in Japan it would not have been dragged into the second world war.

Mr. Fukushima, said, the editorial is right in saying that it was this lack of freedom between the years 1930 to 1940 that led to the infliction of heavy losses to the Japanese people.

Even though one may not be very optimistic about the public freedom of expression one cannot deny the fact that nations which have not been able to attain this right have suffered tremendously in the long run.

It is the free expression of the public opinion that safeguards against extremism and brings to the vanguard of national affairs personalities who are really capable of executing their duties with zeal and perseverance.

In short it is the freedom of expression which guarantees the security of the society and paves the way toward national prosperity and happiness. The need for freedom of expression is felt even more in the developing countries; in fact this need is proportional to the need felt in other walks of life by a particular country.

The success of developing nations, including Afghanistan, lies in how best can they benefit from the virtues of free expression of public opinion.

The editorial mentioned that Afghan press has been playing a responsible role in this connection by giving every opportunity for the public to express itself about various matters. This has been particularly so during the past year or so. It is encouraging to note that in Afghanistan this freedom of expression is already making promising headways. Criticism reflected in the press by the people are generally very objective and governmental offices which may find themselves subject to such criticism do not offer a deaf ear but pay attention to what is said and take steps for improving their method of work.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Ghulam Ali Ghashtalai attacking the Ministry of Communications for being unable to cope with the demands of the people for telephones.

The article entitled "story of the telephone" said some seven years ago when the Ministry was laying down telephone cables it was announced that every one wanting to have a private telephone at his house can do so provided he submits a written application to the Ministry.

Wanting to make use of the new device, said Mr. Ghashtalai, I applied to the Ministry where upon my application was granted and referred to the Ministry's workshop for estimate of materials needed for extending the line. But before I could get the field workers to measure the distance between the nearest pole carrying telephone lines and my home I was told that there were no lines available in the area and that I have to wait for some future arrangement.

This arrangement came some four or five years later. A device, perhaps called a line concentrator, or a sub-exchanges was installed in the area where I am living. It was announced again that people like myself waiting for a telephone line extension to their houses could call at the Ministry's workshop. All went well for some time, but after the lines were extended it was found

(Contd on page 3)

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(Contd on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY
I. English Programme
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
19 m band.

II. English Programme
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc=
19 m band.

Urdu Programme
3.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

III. English Programme
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62m band.

Russian Programme
10.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc=
62 m band.

Arabic Programme
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc=
25 m band.

French Programme
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc=
19 m band.

German Programme
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc=
25 m band.

The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

TUESDAY

IRANIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN
Arr. Kabul 12-00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN
Dep. 13-00

PIA
PESHAWAR-KABUL
Arr. 11-05

KABUL-PESHAWAR
Dep. 11-45

DEPARTURE

KABUL-HERAT
Dep. 12-00

TMA
BERUIT-KABUL
Arr. 11-30

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20407-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Airline Booking Office	24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
	24275
Da Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22318

Pharmacies

Mahmood	Phone No. 21438
Maiwand	Phone No. 24273
Parsa	Phone No. 24232
Watan	Phone No. 21026
Naway	Phone No. 20587
Parwan	Phone No. 20887
Jahid	Phone No. 20351

Dhital Says Nepal Ambrose Believes Kwaja Shahabuddin Grants Full Range Education Vital Leaves Retirement Of Human Rights For Human Rights To Attend Seminar



Mr. Dhital

The delegate from Nepal was waiting patiently when the Kabul Times reporter arrived late for an interview. There was only ten minutes left if Mr. Bined Prasad Dhital was to keep up the busy schedule set for him by the Human Rights conference.

However, when he began talking about Nepal he got so enthusiastic that the interview stretched into nearly an hour.

Mr. Dhital's intense interest in his country is typical of all citizens, he said, "from the lowest peasant all the way up to the King." The king, in fact, shows more energy than anyone, he said. "His Majesty has travelled on foot or on horseback from one end of the country to the other" in order to "see what the people need and to do what he can for the improvement of the nation," Mr. Dhital said.

"His Majesty," he continued, "has given his fullest support to the full range of human rights for the people, and the new constitution two years ago introduced women's rights to the country."

In a quiet, far-out accent Mr. Dhital spoke lovingly of the evergreen mountains of far-off Nepal and its proud, independent people, where the king provides a "symbol of unity" but where "power is fully decentralised to the villages."

Each village, he said, elects a representative for every 2000 voters, as well as a seven-man assembly to administer local affairs. These representatives in turn form the nucleus of the electoral system that chooses the parliament — Rastriya Panchayat—from whose membership the council of ministers is named. Also represented are special groups such as labour, women, peasants, youth, and ex-servicemen.

Mr. Dhital is the joint secretary at Ministry of Law and Justice, which also deals with international treaties and agreements. The Ministry is no doubt successful in its diplomatic dealings, he said, because "I am proud to say Nepal has never been subjugated by a foreign power."

Regarding the seminar, Mr. Dhital was lavish in his praise of the Afghan hospitality because "it brought us all here where we can learn from each other and the final decision is made in a perfectly harmonised way."



Mr. Ambrose

"Education plays a very important part in the promotion of human rights in developing countries," according to J.E.B. Ambrose, Malaysia's delegate to the Seminar.

An educator himself, Mr. Ambrose feels "you have to educate people to know what their rights are—and you have to educate them to accept those rights."

In his own country "we have a high illiteracy rate and are now working on an all-out programme to eradicate illiteracy." This is being done through adult education classes, he said, conducted by a separate department under the Ministry of Rural Development. This is Mr. Ambrose's first such seminar and "I find it a very stimulating experience meeting these participants of various countries." He said he was also "struck by the high standards shown by the participants and thoroughly overwhelmed by the hospitality of the Royal Afghan government, people, and the University."

Mr. Ambrose holds a B.Sc. degree with honours in zoology from London University's Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. He also did post graduate work at London University's Institute of Education. After wide experience in both teaching and administration, he is now serving as chief education officer in Selangor and Pahang, Malaysia.

For a man who is "retired," Mr. Kwaja Shahabuddin keeps rather



Mr. Shahabuddin

than May 6 after a 17-nation tour of three continents on behalf of his government, when he was informed that he had been named the delegate to the Human Rights Seminar.

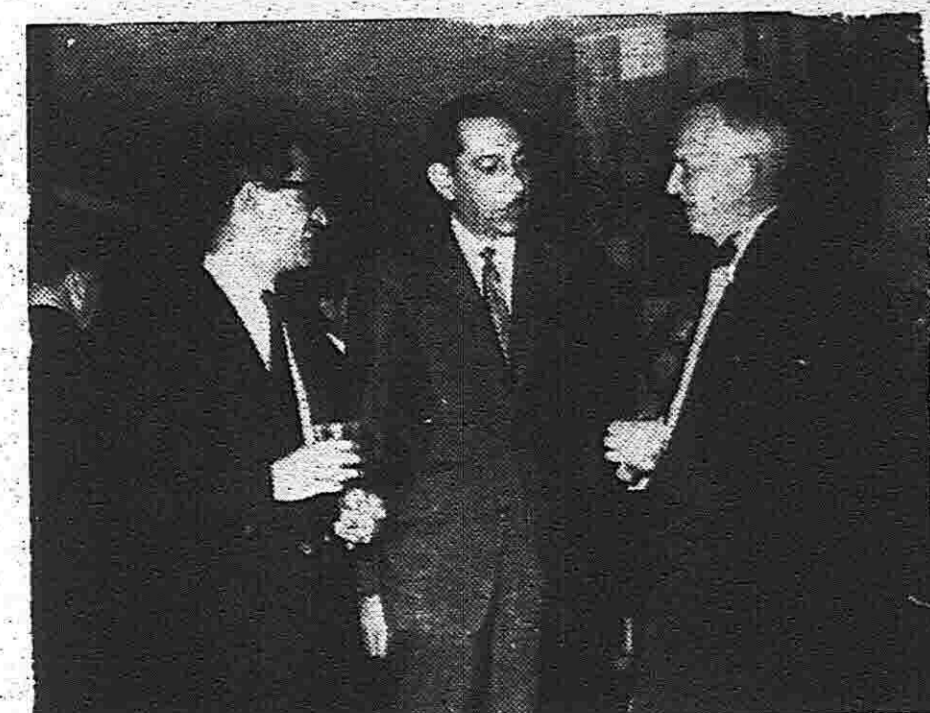
His public service dates back to 1937 when he was the chief whip for the Moslem League Party in the early stages of the struggle for independence. In 1943 he served as Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labour in what was then

busy. He just returned to Pakistan. "Although Malaysia is a young developing country," he said, "we try to grant all human rights to all citizens. But just as we are developing our nation industrially and economically, so must we further advance human rights."

"None of us is perfect," he said, "but that is no reason to give up. If we want to attain something we must keep on striving to attain it. And for those who are striving to attain it there is an inner satisfaction that you are doing something really worthwhile."

After leaving Kabul, Mr. Ambrose, will go through Europe to the United States where he will attend an international seminar at Harvard University for nearly two months. He has also been nominated to represent Malaysia at the Commonwealth Education Conference in Canada, "hopefully followed by a month's leave so I can attend the Olympics in Japan," he said.

Seminar Chairman Entertains Delegates



Mr. Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi the Chairman of the Human Rights Seminar gave a reception in honour of the delegates at the annex of Chelstoon Palace last evening. The function was attended in addition to the members of the Seminar by some cabinet members, high ranking officials of various ministries, and members of Diplomatic Corps at the Court of Kabul. The Picture shows from left to right: Mr. Zalmai Ghazi, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. John Humphrey, UN Secretary-General's Special representative.

India and was a member of the first Pakistan cabinet as Minister of Interior, which had charge of Information, Broadcasting, and Refugees.

Mr. Shahabuddin served as a provincial governor for four years, then was ambassador to the Saudi Arabia and later to the United Arab Republic. In 1961 he went to Nigeria to serve as high commissioner and "retired" a year later.

"After the recent 17-nation tour I was very tired," he said, "but I was so keen to visit Afghanistan that I couldn't refuse to be my country's delegate."

He added that "My decision was certainly justified. I am quite excited by this most interesting and very beautiful country and I am impressed by the nation's potentialities."

Mr. Shahabuddin called attention to the warm reception he had received here. "I am most affected by the kindness, courtesy, and hospitality which I have received from every one of my Afghan brothers."

"The Afghan government and Kabul University, as well as the UN Secretariat have worked most efficiently to hold this conference in such a successful manner," he said.

"In my humble opinion," he added, "the seminar has gone exceedingly well. It should do much to help draw attention more pointedly to the items to which we should give greater attention."

Mrs. Shahabuddin accompanied her husband to Kabul.

Antipollution Act Draws More Birds To London

The liquid notes of the dawn chorus are filling the London air once more. It is an almost forgotten music which is giving the Londoner a new spring to his stride and turning the open spaces of the capital into chattering aviaries.

Birds have not been in such abundance since smoke and smog drove them from the crowded city to suburban gardens and wooded hillsides.

They are returning in increasing numbers with strict enforcement of antipollution legislation which now constitutes almost the whole of greater London as a clean air zone.

The evacuation had made London almost barren of birdsong. Only a few hardy stragglers hung on—the grimy, perky sparrows and the pigeons begging for crumbs in Trafalgar Square, the sardines clustering along the rooftops of Whitehall and the exotic mandarin ducks and red crested pochards imported to St. James's Park. Other visitors were rare.

But a report on bird life in the Royal Parks just published by a government committee says the whole picture has changed. There are 800 acres of Royal Parks in the center of London and the cuckoo—once lost to London—has been sighted in all of them.

Also sighted have been killdeer gulls and tufted tit from coastal regions, the spotted flycatcher, the garden warbler, waxwings and crossbills.

Even the great spotted woodpecker has alighted on the Royal Acres where the committee said 134 different species of British birds have been identified in the last couple of years.

The balance sheet also shows losses. Once there was a heron in Richmond Park where Princess Alexandra, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, lives with her husband. Herons started nesting there 30 years ago. In 1934, 48 pairs were identified in the Park. Now there are none.

Home News Briefs

KABUL, May, 25.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan congratulating him on Jordan's Independence Day.

KABUL, May, 25.—The Education, Public Health and Press Commission of the Afghan National Assembly Sunday discussed the Cultural Agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Government of the Republic of India.

Professor Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Deputy Minister of Education accompanied by Mr. Sharif, Secretary to the Minister of Education appeared before the Commission in the morning to explain certain points in the Agreement.

The Finance, Budget and Trade Commission of the Assembly yesterday morning took into consideration the new administrative set-up in Afghanistan. After discussing the new provincial administrations, the Commission decided that the Minister of Interior should be asked to appear before the Commission at its next meeting to explain a number of questions raised by members of the Commission.

The Judicial Commission finalised its decision on the Bill for Complaints and Suits against Judicial Officials and passed it on to the Secretariat for transmission to the Law Commission.

KABUL, May, 25.—Professor Dr. Anwar, Rector of Kabul University gave a dinner in honour of the delegates to the Human Rights Seminar at Spozhmay restaurant last evening. Those present included certain Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

KABUL, May, 25.—A number of books on medicine, agriculture, technology, economics, law and letters, presented by Dr. Iqbal, Executive-President of the Iranian National Oil Co. to the Kabul University library, were delivered by an official of the Iranian Embassy to Professor Anwar, President of the University on Saturday.

KABUL, May 25.—Khwaja Shahabuddin, Delegate of Pakistan at the Human Rights Seminar in Kabul paid a courtesy call on Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior Sunday afternoon.

KABUL, May, 25.—A luncheon was given in honour of Khwaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan's delegate to the Human Rights Seminar at the Pakistan Embassy Sunday. Those present included a number of high-ranking officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Kabul.

KABUL, May, 25.—Three members of the Afghan Trade delegation, which had gone to Czechoslovakia and Poland in early April this year to sign the annual protocol of payments with these countries and also to renew the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, returned to Kabul Sunday.

KABUL, May, 25.—The foundation stone of the regular primary school for boys at Ishkashim in Badakhshan Province was laid by Mr. Sherzai, the Governor of Badakhshan on Saturday.

One and a half acres of land and funds for building the school have been donated by the local citizens.

The Directorate of Education of Badakhshan province also opened a new primary school for boys at Amadar village; land for the school has been provided by a prominent villager.

Similarly, the Directorate of Education of Kapissa Province converted the village school for girls at Kalali-Ghani in Nijrab District into a regular primary school on Saturday.

285 Killed In Argentina Riot Following Football Game, Reports Newspaper

LIMA, PERU, May, 25, (AP).—

A LIMA newspaper said 285 persons were killed Sunday in a riot following the Peru-Argentina football game and at least 500 were injured.

An Associated Press correspondent counted 230 bodies in only two of the hospitals to which victims of the disaster were taken.

In the hospital of the workers there were 95 bodies counted. At the Loayza Hospital 135 bodies were counted.

Authorities piled the bodies into ambulances and hauled them to the nearest hospital. Some were dead when picked up, some died on the way and others died in the hospital.

The City Morgue is small and it was unknown how many, if any, bodies were taken there. Bodies were taken to other hospitals, however.

All available ambulances and police patrol cars were rushed to the area to haul away the dead, dying and injured.

Police also commandeered private automobiles and trucks. Traffic was jammed around the stadium for hours. Police on horseback tried to keep order as the thousands tried to leave the stadium. But because of the panic and confusion, the mounted officers had to charge in with their clubs to keep the crowd moving.

Men, women and children were among the dead. The stadium is located in the heart of the city.

Four hours later, police and medical authorities were still taking dead and injured out of the nation's stadium.

None of the players on either team, Argentina or Peru, was involved in the fighting. With police help, both teams reached their dressing rooms.

An eyewitness said "the Peruvian fans jumped up screaming insults at the referee when he nullified Peru's goal."

"They threw seat cushions and bottles and anything else they could lay their hands on."

"Screaming at the top of their lungs, some of them charged the field when the game was over and ran out onto the field."

"When it looked like things were getting out of hand, police began shooting tear gas into the surging crowd."

"Some tear gas grenades were fired into the crowd still in the stands and the panic was on."

"Because of the tear gas some spectators fainted. Others, trying to get out of the way, trampled them."

Nkrumah Calls For Setting African Union Government

ACCRA, May, 25, (Reuter).—President Kwame Nkrumah Sunday called for the second African summit meeting in Cairo next July to set up an African Union government.

He also called for redoubled efforts to speed up the "liberation" of African territories not yet independent.

The President was speaking to the nation marking Monday's "Africa Liberation Day" anniversary of the setting up of the African Unity Organisation.

"Let us resolve on this first anniversary that the second meeting of the heads of state of the Organisation of African Unity in Cairo will see the birth of the union government of Africa," he said.

"Only a union government can safeguard the hard won freedom of the various African countries."

Seminar Ends

(Contd. from page 1)

commendation proposed by Afghanistan that the Secretary-General should bring the report to the attention of the next session of the Human Rights Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women. The Human Rights Commission is also urged to "undertake as soon as possible a study of the special problems relating to human rights in developing countries with view to helping in the solution of any special problems that may exist."

Regarding the "special problems" which developing countries face, certain speakers said that "the extent to which human rights could be promoted was to some extent dependent upon the standard of living and the level of economic development although it was agreed that the rights should be accepted in principle immediately."

These speakers said that "there could be no meaningful exercise of many human rights in a country where economic resources were scarce and the bulk of the population lived on the margin of subsistence."

"In such cases," they said, "the primary duty of the state was to promote the economic growth of the country and to raise the standard of living of the population. To that end, it was necessary for developing countries to embark upon a programme of economic planning."

The implementation of these plans "might at times lead to restrictions upon the exercise of certain human rights." In this connection, it was felt that the concept of the Welfare State was of particular importance to developing countries.

The report continued to say that "It was the aim of the Welfare State to look after the interests of the entire population in such matters as health, education, and housing, and the state accordingly needed the necessary powers to implement its plans in such matters, even though in the process of doing so, the rights of individuals or groups might be temporarily affected."

Other speakers, however, said the report, "while fully admit in the necessity for economic planning in developing countries, felt the State should never lose sight of the fact that the purpose of such planning should be to benefit the individual."

The State, they said, "should be careful to ensure that, in discharging its functions, it did not infringe upon basic human rights."

"The more human dignity was respected," they said, "the more successfully and speedily could development plans be carried out."

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British Reinforcement Troops Arrive In British Guiana

GEORGETOWN British Guiana May, 25, (Reuter).—An advance party of British troops reinforcements flew into British Guiana Sunday while reports reached capital of two more racial murders.

At the village of Bachelors Adventure, 12 miles from Georgetown, a pregnant woman, the mother of 11 children, was caught by a mob and beaten to death after being forced to flee from her home.

A watchman at a sugar estate near Berbice was shot down from an ambush by terrorists. Both victims were East Indians.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Italian film in English; **JOHN OF THE BLACK GANGS**, starring: Vittorio Cassman and Anna Maria Ferrero.

KABUL CINEMA

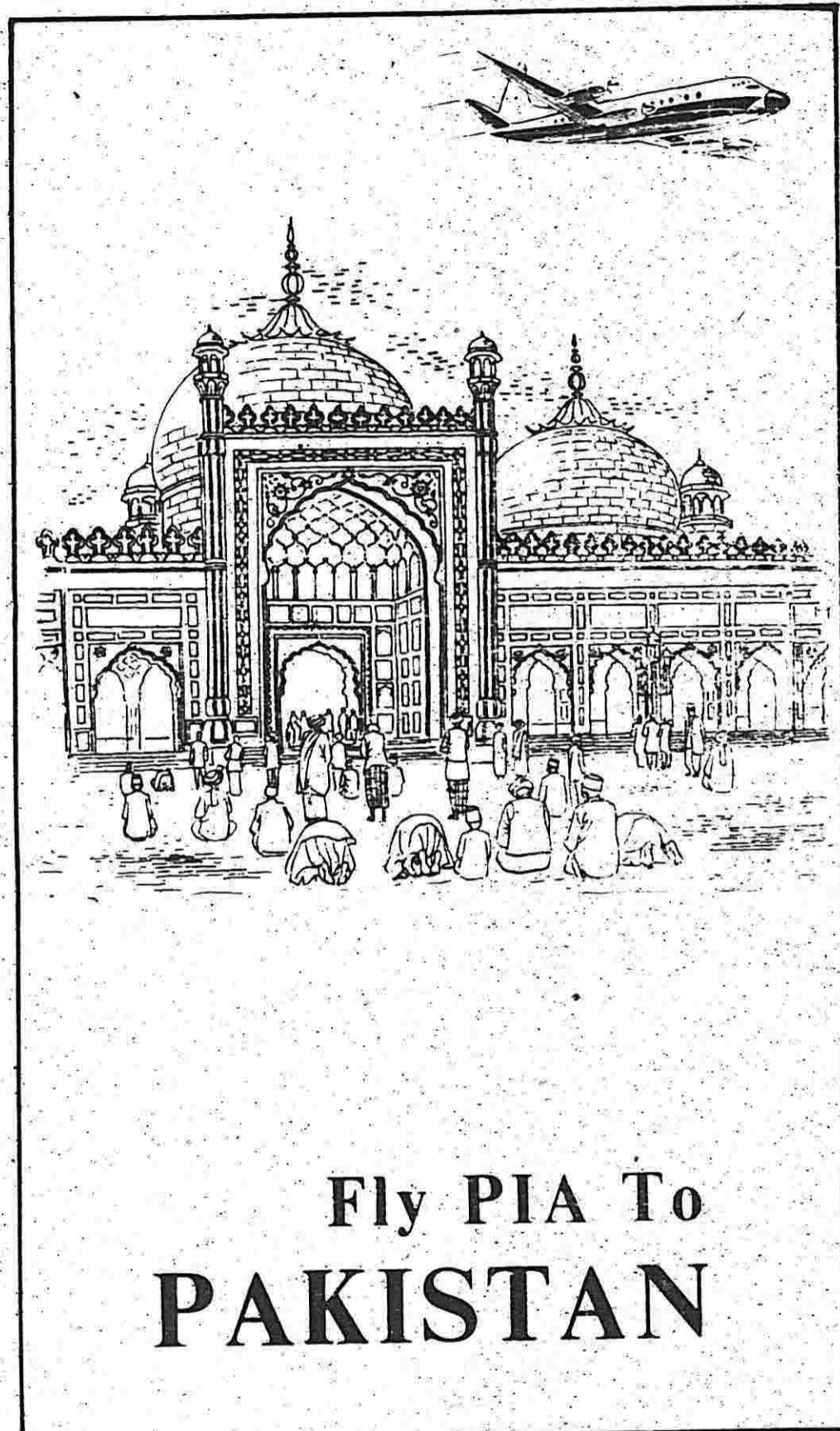
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film; **BLUFF MASTER**, starring: Sairah Bano and Shimi Kapoor.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film; **AMBASSADOR**.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **CHEE CHEE BOOM**.



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