No Accord On Halt To Tests

17-NATION DISARM BODY REPORT TO U.N.

By J. H. De Broussard

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The United Nations Disarmament Commission, in its report to the General Assembly last week, recommended that an international agency be established to work toward a world-wide disarmament conference. The report, which is the first to be submitted by the commission to the General Assembly, was based on the recommendations made by the commission's subcommittee on disarmament, which met in Geneva last summer.

The subcommittee, in its report, recommended that an international agency be established to work toward a world-wide disarmament conference. The agency would be composed of representatives from all nations, and would be charged with the task of preparing the groundwork for a world-wide disarmament conference. The agency would also be responsible for the implementation of any agreements that might be reached at a world-wide disarmament conference.

The commission's report was unanimous, with no dissenting votes. It was signed by all members of the commission, including representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China.

The report notes that the world is facing a critical situation in respect to disarmament, and that action must be taken to prevent a world-wide arms race. It calls for a world-wide disarmament conference to be held in 1965, with the aim of reaching an agreement on reducing and abolishing nuclear weapons.

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The report recommends that the international agency be established immediately, and that it begin its work immediately. It also recommends that the agency be given the power to take action on its own, if necessary, in order to prevent a world-wide arms race.

The commission's report was unanimously approved by the General Assembly, with no dissenting votes.

The United Nations Disarmament Commission is composed of representatives from all nations, and is charged with the task of preparing the groundwork for a world-wide disarmament conference. The agency would also be responsible for the implementation of any agreements that might be reached at a world-wide disarmament conference.

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**Three Weeks In Soviet Union**

By R. KHALIL

At the invitation of the United Nations, the author visited a number of major cities in the U.S.S.R. Some of the travel, and most of the conversations, were at the height of the Cold War, when tensions were extremely high. The cities visited included Moscow, Leningrad, Yalta, and several other major cities. The author was able to witness firsthand the communist infrastructure of the Soviet Union, which was a mix of progress and stagnation. The author was also able to see the impact of the Cold War on the everyday lives of the people. The author was struck by the contrast between the thriving economy of Moscow and the poverty in other parts of the country. The author was also impressed by the grandeur of Leningrad, which was a major center of industry and culture.

**THE LANGUAGE PRESS**

**AT A GLANCE**

Yesterday’s talks carried on another day of the Six-Member Committee on the Sino-Soviet War in Yalta. Since the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations, the U.S.S.R. has been negotiating with China and its allies to end the war. The talks have been going on for several weeks and have been marked by acrimony and tension. The United States has been pressing for a quick end to the war, while China and its allies have been demanding more concessions.

**Kubal’s Power Supply System To Be Changed By 1966**

Kubal’s electric supply is to undergo considerable improvement by the Electric Supply Company. The new scheme would have the advantage of providing all the electric power for reducing power due to a number of reasons. The new scheme would be beneficial for the country because it would provide better electric power and more stability. The new scheme would also be beneficial for people who are not able to get enough electric power.

**Skybolt Missile Programme**

**McNamara To Review**

With Thorcraft University

The U.S. chief designer of the United States Air Force, Mr. McNamara, agreed to the proposition that the United States Air Force should carry out the Skybolt programme. The Skybolt programme was one of the most important programmes of the United States Air Force. Mr. McNamara is expected to review the programme next month.

**STEVENSON’S STATEMENT**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1960**

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**Napoleon’s Coat**

**Button**

Feches £70

**FRANKFURT, Dec. 10.** (Reuters) - Napoleon’s coat has been brought to the auction at a price of £70. The coat was to be auctioned on the 10th of December, 1960. After the auction, the coat was sold to the highest bidder for £70.

**Emergency in Nepal**

**1960**

The Times of Nepal, December 12, 1951

A new government was appointed in Nepal on December 12, 1951. The new government was formed under the leadership of Prime Minister Balkrishna Dev. The new government was formed to address the political crisis in Nepal. The new government was formed after the government of Prince Tribhuwan was overthrown by the coup d’etat on December 12, 1951. The new government was formed to address the political crisis in Nepal. The new government was formed after the government of Prince Tribhuwan was overthrown by the coup d’etat on December 12, 1951. The new government was formed to address the political crisis in Nepal.
EXCERPTS FROM HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION

ATTITUDE - Of =

On December 10, 1658, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The following is a excerpt from the Declaration:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Every human being is entitled to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

No one shall be held accountable for any act or omission committed in good faith.

All persons are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Everyone is entitled to respect for their person and to the protection of their family.

Everyone is entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right shall include freedom to change their religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest their religion or belief in teaching, practice, observance and worship.

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO WORK.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to express their own thoughts freely; together with freedom to search for and to receive and to impart information and ideas, including beliefs, regardless of whether the information or ideas are false, true or harmful.

Everyone is entitled to form and to join trade unions for the protection of their interests.

Everyone is entitled to housing and to participate in the determination of public policy affecting the conditions of housing.

The right of everyone to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment shall be secured. Everyone, without any discrimination, shall have the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone is entitled to secure a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in old age.

Everyone is entitled to the enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work and to the just determination of the terms and conditions of work.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

The right of everyone to freedom of movement and to choose and change their place of residence freely is fundamental for human dignity and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Everyone has the right to freedom to change their nationality and to accept the nationality of another State.

Everyone is entitled to a share of the economic, social and cultural life of the community, in a spirit of brotherhood.

CAPA TIMES

DECEMBER 31, 1957

THE WEATHER

KABUL TIMES

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