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THE WEATHER
Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +33°C Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-37 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

VOL. III, NO. 100

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1964, (SARTAN 8; 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Plant And Animal Diseases Can And Must Be Eliminated Agricultural Directors Learn

KABUL, June, 29,—

THE second part of the seminar for provincial Directors of Agriculture began yesterday morning. Mr. Masjidi, Chief of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Plant Protection, in his opening speech touched upon the need to protect animals and plants and the increase of animal and agricultural products in the interest of agricultural development of the country and made clear the views of the Ministry of Agriculture in this connection.

He said that the Ministry of Agriculture has been combating animal as well as plant diseases and pests through its technical personnel in the capital and the provinces. For three years the Ministry of Agriculture has been distributing insecticides and other medicines for fighting various animal and plant diseases.

The Ministry has always been in contact with the farmers and provided them with instructions to make use of medicines distributed. He stated that the struggle against animal and plant diseases will not give a fruitful result unless the people's co-operation is extended.

Giving an example to prove his point of view Mr. Masjidi said when people had cooperation with the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture, 90 per cent of the grapevine diseases disappeared through out the country but when people ignored the technical guidance of the ministry in recent years, around 40 or 50 per cent of the vineyards were diseased.

Mr. Abdul Ahad Afzal, Chief of the Department of Natural Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture, in his speech said the Irrigation section of the Department of Natural Resources is responsible for carrying out three main duties: (1) The survey and study of planning, (2) design of projects needed for irrigation, and (3) the implementation of these constructive projects.

He said that since the establishment of the Department of Natural Resources, the department has carried out the survey of Ajmir Dam project in Baghlan Province, Archi Dam project in Takhar province, and the study of the survey made for the 18 dams in Balkh province, which will irrigate 4000 acres of land.

The preliminary studies of these projects have been submitted to the government for economic planning. He added that similar studies are going on in the Nangarhar province with regard to Abdul Khail dam and a few other dams.

Referring to the projects which will be undertaken in the near future for irrigating barren lands and surveys made in this connection, Mr. Afzal said the survey of Larkhahi desert in Baghlan province which will bring 7500 acres of land under irrigation is continuing.

Mr. Sulaiman Shah Ansary, Chief of the Veterinary Department, in his speech referred to the importance attached to the animals in promoting economic life of the country.

He said animals are in need of good health and better care. Therefore veterinarians are not only responsible for the treatment of animals but also for the protection of animals from various diseases so that such diseases will not find a way to penetrate human bodies.

Mr. Abdul Ghafour, Director General of Agricultural Research

High School To Be Established In Khugyani Soon

KABUL, June, 29.—The Middle School at Khugyani is to be converted into a 12-Grade High School, an official of the Department of Secondary Education in the Ministry of Education said.

The step is being taken because of the increased school-population and public demand, he said.

According to other news the foundation stone of the new middle school for boys at Urgoon was laid by the local administrative officer on Saturday. It will have two floors and will be built in an area of 7 acres.

Similarly, the foundation stone of the village school for boys at Surkh-Kawak in Yakaolung District was also laid by the Chief of the Provincial Rural Development Department.

Land and funds for the school have been donated by the villagers. One acre land has been donated by a prominent villager of Darrah in Gardez District of Pakthia Province for the village schools being built at Darrah and Zawo villages.

The first mobile village school for children belonging to nomadic tribes began functioning at Nawar in Ghazni Province on Saturday; the school has been set up by the local educational authorities.

Premier Khrushchov Arrives In Norway For State Visit

OSLO, June, 29, (DPA).—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov arrives in the Norwegian Capital today to begin the third and final leg of his two-week tour of Scandinavia.

Norway's King Olaf has placed the fourteenth-century koenig castle at Khrushchov's disposal and the Soviet leader will once again have a beautiful Scandinavian vista before his residence.

So Norway waits calmly and patiently for a glimpse of the Kremlin chief and 515 journalists sharpen their pencils in the Norwegian parliament, which has been turned into a press centre for the occasion.

Department after pointing out to the importance of the research in agriculture, said the department has undertaken a number of projects the completion of which will contribute to the promotion of the living standards of farmers.

These projects include wheat improvement, bee keeping, fisheries, animal husbandry training, craft development and setting up of agricultural farms.

U Thant To Visit Moscow July 2

MOSCOW, June, 29, (Reuter).—U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General will visit Moscow from July 2 to 31 at the invitation of the Soviet government, the Soviet News Agency Tass announced.

U Thant had earlier this month confirmed in New York that he had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow for talks with Khrushchov in the second half of July.

A U.N. spokesman said then U Thant would visit Moscow and Paris, though not necessarily in that order, after attending the opening meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council at Geneva on July 13.

U Thant last visited Moscow last August when he attended the ceremony at which the partial nuclear test ban treaty was signed.

Play On Henry Dunant's Life Staged In Kabul

KABUL, June, 29.—The Red Crescent Society has been inviting in the past two days groups of students from various Kabul Schools to watch the play written by Ganz on the life of the founder of Red Cross movement.

The play is being staged under the name "The Man who was Forgotten," by artists of Pohaney Theatre under the supervision of Ustad Mehraban Nazaroaf.

The play was watched last Thursday by a distinguished audience including Their Royal Highnesses Princess Bilquis, Prince Ahmad Shah, Princess Khatoal Prince Mohammad Nadir, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and other members of the Royal Family.

Malawi Makes Preparations For Independence Day July 5

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, June, 29, (AP).—UNDER a canopy of cascading fireworks, 40,000 Africans in Blantyre's floodlit stadium at midnight July 5 are expected to roar a welcome to the Malawi red, black and green tricolour as it banners out from the asthead.

The new flag will replace the Union Jack and signal the end of 73 years of British rule as Nyasaland becomes Malawi—the 37th African country to achieve independence.

When Prime Minister Dr. Hastings Banda accepts the instruments of government from Britain Duke of Edinburgh, a six-year unrelenting and sometimes bitter struggle for independence will be over.

But Banda and his people hold no rancour. Malawi will be an independent sovereign state within the British Commonwealth with a governor general and with Britain's Queen Elizabeth at the head.

Six years ago, Dr. Banda set foot on his native soil after 30 years of self exile and said "I have come back to do two things—to break their stupid federation, and give you self-government," the blacks cheered, the whites jeered.

Eight months later the country was on the point of rebellion against British rule through Banda's fiery speeches. The British government jailed him and 1,500 of his followers on March 3, 1959, and declared a state of emergency.

From his Gwelo, Southern Rho-

President Johnson Says: U.S. Prepared To Risk War In Order To Keep Its Freedom

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, June, 29, (AP).—

PRESIDENT Johnson said Sunday the United States is prepared to risk war to keep its freedom. Nevertheless, he said, "I will spare neither my office nor myself in the quest for peace."

Robert Kennedy Arrives In Poland

WARSAW, Poland, June, 29.—U.S. Attorney-General Robert F. Kennedy was cheered by thousands poles Sunday as he and his family toured some of Warsaw's major attractions.

The brother of the late President Kennedy flew into Poland's capital city Saturday night from the Federal Republic of Germany for a three-day visit.

At least twice, Mr. Kennedy halted his tours to address Poles who thronged streets to welcome the visiting American.

After attending Roman Catholic mass at Warsaw's St. Jhon Cathedral, the Attorney General told a large crowd that he would bring the greetings of Polish citizens to Polish-Americans of the United States.

Later, speaking in a square after visiting Warsaw University, the Attorney General expressed his pleasure at being in Poland and told of the affection which Americans hold for the Polish people.

From the university, Mr. Kennedy visited Warsaw's tomb of the unknown soldier. Later, he and Mrs. Kennedy chatted with passerby during a stroll through a nearby park.

He expressed the hope that after decades of war and threats of war "we may be nearing a time of peace," he added.

"Today, as always, a nation to keep its freedom must be prepared to risk war. When necessary, we will take that risk."

At the same time, Johnson appealed to all Americans to obey the civil rights law, saying "legal government depends upon law-loving and law-abiding citizens."

In the quest for peace, Johnson told a Swedish-American audience, the first goal is "restraint in the use of power." He said the U.S. is strong enough to protect itself and its allies but that "we do not advance the cause of freedom by calling on the full might of our military to solve every problem."

He said this country won a great victory in Cuba "because we stood firm without using force."

In South Vietnam, he added, "we are engaged in a brutal and bitter struggle for the freedom of a friend and we will use the force necessary to help them maintain their own freedom."

Without mentioning civil rights directly, Johnson made clear the purpose he had in mind—to urge all citizens "to respect, uphold and obey the law of the land" and to serve notice that he is totally committed to the integrity of justice and the enforcement of the law.

In striving for world peace, Johnson said, "we can find guidance in our own country's historic pledge to the rule of law," he added.

"This is the pledge to abide by the law and to accept its settlements. It is the pledge to submit to the courts and be satisfied by the court decisions. It is the pledge to respect, uphold and obey the law of the land."

"For if any take grievances and disputes into their own hands, the safety and freedom of all is in peril. "Due process" is the safeguard of our civilisation."

"Today, the key to peace in our land is the obedience of the great moral command that no man should deny to another the liberties the constitution creates, as the law defines those liberties."

"And it rests on the even more hallowed rule that—whatever our disagreements—we treat others with the respect we desire for ourselves."

The speech followed by one day his decision to send additional Federal Bureau of Investigation agents into racially tense Mississippi where three young civil rights workers disappeared a week ago.

The augmented force of agents, the White House announced, will "investigate any violation of any Federal law in co-operation with local authorities."

Johnson's speech at the annual Svenskarnas Dag (Day of Swedes) festival completed three days of fund-raising and vote-wooing for the Democratic Party in Minnesota. The Democratic Party faithful poured more than half a million dollars into the party's till at dinners in Detroit and Minneapolis.

This 45,000 square-mile landlocked country is essentially agricultural. An annual per capita (Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 29, 1964

Agricultural Seminar

Some very lively discussion has been going in the annual meeting of provincial directors of agriculture concerning agricultural problems and prospects in this country. The fact that agricultural problems of each area are being discussed in a free manner during the meetings of the directors should provide proper guidelines for ministry officials to help prepare better plans and projects for improving the status of agriculture in this country.

There is no doubt that in this and the next decade we have to specifically direct our attention towards the development of agriculture in this country. For without a proper development of this most important sector of life in Afghanistan the future progress of the nation will be confronted with many obstacles.

So far the efforts of our Ministry of Agriculture has mainly been directed in experimental fields and now it is time that our farmers should employ modern techniques of farming in their day-to-day work. Farmers in northern provinces of the country have made some headway in this direction but the fact is that the ministry has to launch an extensive programme of enlightenment throughout the country to make the farmers use modern agricultural techniques. To do this, perhaps most of all the activities of the Department of Agricultural Extension should be intensified. Even though the so called "cultural lag" problem is very dominant among people living in rural areas, experiment has shown that our farmers are very co-operative in accepting new methods if they are properly guided.

It is here that we hope the Ministry of Agriculture and also the directors of agriculture in their current meeting should concentrate upon: How to popularise modern methods on even a larger scale. For it is our opinion that after so many years of experimentation and pilot projects, it is now time to apply the results achieved on our farming communities on a larger scale. To develop this country's agriculture we need to make our farmers understand that they

Industrial Exports Vital For Developing Nations

By MAIWAND

Whether the results of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development commensurate with the wishes of the people of developing countries and their needs seems not doubtful but impossible in the pattern of present world situation.

The crux of the problem is that the developing countries possess about three-fourths of the world's population and four-fifths of its territory, not withstanding the glaring fact their share in the global wealth is a mere one-fourth. These developing countries are hemmed in from another side too. This side goes on kicking them in the form of a fairly rapid population growth of nearly 1.5 per cent annually whereas the industrially advanced countries of the world have an insignificant increase of 0.5 per cent in a year. In the same way, the developing countries increase their production in a slow tortoise pace of 2 to 3 per cent whereas the advanced countries have an increase of 4 to 6 per cent. The reality is that the volume of trade connected with the share of the developing countries is actually declining.

Pulse Feelers

These figures start ringing the alarm bells so loudly that no sane politician or economist can remain as a spectator. In fact, there is the indomitable set of figures demonstrating in terms of both absolute and relative amount the share going to the underdeveloped, countries in world industrial export is a mere 3 per cent and their share in export of capital equipment is just not worth mentioning. What are they left with then? Basically, with freedom of action to develop their

trade trends and interests in the ways that suit them best.

Limited Prospects.
From whatever angle to look at the matter we find that the prospects for boosting up exports of primary products are dim under the glaring shine of industrialised countries' trade policies. They have erected great barriers against the expansion of primary products imports from the underdeveloped countries. In consonance with the estimate of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in 1960, the import requirements of the developing countries should look from twenty billion dollars in 1959 to sixty billion dollars in 1980, with these big provisos that prices should not increase during this period, their per capita income should increase by the rate of 3 per cent a year and their international trade position should stay as it was before, if this increase is to benefit the underdeveloped, the growing requirements entailed by industrial activities planned in underdeveloped countries render an increase of industrial export imperative. Even if we make a very optimistic assessment of demand trends in the world market, traditional exports from underdeveloped countries can pay for only about half of their growing import requirements. The only way to push up the export of underdeveloped countries to cover the other half is through the export of manufactured goods. As the estimate of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe are of developed countries. On the other tremely conservative, the main task before these underdeveloped countries may be even more

tremendous and thorny, giving them headache at every turn of their attempts to boost up exports.

Way Out

The modern world capitalism has come out with various devices, though temporary in nature, to stop the malaise in the bud. The underdeveloped countries can build their own industrial basis, can increase and diversify their exports, such as extension of export credits insurance against export risks and losses; payment of export premiums doing away with internal taxes and duties on export products, tax exemption for investments in products catering to the export trade, a liberal exchange regime and simplification of export procedures, the setting up of national services for the promotion of exports and the like. These are some very few devices that the underdeveloped countries can couple with that of protecting their newly-created industries by means of special tariffs. On the other hand, subsidies to the export trade may work as a catalyst agent to bring about an all-round betterment in the export trade industries.

I am, of course, conscious of underdeveloped countries' technological and organisational shortcomings which appear in the shape of shortage of skilled labour. These are major obstacles to the increase of industrial exports. We can counter these obstacles not only through concerted efforts but also should we receive the fullest possible international co-operation in the form of systematic and large-scale technical assistance to eliminate these difficulties.

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis commented in its editorial on the agricultural seminar held in Kabul. The first part of the seminar, being held in Kabul, by the provincial directors of agriculture ended Saturday. In its various sessions the seminar members discussed agricultural activities and problems including grains, fruit, controlling of forests products involved in irrigation, etc.

Since Afghanistan, due to its present circumstances, has more capacity to develop its agriculture than its industry, agricultural development programmes have therefore always been given priority. But why is people's expectation for the improvement of agriculture not satisfied soon and why is our agricultural development so slow in meeting our need for food, the editorial asked.

In the first place, the cause of slow development of agriculture should be sought in the ignorance of great masses of farmer who have been deprived of education to develop their minds. In all the developing countries the lack of understanding to accept change has always constituted an obstacle in the way to implement socio-economic development plans.

The sincere co-operation of the people in the successful implementation of development programmes is considered a vital element. As such, beside exploring the possibility of agricultural development, we must make every possible effort to raise the standard of people's knowledge and understanding of agricultural methods through delivering speeches and conferences and also through opening literacy courses under the supervision of agricultural workers.

In conclusion the editorial voiced hope that the provincial directors of agriculture will take the question of disseminating literacy among the farmers seriously and do something about it. Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "The Portuguese Colonies in Africa". Portugal, said the editorial like other members of the United Nations, has signed the UN Charter and affixed its seal on the Declaration of Human Rights. But the attitude it has adopted towards its colonies especially African colonies does not comply in any way to the commitment made by the members of this world organisation.

Portugal is perhaps the only country among the European nations which has big African colonies such as Angola with five million population and Mozambique with six and half million. Portugal surprisingly is resisting world public opinion and the freedom demands of the nationalists in these colonies. It is trying to suppress freedom seeking activities and exploiting the natural and human resources in its African Colonies for its selfish means.

But it is surprising, said the editorial, why this country ignores the international political events. The world is against the Portuguese policy. Everyday steps are taken toward elimination of colonialism.

The part played by the United Nations in denouncing and suppressing the colonial system has practical importance. We remember that the Afro-Asian countries, including Afghanistan, tabled a resolution in the 15th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly which was adopted by a majority of 89 votes.

The resolution demanded that all countries should attain their independence and exercise their freedom. Furthermore, it called upon all colonial powers to do their best in liberating their colonies. (Contd. on page 4)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

I. English Programme: 8.00-3.30 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: 6.00-6.30 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

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul Arr. 9-15

DEPARTURE

Tehran-Damascus-Beirut Dep. Kabul 11-30.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

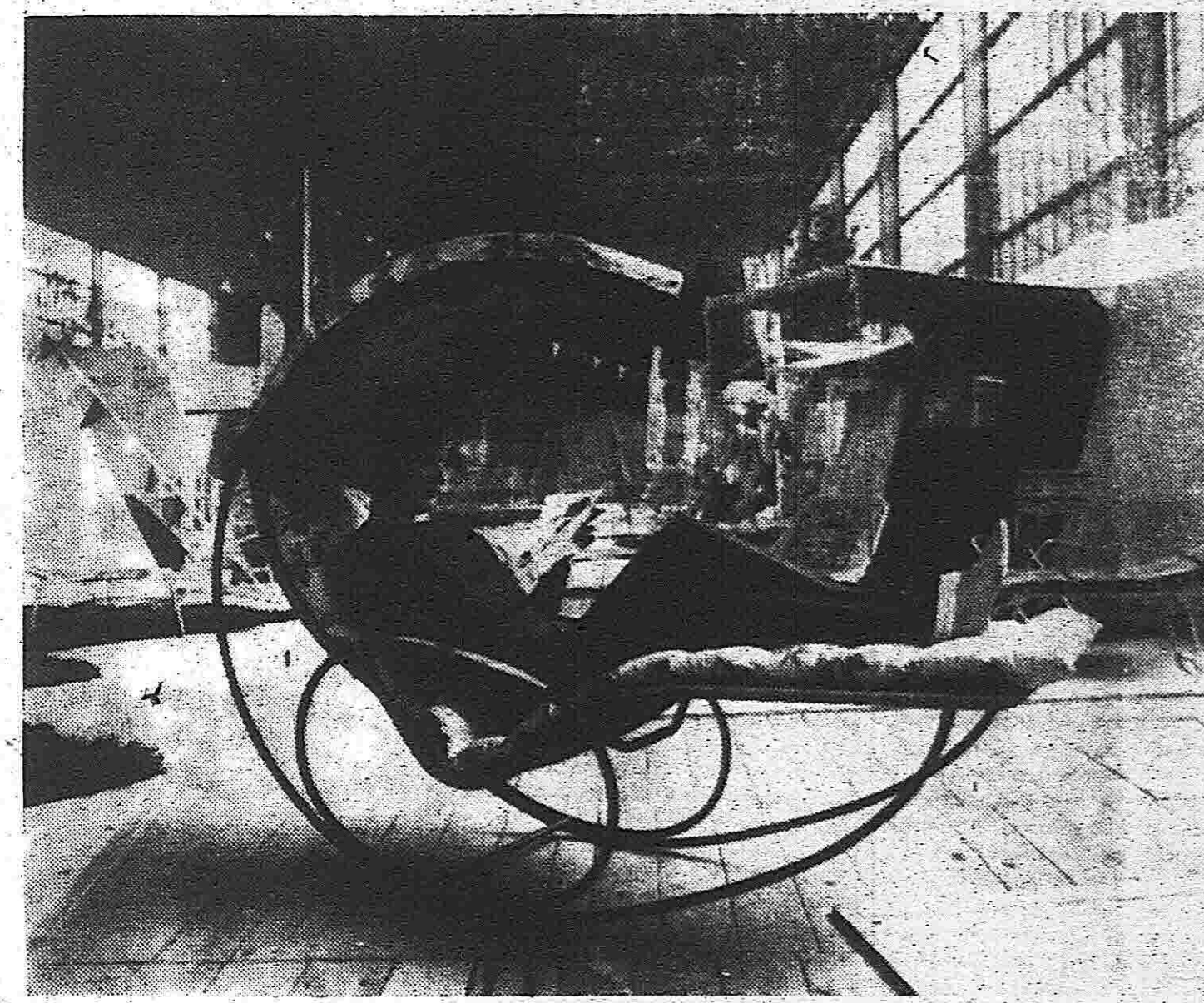
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272

Da Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Feroz Phone No. 24273.
Mirwais Phone No. 20583.
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Bari Phone No. 20523.

"Camping" Is Spelt with A Capital "C"



In the fair grounds near the Funkturm (radio tower) in West Berlin, for here the "International Boat Show and Aquatic Sports Exhibition-Camping, Travel, Leisure Time" has now been opened.

The rocking couch presented by the girl belongs to it just like the folding boats and the boats of the Dutch sail-makers, the tent equipment and many other things. Camping is still the great fashion, and nothing illustrates the interest in all these things better than the fact the prospectuses of the European holiday areas went like hot cakes already in the first few days of the exhibition.

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Afghan Representative Tells ILO Meeting Man Must Be Treated As Separate Entity

Following is the text of a speech delivered by Afghanistan's representative Mr. Hafizullah at the 48th annual meeting of International Labour Organization now held in Geneva.

The government of Afghanistan firmly believes that a country's greatest strength lies in its people—and it is, therefore, committed to a policy of social and economic progress designed to develop that strength to the fullest possible extent. Every organisation, whether it be the government of an industrial enterprise, must work through individual people. No amount of the country's development can produce effective results unless the co-operation of the people is readily and freely given, no amount of higher education or technical training can be utilised to the full unless it is supplemented by the ability to understand and effectively work with one's fellow men. Thus my government seeks to guide the country's progress in full consultation with the people, within the historical and social context of our nation.

Support aims of ILO

It is with these considerations in mind that I address myself to the questions posed by the Director-General in his report. I need hardly say that we fully support the aims of the ILO and are deeply appreciative of the assistance which it has given and continues to give to our country Afghanistan; it is not in any way to detract from these sentiments that I venture to give our views regarding the means necessary, in our view, to give the highest concentration and effectiveness of efforts in the ILO's future programmes.

Stock of Human Assets

Basically we believe that every developing country must take stock of its human assets, not only in the technical sense of manpower planning, but also having re-

gard to traditions, established customs, and social practices. Let us adapt rather than replace; reform rather than abolish; and at a pace which can be maintained without undue strain by the mass of the people. To do otherwise is to risk setting loose the forces of disruption and the creation of a sense of confusion in the minds of the people which can only dissipate the national strength.

Drafting New Constitution
My government is at present engaged in the final stages of drafting a new Constitution. The people have been and are being taken into the fullest consultation at every step—invariably a lengthy process, but we prefer to climb slowly and surely in the full light of a day, rather than to leap in the dark. This constitutional reform naturally has first priority for my Government's consideration but, when it is complete, we shall, within its provisions, introduce various social enactments including a new Labour Code. In the initial drafting of this Labour Code we had the assistance of the ILO and another ILO expert is now helping us to prepare for its implementation. We would ask the ILO to appreciate that our methods even if not rapid, are completely thorough and are directed to the achievement of the aims for which the organisation stands. We would suggest that the ILO in its requests for information and statistics on various matters might have regard to our limited resources. We are, of course, most anxious to co-operate by supplying all possible information, but all too often the material asked for is beyond our capacity to provide, in view of the small number of trained staff at our disposal.

Man as Individual Entity
We particularly welcome the Director-General's reference on page XII of the introduction to the 1964 edition of his report, to the individual worker! It is all too easy to develop the habit of

using the term "the workers" in the same impersonal way that we refer to the "machines" or the "workshops". The Afghans' national tradition lays great stress on man as an individual entity and our laws and customs reflect this tradition. We, therefore, support the Director-General's proposal that the ILO should develop training in personnel management, particularly at national and regional levels. My government itself is giving thought to a national strategy for labour relations development as defined on page 70 of the Director-General's report, and would welcome the assistance of the ILO in this connection in both the field of organisation and in the training of personnel. The latter has three distinct but closely inter-related aspects.

First—The training of Labour Department staff in industrial relations work.
Second—The training in industrial relations and personnel management of official of industrial and commercial undertakings.

Third—The education of trade unionists and the training of administrators for employers and workers organisations.

FAO Plans Conference On Forest Pests

ROME, June, 29, (DPA)—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) together with the International Union for Forest Research Organisations will hold a conference on forest pests and the respective insects from July 20 to 30 in Oxford, England, the FAO announced here.

The conference is to work out proposals for improved preventive and control measures on the national and international levels, the announcement added.

Is Abstract Art Dead In France?

"Being original just to be original soon gets you lost in the crowd", painter Luc Simon said to me some ten years ago. "Frantic efforts to find new bases and material are killing contemporary art and especially abstract art. Painting is a craft that needs time to develop. The ultimate goal is complete mastery. This alone can win you distinction. Therefore any excess unrelated to it can only be an accident in the course of the history of painting." He then added with modesty and so much pride, "My dream would be to become one of those anonymous minor German masters of the 16th century. Anonymous, but so easily identified."

Since then Luc Simon has been awarded the Feneon Prize and last year the critics' prize. Along with so many others, he is one of the spiritual heirs of Gruber, the young master who died at 36 years of age in 1948 and from whom Buffet, for instance, also took so much.

It is indeed about fifteen years ago that there was a sudden sharp turn in contemporary painting in France: a return to representation and reality. For many painters only too often abstract art afforded over easy bursts of colour, shape and material. There was much hustling and once the desire to astonish became general, it soon turned into "conventionalism": those urges to diverge became uniformity. The exceptional became something ordinary.

For some, like Nicolas de Stael, the only way out of the abstract-figurative dilemma was suicide. A band was however already forming of young artists prepared to submit their freedom to the yoke of their art, to learn how to size their canvases again, to compose a picture, make a light glaze, their craft in fact.

Founded by Cadiou about twenty years ago, the "painters of reality" group did not escape going to the other extreme. Work—shown at the "Salon Comparaisons" exhibition in Paris—by artists like Jean-Claude Chaury, Duordeau, Pierre Glou, Nadine Leprince and Claude Yval (just to mention those under 35 years of age) is closely connected with that techniques of "illusion" that improves the hand without raising the soul.

A return to first sources admittedly often implies asceticism and may curb individuality. But while "Comparaisons" is exhibiting works inspired by abstract imaginary naturalism, inner spaces and "the adventure of the matter", it is amazing on the other hand to note the standard of exhibits in the figurative field, by far the majority.

In the group of expressionist reality, there is Walter Spitzer and his impish little flute playing shepherd and his disquieting goat. Along the poetic realists there is a Buffet (his first name Maurice) who paints rather like Carzou. In the "permanency of the subject" section, we find a Michel Cury continuing to impress with his attachment to religious themes and in "classical Humanism" a Le Colas whose sharp graphism brilliantly seizes hold of reality.

One could say much more about the five hundred or so works on show and about the sculpture too, which has relinquished mecano tinkering and shapes pressed out haphazardly and is coming back to the chisel, rediscovering in this supreme form of workmanship disciplines the creator may justifiably abandon, but only after freely accepting them at the start.

In a modern world obsessed by notions of time lost and life won, people like to find young artists (Contd. on page 4)

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd from page 2)

nies. After this resolution a new liberation movement was witnessed in all the territories living under the yoke of colonialism.

This new movement was supported by free nations of the world specially African countries. Supporting the national liberation struggle for instance, constituted the most urgent and important items of the agenda of the Addis Ababa conference.

The Portuguese government was confronted with strong opposition by the free African countries. African nations boycotted Portugal and closed their ports to Portuguese ships and did not allow its planes to land in the African airports.

At any rate, concluded the editorial, Portugal has chosen a difficult and undesirable path which is contrary to the will of the people seeking freedom and self-determination. There is no doubt that the Portuguese politicians will sooner or later face the pressure exerted by the world public opinion.

Malawi's Freedom

(Contd. from page 1)

income of 40 pounds sterling and no known mineral wealth is attracting investors with its political stability—rare in Africa today—and hard working people.

"The political battle is now over and my boys have put down their stones," says Banda, "but our real battle has started. Our enemies now are poverty, ignorance and disease. Unity and hard work are needed to make this country prosperous."

Self-help schemes abound under the omnipotent Malawi Congress Party. Over 500 miles of voluntary hand-built bush roads exist where none did before. A rash of schools and clinics freely built dot the countryside.

"The soil is our only wealth," says Banda and cultivation and crops are doubled.

"Show the world we can work, and money will come," he says.

The country's 4.25 million sterling budget deficit, prophesized to continue for five years, is being underwritten by Britain.

British aid has financed water and power schemes vital for the country's commercial expansion.

The United States is pouring in technical aid and advice and the Federal German Republic has promised a loan.

Abstract Painting

(Contd. from page 3)

dashing through the narrow gates that lead to mastery: so much time won over the obsession of death. In the swif line of an aging Michael Angelo, Vinci or Picasso, there is half a century of diligent craftsmanship. Speed is a fight against the clock. Yet everything is there, complete, in a light touch.

The fact that a painter of 25 like Steve Leclerc, as yet unknown to the public, is carrying out research to discover the composition of the old varnishes, that a Basthus grinds his own colours and that a Morvan refuses to exhibit his work sincerely feeling that he is not ready, provides evidence of the same striving to attain permanent values, the same refusal to accept the easy conquests of the accidental.

France has always been a pioneer in the arts and owed it to herself to rediscover the principles of rigour that govern any art. Other nations with pasts less rich in artistic treasures are still groping at abstract turn. But in France, where abstract art is doomed, painting is heading once more for its former splendour. But at the abstract turn. But

(Pages de France)

Lodge Tells Vietnamese People US Firmly On Republic's Side

SAIGON, June, 29.—

DEPARTING U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge told the Vietnamese people Sunday that the United States is firmly on the side of the republic in its struggle for independence.

The stakes are great for you, for us, and for the world," the Ambassador told a crowd of some 10,000 in a farewell ceremony. "You and we shall do—and thus we cannot fail."

The thousands turned out to see Mr. Lodge, who spent 10 months as U.S. envoy to the Republic, before he explained for the United States. He is returning to private life.

"We Americans are with you in your struggle to achieve and then to maintain your independence," Mr. Lodge declared.

He cited President Johnson's appointment of General Maxwell D. Taylor as the new U.S. Ambassador and veteran diplomat U. Alexis Johnson as deputy envoy, as an example of the firm U.S. support for Vietnam's struggle.

"They will help the government of Vietnam, under the vigorous leadership of General Khan, to carry out successfully the pacification of this wonderful country so that all the Vietnamese people will be able to lead good lives in peace, in freedom, and in equality," Mr. Lodge said.

The Ambassador, who was made an honorary citizen of Vietnam during the ceremony, said he would never forget the impression he has gained of the Vietnamese people during his tour.

"A people of tremendous charm and attractiveness and a people with strong and long suffering has for centuries fought off foreign domination—from whatever source."

Premier Shastri May Have Had Mild Heart Attack

NEW DELHI, June, 29, (Reuter)—India's New Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, spent a restful day Sunday and his condition is satisfactory, according to an official bulletin yesterday evening.

Shastri, 59, said to be suffering from overstrain, brought on by long working hours since he succeeded the late Nehru on June 9.

But informed sources said the symptoms indicated that he had suffered a mild heart attack, his second in four years. They added, he might have to take a complete rest for the next two or three weeks, which would prevent him attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference which opens in London on July 8.

Asked about the prospects of Shastri attending the talks, one of his visitors yesterday morning—Finance Minister Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari said: "We hope he will still be able to go."

Sunday night bulletin on Shastri, who has been confined to bed since Friday night, said: "The Prime Minister has had a restful day Sunday. Rest for the last two days has done him much good."

German Scientist Says Satellite Photos Useful To Developing Nations

DARMSTADT, Germany, June, 29, (DPA).—Camera-packed satellites would be a valuable aid to developing nations planning railway networks, road systems, dam construction, irrigation projects, ports and Urban building, a West German scientist claimed here last night.

Dr. Wolf Trommsdorff, from the West German Aeronautics and Space Research Institute, told delegates to the four-day rocket and space travel conference, which ended here today, a satellite three hundred kilometres above the

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June, 29.—A message of sympathy on the Karkar coalmine disaster has been sent by President de Gaulle of France to His Majesty the King.

KABUL, June, 29.—The draft Education Law has been completed by the Committee which had been set up for this purpose.

The law was being drafted by a Committee headed by Professor Dr. Ziai, the Educational Deputy Minister of Education.

The law has been drawn up in 14 Chapters containing 116 Clauses. 31 of the Clauses have already been scrutinized by the Committee and the rest will be taken up soon.

KABUL, June, 29.—The Communications and Mines and Industries Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday resumed discussion of the Technical Assistance Agreement on exploiting natural gas reserves in Northern Afghanistan.

The Commission approved the Agreement and passed it on to the Secretariat for further action.

KABUL, June, 29.—On the invitation of the British government, a delegation headed by Mr. Mohammad Yakoub Attaye, Deputy Minister of Public Works left for the United Kingdom yesterday morning to visit industrial and social organizations.

The members of the delegation include Dr. Mohammad Siddik, Dean of the College of Education, Mr. Mohammad Gul Wardak, Deputy Chief of the Department of Planning in the Ministry of Interior and Mr. Mohammad Zaher Qaderi, Director of the Department of Zoological Research in the Ministry of Agriculture.

KABUL, June, 29.—The Kabul University Medical Institution is conducting a number of literacy courses for the mental staff employed in its offices and hospitals.

An official of the KUMI said that the courses are being conducted with the help of the Ministry of Education at the Women's Hospital, Nadirshah Hospital and the Central Clinic; the students include both men and women, he pointed out.

KABUL, June, 29.—Volunteers last month donated 21,800 cc of blood to the Blood Bank of the the Women's Hospital. Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, technician of the Bank said that of this amount 2,050 cc of blood has been supplied free of cost to indigent patients; 22,600 cc of blood was also provided against fees.

KABUL, June, 29.—Professor Dr. Seraj, Dean of the Medical College gave a dinner in honour of Dr. Hadley, Professor of Pathology at the College. Dr. Hadley is leaving Afghanistan at the end of his term of service.

Those present at the function included Afghan and foreign Professors of the College and Dr. Abdul Kayyoom Rasool, Deputy Minister of Public Health. Professor Hadley was sent to Kabul by WHO one year ago.

earth could take a series of photographs every four seconds and square kilometres.

The films, he said, could be ejected in heat-proof capsules and, to avoid political repercussions, be studied and viewed by the nations whose territory had been photographed.

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