

5-10-1962

Kabul Times (May 10, 1962, vol. 1, no. 60)

Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:

Maximum: +22°C.
Minimum: +5°C.
Sun sets today at 6:48 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:1 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

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Opposite Ariana Afghan Air-
lines.

Exploratory Talks On Berlin To Continue No Bonn Objection To Access Plan, Says Kennedy

WASHINGTON, May 10, (UPI).—President Kennedy yesterday declared that exploratory talks between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on a solution to the Berlin situation "are going to continue."

Efforts To Restore Truce In Laos

KENNEDY CALLS FOR SOVIET SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Kennedy said yesterday the Leftist seizure of Nam Tha, the Royal Government stronghold in Laos, was a clear breach of the cease-fire in that country. He expressed the hope, however, that the Soviet Union would throw its support behind efforts to restore the cease-fire that conferences aimed at forming a neutral coalition Government could go on.

The President said, the Premier Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, committed the Soviet Union to support a cease-fire in Vienna last year.

CZECH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED

KABUL, May 10.—The Czechoslovak Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, Mr. Jan Cech, celebrated the Czechoslovak National Day by holding a reception at the Embassy.

Those who attended the function included the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sardar Mohammad Naim, high ranking military and civil officials and foreign diplomats.

He denied an implication in a reporter's question that the German Government is opposed both to a U.S. proposal for a 13-nation access authority and to continuation of the talks themselves.

He said it was his understanding that the German Government was interested in some form of access proposal but was concerned about details of its membership and powers.

Mr. Kennedy said the Germans also had cautioned against the exercise of "undue optimism" regarding the outcome of the talks, but said the U.S.A. had never been over optimistic.

Asked about a sense of insecurity in Bonn that the United States may be preparing to recognize East Germany, he said there had never been any suggestion that the proposed access authority would constitute either de facto or de jure recognition.

Meanwhile, according to DPA, a US State Department spokesman said the exploratory talks on Berlin between the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, will be resumed as soon as Mr. Rusk has returned to Washington on Friday.

The U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. George Ball, was to meet the Soviet Ambassador later in the day, the spokesman added, but their talks would deal with the situation in Laos and not with the Berlin problem.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Malaria Projects To Be Expedited

KABUL, May 10.—The new administrative organization of the Malaria Eradication Department, based on an international system is expected to expedite various projects now under execution.

Mr. Mohammad Yunus, the Vice-President of the Malaria Eradication Department, said in an interview yesterday that on the basis of an agreement reached between the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Public Health, the new organizational set-up was inaugurated this year so that extensive malaria research work could be carried on. On the basis of the new plan the country had been divided into regions rather than provinces.

The Department also announced the names of doctors who are to head these regional departments.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN ON FARMERS' DAY

KABUL, May 10.—Lots will be drawn to give away 240,000 Afghanis worth of prizes on Farmers' Day in the middle of next month. These prizes include:

Af. 60,000:
Af. 10,000:
Af. 1,000:
Af. 100:

1 prize; way to clarify the clouded atmosphere;
6 prizes; phere in respect of South-West Africa, but only time will tell how 600 prizes far we will get."

Mass Murders Continue But Ben Khedda Asks Algerians To Keep Calm

ALGIERS, May 10, (Reuters).—Moslems in Algeria were told by their leaders lastnight to observe the cease-fire agreements despite the "onslaught" of Secret Army Organization attacks—which killed at least 32 Moslems throughout the country by early lastnight.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

His Majesty Praises Maimana People For Co-operation

ANDKHOY, May 10.—His Majesty the King, now on a tour of northern Afghanistan, arrived last evening at Andkhoy, Shibergan, where he was greeted by a large number of people and students.

U.N. TEAM IN S.-W. AFRICA

REHEBOTH (South-West Africa), May 10, (Reuters).—The first United Nations representatives ever to visit the mandated territory of South-West Africa arrived yesterday and had talks with the Council of the Rehoboth Bastards.

The Rehoboth Bastards are a group of 9,000 people living in an area of 5,000 square miles. They are people of mixed race but do not want to be referred to as coloureds.

Mr. Victorio Carpio and Dr Martinez de Alva are leaders of the U.N. team. After their talks Mr. Carpio said: "We can go a long way to clarify the clouded atmosphere."

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Mr. Nooruddin, the Mayor of Andkhoy, delivered a speech of welcome on behalf of the people of the town.

Before arriving at Andkhoy, His Majesty went through the town of Shireen Tagab.

His Majesty granted audience to Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Minister of Mines and Industries who is now on an inspection visit of the industrial and mining projects in northern Afghanistan.

His Majesty lunched yesterday at Shireen Tagab. The lunch was prepared by Mr. Mohammad Ayub a livestock owner of Ishaq Zai.

Before leaving Maimana, His Majesty took leave of a large group of officials, dignitaries of Maimana and the representatives of the people.

People Thanked

He thanked the people for their warm sentiments and said: "After nine years, I had once more the opportunity to visit this corner of the country. I still cherish the memories of my last visit to Maimana. Your wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country are being fulfilled."

"Your co-operation with the Government in building the city and support for the educational advancement of the children of the area have strengthened our hopes. It is my sincere hope that next time when I visit you the Government plans for your prosperity will be fulfilled."

Miss Zaineb Nazir Kul in a speech thanked His Majesty the King for his good wishes and sentiments.

At Maimana

According to an earlier report, His Majesty on Tuesday inspected the construction of the congregational mosque, the airport, and the carpet weaving and stone polishing factories at Maimana. He also laid the foundation stone of Red Crescent building there.

Later he visited the Sitara Girls' Middle School. His Majesty expressed satisfaction at the standard of education of the students.

On the same day His Majesty also visited the Maimana Civil Hospital. He also inspected the experimental farm.

Segni Congratulated

By His Majesty

KABUL, May 10.—His Majesty the King in a telegram has congratulated Mr. Antonio Segni on his election as President of Italy.



Mr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly, being welcomed by Mr. Jan Cech, the Czechoslovak Ambassador, at the reception held by him to celebrate the Czechoslovak National Day, on Wednesday.

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES HUMANITARIAN WORK OF THE PRESS AND RADIO CRESCENT SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 10, 1962

U.N. CHARTER REVISION

The Acting U. N. Secretary General, U. Thant, has once again brought the issue of the revision of the Charter of the world organization into the limelight.

Discussion over this vital issue has been taking place now and then but owing to various political reasons no agreement has been reached on holding serious talks for the Charter revision.

But in view of various international developments important and drastic changes are necessary in the various bodies of the United Nations. Since the time the Charter was written, great changes have taken place in the world. New nations have emerged doubling the membership of the world organization.

In the Security Council, for instance, five of its nine seats are reserved for the "Big Five" which include the Formosa regime. By no means can Formosa claim to be the representative of the people of China. It is only because of the support of others that it is clinging to the seat. Apart from this, while the five permanent members have the right to veto, the other four non-permanent members have no such right. Also for the smaller countries to wait to become a member of the Council is a painstaking and long process.

In the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to give another example, while the total membership is 18, enough opportunity is not available for the smaller nations, for which the Council is supposed to work to voice their demands.

Another change required is in the structure of the United Nations Secretariat which should be on an equitable and representative basis.

It is for these very basic and important elements that the U.N. Charter should be revised as has been suggested by the U.N. Acting Secretary-General, to meet the needs of the present day.

The following is the text of the message delivered from Radio Kabul by the President of the Press and Information Department, Dr. M. A. Sohail on the occasion of the International Day of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies on May 8, 1962.

"We live in a world which is still confronted with troubles and anxieties. The developments which have taken place at our times could not have been conceived by the people in the past. Man in order to achieve scientific developments and to fulfil his long standing wishes, is now exploring the outer space.

"But he has not been able to eliminate the troubles and misfortunes which dominate human life throughout the world.

Scientific progress and special-ly the development of communica-tions have brought our work closer together. Under such con-conditions, it is impossible that the misfortunes of one group of peo-ple would not effect others. The days when man could live in his own little environments and did not think about the conditions of others have become part of the history. It is true that even in the past people expressed sympathy and concern towards their fellow human beings. But owing to the passage of time and the progress of knowledge and education, there institutions have achieved so

much success that even Henry de Nant could not have foreseen. "It is a matter of joy that the Afghan Red Crescent Society pursuing the humanitarian ideals of such a foundation has been working with other international organizations since 1934. However, since 1951, this society has played a great role both inside the country and abroad and has contributed about \$300,000 to those afflicted by calamities. We consider this as a success for the society and wish it a brighter future. We also wish further success for the international organizations of this kind which have so far helped all peoples of the world.

"The services of people who are working in these organizations and those who are supporting them morally and materially are also to be appreciated. We hope that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will continue to co-operate with social organizations of which the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will become members of these organizations and collectively help the afflicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is celebrating the International Day of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies we wish it further success."

South West Africa: A Danger To Peace

By M. MANSOOR

The South African Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd has started his "informal" talks in Pretoria with the President of the United Nations Commission on South-West Africa, who is in South-Africa on the invitation of that Government.

While the South African Government has systematically refused the entry of any U.N. Mission to South West African territory, Dr. Verwoerd has said that a visit may be arranged this time "if the talks go well".

An Exception

With one exception, all the territories which had been under the League of Nations Mandate have either become independent states or been placed under the International Trusteeship system. The exception is the former German colony of South West Africa, over which the neighbouring Union of South Africa was awarded a mandate after the First World War.

This large territory has about 550,000 inhabitants including 66,000 Europeans.

The South African representative told the General Assembly in 1946 that South West Africa was "unable to support itself" and should be "incorporated in the authority of the U.N. over the territory." The General Assembly recommended that South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System.

The next year, in 1947, the South African Government informed the General Assembly that it has decided not to proceed with the report of the committee and the incorporation. While it would endorse its recommendations re- not place the territory under trusteeship, it would maintain the status-quo and continue to administer the territory "in the spirit of a mandate" and submit report on the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" administration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public employment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and residence.

An Explosive Situation

In its sixteenth regular session, the General Assembly recalled the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the later resolution of 27 November, 1961, establishing a committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the resolution of December, 1960 and noted with approval the special report of the committee on South West Africa. The General Assembly noted with deep regret that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has prevented the committee, with threats, from entering the territory of South West Africa. It noted with increased disquiet the progressive deterioration of the situation in South West Africa as a result of the ruthless intensification of the policy of apartheid.

The Assembly also authorised the committee to continue negotiations with the Union Government and urged the latter to co-operate with the Committee. The Union Government, which does not recognise the supervisory authority of the U.N. over the territory, has refused to meet or co-operate with the committee.

In its annual report to the General Assembly, the Committee has observed that racial discrimination was prevalent in the territory. The General Assembly approved the report of the committee and endorsed its recommendations regarding the action which should be taken by the Union Government, particularly for the progress of a mandate, and transfer of responsibility to the administration of the terri- tory to the United Nations. One which all of the inhabitants would be represented; the revision of the system of "Native" administration and the "land settlement" policy, and the elimination of racial discrimination in public employment and education and of

discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement and residence.

Arms Race

"Political tensions and the strained relations between the East and the West have resulted in continuously intensifying and accelerating the arms race between the two blocs. The expenses involved are really terrifying. During the past few years military expenses constituted about 70 per cent of the regular US budget. After the Second World War America has spent more than \$370 billion for armament. It was possible to build over seven million factories each costing \$50,000 with this sum and thus provide active jobs for one-third of the world population. A sum of \$485 million was spent in the United States to develop a new type of nuclear powered plane. A total of 8,000 ten-storeyed buildings housing about 320,000 people could have been constructed with this money.

In the Soviet Union, too, according to official figures 22,376 billion roubles has been spent between 1923 and 1961 for armament. Some 27,970 new factories could be bought with this money and each one of them could employ 1,000 people."

The article which is to be concluded then goes on to say that military expenditure in small and under-developed countries, too, are considerably great. Because these countries have to procure at least some quantity of arms for their own defence. The possibility of aggression by small countries which are members of military alliances has forced certain neighbouring non-aligned countries to take the necessary defence arrangements. The procurement of simplest of arms will equal all other economic expenditure.

Ancient Country

The daily Islah of yesterday carried the news that the Afghan Red Crescent Society is celebrating the International Day of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies on May 8, 1962.

The Special Committee for South-West Africa, consisting of representatives of seven Member States, nominated by the President of the General Assembly, charged with the task of achieving the necessary defence arrangements. The procurement of simplest of arms will equal all other economic expenditure.

The growth of sympathetic feelings towards the people of the world in itself creates the idea that they should all collectively work for the well-being and prosperity of each other and towards the elimination of all ill-fortunes. It is felt that a kind of world ideal of all Man needs the sympathy of his fellow-man.

Material Help

The material help offered to those who are afflicted by calamities means taking part in their distress, which in itself brings about consolation to the former. And this is a secret which man has discovered from the day he was covered from the day he was covered by the development of communica-tions have brought our work closer together. Under such con-conditions, it is impossible that the misfortunes of one group of peo-ple would not effect others. The days when man could live in his own little environments and did not think about the conditions of others have become part of the history. It is true that even in the past people expressed sympathy and concern towards their fellow human beings. But owing to the passage of time and the progress of knowledge and education, there institutions have achieved so

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"The services of people who are working in these organizations and those who are supporting them morally and materially are also to be appreciated. We hope that people in Afghanistan and throughout the world will continue to co-operate with social organizations of which the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies are the most important and the best. We hope that all people will become members of these organizations and collectively help the afflicted people of the world. Today while the Afghan Society is celebrating the International Day of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies we wish it further success."

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME (EXTERNAL SERVICES) THURSDAY

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:07-3:10; Commentary 3:10-3:13; Music 3:13-3:16; article on "Afghan culture" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-3:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan's history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.

FRIDAY
ARRIVALS:
Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:10.
ARRIVALS:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 8:00 Arr. 10:00.
DEPARTURES:
Kandahar-Kabul:
Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11:00 Arr. 18:35.
Kabul-Delhi:
Dep. 10:35 Arr. 17:10.

IRANIAN AIRLINES
FRIDAY
DEPARTURES:
Kabul-Teheran:
Dep. 9:00 a.m. Arr. 13:00.
T. M. A.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS:
From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.
AEROFLOT
ARRIVALS:
Moscow-Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

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Police ... 20607-21122
Traffic ... 20159-20401
Airport ... 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Yosafi: Phone No. 21584
Mir Wais: Phone No. 20583
Feroz: Gardens of Paradies in the Phone No. 24273
Barai: praise of the town Herat), "Sies- Phone No. 20523
Ansari: tan, called Nimroz, lies waste at Phone No. 20520

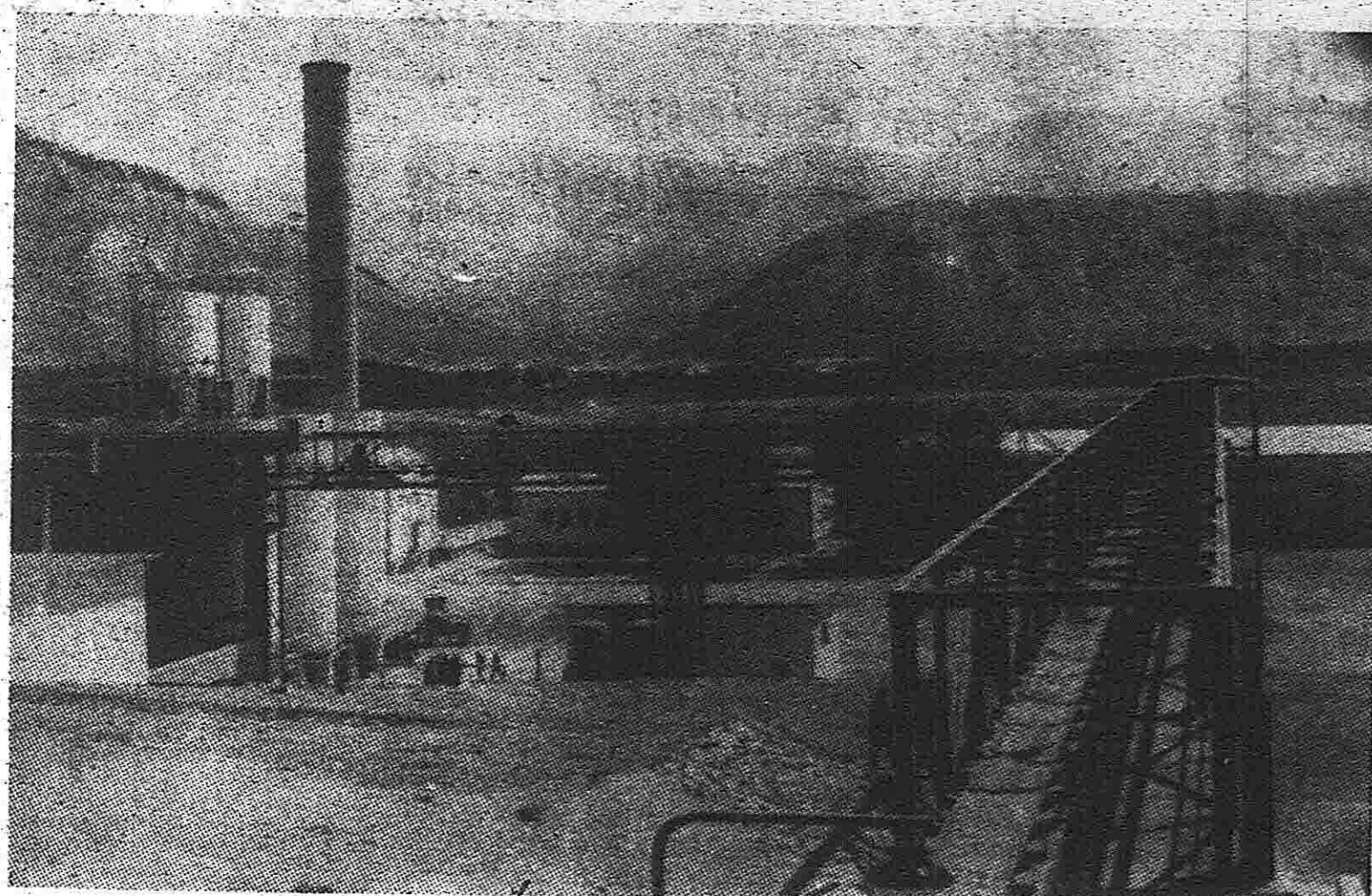
present but it was prosperous in the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The Helmand one of the big rivers name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced valley on the Western side of the culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, according to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kirmān); Gidrocia formed the southern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same boundaries.

The province, was called Sajistan in Medieval Ages; it was the tenth century A.D. determines its boundaries in the following words: ".....But Sajistan and its dependencies lie in between a desert round Mukran, Sindh and Arimantus. In Avesta we find the a part of Multan on the east Khurasan in the west, the Indian soil in the north, a desert between Fars and Kirman at the South. Drangiana, Sajistan, Siestan was therefore one of the most prosperous provinces in ancient and medieval Afghanistan. Istakhr tells us of its warm climate and palm trees. According to him its inhabitants were generous and wealthy. Hududul-Alam too, in- habitants with the prosperity of the country and the gay life of the people.

Mastauri another Muslim geographer of the 14th century A.D. mentions about the green gardens of Zaranj, the great quantity and nice quality of its fruits. The gardens, were according to him watered from the big river Helmand or Hermand.

It seems, however, that the country had lost such of its fame and prosperity at the time of another Afghan historian Mu'en of Isfahar. Thus we read the story in the following words in his comprehensive work, Razut-uj-Jannat-fi-Ausaf-Madinati Herat; (The Garden of Paradise in the town Herat), "Siestan, called Nimroz, lies waste at present but it was prosperous in the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The Helmand one of the big rivers name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced valley on the Western side of the culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, according to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kirmān); Gidrocia formed the southern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same boundaries.

The name Hirmand has appeared in different variants from time to time. To Arian it was Etymond- dros while Ptolemy puts it as Arimantus. In Avesta we find the word in the form Hittumet. Bularan soil puts it Hindmand. In Hudud-ul-Alam the name comes as Hindmand. This is more near to Buladhari. In Ajaib-ul-Makhlukat the word appears as Hind-Band. Mostaufi writes it Hirmid. In another manuscript the name is read Hirmand. This, however, seems to be the last variant. The modern name is written, with 'I' i.e. Hilmand. The alluvium brought by the river Hirmand and its affluents gives exceptional fertility to this part of the country. This is what we also see in other parts of Middle East the Tigris-Euphrates valley and Egypt. As in the two later places ancient peoples have produced the most early civilizations. Hilmand Valley too has been the cradle of an advanced culture. People have made, extensively, use of the waters of this river and have built towns and centres of a busy life. According to Curzon no other place has such great number of ruins in such a small area. These ruins and was in the "intermediate" yield range. The intermediate range is the equivalent of between 20,000 and one million tons of TNT. It was the second such test in the world.



A view of the newly-opened cement factory at Ghorl.

A Prosperous Corner In Afghanistan Being Rebuilt

By MIR HUSAIN SHAH

In the south-western corner of the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The Helmand one of the big rivers name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced valley on the Western side of the culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, according to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kirmān); Gidrocia formed the southern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same boundaries.

The province, was called Sajistan in Medieval Ages; it was the tenth century A.D. determines its boundaries in the following words: ".....But Sajistan and its dependencies lie in between a desert round Mukran, Sindh and Arimantus. In Avesta we find the a part of Multan on the east Khurasan in the west, the Indian soil in the north, a desert between Fars and Kirman at the South. Drangiana, Sajistan, Siestan was therefore one of the most prosperous provinces in ancient and medieval Afghanistan. Istakhr tells us of its warm climate and palm trees. According to him its inhabitants were generous and wealthy. Hududul-Alam too, in- habitants with the prosperity of the country and the gay life of the people.

Mastauri another Muslim geographer of the 14th century A.D. mentions about the green gardens of Zaranj, the great quantity and nice quality of its fruits. The gardens, were according to him watered from the big river Helmand or Hermand.

It seems, however, that the country had lost such of its fame and prosperity at the time of another Afghan historian Mu'en of Isfahar. Thus we read the story in the following words in his comprehensive work, Razut-uj-Jannat-fi-Ausaf-Madinati Herat; (The Garden of Paradise in the town Herat), "Siestan, called Nimroz, lies waste at present but it was prosperous in the past. We have heard that a piece of land amounting to a 'jarib' (1/2acre) cost a thousand dinar waste land in the north. Hamun of Sabiri in the west. Baluchistan to the south, and a desert and Khwa- shrud district in the east. The Helmand one of the big rivers name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced valley on the Western side of the culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, according to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kirmān); Gidrocia formed the southern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same boundaries.

The name Hirmand has appeared in different variants from time to time. To Arian it was Etymond- dros while Ptolemy puts it as Arimantus. In Avesta we find the word in the form Hittumet. Bularan soil puts it Hindmand. In Hudud-ul-Alam the name comes as Hindmand. This is more near to Buladhari. In Ajaib-ul-Makhlukat the word appears as Hind-Band. Mostaufi writes it Hirmid. In another manuscript the name is read Hirmand. This, however, seems to be the last variant. The modern name is written, with 'I' i.e. Hilmand. The alluvium brought by the river Hirmand and its affluents gives exceptional fertility to this part of the country. This is what we also see in other parts of Middle East the Tigris-Euphrates valley and Egypt. As in the two later places ancient peoples have produced the most early civilizations. Hilmand Valley too has been the cradle of an advanced culture. People have made, extensively, use of the waters of this river and have built towns and centres of a busy life. According to Curzon no other place has such great number of ruins in such a small area. These ruins and was in the "intermediate" yield range. The intermediate range is the equivalent of between 20,000 and one million tons of TNT. It was the second such test in the world.

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tem for the utilisation of Helmand waters. Little is known about the origin and the date of the construction of this system. At the time of Istakhr the beginning of the fourth century A.H. 10th century A.D. there was a water dam on the river at a distance of one "farsakh" i.e. about thirty miles from the town Zaranj. It is really difficult to use the water of a river without a dam. But as the real site of the dam is not known we do not want to go in further details.

The country owes its prosperity to a river now called Helmand. The Helmand one of the big rivers name Chakhansur District was between Tigris and Indus in the once the cradle of an advanced valley on the Western side of the culture. It was known in the pre-Islamic ages as the Satrapy of Drangiana. Drangiana, according to Wilson, bordered on the north with a mountain range in Aeria (Herat Province); to the west it reached Kirman (Kirmān); Gidrocia formed the southern border while to the east the country extended to Arachosia (Kandahar Province). Greek geographers Strabo and Ptolemy too agree with the same boundaries.

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VIOLATION OF U.K. Asked To Hold Press Review CEASE-FIRE Fresh Constitutional IN LAOS Talks On S. Rhodesia U.S.S.R. Told Of U.S. Concern

WASHINGTON, May 10, (Reuter).—The United States yesterday told the Soviet Union it was "seriously concerned" over the violation of the cease-fire in Laos and warned that the formation of a Laotian Coalition Government was possible only if the cease-fire was maintained.

Mr. George Ball, Acting Secretary of State, called Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador, to the State Department to give him the U.S. views on the renewed fighting in Laos.

Mr. Dobrynin had indicated that he would transmit the points made by the United States to his Government, a State Department spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the main column of retreating Laotian Government troops, estimated at between 1,000 and 3,000 men, is believed to be about two days march from Houei Sai, on the Thai border, with Laotian Leftist and pethet Lao troops pursuing them, a Rightwing Government military source in said violation yesterday.

The Government announced yesterday that the Leftist troops had captured the northern town of Nam Thai in fighting last Sunday.

An observer said yesterday that Rightwing soldiers were fighting back, as the Leftists made advances in the north.

Qualified observers fear the advance of these troops, and fighting in other parts of the country, may delay hopes of a peaceful political settlement for Laos.

Afghan Contribution To Red Cross And W.H.O. Increased

KABUL, May 10.—The contribution of the Afghan Red Crescent Society to the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies has been raised from 4,000 to 6,000 Swiss francs.

Similarly, the society will henceforth contribute an appreciable sum to the World Health Organization.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, said that these steps had been taken on the request of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the decision of the High Council of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

He added that the Society's contribution to W.H.O. was mainly to finance its anti-malaria operations throughout the world.

SITUATION IN ALGERIA

(Contd. from page 1)

armed Moslems and troops reported in Algiers since the cease-fire announcement last March took place in a Moslem quarter of Kauba-suburb.

Police said Moslems in a villa opened fire on a patrol and said shots were exchanged in a 10-minute battle. After the firing troops sealed off the area and a search started.

The new French drive against the OAS has already started, with lightning curfews and searches, deportations of Europeans, and seizure and destruction of cars in banned areas.

Massive reinforcements of mobile gendarmerie for Algiers and new security measures in Oran are promised.

NEW YORK, May 10, (Reuter).—Ethiopia yesterday tabled a draft resolution which would have the Colonialism Committee call on Britain to take "immediate steps" to set aside the 1961 Constitution for Southern Rhodesia.

The draft is intended to be attached as an annex to the report of the six-man Sub-Committee which held talks on Southern Rhodesia with British Ministers in London last month.

The resolution embodies most of the conclusions which the Sub-Committee made in its report.

By presenting the resolution as an annex to the report, the sponsors hope to avoid a vote. The majority view is that the committee should continue to take decisions by a consensus.

The draft would be forwarded to the General Assembly, which has been urged by the six-man Sub-Committee to take up the Southern Rhodesia question at its resumed session in June or at a special session.

The resolution, submitted by Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, just before the 17-member Colonialism Committee adjourned late yesterday, calls upon Britain to call a fresh constitutional conference "without delay," with the full participation of representatives of African political parties.

The new conference should ensure the emergence of Southern Rhodesia as an independent State "at the earliest possible date."

Transfer of Power
Britain was further urged to take immediate steps to apply the provisions of the 1960 General Assembly declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries "for the transfer of power to the people of Southern Rhodesia."

The resolution calls upon Britain to "restore" civil liberties and remove all restraints on political activity, and repeal all laws, regulations and practices "based on racial discrimination."

REPORTER BRINGS DOG IN KENNEDY'S PRESS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, May 10, (Reuter).—A French poodle was smuggled into President Kennedy's Press conference in a handbag yesterday—and the man who let its owner in is in the doghouse.

Mrs. Terry Blake, 58, who said she represented a small newspaper in Ohio, brought the dog in and seated in on her lap. The poodle kept quiet during the proceedings, apart from one audible "woof" which the President seemed not to hear.

It was the first time in the memory of veteran correspondents that a dog had attended a Presidential Press conference.

A red-faced security official said afterwards: "Somebody is going to have a lot of explaining to do."

SANTA MONICA, California, May 10, (UPI).—Drawn-Out attempts to reach a financial settlement yesterday again delayed the trial of the contested divorce action filed by singer Rosemary Clooney against her producer-director husband Jose Ferrer.

Nuclear Powers Urged To Hold Serious Talks

GENEVA, May 10, (UPI).—The eight neutral members of the 17-nation Disarmament Conference called on the nuclear Big Three yesterday for a major effort to get talks on a Nuclear Test Ban treaty moving again.

But the Soviet Union indicated that unless the United States and Britain come around to her way of thinking, there is not much point in going on with the negotiations.

The Indian Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lall led the neutral delegates in a plea to the United States, Soviet Union and Britain to buckle down to serious negotiation on the basis of compromise proposals the neutrals tabled on April 16. Sweden, Mexico and Burma supported him.

But the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, said there was not much hope of the talks getting anywhere as long as the United States and Britain adhere to their current stand.

If the Western Powers accept the basic principles of the eight-nation memorandum, productive progress can be made," Mr. Zorin said. "But if they hold to their old positions, then conversations will be useless."

The delegates from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania made almost identical statements.

BONN DENIES RIFT WITH WASHINGTON

(Contd. from page 1)

The spokesman emphasized that the Bonn Government, contrary to certain Press reports, so far has raised no official objection against the U.S. proposal to put the access to Berlin under international control.

The spokesman added, however, that the discussion about the proposal was continuing among the allies. "We have not changed our proposal and nobody has asked us to do so."

Reuter adds: A West German Government spokesman in Bonn yesterday repeated Dr. Adenauer's statements this week that East-West contacts on Berlin and Germany had got nowhere so far.

But he told Press conference, that there was no rift between West Germany and the United States.

"Basically, the Chancellor has said hardly anything different from what the American Foreign Secretary, Dean Rusk, has said," the spokesman said.

"No Progress"

The Chancellor had commented that "no recognizable progress" had been made in exploratory talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

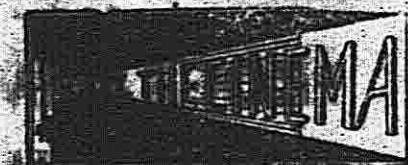
The spokesman said that compressed reporting of two long Press conference by the Chancellor

(Contd. from Page 2)
ries a report which quotes archaeologists and anthropologists as counting Afghanistan as one of the most ancient agricultural countries of the world. This theory has also been confirmed by Professor Dupree, an anthropologist of the Pennsylvania University, U.S.A., who spoke about the prehistoric fossils in a seminar at the Faculty of Letters, Kabul. He said that he has come across certain varieties of wheat and barley, which in his opinion belong to an era 50,000 years ago. Professor Dupree's theory has already been confirmed by other scientists including the famous Soviet botanist, Mr. Vavilov.

The geographical position of Afghanistan which has an altitude varying between more than 300 and 7,000 metres above the sea level, is most suitable for cultivating all sorts of agricultural products of tropical as well as of equatorial affinities.

Because of numerous rivers Afghanistan is most suitable to be developed into a first class agricultural country through the launching of irrigational projects. The agricultural developments at the Helmand Valley in South-western Afghanistan and the extension of cultivable land in the eastern and northern parts of the country making use of waters from the Kabul and Amu rivers can be quoted as examples. It is for these reasons that exploitation of the rich agricultural potentialities of the country has been incorporated in the Second Five Year Development Plan of Afghanistan. The Government of Afghanistan is trying to lay a strong foundation for the economic development and agricultural extension suitable for this ancient country.

The day is not far off when Afghanistan will occupy its rightful position among the advanced nations both from the moral as well as the material points of view.



PARK CINEMA:

At 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **THE HIGH AND THE MIGHTY**; Starring: John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Laraine Day, Robert Stack, Jan Sterling, Phil Harris, Robert Newton and David Brian.

KABUL CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **KALI TOPI LAL ROMAL**; Starring: Shekila, Shekhar and Kum Kum.

BEHAZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **GIPLY GIRL**; Starring: Amar Nath, Nani and Anarraw.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE BEAST OF HOLLOW MOUNTAIN**; Starring: Guy Madiffon and Patricia Mediana.

TRANSIT PACT WITH IRAN APPROVED

KABUL, May 10.—The Financial and Trade Commission of the National Assembly yesterday approved the transit agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Imperial Government of Iran.

The agreement has already been considered by the Assembly's Commission for Foreign Affairs. The Financial and Trade Commission subsequently submitted the agreement to the Secretariat for further discussion at the general meeting of the National Assembly.

KABUL SPORTS ROUND-UP

The following are the results of the games played in the Spring Tournament, of the Ministry of Education in Kabul yesterday:

Football: Khushal Khan beat Itfaq Club. Ghazi beat Nejat.

Handball: Military School beat Khushal Khan by six to one.

Hockey: Physical Training School beat Law Faculty. Avicenna beat Nejat. Teachers' School beat Military School.

Basketball: Teachers' School beat Rahman Baba by 32 to 7. Habibia beat Agricultural School by 42 to 21.

Volleyball: Military School beat Law Faculty. Avicenna beat Nejat. Teachers' School beat Military School.

AFGHAN OLYMPIC

CHIEF RETURNS

KABUL, May 10.—Mr. Mohammad Farouq Seraj, the President of the Afghan Olympic Federation returned to Kabul yesterday after attending the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fourth Asian Olympic Games in Jakarta.

Mr. Seraj said on arrival that five countries Afghanistan, India, the Philippines, Japan and Indonesia attended the meeting which discussed questions relating to the Asian Games due to be held in August in Jakarta.

Mr. Seraj was met at the Kabul airport by a number of athletes and officials of his department. He thanked the Government and athletic institutions of Indonesia for their hospitality.

Government Printing House.