

11-16-1965

## Kabul Times (November 16, 1965, vol. 4, no. 194)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

### Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +14°C. Minimum 1°C.  
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:37 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
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VOL. IV, NO. 194

KABUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1965, (AQRAB 25, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Afghanistan Urges United Nations Administer Israeli Property Of Arab Refugees

UNITED NATIONS, November 16, (AP).—

**AFGHANISTAN** and Malaysia formally called Monday for appointment of a UN custodian to administer Arab refugee property in Israel and to collect the income from it on behalf of its "rightful owners."

The two states submitted their proposal in a resolution to the General Assembly's special Political Committee in its sixth week of debate on the Arab refugee problem.

The appointment of a UN custodian for Arab properties in Israel has long been demanded by the Arab states. Israel has rejected the proposal as a potential intrusion by the United Nations into the affairs of a member state.

The Afghanistan-Malaysia resolution requests UN Secretary-General U Thant to "take all appropriate steps to have a custodian appointed to protect and administer Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to receive income derived there from on behalf of the rightful owners."

The resolution was put before the committee after the Arab states strongly endorsed an attempt by Pakistan and Somalia to turn a U.S. resolution on the refugee problem into a rebuke of Israel. Pakistan and Somalia proposed amendments that would deplore Israel's "continued refusal" to give refugees the choice of compensation or repatriation to their homeland.

Israel's ambassador Michael Comay said this would mean a direct challenge to his country and a complete reversal of the General Assembly's long-standing attitude.

The U.S. resolution proposed extension of the life of the UN Relief and Works Agency UNRWA for the Palestine refugees another three years.

## Medals Conferred By His Majesty

KABUL, Nov. 16.—His Majesty the King after cutting the ribbon and opening the concrete highway, conferred a medal of Sardari Aala on the visiting First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Kirill Mazurov, and medals of Sardari Aale on N. I. Litvin, Deputy Minister of Communication, and I. I. Kulev Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of Economic Relations of the Soviet Union with foreign countries.

His Majesty also conferred two first class Star medals on the two chief engineers of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway.

Mazurov, while receiving the medal from His Majesty once more expressed gratitude for the benevolence of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and hoped for further consolidation of relations between two friendly and neighbouring countries.

His Majesty returned by plane to Kabul at 2:32 yesterday afternoon.

## Their Highnesses Visit Mausoleums Of Saadi, Hafiz

SHIRAZ, Nov. 16.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol visited the mausoleum of Saadi and Hafiz on Sunday.

Afterwards Their Royal Highnesses visited the ancient relic of Takhti Jamshed and lunched there.

Their Royal Highness left for Abadan in the afternoon of the same day.

On Sunday night a reception was held in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol by Muhandis Khesraw Hedayat, Acting President of the National Petroleum Company of Iran.

Their Royal Highnesses were scheduled to visit the industrial installations of petroleum in Abadan and the petroleum site there.

## His Majesty Inaugurates Highway Linking Torghundi With Kandahar



His Majesty the King cuts the ribbon inaugurating the Tor ghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway yesterday.

KANDAHAR, Nov. 16.—His Majesty the King Monday opened the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway.

His Majesty's arrival at the inaugural site of this great Middle East highway which not only facilitates better communication and transport within Afghanistan but also between North and South Asia, was greeted with great acclamation and applause by thousands of people who were present to watch the ceremony in the mild Kandahar autumn weather.

HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov, Presidents of the Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgans, the Minister of Court, cabinet members, governors of the western provinces, high ranking civil and military officials, dignitaries of Kandahar, heads of the diplomatic corps and thousands of people were present during the inauguration of this concrete highway.

His Majesty came to Kandahar by plane Sunday. The Prime Minister and Mazurov arrived here Monday.

Radio Afghanistan for the first time broadcast such an event from a province. The connection to the transmitters was made via the carrier telephony.

Verses of the Holy Koran were recited before the inauguration.

His Majesty the King in his inaugural speech said:

"The western highway project which was started at the initiative of the government of His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud and was pursued with zeal by the government of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf and is now completed, assures us that the principle of planning is being followed quite successfully in our country."

His Majesty said the development of communications lines is one of the foremost prerequisites of economic, social and cultural progress in the country.

One of greatest shortcomings in this respect has been eliminated with the completion of this project which has been carried out with high technical competence. It provides suitable facilities not only for the development of the country's foreign trade but will also serve as a link in the Asian Highway, in the development of trade, and in bringing closer the peoples of this continent."

He said the successful completion of this project is the result of hard work and perseverance of the sons of this country, specially the Labour Corps, who have overcome the difficulties through continuous and sincere desire for the progress of their country.

"Also the cooperation of experts from the friendly and nei-

ghbouring country of the USSR accorded during all seasons and under adverse climatic conditions deserves appreciation", His Majesty said.

"The non-repayable assistance of the Soviet Union in the implementation of this great project is the best example of friendship and good neighbourliness and positive cooperation between Afghanistan and its great northern neighbour. Such unconditional assistance from the Soviet Union is fully appreciated by the Afghan nation."

"We are happy that at this time His Excellency Kirill Mazurov, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and his esteemed companions are representing on this occasion the Soviet government and people."

"We thank the Soviet leaders and nation, for their good wishes and hope that on their return home they will convey the deep feeling of appreciation of the nation and ourselves to their great nation and leaders."

"Now we declare open this highway in the name of Almighty God and in the hope of Afghanistan's progress and world peace". His Majesty said.

Before the inaugural speech, Mazurov congratulated, on behalf of the government and people of the USSR, the people of Afghanistan.

(Contd. on page 4)

## U.S. Admits Refusing Peace Talks Proposal On Vietnam

WASHINGTON, November 16, (Reuter).—

**THE U.S. Department of State acknowledged Monday that the United States turned down a proposal last autumn for peace talks with North Vietnam.**

Admission followed assertionsward the proposals last year after by an American television commentator who quoted the late Adlai Stevenson as saying U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara twice blocked ceasefire approaches.

The State Department spokesman, Robert McCloskey, said in a press conference United Nations Secretary-General U Thant urged the United States to accept a North Vietnam offer to meet in Rangoon.

But it was decided North Vietnam had no serious interest in peace talks, he said.

McCloskey said McNamara might have expressed an opinion about the U Thant approach but did not take part in the decision to turn it down.

McNamara himself issued a peace move.

The assertions were made by Eric Sevareid, a well-known television commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System, in an article in Look Magazine.

The story said that U Thant, UN Secretary-General put for-

receiving word that North Vietnam would agree to talks.

McNamara said it was "totally false".

The article said he had a long talk with Adlai Stevenson U.S. Ambassador to the UN, shortly before he died in London last July.

Stevenson said U Thant had privately obtained North Vietnamese agreement to send an emissary to talk with U.S. representative in Rangoon.

"Someone in Washington uprooted the attempt and let it be postponed until after the presidential election," the article wrote.

## His Majesty Congratulates King Hussein On Birthday

KABUL, Nov. 16.—According to the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a telegram has been dispatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty King Hussein, of Jordan congratulating him on his 30th birth anniversary.

## Karakul Sales Agents Elected For London, N.Y.

KABUL, Nov. 16.—At a meeting held Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Ministry of Commerce, commercial organisations, co-operatives, and individual merchant elected their agents to serve in New York and London.

The commercial institutions elected Mohammad Omer, the vice president of the Banke Mille Council, to serve as their agent. The merchants appointed Mohammad Hafiz, and the co-operatives elected Abdul Ghafour as their agents. The meeting also decided that these agents should serve for a period of two-years.

## Britain Trying To Recreate Legal Govt. In Rhodesia; Full Act Of Union Suggested

LONDON, November 16, (Reuter).—

**BRITISH Prime Minister Harold Wilson said overnight his government aims to re-create illegal administration in Rhodesia under the authority of governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs.**

In a speech to the Lord Mayor of London's annual banquet Wilson said Sir Humphrey was the only legal embodiment of authority in Rhodesia today.

Britain's responsibility for Rhodesia had increased with Premier Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence and "Britain will not abdicate that responsibility" he added.

As Wilson spoke, the House of

Commons agreed in principle, without a division, to give his government special powers to deal with the Rhodesia crisis.

In Salisbury, Smith told the armed forces and police "you will be subject to pressures designed to undermine your loyalty."

"The British government would try to sow doubts in their minds", he said in a broadcast. The ser-

(Contd. on page 2)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 16, 1965

Steps To Improve  
Karakul Trade

The election of the sales representatives for karakul pelts to serve in New York and London which took place here on Sunday should eliminate to a great extent the complaints which existed among the producers and exporters of this commodity. Karakul exporting companies, cooperatives and individual traders at a meeting, also attended by the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture, elected representatives in London and New York in a democratic manner for a period of two years.

Karakul has become a main source of our foreign currency income and therefore it is important to do our best to promote it in the international markets where it is now facing stiff competition. The producers of karakul pelts have benefited greatly from the foreign currency reform started two years ago.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also helped the producers organise their own cooperatives. As a result the so-called "middlemen", who made unjustified profits by exploiting the economic position of the producers, have been circumvented.

To elect representatives to serve in London and New York where karakul is largely sold was another logical step. These agents, who represent the interests of producers and exporters of karakul, must do their utmost to promote the karakul trade in these two international markets.

One of the main needs which we hope these new representatives will have in mind is the importance of publicity. Other countries, in addition to their extensive efforts to improve the quality of their karakul pelts, are also using extensive advertising to promote the sale of their product.

The Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture have been instrumental in bringing about a "reform" in the production and sale of Afghan karakul. They should also help the producers and merchants organise a publicity programme which will surely increase the sale of their product. Advertising is a must nowadays in the field of trade and we have done little or nothing in this field.

## Alternative For Afghanistan?

## Argument For Optimal Degree Of Inflation

Nobody can deny that judicious inflation may call forth increased output, which, if properly allocated, could speed up considerably development activities. No doubt, the accompanying forced saving helps to reallocate demand from consumers, goods to capital goods. Beyond a certain point, however, further inflation will bring down the level of output, partly because investment shifts to speculative hoarding of inventories, and partly because supply curves of various factors of production turn backward as higher incomes are reached. This is the extraordinary behaviour of the supply curves, which have already left visible sign of their occurrences in some countries.

From whatever angle one might look at the question it is not possible to locate the optimum point. I guess that the optimal degree of inflation in most developing countries is very low. But this question is really a complicated one, and should be answered by each government in terms of the situation faced in each country.

In the Afghan economy, there are only two main ways through which excess money supply creation can be achieved. As we all know there is very little banking system credit to the private sector in total and still less change from year to year. Important ripples in the money supply come about either through banking system credit to the government or by a surplus of exports over imports leading to an accumulation of foreign exchange reserves.

Since our foreign exchange reserves have been diminishing rather than increasing, it is obvious that the increase in money supply in Afghanistan has been brought about by the deficits in the government's successive budgets.

## Scientists Ponder Waste Of Carrier Rockets

The space travel successes of the United States have a dark side, which gives the experts more and more food for thought—every flight of an astronaut, every launching of a space-probe to the moon, Venus, or Mars is paid for with the million-dollar loss of the carrier-rocket.

A few minutes after the launch their job is done.

The satellite has released itself from the nose for its flight through space and the tons of costly engines, fuel, containers, and other apparatus plunge into the rocket graveyard of the Atlantic ocean.

West German-American rocket expert Walter Dornberger termed the attempt to solve space travel problems with special expendable ballistic appliances "the most expensive cul-de-sac in the world".

American scientists seeking money-saving space travel concepts would now have to reintroduce the good old parachute in a new role.

Studies carried out by the United Technology Centre in Sunnyvale, California, show that some thirty to forty per cent of the money spent on any space programme could be saved if the burnt-out rocket stages were rescued by parachute and used again.

The United Aircraft Corporation has developed similar ideas for the two side-rockets attached to the giant "Titan III" rocket. The side-rockets can be brought down when their fuel is done, while the main rocket soars out into space with the satellite.

This combination was first tested in June this year.

The engineers were encouraged by the fact that one of the rockets, floated for forty-five minutes on the surface of the Atlantic, although it had dropped from a height of sixty kilometres and reached the speed of sound.

In August, a U.S. destroyer picked up half of the first stage of a Titan two carrier-rocket, shortly after it had put the Gemini five manned spaceship into orbit.

Never before had such a large section of a carrier rocket been fished undamaged out of the ocean.

BY MAIWAND

and government borrowing from Da Afghanistan Bank to cover these deficits.

A cursory glance at the figures of money supply in Afghanistan shows that money incomes of the people have been rising at a considerably higher and faster rate than the production of goods and services. The domestic money supply, which showed a level of Af. 2.6 billion at the end of 1961, increased to a figure of Af. 3.1 billion at the end of 1962 and Af. 4.0 billion at the end of 1963. During 1964, the increase in money supply was in the neighbourhood of Af. 800 million or so, which would mean that the rate of growth of money supply had averaged about 22 percent a year over the last three years.

The latest figure of Da Afghanistan Bank's APS shows the money supply to have jumped up to a figure of Af. 5.6 billions in the month of August.

On the other hand, the real volume of domestically produced goods and services has nosed up not more than 5 to 6 percent annually in these years. This is, however, a very exaggerated growth rate of our economy. If we take the average of the last figure the contrast between the increase in money supply and increase in goods and services becomes sharper.

The net result of this tendency can be summarised in economic terminology like this: When money income rises, consumer demand may also tend to increase at a roughly corresponding rate. Naturally, when we find that the rate of rise of consumer demand exceeds the rate of increase of domestic supply of goods and services, it becomes inevitable both that the prices of domestically produced goods and services will

be bid up, and that the demand for imports of consumer goods will look up.

Besides, the enormous increase in the domestic money supply, because of budget deficits, the Government decided, upon the pay raise for its employees. This was a heavy blow on top of an already too-high budget deficit which has placed a serious strain on the country's foreign exchange resources.

In the month of March this year the foreign exchange assets of Da Afghanistan Bank in foreign banks fell by a further \$ 2.7 million from \$ 10.9 million to \$ 8.2 million.

This clearly shows the acceleration of the pace of the foreign exchange loss, which touched the estimated figure of \$ 5 million for the year 1963. The rise in exchange rates in March 1964 was in spite of sales by Da Afghanistan Bank of foreign exchange to the free market of \$ 1.46 million, compared to the sales averaging about \$ 1 million a month in 1963.

Purchases of foreign exchange from the free market were only \$ 129,000 in March 1964 so that net foreign exchange loss on free market transactions approached a figure of about \$ 1.34 million. Official transactions in convertible foreign exchange led us to an additional net loss of \$ 1.2 million, with receipt of \$ 0.6 million and payment of \$ 2 million.

With a deficit of nearly 60 million afghanis a month on the average in 1963 and a little more in 1964, the addition of Af. 40 million a month in higher pay that started in March 1964 represented a sudden increase by more than 50 per cent in the size of budget deficit and rate of money supply increase.

metres and climb on to a height of sixty kilometres before dropping back to earth.

Three thousand metres above the ocean, four parachutes, each thirty metres across unfold and the rockets drift gently down to the sea.

Calculations have shown that the cost of salvaging the rockets and fitting the new devices would be more than covered by being able to use them again.

The saving would get greater the more often the rockets were re-used.

(DPA)

## Rhodesia In Dilemma

(Contd. from page 1)

forces and police should remember that they were first and foremost servants of Rhodesia and its government.

Former Southern Rhodesian Premier, Sir Edgar Whitehead suggested a full act of union between Britain and Rhodesia, as one integrated state, was the only course following UDI.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, champion of Rhodesia's white settlers, said he saw nothing wicked in UDI and promised to try to curb the British government's powers to impose sanctions.

Meanwhile, Rhodesia eased some of the restrictions clamped on international transactions after last Thursday's UDI.

Commercial banks were authorised to undertake certain foreign exchange transactions on the same basis as before.

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Soviet government Monday pledged "every conceivable support" to black African nationalists against the minority government of Southern Rhodesia.

The government statement said Moscow would not recognise the racist regime in South Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia's break-away Premier Ian Smith Monday confronted the governor who has challenged his power to rule and refused to quit.

They met at Government House, Sir Humphrey Gibbs' official residence—which Smith has asked him to vacate.

But Smith said today he did not think the government would evict Sir Humphrey by force from the big house.

Sir Humphrey was proclaimed that he is the legal government of the country.

In London yesterday, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson warned that anyone laying a hand on Sir Humphrey would be guilty of treason.

In Bulawayo, shotgun-armed police broke up an attempted strike by Africans—first signs of serious unrest among Rhodesian Africans since the seizure of independence.

African nationalists, trying to prevent other Africans from getting to work in Bulawayo, an industrial centre, ordered them off their bicycles and told them not to use public transport.

Motorised police moved in and ordered the Africans back onto the work-bound buses. Some Africans alleged to have intimidated others were arrested. Factories and offices later reported little absenteeism, although many workers turned up late.

## PRESS

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial under the headline "Another Highway is Inaugurated".

Road construction, says the paper, has been the most important part of the country's first and second five year plans. For the sake of the economic growth of Afghanistan we need good roads. Without them we cannot implement industrial and agricultural projects.

Big road building projects have already been carried out, says the paper. The Salang Highway was completed last year with the opening of the Salang Highway it is no longer possible for the snow to cut relations between the northern parts of the country and the capital.

We have an obstinate nature around us, continues the editorial but Afghans, with the help of friendly countries are succeeding in humbling it. They built a road through the Salang, a pass which even airplanes often have difficulty flying over.

The Turkham-Kabul highway, constructed with the help of the United States, is another difficult highway which has been built. The work on the Kabul-Kandahar highway, says the paper, is also continuing.

Today, continues the paper, His Majesty the King opened the western highway. This highway which has been constructed with nonrepayable assistance from the USSR is another symbol of friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR and the practical result of the policy of co-existence.

With the completion of this highway, continues the editorial, not only are two far-away provinces in the country linked, but another link in the Asian highway is now finished. In addition, says the paper, this highway will facilitate our commercial relations with the USSR and eastern European countries.

Further discussing the advantages of this highway, the paper says that during the construction Afghan workers not only learned about the techniques of road building, and use of machinery but also the methods of maintaining highways and repairing machines needed for this job.

The skills these workers have acquired can be used in exploiting natural resources which are still hidden in the hearts of the mountains.

Referring to the possible increase of tourism, the editorial says that modern hotels have been constructed on the sites of the highway and this, with the completion of the Asian highway will attract more tourists to the country.

The success of this highway encourages us to look forward to the completion of other projects, in which the USSR is assisting us. Other projects are being considered such as one on the Kokcha River which would be advantageous to both the countries.

In our own capacity, concludes the editorial, we thank the USSR for the help which it has given to help build this highway and congratulate all those who have worked on the project.

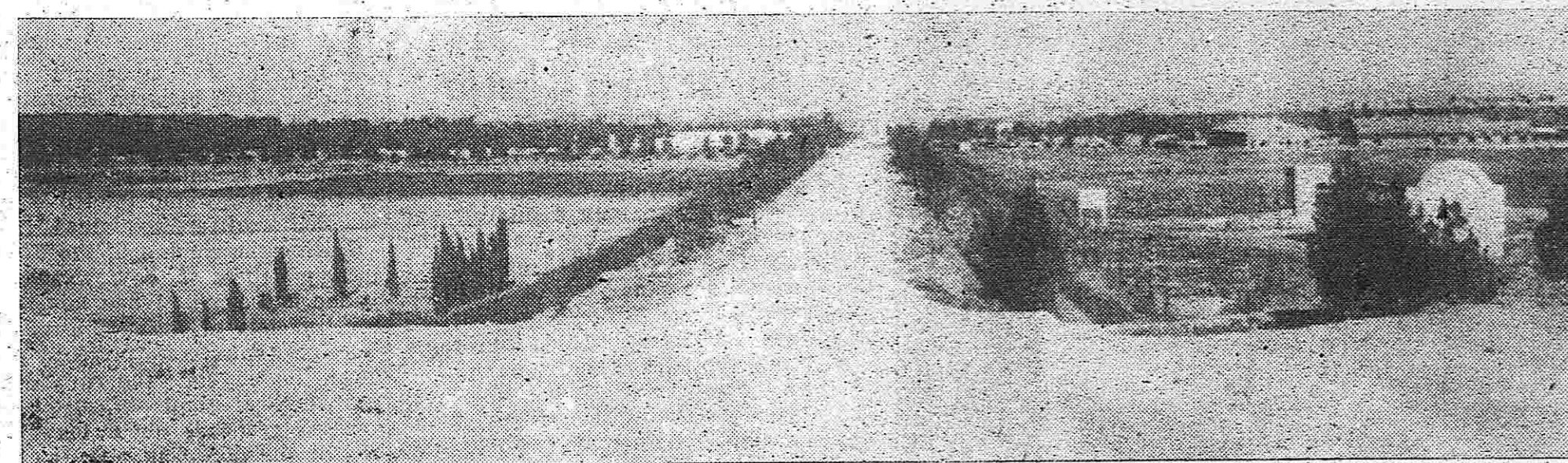
Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial under the headline of "Torgundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway".

Priority in the first five year plan was given, says the paper, to road construction in Afghanistan. In 1958 the Ministry of Public Works was entrusted with the task of road construction in the country.

One of the best highways in the country, the new highway is 679 kilometres long. Although Afghanistan and the USSR have different political, social, and economic systems, says the editorial, the increasing cooperation between the two countries is the best example of co-existence.

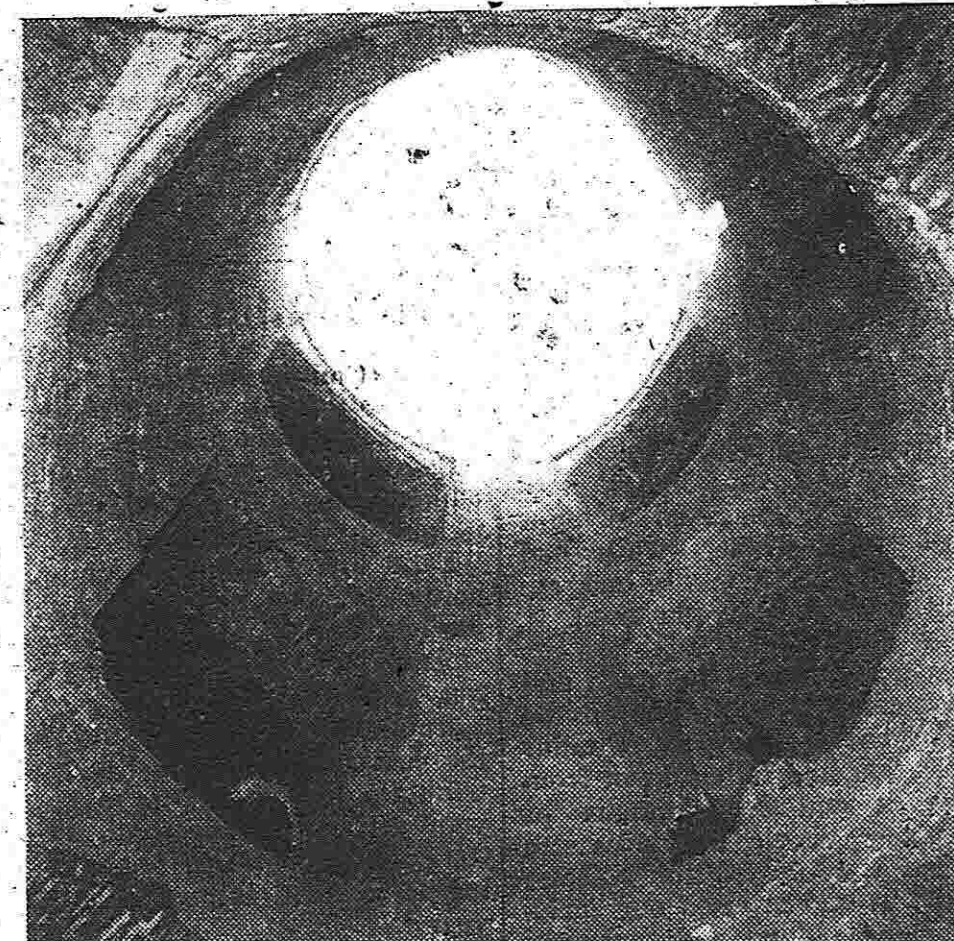
In the completion of this highway, another part of the Asian highway which links Saigon to Istanbul is completed.

## HELMAND



Bost has grown up in the middle of the desert into a green, and hospitable small city.

## Helmand Valley Becoming Prosperous Once Again



View from the fourth floor of a dungeon. The bottom four floors of the dungeon found near Quala Bost are filled with rubble.

The Helmand Valley has been an important part of Afghanistan since ancient times. The region is called "Hittomund" in the Avesta, and the name Helmand has been derived from this word.

Alexander the Great while on his way to Kabul passed through this region and built a strong fort here. At the time of the Arab invasion of Afghanistan, the former centre of Helmand, Zaranj, was destroyed and Bost became the major city. Under the Saffarids, Zaranj was rebuilt but Bost continued to serve as a centre of learning and culture.

Under the Ghaznavid rulers, Bost, after Ghazni served as the second capital of the Ghaznavid Empire, and it was at that time that Lashkargah was built to house the imperial army.

Sultan Allauddin Jahansuz (the World Burner) after destroying Ghazni, also burned Lashkargah. Chenghis Khan also looted the town, but Timur by demolishing the dikes across the river flooded the whole area and destroyed it completely.

The region was thus desolated and remained a wilderness till the time of Amir Habibullah Khan, who built a canal, called Nahri-Seraj, to irrigate lands on the eastern banks of Helmand river, but real prosperity began returning to the area during the reign of His Majesty the King.

The Kajaki Dam has been completed, the Boghra, Shamalan and Darveshan, canals have been built, the town of Lashkargah is being rebuilt and irrigation has been set up on a firm and well-organised system.

Helmand province is bound on the east by Kandahar province, on the north by Farah province, on the north by Ghor province and on the south by Southern Pakhtunistan with which it has a common boundary. Upper Helmand

is inhabited by Alizai, Noorzai and Ishaqzai tribes while in the central part the Alkezais, the Barakzais, the Mohammadzais and the Tajiks predominate.

Important rivers in the region include the Helmand River which begins near the Unai Pass. After traversing 1,000 kms, this important river empties into Hamun-i-Sabir, the swampy lake in south western Afghanistan.

The Nowzad and Baghran mountains in the province yield wild almonds and figs and wild-olives, which are used as fuel. The main products are wheat, barley, corn, cotton, and such fruits as grapes, almonds, pomegranates, apples, peaches, plums, pears and quinces. The people are predominantly agriculturists. Local handicrafts include handloom cotton fabrics and woollen mats called "Gileem".

Places of interest in the region are the Kajaki Dam the Bughra headworks, the headworks at Darveshan. The province has good roads and the river yields good-sized fish. The summer in certain parts of the province is very hot with temperatures rising sometimes to 121 degrees F. The best time to visit the province is between December and February.

Other places of interest in the province are the Bost fort, the arch at Bost, the imperial palace at Girishk, the old well or "Black marble factory, the spinning mill Well" as it is called at Bost, and the milk-products factory.

Helmand Valley is now being developed economically and culturally. At present it has three middle, 24 primary, 50 village and one teacher-training schools for boys with one middle, one primary and two village schools for girls.

The province has a population of 280,000. They are a martial people and very proud of their lineage. In the northern and north eastern

parts of the province huge flocks of sheep are raised. It is in this area where the sturdy breed of sheepdogs, called "Shahbundi", is found. These dogs are big-boned and when full-grown, are equal in size to a large calf. They are gentlemanly, but fine watch-dogs four of which sometimes control and protect as many as 20,000 sheep.

Greyhounds, which can outrun a gazelle (found in the plains) are another feature of the area. These dogs are found and fancied in this and adjoining areas.

Falconry has held an important place in local sports in Helmand and even in today's hectic life, the wall-to-wall as well as the peasants train falcons and sparrow-hawks in these parts.

## Helmand Multipurpose Project Includes Power Production, Industries, Reclaiming Land

New efforts are being made in the Helmand Valley to develop the 107,200 square mile Helmand River Basin. More than one hundred million dollars have been spent so far in the area.

The multipurpose project which is being carried out with assistance from the United States includes power production, reclaiming land by irrigation, resettling of landless people, starting consumer goods industries, and encouraging use of modern agricultural methods through experimental farms and training programmes in the areas' schools.

In the most recent agreement signed between the U.S. and Afghanistan in July this year, the U.S. agreed to extend a long-term credit to be used to build

the Kajaki power plant which will initially generate 60,000 kw of power for Kandahar and the Helmand Valley. Its reservoir capacity is 9.6 billion cubic metres and eventually it will produce more than 100,000 kw of power for use by industrial plants in the western provinces.

A contract to establish a vegetable oil factory in Bost has been signed with a British firm. The Ministry of Mines and Industries plans to set up a sugar factory in Bost.

Five million dollars have been designated by the U.S. this year to help reclaim 20,000 acres of soil for resettling. According to present plans 20,000 acres will be reclaimed each year.

(Contd. on page 4)

## Great Bost Castle

Rediscovered By  
Coincidence In '48

Coincidence played a large role in the rediscovery of Lashkargah or Lashkari Bazaar, and the royal palaces of the Ghaznavid kings which lay in obscurity for 900 years.

In 1948, Mohammad Younus the governor of Kandahar, asked the Ministry of Education to send a team of experts to initiate and supervise restoration work on the great arch at Bost.

This lofty arch, one of the outstanding monuments of Islamic structural design, was crumbling, and rains and winds had caused it to tilt a little. As a result of the governor's request, the National Museum in Kabul and the Department for the Preservation of Historical Relics of the Ministry of Education sent a delegation including Ahmad Ali Kohzad, Shlumberger, head of the French archaeological mission working in Afghanistan, and a number of other people, Afghan and French.

In Kandahar they were joined by Khalilullah Khalili, at that time working on a history of the Ghaznavids, and by the head of a Danish anthropological mission.

On how this delegation came to rediscover the sites of Lashkari Bazaar, Kohzad says in his book "Lashkargah", "our small caravan reached the left bank of the Helmand river. Travelling away from Girishk we moved towards the ruins of Kala Bost. On our way to Bost, the governor mentioned that there were also some ruins worth seeing called 'Lashkari Bazaar' by the local people.

"We decided to continue toward Bost, the restoration of the Bost arch being our first responsibility, but all agreed we should also visit the ruins between Bost and Lashkari Bazaar on our return. "Although the ruins of Bost and Lashkari Bazaar are seven kilometres apart, they are actually two districts of the same city—one was the residential area and the other a military garrison.

"Both are located along the bank of the Helmand river in a vast desert, most probably called the Lukan desert, although the names of Bost and Chokan have also been mentioned. The Helmand river forms a gigantic semicircle extending from Lashkari Bazaar to the citadel of Bost, embracing the Lukan desert and its ruins.

"It was almost three in the afternoon when we came beneath the crumbling walls of Bost and the remains of Timurid invasions and devastations there. We were driving freely in the desert, no

(Contd. on page 4)



A farmer in the Helmand Valley inspects his grape crop.





Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal receives documents relating to the completion of construction work on the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway in Kandahar yesterday.

## Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar Highway

(Contd. from page 1)

nistan on the inauguration of the western highway.

He said that the friendly co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has a long history and is based upon a strong tradition. He said the construction of this highway proves the fact that together we can perform difficult and complicated tasks.

The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister said the completion of this highway would facilitate greater economic exchanges between Afghanistan and its neighbours. He thanked, on behalf of the Soviet government, the government and people of Afghanistan for their appreciation of the hard work of the Soviet experts. He said the Soviet government attached great significance to its relations with Afghanistan.

"Our good neighbourly ties are a product of the sincere feelings of our peoples and are directed toward the establishment of peace throughout the world."

The Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR said the practical Afghanistan and the USSR which and sincere cooperation between is continuously expanding is the best example of coexistence between countries of differing social systems. "We note with great satisfaction that Soviet-Afghan relations have been further developing during recent years," he said.

He said in June this year, an agreement for further Soviet economic assistance to Afghanistan was signed between the two countries. This is a manifestation of the

great interest which the Soviet Union takes in regard to its relations with Afghanistan.

Also before the inauguration the Public Works Minister Engineer Ahmadullah gave detailed technical information about the highway in his speech. He said the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway, which is a masterpiece of road construction in the contemporary world, was completed after five years of hard work by the heroic workers of the Labour Corps and Soviet experts with the non-repayable assistance of the Soviet Union.

He said, in addition to the fact that the highway links the historic provinces of Herat, Farah, Grishk and Kandahar and joining the the Kabul-Kandahar and Kandahar-Spinboldak highways it contributes greatly to the economic development of these regions and it also has a noticeable effect on the development of regions in other parts of Afghanistan.

The highway also constitutes a vital link in the transit highway, which starts in Singapore and ends in Istanbul. The highway is of transit value as far as the neighbouring countries are concerned, and of international value, as far as the world is concerned, he said.

He said what is specially important is the fact that the highway has shortened the distance between Herat and Kandahar considerably as compared with the former route. The highway, he said, is 679 kilometres long which is 90 kilometres shorter than the previous road. The width

of the road in level terrain is 12 and in the mountainous and difficult areas 10 metres. The shoulders in level areas is 2.25 metres and in mountainous terrain 1.5 metres.

In most places the road is eight metres wide. The thickness of the concrete layer is 20 centimetres. The highway is suitable for vehicles weighing as much as 30 tons.

An average of 5,000 vehicles will be able to use the highway in 24 hours, with speeds of over 100 kilometres per hour.

The highway passes over 1,910 rivers, streams and ditches. A great number of bridges and culverts, and dikes have been constructed along the highway. Six of the 37 bridges are more than 100 metres long.

The parking facilities and the maintenance workshops are other factors contributing to the trouble-free use of the highway. Among the hotels and motels built along the highway, two are very modern.

One of these is situated in Herat and the other in Farah—each with 46 bedrooms and are three storeys.

The Minister expressed appreciation for the fact that Mazurov accepted the invitation of the Afghan government to take part in the opening ceremonies at the head of a delegation.

He also thanked the Soviet Chief Engineer Kaldovskii and Colonel Khwazak, chief of highway construction; and the Soviet experts and Afghan workers and officials taking part in the completion of this great project.

## China Journalists Arrive For Visit

KABUL, Nov. 16.—A delegation of journalists from the People's Republic of China arrived here Monday for a visit.

The delegation, headed by Chang Chih-Chin, Editor-in-Chief of Ta Kung Pao newspaper and a member of the Standing Council of All-China Journalists' Association, will stay in Afghanistan for a week as guest of the Ministry of Press and Information.

Dr. Hafizulali Nasiri, Vice-Chairman of the Afghan Journalists' Associations and members of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul welcomed the Chinese delegation at the airport.

Lin Tsai, Director of General Office of the Secretariat of All-China Journalists' Association and Special Correspondent of Kwang-ming Daily; Yang Yuan, Editor of International News Department of Hsin Hua News Agency and Cehn Chan-Yuan, Correspondent of "China Feature" are the members of the delegation.

A dinner party was given in honour of the delegation, Monday evening by Mohammad Ebrahim Abassi, the President of the Afghan Journalists' Association, at the Khyber Restaurant. Besides the members of the delegation, Afghan journalists also attended.

## Maiwandwal, Mazurov Sign Document On New Highway

KABUL, November 16.—

A DOCUMENT relating to the delivery of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway was signed by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and visiting First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Kirill Mazurov, in Kandahar yesterday.

## Great Bost Castle

(Contd. on page 3)

ditches to beware of, no traffic rules to violate.

"Finally we saw a number of high, long and thick walls in the distance. We drove on till we came to a canal, one of the branches of the Nahre-Seraj. We left the car there, crossed the canal and approached the ruins.

"Khalili, who, like the rest of us, had just heard the name Lashkari Bazaar for the first time, carried a history of Baihaqi in his hand. We went through a large gate on either side of which were towers and arches with walls of unusual thickness. Suddenly we found ourselves in a vast rectangular compound, its walls still standing and in good shape—a terrace in the middle, also in good shape.

"A compound so vast and gigantic, the thick walls and the great gate, all only moderately damaged were a great surprise to us. We thought at first it was a practice ground for soldiers but a more careful look convinced us it was a garden and an indoor hunting ground that had been an annex of the royal castle.

"Going on, we went through another gate and came into a compound with walls seven to eight metres high. These walls had many arches in them and had, apparently, once been plastered.

"The massiveness, height, shape and coordination of the walls and arches, remains of plaster on the face of the walls, great circular flowers that had fallen down from the walls and even remains of paintings, visible in places to which the rain had not access amazed us and aroused our curiosity. Well planned and constructed buildings in this forgotten corner of the desert behind a series of rainwashed mud walls were hardly what we had expected to find. There were also signs that it had been painted and decorated with tiles and other ornamental workings."

It was after this visit to Bost that archeologists began their diggings on the site. This was done in five phases. They divided the sites into three groups, the northern, southern and the central group, most important of the sites, by French writers, referred to as the "great castle."

Historians also began to search in manuscripts and old histories for information about the place. The book that included the most valuable clues as to when these constructions were used and by whom was the book Mr. Khalili had in his hands when he first came to the site: "Tarikhe-Baihaqi."

This document was signed on the basis of an agreement concluded in 1959 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In the protocol, concerning the document, technical specifications of the highway and related construction work are explained.

During the signing of the document members of the Soviet delegation and some Afghan ministers and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present.

At the end of the ceremony, Maiwandwal and Mazurov expressed gratitude about the signing of the document and described it as one of the manifestations of friendship and good neighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Maiwandwal and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mazurov inspected the Kandahar-Spinboldak highway.

Maiwandwal and Mazurov spent the night in Kandahar.

## Helmand Project

(Contd. on page 3)

In addition an attempt is being made to provide drainage for the Baghestan area in Arghandab which is being threatened by new irrigation installations.

Land in the Helmand Valley is being classified now according to the use for which it is best suited whether for pasture, raising cotton, or planting orchards.

Another project is a survey of the complete Helmand River and tributary system to try to find a way to contain the river within its boundaries rather than allowing it to flood large areas each year.

A reforestation effort has been started in Marja. The trees will eventually provide wood for paper production.

A 40-bed hospital has been completed in Bost and is being operated with the help of a CARE-Medico team. A tuberculosis treatment has also been set up at Nadi-Ali.

To improve agricultural training, workshops are being held for teachers and additional courses are being offered at Bost high school. Students can now elect to study pre-vocational agriculture, vocational agriculture and weaving.

The experiment farms are concentrating on cereal crops but projects are also being carried out with watermelons, and cotton and oil crops.

## Livestock Tax Commission Elects Chairman, Secretary

KABUL, Nov. 16.—A temporary commission, which was appointed by the general session of the Wolesi Jirgah to study the problem of tax on livestock held a session Monday and elected its chairman and secretary.

Deputy Abdul Hakim, from provincial centre of Farah and Deputy Mohammad Kabir Ebrat from Khulm have been appointed as chairman and secretary respectively.

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## Conflict With India Taught Pak Many Lessons, Says Ayub

RAWALPINDI, November 16, (Reuters).—

PRESIDENT Ayub Khan of Pakistan told the National Assembly here Monday that the Indo-Pakistan conflict had taught Pakistan the danger of relying on a single source of supply.

He said the war with India taught many lessons among them that the defence of the country came first.

Pakistan did not want to engage in a war with India, he said.

The President announced the formation of a special organisation to deal with the problem of defence production and procurement in both east and west Pakistan.

"What we can spare from our own resources may not be adequate for our defence requirements and we have, therefore, to seek assistance from others to supplement our needs," he said.

"We must secure what we need for our defence forces from whatever avenues may be available," he added.

He said the war had exposed the inadequacy of communications between east and west Pakistan, but that measures were being taken to ensure direct and constant contact under all circumstances.

In addition, the President said, provincial governments were

adopting measures to impart military and civil defence training to the population.

Whatever possible would be done to strengthen East Pakistan's defence, he said.

The President said the United Nations, both in the General Assembly and the Security Council, had recognised the gravity of the Kashmir dispute.

It remained to be seen how the big powers acted, but "we must give them a chance to establish meaningful procedures for settlement of the dispute," he said.

He said Pakistan had accepted the ceasefire when she was given assurances by the United States, Soviet Union and the United Kingdom that they would use their good offices to bring about a solution of the Kashmir dispute.

The President added that if a second war was to be avoided there had to be a solution.

If the Indians decided to have another trial of strength they would find the territory and people of Pakistan ready to face them, the President said.