3-17-1962

Kabul Times (March 17, 1962, vol. 1, no. 14)

Bakhtar News Agency
TSHOMBE'S 'LAST CHANCE' TO REACH ACCORD WITH ADOULA

ELISABETHVILLE, Mar. 13, (Reuter) - Mr. Moise Tshombe, the former King of the Congo, and President of the Central African Federation, today 'not to negotiate, as the Democratic Republic of the Congo has decided to send a commission to Kinshasa to discuss the matter.'

New Constitution of Pakistan Criticized

Islamabad, Mar. 13, (PPI) - President Ayub Khan has been criticized for the new Constitution of Pakistan, which he signed into law today.

The critics say that the new Constitution is too liberal and that it does not provide for a strong enough central government.

AFGHANISTAN IN U.N. GEN. ASSEMBLY

Contd. from Page 2

The debate between the United States and the Soviet Union continued today at the United Nations General Assembly.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev said that the United States had been attempting to undermine the sovereignty of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

Mr. Brezhnev added that the United States had been attempting to use the Afghan people as a tool to achieve its own goals.

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Pres. Adoula's Visit to Kabul

Kabul, Mar. 13, (Agence France-Presse) - President Adoula of France is expected to arrive in Kabul today for a two-day visit.

Mr. Adoula is expected to meet with President Daud and discuss various matters, including Afghanistan's relations with France.

Khrushchev Announces New Satellite Launching

MOSCOW, Mar. 13 (TASS) - TASS, a government news agency, announced yesterday that the Soviet Union would launch a new satellite, which will be named "Soyuz.

The announcement was made by Mr. Khrushchev, the Premier of the Soviet Union.

The satellite will be launched on March 16 and will orbit the Earth at an altitude of 1,200 miles.

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KABUL TIMES

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The Weather

KABUL SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1965

MOVE TO SPEED UP DISARMY TALKS

USA & USSR Favor Menon's Suggestion

GENEVA, Mar. 13 (Reuters) — America and the Soviet Union have indicated that they are prepared to accept the principle of India's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyvram Menon's, suggestion for an international conference to discuss disarmament.

The principle of the conference is that the lack of trust between the two nations is the main obstacle to a comprehensive approach to disarmament.

Menon's suggestion, which he made during a conference in New Delhi last week, has been welcomed by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The White House announced that the United States was prepared to accept Menon's suggestion.

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AFGHANISTAN AND WORLD PROBLEMS IN 16TH SESSION OF U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By ANWALT HARRASS

The Daily Times, Thursday, January 11, 1973. It is stated that the 16th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York City has adopted a resolution calling for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire in Afghanistan. The resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 99 in favor, 15 against and 26 abstaining, is to be presented to the Security Council of the United Nations for consideration.

This resolution follows the decision of the Security Council on December 20, 1972, to extend the ceasefire in Afghanistan for another six months. The extension of the ceasefire was requested by the government of Afghanistan and was approved by the Security Council.

The resolution also calls for the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Afghanistan and for the cease-fire to be extended to other areas of the country.

TASS reports that the Afghan government is prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Increased Production Through Irrigation in Afghanistan

When one travels from Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, to the northeast, one sees the vast expanse of desert, the Aral Sea, and the mountains of the Hindu Kush. The arid landscape is dotted with small villages and nomadic encampments.

Irrigation projects in Afghanistan have been underway since 1946. The first project, the Shahr-e-Kabir irrigation project, was completed in 1950. Since then, several other projects have been initiated, including the Arghandab River project, which began in 1957.

The most important crops grown in Afghanistan are wheat, barley, and rice. The country is also known for its grapes and tobacco.

The people of Afghanistan are primarily nomadic, living in tents and yurts. They rely on the natural resources of the country for their livelihood.

The government of Afghanistan is working on several irrigation projects to increase production. The most significant project is the Arghandab River project, which will provide water for agriculture and irrigation.

The government is also working on the development of the country's natural resources, including oil and gas. The country has significant reserves of both resources and is working to develop them.

In conclusion, Afghanistan is a country with great potential for growth and development. With the right policies and investments, the country can become a major player in the global economy.