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THE WEATHER

Yesterday:
 Maximum: +14° C.
 Minimum: +4° C.
 Today:
 Thin clouds. Temperature rising.
 Sun sets today at 5-59 p.m.
 Sun rises tomorrow at 6-11 am

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KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

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 Pamir Cinema; Opposite
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VOL. I NO. 12

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

Geneva Disarm Talks Open Today Reasonable Atmosphere At Big-3 Meetings

GENEVA, Mar. 14.—The biggest Geneva Disarmament Conference of post-war years opens in Geneva this afternoon.

It will be attended by delegates mostly Foreign Ministers from four Western, five of the eastern bloc and eight neutral nations. A chair is expected to be kept vacant for France which has refused to send its delegate.

The talks were preceded by three days of private meetings between the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and Soviet Union. They were expected to meet again this morning to consider the question of nuclear test ban and the problems of inspection and verification.

Britain and the United States are reported to be in agreement on these problems which were also dealt with at length by Lord Home and Mr. Gromyko when they held their first private meeting last night. In addition the two Ministers discussed Berlin and Disarmament.

It is understood that the atmosphere throughout the evening was reasonable. Though, Western sources said, Mr. Gromyko showed no change in the Soviet stand on any of the subjects discussed.

Earlier in the day Mr. Gromyko discussed Berlin and Disarmament with Mr. Dean Rusk.

In Washington, Mr. Kennedy told congressional leaders that the United States was ready to put into force immediately any disarmament matters agreed upon by the Geneva Conference.

The President declared, "we believe there is a realistic approach to the need for the beginning to an end of the nuclear arms race and we hope it is an approach which will be shared by all the nations of the conference."

GUATEMALA

STUDENTS

DEMONSTRATE

GUATEMALA CITY, Mar. 14 (Reuter).—Police yesterday showered hundreds of tear-gas bombs among demonstrating students who battled back with stones and clubs amid the scream of ambulance sirens. Some bursts of machinegun fire were heard. The students, who are renewing the strike which began on Friday in protest against alleged frauds in Congressional elections, had blocked traffic throughout most of the city. Many people are thought to have been wounded.

HIS MAJESTY VISITS

KISIL KALA PORT KUNDUZ, Mar. 14.—His

Majesty the King yesterday

visited the Kisil Kala Port on

the Amu river and its asso-

ciated building and also road-

building activities on the

Kunduz-Kisil Kala highway.

In the afternoon, His Majesty

returned to Kunduz where he

spent the night.

Joint Commission Discusses Second Plan

KABUL, Mar. 14.—The Second Five Year Plan was discussed yesterday by the joint commission of the Afghan Parliament.

Dr. Mohd. Ismail Alam, first Vice President of the National Assembly, was elected as the president of the Commission from among the members. Mr. Jahandarshah Chairman of the Law Commission and Mr. Mohd. Aman Anwarzada, Chairman of the finance and Budget Commission, were elected as vice-presidents and Mr. Ghulam Ghaus Alami, representative of Ghazni and Mr. Hidayatullah, representative of Kuz-Kunar, were elected as secretaries to the Commission. All the office bearers were elected unanimously.

The joint commission discussed different aspects of the plan for over four hours.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

STILL ACTIVE

LONDON, Mar. 14, (Reuter).—Mr. Reginald Maudling, the British Colonial Secretary, said yesterday that radio messages from the Royal Society's scientific expedition in Tristan da Cunha indicated that the volcano was "still active with many rock falls and lava still flowing". He was replying to a question in the House of Commons about the possibilities of the islanders being brought to England after the eruption, returning home.



New Bank Notes To Be All In Uniform Size

KABUL, Mar. 14.—D'Afghanistan Bank has issued new bank notes, which will go into circulation shortly.

They will be in five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred and thousand Afghanis.

The Ministry of Finance will also issue two and five Afghanis coins.

The new bank notes will be all of a uniform size but in various colours. Apart from carrying the portrait of His Majesty the King and water mark the new notes also have a line in their middle part.

KENNEDY SEEKS OVER \$5,700 MILLION FOR FOREIGN AID

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14. (Reuter).—President Kennedy sent to congress yesterday a foreign military and economic aid programme of \$ 5,778,400,000 for 1963, fiscal year.

He requested Congress to appropriate \$ 4878 million in new funds and asked the American people to continue to carry the burdens of aiding other countries.

He said in a special message to the Senate and the House of Representatives that Americans weary of sustaining the foreign aid burden, should understand that the United States was helping nations living on the front lines of "the long twilight struggle for freedom."

Others were posed between order and progress or undergoing a turbulent transition of new expectations.

Mr. Kennedy's request, if approved by Congress, would bring the foreign aid programme, together with funds previously authorized, to a total of \$5,778,400,000 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Development grants, \$335 million; supporting assistance, \$481,500,000 contributions to international organizations, \$ 148,900,000 investment guarantees, \$100 million; contingency fund, 400 million; administrative costs and other programmes, 60 million; development loans, 2,753 million including 1,250 million authorized last year in long-term legislation.

In a special section on Latin America, the President asked Congress to authorize \$ 3,000 million for the alliance for progress for the next four years.

President Kennedy told Congress; "we have urged other industrialized countries to devote a larger share of their resources to provision of capital to the less developed nations."

"Some have done so—and we are hopeful that the rest will also recognize their stake in the success and stability of the emerging economies.

"We are continuing, in view of our balance of payments situation, to emphasize procurement within the United States for most goods required by the programme."

"And we are working toward strengthening the foreign exchange position of the emerging countries by encouraging the development of new trade patterns," he added.

534 Agriculture Students Find Jobs In Helmand

KABUL, Mar. 14.—Five hundred and thirty-four students have graduated from the High School of Agriculture.

These graduates have found employment in the Helmand Valley Authority and Arghandab. The school which was established seven years ago enrolls nearly 300 students. It is a boarding school in the capital. Nineteen foreign and local teachers are employed in the school.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PAKISTAN'S HOUSE

KABUL, Mar. 14.—A bomb explosion took place recently in the house of a Pakistani agent at lower Khwaishki village, Peshawar region, says a report from Pakhtunistan. Four persons were injured.

The report makes it clear that in spite of continuous investigation the police have not yet succeeded in identifying the persons responsible for this incident.

On a search of the house another bomb was discovered.

Kabul Reception For A.I.L.T.A. President

KABUL, Mar. 14.—Mr. S. Saraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, held a reception last night at Khyber Restaurant in honour of Mr. Shamsheer Singh, Secretary-General of the All India Lawn Tennis Association.

The reception was attended by the Ambassador and certain members of the Indian Embassy at the Court of Kabul, and some Afghan tennis players.

Mr. Shamsheer Singh has promised to send an Indian tennis coach for training Afghan sportsmen. The coach is due to arrive in Kabul in two months and will stay here for about four months.

Violence Flares Up In Algeria

ALGIERS, Mar. 14 (UPI).—Euro-

peans and Arabs struck at each

other in stepped up terrorist

attacks in Algerian cities yester-

day in a possible prelude to mass

violence when the expected

Algerian cease-fire is announced.

In Algiers alone, more than 30

separate attacks were recorded to

account for the day's major share

of casualties.

The Algiers flare-up of hit-and-

run attacks started shortly after

terrorists, believed to be Arabs,

fired two pistol bullets into the

head of Henri Guibert, well-known Director of the St. Georges

Clinic, as he left his home.

KABUL TIMES

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

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE Newspapers

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KABUL TIMES MARCH 14, 1962

CO-OPERATION WITH THREATS

The Dutch Government is seriously trying to arrange, with the help of the United States Government, secret preliminary negotiations with Indonesia on the West Irian issue in the presence of a third party.

These talks, which will deal mainly with the agenda for official negotiations, are due to start soon. The place and time and who should be the third party are to be decided. The Dutch Premier, Dr. Jan de Quay, told a press conference in the Hague two days ago that the Dutch were willing to give their co-operation. It is doubtful if Indonesia will agree to talks as the basis for these talks is not known. Also the third party should be acceptable to Indonesia. Indonesia has always demanded that any talks can take place only on the basis of a transfer of West Irian to her. If this is not agreed upon, no talks will ever succeed.

In February the situation in West Irian nearly touched off a war and U Thant, Acting U.N. Secretary-General's mediation efforts failed because the Dutch did not agree to the Indonesian demand.

While saying that the Dutch will co-operate Dr. Quay has warned that if Indonesia continues its military build-up they will send reinforcements to West Irian. Threats do not go well with offers of co-operation.

During discussions last week in Washington with President Kennedy and Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Joseph Luns, sought U.S. guarantees in connexion with the safety of Dutch civilians living in West Irian. There is unrest and tension there. If instead of threatening to send more troops and thus provoke Indonesians the Dutch Government realizes that it can no longer keep its power in a territory which belongs to Indonesia. (Contd. on page 4)

Colonialism

This subject was brought before the 15th session of the General Assembly by the Soviet Union and was approved, through a Universal Declaration, by it. Because the Draft of the Soviet Union could not obtain the requisite number of votes, therefore the initiative shown by the Soviet Union was taken up the Afro-Asian Group in order to amend the Draft and then present it to the General Assembly; this was done and the resolution was passed by a substantial majority.

The Afghan delegate played a prominent role in the discussions held on this subject in the Afro-Asian Group. He also endeavoured to have this subject included in the agenda of the 16th session of the General Assembly. Afghanistan's attitude toward colonialism is crystal clear it envisages the complete elimination of colonialism.

Cuba

This subject, which has been placed on the agenda of the General Assembly as a result of Cuba's complaint against the United States of America has held the attention of the Assembly since last year. Afghanistan holds the view that tension between Cuban and the United States should be resolved through negotiations and amicably. The 16th session of the General Assembly passed a resolution urging the two countries to solve the problem by peaceful discussions.

Tibet

In 1959, when the People's Republic of China took over direct control of Tibet, the Tibetan religious leaders quit the country. The United States brought the matter before the General Assembly with the demand that the rights of the Tibetans should be defended in accordance with legal principles. Since then this subject has been placed before the Assembly every year. In the opinion of neutral observers this subject, presented in this way, damages the prestige of the Chinese People's Republic in the world organisation and influences, in a special way, public opinion regarding the admission of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

United Nations

Any way, this subject is an offshoot of the Cold War and the Afghan delegate, has, obtained from voting for or against the resolution proposed in this regard.

China's Representation in the United Nations

Afghanistan's attitude towards this subject has consistently pivoted around the fact that it has recognized the People's Republic of China because it is the only Government which can represent the 650 million people of China. Afghanistan, therefore, favours the representative of the People's Republic of China to occupy a seat in the United Nations, and, therefore, the Afghan delegates have supported every move designed to favour the claim of the People's Republic of China. They voted against the joint-proposal made by Australia, Cambodia, Italy, Japan and the United States in the 16th session of the General Assembly because it was contrary to the principle of the true representation of the people of China.

Hungary

This is yet another outcrop of the Cold War. Afghanistan has not taken part in these discussions from the very beginning and has abstained from voting about the resolution proposed in the previous sessions and the

(Contd. on page 4)

FROM TEACHING TO POLITICS Kaunda's Quick Ascent

"How hardly passable our paths through the jungles of colonial administrations are. How much darkness there is in this world of ours, and how suffering in that darkness? All of us must first learn to love life in spite of difficulties." Kenneth Kaunda.

The name Kaunda is being heard more often in connection with the most recent developments in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Born at the town of Ludwika in a deep bay of the Bangweulu Lake, in 1924, Mr. Kaunda is one of the most prominent African leaders South of Sahara.

At the age of eighteen Kenneth Kaunda became a teacher. He joined the progressive political movement, and in 1950 became the secretary of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress Party. Next year he distinguished himself in a campaign against an attempt to legalize the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an artificial product of colonialism after World War II. At that time he was elected secretary of the Party's District, and in the middle of 1953 the Party's Secretary General, No African leader south of the equator has ever recorded such an ascent.

Arrested Leader

The post of the Secretary General involved also great responsibilities. Kenneth Kaunda was called to action: "The Federation of colonialists is an attempt to legalize the authority of the whites". It is a new form of the forces of the contemporary

world, and coexistence is the way leading to that idea". Linking the idea of co-existence with that of non-alignment, the leader of the liberation movements of Central and East Africa regretted the fact that he had been prevented from attending the Belgrade conference and added: "The policy of non-alignment is a great start of our time. It is a positive action of real forces of peace and international cooperation".

Great Change

A great change took place in 1958. Kaunda left the party because of some attitudes taken by its leadership, which was ready to accept the solution that three million Africans should have only eight seats in the local parliament, as compared to twenty seats for 75,000 white settlers. Only a few weeks later he founded a new political anti-colonial movement called the United National Independence Party. Almost all Africans in Northern Rhodesia followed Kaunda and joined the new movement. And just at the moment of his highest ascent, the local authorities stepped in and again imprisoned Kaunda, this time for nine months. He left his prison cell in January 1961.

Asked for his views on the present East-West differences and the policy of blocs, Kaunda says: "I do not recognize the forces of colonialism as the synonym of a Big 'whites'. Moral forces of Mankind of the forces of the contemporary

The Second Five Year Plan of Afghanistan is being discussed at the National Assembly.

Heywad and Islah of yesterday have devoted their editorials to a discussion of the subject. The Editor of Islah has given detailed explanation of the achievements of the First Five Year Plan and has congratulated the Government and the people on the occasion of the successful ending of the First and the happy beginning of the Second Five Year Plan of Afghanistan.

The Daily Anis of yesterday carries an editorial on the Geneva conference on disarmament. After giving back-ground information on the history of disarmament negotiations, the editor points out the extreme importance of the problem by saying that human life in its entirety is being threatened by the existence, on this globe, of devastating nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

In the advent of another war, which could be triggered by a miscalculation or a mis-hap, there will not be a winner. The side attacking first might be able to score victory, but this says the editor, "would be only of a very temporary nature. Because the radio-active fallout would certainly put an end to life in the attacking country as well".

"Previous conferences, similar to the one starting tomorrow", says the editor of Anis, "have ended in failure. Foreign Ministers of the three big powers have met before the start of official negotiations on disarmament. Offer matters such as Berlin have also been discussed at these preliminary talks. While these efforts on the part of the three big powers are hope-giving, the fact that France, being a nuclear power, is not attending the conference and that the People's Republic of China as the largest country in the world has not been invited to take part in the talks makes the chances of the successful termination of the 17-nation disarmament conference look rather remote and scanty.... "Anyway", concludes the editor, "the world is watching the proceedings of the conference with keen interest, it is hoped that its outcome would be such as to help solving world tensions and pace the way for the solution of international problems."

Radio

The Palestine problem has made itself felt as one of the important and dangerous international problems. The United Nations and the world at large are somehow interested in the solution of this problem.

For the Arab World, however, the problem of Palestine is most fundamental. It is so important that over many years the relative stands adopted by various Arab countries as regards this problem has been considered as the touch stone by the Arab people. It is on this basis that Governments are declared as national or else reactionary. A close study of the history of political developments in the Arab World shows that after the tragedy of Palestine every new Government that has been established in an Arab country has also declared struggle for the solution of the Palestine problem as the main part of its programme.

The decision of General Abdul Karim, the Prime Minister (Contd. on page 4)



EXTERNAL SERVICES

WEDNESDAY

First English Programme: 3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time=11 GMT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave. News 3-30 to 3-37; Music 3-37 to 3-40; Commentary 3-40 to 3-43; Music 3:43-3:46; article on "Men who made history" 3:46-3:50; Music 3:50-4:00.

Urdu Programme: 6:00 to 6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in Medium Wave. Second English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme.

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

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

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

French Programme: 11:00 to 11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary and articles in the Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programmes could be heard at the same intervals as on the second English Programme at 8-30 p.m.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINE THURSDAY

ARRIVALS: Kandahar-Kabul: Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30. Herat-Kabul: Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30. DEPARTURES: Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30. Kabul-Herat: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

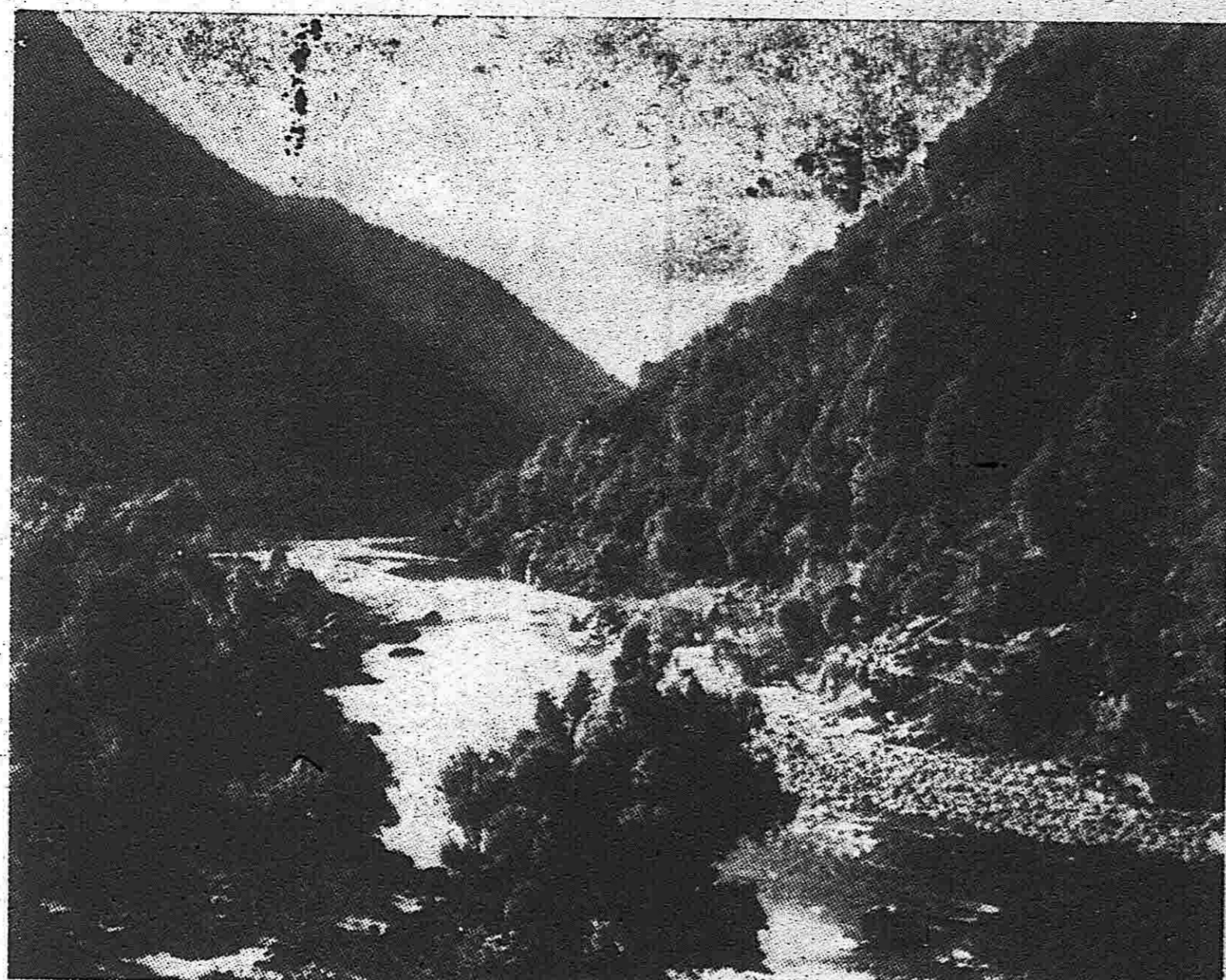


Fire Brigade: 20121-20122. Police: 20607-21122. Traffic: 20159-24041. Airport: 22318. Ariana Booking Office: 24731-



WEDNESDAY

Humayun: Phone No. 20524. Pasarlai: Phone No. 22819. Haider: Phone No. 22954. Sanaie: Phone No. 20539. Sardar Mohammad: Phone No. 22860. Hashim Khan: Phone No. 22860



Nuristan-A Picturesque Region In Afghanistan

Having a number of high mountains, green valleys and picturesque sights, Afghanistan is sometimes called by Western people as the Switzerland of Asia. In this Switzerland of Asia, Nuristan is unique for its natural beauties, waterfalls and green high mountains. This region was called 'Blore' and 'Kaferistan' in olden times, but was renamed as Nuristan—the abode of light. Nuristan is the land of a brave and free people who are considered to be the original inhabitants of the Hindukush area.

Nuristan has an area of 5,000 sq. miles and is bounded in the east by Chitral, in south by Kunar valley, in the west by mountain ranges and valleys of Nejrab and Panjsheir, and in the north by the Hindukush mountains and Badakhsan.

It is a mountainous region and is considered to be one of the most difficult to travel because of the Hindukush mountains. Most rivers in Nuristan are rather swift-flowing, and bridges across them are made of big tree trunks, suitable only for pedestrians to cross over.

The climate of Nuristan is very healthy and varies in different parts, but usually it has a mild summer, and a cold winter. It also has thick forests of oak, walnut, olives, figs, wild grapes, mulberry, pomegranates, peaches, apples, hazelnut and jujube. Most of these forests are natural and nearly all kinds of grain grow on which different kinds of animals and birds thrive.

Pre-Aryan Race

The inhabitants of this region belong to the Aryan race, and have in the course of history kept themselves free from being mixed with other races. They speak their own special language which resembles the language of "Avisa" and "Begveda". The ancient lively culture, traditions and modes are still common among the people of this region. Their physical build and colour are more like Europeans and are usually tall and handsome and have white colour, blue or green ancestors, if the child was a boy, this region.

eyes, acquiline noses and broad foreheads. They have still kept up their very old and original habits of using tables and chairs specially designed and made by themselves which are a little bit lower than the European style of furniture. It is interesting to note that most of the characteristics of Greece's Olympic games can be still seen in their sports. History has a detailed record of the bravery of the people of this region. The huge army of Chengez Khan faced great defeat and Alexander the Great and his companions suffered great losses at the foot of the Nuristan mountains.

Religion Before accepting the Moslem religion, the people of Nuristan were the followers of a faith that sanctified their ancestors and was related to the consecration of a number of imaginary Prophets and Saints. They called the creator of all as "Amra" and they believed in his unity. They also believed in Devil and the evil spirits and souls.

The remnants of ancient statues and mysterious temples and places of worship in different parts of this mountainous region throw light on their religion. The relics and remnants of the statues which seem to be the work of skilled sculptors and artists attract the interest of scholars and foreigners visiting this country. The people became Moslems, eighty years ago in the reign of Amir Abdurrahman Khan, a King of Afghanistan.

Before as well as after accepting the Moslem religion, the women of Nuristan like the women of other parts of Afghanistan have always been free from veils and have freely worked together with their men in all activities of life. Naming a child had a peculiar ritual in Nuristan in ancient times. An old and respectable woman related to the family of the child used to take the child in her arms with her breast ready near the mouth of the child and recite the names of all male ancestors, if the child was a boy, this region.

New Life

His Majesty King Zahir Shah visited Nuristan in 1957 to see the condition of the people. Following this visit, and by the order of His Majesty the King some new and useful social organizations were established to serve this region. The modern road of

A picturesque scenery in Nuristan.

Afghanistan's Folklore

THE FIG TREE

Once upon a time there was a monkey, which was tired of friends and the fickle life, sought refuge in solitude and took abode in a forest. He spent his days in gorging upon delicious fruits, figs and mulberries and found safety from his enemies among the branches of tall oaks at night. The weeks and months sped by in the twinkling of an eye until a cold wind warned him of the approach of winter. The wise monkey thought of storing the plentiful fruit then available for his winter use.

After deciding upon this plan, he used to get up earlier than usual to select the best figs for storage in his den. As luck would have it, one day a bear, harassed and pursued by hunters, entered the forest where the hermit monkey lived. The solitude, the atmosphere and the quiet in the forest suited the hard-pressed bear. After making sure that his enemies had lost him, the bear thought of satisfying his hunger, but what he saw around him, aroused his suspicions. "There are plenty of fig trees", he said to himself, "but each one has been stripped of its fruit; by whom? He did not have long to wait because his glance fell upon a lofty tree where he saw a monkey reinter-lacing branches.

The scene aroused his jealousy and greed, and addressing himself to the monkey, he said: "Dear brother; you, who leads such a life of ease and splendour, should have pity upon a wounded and much-harassed person like me". The monkey's eyes brimmed with tears in compassion and he showered down a hungry bear. The emaciated quantity of dried figs upon the tree, who was half-dead due to loss of blood from his wounds, devoured the figs greedily and as soon as his strength returned, he took one leap and pulled down the hapless monkey from his perch. The monkey, groaning in the grip of the ferocious bear and fighting for his life, cried out: "Those who befriend evil persons beget evil and hardship".

The houses in Nuristan are usually double-storeyed without having high walls around them. The building material is mainly local stones and timber. Some parts of stone pots, bowls, frying pans are made and used by the people there. The people of Nuristan wear three kind of dresses in general; they have their working clothes, suits to be used in the house and battle dresses. The inhabitants of Nuristan are very brave and form a single and united community. They called the King of Afghanistan who reformed the region, writes in page 240 of his book "Tajattawarikh" "that the infidels fought bravely but were besieged in their territory. They are brave and I knew from the very beginning that I was going to have some very good officers and soldiers in my army. The people in this region are very intelligent and maintain their lives by hard labour and toil". Sir S. G. Robertson, a well-known English Orientalist who visited Nuristan in 1890 and made some deep studies about the place and its people, said, "If the people of Nuristan are trained in suitable environments, they may become outstanding politicians, philosophers and scientists. They are bold, proud and free by nature. For centuries they resisted attacks by the outsiders. They deserve to be respected every respectable and first class since they prefer death to being under the rule of foreigners".

Landai-Seen was built and a number of educational and health Centres were organised and rural development centres established in the various parts of Nuristan to improve the living conditions of the people.

The Rural Development Programme was introduced in Nuristan during the First Five Year Economic Development Plan of the country and so far a number of schools, adult education centres, village schools and provincial councils have been established and new agricultural projects started with the aim of acquainting the people with new methods of agriculture.

Nuristan has been visited by many famous orientalist and tourists who have written various books on this beautiful and mysterious corner of Afghanistan. The modern road of

AFGHANISTAN IN THE U.N. GEN. ASSEMBLY

Contd. from Page 2

16th session of the General Assembly.

Korea

Afghanistan's position vis-a-vis this question is that Korea should be reunified and the realization of the wishes and aspirations of the people of the two Koreas regarding the presence of alien troops on Korean soil; no resolution has, however, been passed in this regard by the 16th session of the General Assembly.

Algeria

Afghanistan has adopted a positive stand in this matter from the very beginning and has supported the legitimate demands of the Algerians for their country's complete independence.

Afghanistan together with other countries of the Afro-Asian Group has endeavoured every year to get this issue on the agenda of the General Assembly and has consistently supported all proposals endorsing the granting of the right of self-determination to the Algerians.

In conformity with this policy, Afghanistan and other countries of the Afro-Asian Group submitted a draft resolution to the 16th session of the General Assembly. In his speech delivered on the occasion, the Afghan delegate described the granting of independence to Algeria as "the irrefutable right of the Algerians". As Everybody knows a resolution to this effect was passed by the General Assembly.

Disarmament

Disarmament, because of its importance and as an issue which has defied the efforts of the United Nations to settle it, the issue of disarmament awaits agreement on the part of the Great Powers.

Afghanistan has always supported a full and general disarmament and the Afghan delegates have consistently urged the Great Powers to settle this issue through negotiations and in the interests of world peace.

The only progress made in the 16th session of the General Assembly in this regard was the increase in the number of the members of the Disarmament Commission, who now number 18 instead of 10. The non-aligned countries took part in this commission and, for the first time, four Afro-Asian countries were appointed its members; these include India, Burma, Nigeria and the United Arab Republic.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

KABUL, Mar. 14.—An Afghan educational delegation returned to Kabul yesterday after visiting educational institutes in the Philippines.

Mr. Mehrabuddin, Director General of Education in Kataghan Province of Northern Afghanistan and the leaders of the delegation said in the interview on arrival that the delegation made detailed studies of the developments made in the Philippines in the field of improving relations between the schools and the society.

The delegation had left Kabul on January 21. The trip was sponsored by the United States International Co-operation Administration.

Government Printing Press, Kabul

S. VIETNAMESE PLAN TO FIGHT GUERILLAS

"Strategic" Hamlets To Be Established

SAIGON, Mar. 14. (Reuter).—South viet Nam Ministers conferred yesterday with military and political experts on a strategy to combat the guerillas, based on the principle of isolating them from the peasants, according to usually well-informed sources in Saigon.

The plan—based on British tactics in Malaya—is to establish "strategic hamlets"—areas of peasant villages where the local population will firmly support the Government, thus driving the guerillas back to their own sources.

To set the ball rolling the Government has ordered the selection of hamlets—several of which compose a village—in areas where the Government has full control. Late, it is planned to extend the system to "pink areas" of partial Government control.

The guerillas appear to have known the Government's new tactics, and are stepping up their attacks in a bid to expand their own safety zones.

They have directed their campaign towards linking up their zones in Tay Ninh province, some 70 miles north-west of Saigon, and in Binh Duong, Bien Hoa and Phuoclong provinces, north of the capital.

Over the last few days roads and bridges have been sabotaged and Government forces have lost 11 dead, with 22 reported wounded or missing, according to a Government communiqué.

CO-OPERATION WITH THREATS

Contd. from Page 2
nesia, and honourably come to terms with her soon, another sore spot on the world map would have been removed for the sake of peace. Goa's liberation by India from Portuguese colonial rule is too recent to be forgotten. Afghanistan has, like all other freedom-loving nations, sympathised and supported the Indonesian claim and will be only too happy if the issue is settled soon peacefully.

PRESS REVIEW

Contd. from Page 2
of Iraq, which brought the Palestine problem once again in the international lime light this week, stems from the same principle. This is the second time that General Kasim talks, about the Palestine liberation army.

Afghanistan as a peace-loving country has always supported the stand adopted by the Arab nation as regards the Palestine problem. In our opinion the world is faced with a great responsibility as regards the Palestine nation and we hope that Arab countries as well the rest of the nations in the world would do their best to correct a tragic mistake and restore the land of Palestine to its real owners.

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Measuring Energy Of Cosmic Rays

NEW INSTALLATION IN U.S.S.R.

TBILISI, Mar. 14 (Tass).—An installation to study the structure of elementary particles of matter by means of cosmic radiation of super-high energies is being assembled at the high mountain station of the institute of physics of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

With this installation it will be possible to study most effectively nuclear processes occurring at energies of hundreds of time greater than those that can be achieved with modern accelerators.

The station is situated near Bakuriani in the Tskhra-Tsharo Pass at the altitude of 2,400 metres above sea level. It has a magnet weighing a thousand tons with a magnetic field of six cubic metres and two expansion chambers of a thousand litres volume each in the magnet's gap.

The installation registers the interaction of superhigh energy particles by means of an ionization calorimeter, an apparatus measuring the energy of cosmic rays.

These are "bullets" of tremendous penetrating power. A definite volume of energy reached in the calorimeter actuates the expansion chambers and the picture of the interaction is automatically recorded on cine films by means of a special stereographic system.

The behaviour of the particles in the magnetic field, inside the expansion chambers indicates their nature and the nature of the process by which they are born.

PLANNING OFFICIAL TO ATTEND CAIRO SEMINAR

KABUL, Mar. 14.—Mr. A. A. Khuram a Planning Ministry official, left for Cairo by air yesterday morning. He will take part in a Seminar on agricultural training development and planning in Cairo sponsored by the World Food and Agricultural Organization.

Claim Over Part Of Br. Guiana VENEZUELA TO SUBMIT FORMAL DEMAND

CARACAS, Venezuela, Mar. 14 (UPI).—Venezuela is preparing to submit a formal demand for more than 50 square miles of territory in British Guiana before the colony achieves final independence, it was learnt yesterday.

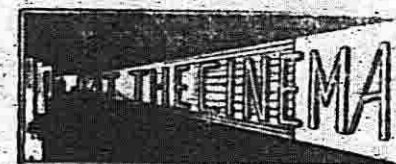
The President Betancourt, in his annual message to Congress last Monday, said "Our Government will not renounce its territorial rights. We consider that the original settlement was unacceptable, that it was made by a political rather than a juridical tribunal and that it robbed Venezuela of part of its territory".

KENNEDY'S MOTHER OPERATED UPON

BOSTON, Mar. 13. (Reuter).—Mrs. Rose Kennedy, 71-year-old mother of the President, is in "excellent" condition after a surgeon, Dr. Roy Heffernan, has operation for a pelvic hernia, her announced.

He said she would remain in hospital for eight or nine days and then return to Florida to continue her convalescence.

Earlier, Dr. Heffernan, a Boston specialist, had said the operation, performed at the St. Elizabeth Hospital here, was serious for an woman of Mrs. Kennedy's age.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour picture film **THE MATING GAME**; Starring: Tony Randall, and Deby Reynolds.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 p.m. Indian film **APNA GHAR**; Starring: Prem Nath,



Shuama and Nanda.

At 6-30 p.m. Czechoslovakian film **SECOND SPARTA KIAD.** **BEHZAD CINEMA:**

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film **CHALTA PURZA**; Starring: Kamran, Sunder and Shashi Kala. **POHANI THEATRE:**



At 4 p.m. Indian film **URAN KHATOLA**; Starring: Dilip Kumar and Nimmi.



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