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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +1°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun sets today at 4.45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

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Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 234

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1964, (QUAS 19, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Kosygin Announces Reduction In 1965 Defence Budget In First Talks To Supreme Soviet

MOSCOW, December 10, (Reuter).—

THE Soviet Union will cut its military budget by 500 million roubles in 1965, Alexei Kosygin the Soviet Prime Minister, announced yesterday.

He told the Supreme Soviet of the cut after promising Soviets a further rise in living standards.

He said the Soviet government had been informed by the United States that the American defence budget would also be reduced during 1965-66—and this, with the Soviet cut, "will represent a step forward in the reduction of tension."

Kosygin's announcement came two days after a United Nations appeal by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for all the great powers to cut their defence budgets by 10 to 15 per cent.

The Prime Minister, making his first major report to the nation since taking over from Khrushchov in October, called for an improvement of Soviet relations with the West.

He said the Soviet Union was ready to improve its relations with Britain, following the election of the British labour government. He said the Soviet Union also wanted better economic relations with the West.

The Soviet Union's main foreign policy aim was to ensure peaceful co-existence and solidarity among communist countries.

Kosygin, who addressed the nearly 1,400 deputies for one and three-quarter hours, spoke after the session took barely five minutes to ratify Khrushchov's removal from office. The deputies confirmed Kosygin's appointment by a unanimous show of hands.

The new Prime Minister condemned "provocative acts by imperialists" and said recent events in the Congo represented "one of the most shameful pages" in Africa's history.

He said the Soviet Union would not remain indifferent to events in South Vietnam, the Congo and Cuba, and would "render all aid if the aggressors raise their hands."

He also reaffirmed eastern bloc opposition to Western plans for a multilateral nuclear force.

On the United Nations, Kosygin said the world organisation found itself confronted with financial difficulties "through the fault of the Western powers themselves."

He added: "the Soviet Union firmly adheres to the position of strengthening the United Nations as an organ of international co-operation on an equal footing in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace."

Relaxation of international tension could bring benefits to all the people of the world, Kosygin said amid applause.

"We favour negotiations with the Western powers and are ready patiently to achieve the solution of disputed problems," he said.

The Soviet Union had noted with interest pronouncements by the new British government in favour of broadening Anglo-Soviet relations. Kosygin also called for better relations with France.

KABUL, Dec. 10.—Dr. Gaston Sigur president of the Asia Foundation gave a reception in honour of Mr. Thomas Tindale, Civil Service Adviser to the Ministry of Planning, at his residence last night.

The function was attended by some cabinet members, high officials of the various ministries and some members of the American Embassy at the court of Kabul.

Reception Honours German Volunteers

KABUL, Dec. 10.—Mr. Axel Von Bussche, Chief of the Volunteer Services in the Federal Republic of Germany gave a reception at Kabul Hotel last night which was attended by Dr. Hamed, Rector of Kabul University, some high-ranking officials of various ministries, the Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany, American Peace Corps Representative and German Volunteers in Afghanistan.

In a short speech Mr. Axel Von Dem Bussche told his guests that the world has to work for a "common future".

He said that the German Volunteers Service was dedicated to this purpose. Right now 12 German Volunteers are working in Afghanistan with another 21 to come in the near future.

Earlier in the morning Axel Von Dem Bussche, met Mr. Alefi, Director-General of the Department of Foreign Liaison of the Ministry of Planning to discuss the programme of German volunteers, who are expected to arrive in Kabul soon.

It was decided that the volunteers should work for two years in the Department to which they will be introduced; 16 German volunteers are already employed in Kabul. Mr. Axel Von Dem Bussche said that this assistance will be continued. Another report said that Mr. Bussche called on Mr. Farhang, the Deputy Minister of Planning later in the morning.

Company Exports 1,800 Tons Of Wool To Soviet Union

KABUL, Dec. 10.—The Wool Export Co. has exported 1,800 tons of wool to the Soviet Union and 40 tons of fleece to the United States this year.

An official of the Company in a statement said today that an additional 1,00 tons of wool would be exported to the Soviet Union by the end of next January. He said that in 1963, 2,338 tons of wool was exported to the Soviet Union and 22 tons of fleece to the United States.

This shows a considerable increase in exports of these commodities during this year, he stated.

The wool exported are of various varieties and qualities, such as Kandahari, Jilga, Karakul and Badghisi of which the Kandahari variety is the best, he said.

The official said that wool is acquired by the branch agencies of the Company in all Afghan provinces.

No Agreement On Budget Cutting Between US-USSR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States will determine its defence budget solely on the basis of needs and the desirability of economy, a White House spokesman said Wednesday.

This is the basis on which the United States is holding down its defence spending, he said, adding that US actions are not based on any understanding with the Soviet Union. He also said that the Soviet Union's announced cut in military spending, if genuine, was welcome.

Asked about remarks by Premier Alexei Kosygin in Moscow Wednesday, Presidential Press Secretary Reedy said that, "there is no agreement between the two countries on budget cutting nor any effort whatsoever at mutuality on this matter."

"Obviously," Reedy told newsmen, "any step that leads toward a rational control of worldwide armament is a thing which the United States welcomes. Whether this (the Soviet announcement) would be a step leading in the direction is something else to judge. These are actions which each country has taken upon its own determination. This is not a matter of something that has been worked out between the two countries or agreed upon between the two countries."

He suggested that Kosygin's reference to a reduction in the US defence budget might be traced back to statements by US Secretary of Defence McNamara.

Udall Welcomes USSR Competition In Desalination

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, (Reuter).—Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior said Tuesday the Soviet Union had begun constructing a nuclear water desalting and power generation plant.

Such projects were still in the discussion stage in the US, the Secretary added in a statement following receipt of a preliminary report from a US technical team which recently toured Soviet research installations.

Promoting Human Rights Is Individual And International Responsibility, Says U Thant

"THE promotion and protection of human rights must be viewed as a national and indeed a community and an individual—responsibility, as well as an international one," UN Secretary-General U Thant warned in his Human Rights Day Message.

While listing the many contributions of the UN in bringing the goals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted Dec. 10, 1948, closer to realisation, he noted that "above all, we must ourselves practise tolerance and respect the rights and freedoms of other."

U Thant admitted that many examples of encroachments upon human rights and fundamental freedoms are evident. Discrimination based upon race, sex, language and religion exists. "Freedom of thought, conscience and religion is not fully guaranteed every-

where. In some instances, freedom of information exists in name only."

Nevertheless, the Secretary-General pointed out that recent UN achievements show progress is possible. The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages which the General Assembly adopted in November 1962 finally entered into force this month.

Besides this convention advancing the status of women, the General Assembly in 1963 adopted— (Contd. on page 4)

UN Security Council Debates Which Claim Of Intervention In Congo Deserve Discussion

NEW YORK, December 10, (Reuter).—

THE Security Council met last night at the request of 18 African countries, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Yugoslavia to deal with the new crisis in the Congo.

Britain And Soviet Foreign Ministers Exchange Views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, (Reuter).—Patrick Gordon-Walker, British Foreign Secretary, had a wide-ranging 40-minute discussion of world problems with his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko, here yesterday.

Gordon-Walker told reporters on leaving the Soviet Embassy, that he hoped that he and Gromyko would be meeting again, "before long".

"We ranged over quite a lot of questions," he said.

He said they had also talked about Gromyko's policy speech to the United Nations on Monday in which the Soviet Foreign Minister had repeated his government's warnings about the creation of a NATO Multilateral Nuclear Force.

Another subject had been Article 19 of the United Nations Charter which deals with the organisation's financial set-up.

A later report said Harold Wilson arrived in Ottawa Tuesday from Washington and immediately put Canadians on notice that he wanted them to buy more from Britain.

The British Prime Minister told Lester Pearson, the Canadian Prime Minister, as they greeted each other at the Ottawa airport that trade between their two countries would be a major topic at their talks.

It is my task to try to expand our exports to Canada and everything we said in the 1940's you will hear from me again this afternoon, Wilson declared at an official arrival ceremony at Up-lands Air Force base here.

Nationalist Leader In Pakhtunistan

Condemns Pakistan

KABUL, Dec. 10.—A report from Peshawar in Central Pakhtunistan says that Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangash, General-Secretary of the National Awami Party, a nationalist organisation of Pakhtunistan, in a statement, has condemned the reprehensible attitude of the Government of Pakistan towards the people of Pakhtunistan; he has demanded that this policy should undergo a change.

He is reported to have declared that the people of Pakhtunistan will never abandon their struggle for freedom and that the present attitude of Pakistan will only further strengthen their resolve.

Mr. Bangash also condemned in strong language the arrest of the freedom loving people of Pakhtunistan by the Government of Pakistan, the treatment being given to Pakhtunistani political prisoners in various Pakistani jails and the restrictions which have been imposed by the Pakistan Government on public meetings and statements.

The General-Secretary of the National Awami Party advised the people to continue their struggle because in this way alone would their real objective, that is freedom, be attained.

At the same time the Leopoldville government charged Alger'a, UAR and Ghana with aiding the rebels. Soviet Chief delegate Dr. Federenko, told the council that the Congolese complaint was "an awkward manoeuvre calculated to distract the attention of the Council from the armed intervention of the Western powers in the Congo."

He said the substance of the matter before the Council was the "fact that aggression has been committed by the colonialists against the Congo."

He said no procedural manoeuvres were going to help "the situation of the bloody adventurers to escape from the facts of their armed intervention."

He said it was the duty of the 11-nation Council to rebuff the "attempts of the colonialists and their puppets to replace a discussion of this gross intervention by the NATO states."

Adlai L. Stevenson, for the United States, said he was surprised by the Soviet statement.

That the Council should agree to hear a complaint on those which had not intervened and refuse to hear a complaint against those who, by their own admission, had done so, was an almost incredible assertion.

The "provocative actions by the Congo insurgents were proceeding day by day."

Stevenson suggested that the Council proceed to hear the charges by the 21 nations and the Congo as a single whole.

In a letter to the Council before it met Moise Tshombe, the Congolese Prime Minister accused Algeria, Ghana, Sudan and the United Arab Republic of being involved in supplying arms and personnel to the insurgents.

Tshombe said Chinese made arms and ammunition had been found in the Congo and the government was concerned over press reports that the Soviet Union was ready to supply arms to the insurgents.

Lord Caradon, for Britain, said the Council should spend as little time as possible on procedural matters and go on to discuss the whole question contained in both of the letters that had been submitted. "It seems to me that the overriding fact is that none of us can possibly dispute, and that is that the situation in the Congo is both urgent and dangerous," he said.

Warships Fire On Village, North Vietnamese Charge

TOKYO, Dec. 10, (AP).—North Vietnam charged that three US and South Vietnamese warships shelled a North Vietnamese village early Thursday for 15 minutes.

Peking's New China News Agency, in a broadcast monitored here, said a protest was filed with A. M. Rahman, Indian Chairman of the International Commission in Hanoi by Col. Ha Van Lau, Chief of the Liaison Mission of the North Vietnamese army high command.

The Chinese agency, quoting a Hanoi dispatch, reported in the protest Lau said "on the night of Dec. 8, the US and the South Vietnam authorities once again sent three warships to cross the temporary military demarcation line and enter the territorial waters of the democratic Republic of Vietnam."

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 10, 1964

Human Rights

The world today is celebrating the 16th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. It is of paramount importance for each country to see to what extent it has achieved or is working for the fulfillment of the ideals and values embodied in that international historic document. In countries like South Africa and Southern Rhodesia or in Portuguese colonies it is a black day. There one finds large segments of the population are still deprived of those rights and privileges which writers and philosophers have termed fundamental let alone the social and economic rights which have only recently been seen as basic.

Earlier this year a seminar on human rights was held here in Kabul in which for the first time representatives of ECAFE countries considered human rights issues in developing countries. This in itself signifies the advent of a new concept as far as securing equal rights for people is concerned. But it is well within the scope of the letter and spirit of the Declaration. It is thus of utmost importance that no longer nations and governments think of human rights only in their classical sense but also include the new aspects of human rights.

The United Nations as an international organ has done a great deal in this respect. But little can be done if governments and nations themselves fail to adopt effective and concrete steps in securing equal rights and opportunities for their peoples.

On this occasion it is gratifying to note that Afghanistan, as the result of a new social reform inaugurated two years ago, has incorporated the values of the Declaration in its new constitution launched more than two months ago. This is an important landmark in the development of human rights in this country. But we still have to go a long way. We have to put into practice the values and ideals framed in our new document. This will perhaps be the most trying phase of our whole movement. And to achieve our objectives we need not only the co-operation and unity of our people but also the support and assistance of the world.

Ferhadi Suggests Ensuring Human Rights Is Equivalent To Developing A Country

Dr. Rawan Farhadi, was an active participant in the human rights seminar held this spring in Afghanistan. He also made important contributions in organizing the meeting. In this article, to be run in two installments, he discusses human rights problems in the developing countries.

Are there any problems which are particular to developing countries as regards the implementation of human rights? There is no doubt that our reply is affirmative.

Underdevelopment itself signifies the non-implementation of human rights. The other human rights can be promoted only if the general development of a society is assured.

There is a close interdependence between efforts to promote the various human rights. In the absence of a spirit of democracy and justice, a great many human rights would be flouted.

Similarly, in the absence of a genuine effort to achieve economic and social development, many other human rights would not be promoted. To infringe one or two important elements of human rights would be simultaneously to flout many others.

Conversely, to promote any one human right would be simultaneously to promote many others. Health (like education) cannot be assured in a country unless the other sectors of economic, social and cultural life are advancing. In the same way, a general advance of this kind is only possible if health and education are assured to the population of a country. Causes become effects, and vice versa. This shows how enormous and comprehensive is the task that the developing countries have before them.

Mankind as a whole must concern itself with human rights, the promotion of which encourages the development of friendly relations among nations.

It should also be noted that most of the developing countries are independent. A quarter of a century

ago, the colonizing state was held responsible for ensuring at least some human rights in the territories it dominated. The colonizing countries did not have that responsibility. The right to consider themselves relieved of it was, in a manner of speaking, their compensation for their dependent state. Today the independent and underdeveloped states are, so to speak, paying for their independence by assuming this enormous responsibility themselves.

The permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources and the right to self-determination are regarded as forming part of human rights. The proclamation of the recognition of such sovereignty is of no value to an independent state unless it makes a serious effort to exploit its natural resources.

These resources could, in fact, be better exploited in the underdeveloped countries. In the field of conventional and unconventional energy progress could be made with the help of international assistance. The systematic investigation of mineral resources in still unexplored regions is impossible without large-scale efforts by states and without foreign aid, and could bring about great changes in the economic life of the developing countries.

It is recognised that the role of the state is becoming increasingly important. It is plain that in the underdeveloped countries at least, out-and-out economic liberalism and systematic anti-statism would achieve nothing. On the other hand an autocratic regime cannot co-exist with human rights especially fundamental liberal rights. Therein lies the dilemma: the state must intervene to ensure economic and social rights but must do so without infringing on political and civil rights.

The promotion of human rights cannot come about merely through a process of evolution; they have to be fought for. They are promoted only by means of sustained efforts and soundly conceived reforms.

Afghan Constitution Provides Example Of How Rights May Be Classified, Safeguarded

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

A wise thing to do. Will it not restrict man's rights by making an inflexible framework. With all these limitations and boundaries, modern constitutions are primarily framed in such a way so as to arrange the organs of government in a manner that is most beneficial to the enjoyment and safeguard of people's rights.

The Constitution of Afghanistan is a fervent adherent to the UN she has outlined in general and on the lines of the Declaration of Human Rights the basic rights of the people and corresponding duties in Chapter III of the Constitution. This Chapter consists of sixteen Articles. Each article has these three main characteristics:

—It stands by itself. This means that in every article a natural and lawful aspect of a right is dealt with in a specific way. For instance Article 25 abolishes discrimination among the people of Afghanistan. The abolishment of discrimination is so general that it includes the right of equality between men and women, majority and minority groups whether racial or linguistic or other.

—It safeguards some aspect of people's rights, which in turn are safeguarded by the organs of governmental machinery. For example Chapter 7 of the Afghan

Constitutional and legal reforms are naturally of vital importance, yet countries undertaking such reforms encounter tremendous problems. Many of these countries possess a social and legal tradition which they must reform but which they cannot repudiate en bloc. Some have been influenced by neighbouring countries, themselves underdeveloped in some cases.

Some countries have been colonised and have an advanced legal tradition as a result. In some, English legal traditions have had a profound influence, while other countries follow French law closely. We have seen how difficult it is for the underdeveloped countries to find their way among these various alternatives.

The training of legal personnel, especially judges, and legal studies present difficult problems. In certain countries, usually former colonies, English or French is used in daily life. Here and there a number of jurists know other European languages. Other countries—especially those which were never colonised—are reluctant to promote the use of a European language and find in fact, that their young people are unable to make profitable use of works written in English or French.

Moreover, anyone attempting to reform the political and administrative structure of an underdeveloped country has to face similar problems. This is particularly serious as the implementation of human rights and the fight against underdevelopment presuppose the existence of institutions adapted to the objective sought. These institutions are difficult to organise; this can only be done by a process of successive approximations, not by simply borrowing from the developed countries.

In any event, the mechanical and slavish use of the means and methods employed in the advanced countries is impeded by financial, human and material difficulties which set back the achievement of the desired aims several decades.

The last installment of a joint article by a group of doctors in response to an editorial comment by the daily Anis appeared in that paper yesterday. The article, signed by some eighty doctors, gave some statistics showing that doctor's fees have not gone up as much as they should have in view of the rising living expenses.

It is surprising, said the article, that the press takes an interest in protecting the rights of the taxi drivers by pointing out to the traffic authorities questions such as depreciation of vehicles and their difficult working hours and takes a different view as regards the doctors. As far as the taxi drivers are concerned only their vehicles are subject to depreciation, while doctors are depreciated themselves in work.

They are subject to catching various diseases from the patients they treat and most of them are subject to various radiation hazards. Not only this but even the lives of a doctor's family are in danger. How does he know whether he is carrying any dangerous germs in his cloths and transferring them to his kin at home. The paper also printed the page carrying the signatures of nearly eighty doctors endorsing the charges against the paper's editorial comment.

In reply Anis said the comment was not based on any personal prejudice against any doctor or doctors. It said we are not of the opinion that everything has to be copied from other countries, as the doctors propose, because every country has specific problems and these in turn require specific solutions. This can best be found by the people themselves.

It is expected that Afghan doctors and physicians will show a spirit of sacrifice and humanitarianism in regards to treating patients, because unlike in other countries they get all their education free and at the expense of the nation. Consequently they owe something to the people.

We do accept the doctor's claims that they pay their income taxes, but then whatever they pay is based on some sort of estimate, whereas using prescriptions with set prices will save them and income tax authorities lots of work and saves everyone the benefit of any doubt. In conclusion the paper said it is best to leave the final judgement of which side of the argument is stronger to the readers.

The paper's editorial was entitled "Greater Use of Wool". With the operation of the new woollen factory in the industrial part of Kabul in a few months time only a part of the country's wool product will be used, manufacturing carpets. The paper suggested that the well-off companies and individuals should consider the possibilities of launching small processing mills to improve the quality of wool for export and wherever possible to manufacture woollen piece goods for local consumption. In addition to meeting competition in foreign markets for wool this will provide work for the unemployed persons in the provinces.

Yesterday's Islah in its editorial suggested the establishment of a committee of experts to review the sports situation in the country and to present a report and recommendation to the government which would give a new impetus to sports and physical culture in Afghanistan.

All in all these established similarities should not give the impression that the Afghan Constitution is a patchwork. Every democratic constitution in the world must possess these general (Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band
II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Arabic Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs=
25 m band
German Programme:
11.00-30 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band
French Programme:
11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band

Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1305
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1500

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0745
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1100
Kabul-Khost
Departure-1230
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1500

T M A

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100
Departure-1100
SATURDAY
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1230

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1130
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade: 20121-20122
Police: 20907-31122
Traffic: 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office: 24781-24782
Radio Afghanistan New Clinic: 24278
24279
24280
24281
D'Afghanistan Bank: 20048
Bakhtar News Agency: 20413
Afghan National Bank: 21771
Airport: 33311

Pharmacies

Iqbal Afghan Phone No. 22743
Mortaza Phone No. 22719
Mortaza Phone No. 20560
Inayat Phone No. 23808
Aziz Phone No. 24131
Fayyazi Phone No. 20387
Sharf-Naw Phone No. 20378
Carte-Char Phone No. 23321
Bu-Ali Phone No. 23575
Stor Phone No. 20496
Asri Phone No. 24231
Farwan Phone No. 20087
Sharf-Naw Phone No. 20079



Afghanistan and the United States recently signed an agreement for one hundred thousand tons of American wheat to be shipped as a grant to this country.
Picture shows Dr. Abdul Ma-

jid, His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington (left) signing the agreement on behalf of Afghanistan. The United States was represented by Walter C. Farr, Jr., Deputy Assistant Director of AID.

Others in the picture are left to right: Yunus Rafig, Counselor of the Afghan Embassy, John Milton Steeves US Ambassador in Afghanistan and Del Nueker, USAID Director in Afghanistan.

Petroleum Department Director Explains Method Of Controlling Fire In Well No. 4

Director-General M.H. Alief expects operations to control the fire in Well No. 4 in the Yatim Tag Structure to be completed soon.

The head of the Mineral's Survey oil Department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries explained the measures taken since the well caught fire. The well caught fire on March 28, 1943. After all equipment was removed from the well site, the fire was put out by detonating a huge charge of explosive.

Having discovered the well could not be controlled from the surface since the pressure was too high, two directional wells were drilled to a depth of 1900 metres. After a month the well was set on fire again to be on the safe side.

Through the directional wells attempts are now being made to get at the well through hydrofracture methods. Once connection is made with the well, the fire will eventually be controlled by pumping water, light, and heavy mud and finally cement.

Alief also reviewed other projects in which the Petroleum Prospecting Department is involved. The Department is now developing a gas field in the Shiberghan region where about 62 billion cubic metres of natural gas have been discovered.

Recent drilling has also revealed new gas reserves in the Jurassic deposits in the Khwaja Gogerdak structure which is near Shiberghan. The amount of gas in these deposits has not yet been estimated.

These discoveries of gas are the

result of 90,000 metres of exploratory drilling which has been performed by the Petroleum Department in northern Afghanistan. The area covered is bordered in the east by Takhar Province, in the west by Iran, in the north by the Soviet Union and in the south by the Band-Turkistan ranges. Most of this 125,000 sq. km. area has been studied by aeromagnetic, gravimetric, seismic and detailed geological surveys.

The Petroleum Prospecting Department began its work in 1955 when a contract was signed with a Swedish firm to do exploratory drilling. The first well was drilled on an Angot structure nine km. southeast of Sar-i-Pul. Encouraged by the findings, the Afghan government decided to organize its search for oil.

In 1958 a contract was signed with the USSR Techno-Export under which the USSR furnished specialists and equipment. The largest problems facing the Department, Director Alief notes, have been a shortage of personnel and technical problems.

From the beginning the Department has emphasized the training of Afghan personnel to replace foreign specialists. Three years ago the department established a drilling school in Sar-i-Pul which accepts about 200 students a year who already have had six years of schooling. They are trained for one year and then join drilling operations for on the job training.

Many students are also sent abroad for training in petroleum engineering and from time to time

the department holds three to six month courses in tractor and bulldozer operation, driving, carpentry, plumbing, accounting, and other fields. Over 900 men have been trained by the department at various levels so far, Alief says.

The cost of petroleum prospecting, Alief estimates, has been around 600 million afghanis and between 30 and 40 million dollars in the last nine years. The budget for this year is 100 million afghanis and 10 to 15 million dollars.

Alief states that since Afghanistan is not prepared to consume all the gas which it can produce a contract has been signed with the Soviet Union to export gas initially 2 billion cu. m. per annum.

Summarising the Petroleum Department's activities, Alief lists five projects now under its direction.

A secondary technical school will be established to offer a four year course in fields related to petroleum and minerals exploration and exploitation. It will accept graduates of the eighth grade and give a certificate equivalent to the baccalaureate degree.

The preliminary work has been completed on two pipelines, one from the Shiberghan gas field to Kelift on the Soviet border and the other from the gas field to Pul-i-Imambukri near Mazar-i-Sharif to provide gas for the chemical fertiliser and thermal electricity plants.

The fertiliser plant is planned to have a capacity of about 50,000 tons per annum. Construction should start soon, Alief hopes.

American Recounts Kabul Experiences In Travel Memoir

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—"By what sorcery is a girl wafted from the fat corn-and-bog lands of Iowa, over the roof of the world into Kabul, capital of the land of the high flags, there by a species of alchemy to transmute her fresh, fragile sensation into prose that captures the very essence of the brave, proud people of Afghanistan?"

This is the question Harrison E. Salisbury, Asian Affairs specialist of the New York Times, asks in his Tuesday review of a new book on Afghanistan. The book is "Land Of The High Flags" (Random House, \$5.95) by Rosanne Klass, former teacher in Kabul.

Mr. Salisbury answers his own question: "It is the magic of modern technology that made it possible for an Iowa-born, New York-trained school teacher to circumnavigate the globe and penetrate the inner recesses of the Asian heartland. But it is more ancient magic that enables Rosanne Klass to bring to us the rapture of the Land Of The High Flags. 'The book is called a 'travel memoir', the reviewer continues, 'and so it is in the same sense that Rebecca West's Black Lamb And Grey Falcon was a 'travel memoir of Yugoslavia. 'The Land Of The High Flags' may not be so deep as Miss West's classic, but it soars higher. That Miss Klass is a poet; that she had a hand in Balanchine ballet 'The Figure In The Carpet,' comes as no surprise to the reader of her Afghan memoir."

"The art of gentle understanding is not necessary a feminine one, but perhaps women by temperament are better able to surrender to a foreign land or foreign city, to breathe deeply the alien atmosphere; to refine and distill its emotion; and having done so, to touch the chords that evoke response in other hearts."

"This, at any rate, is the talent of Miss West with the coast of Dalmatia; with Freya Stark and Arabia; with Rose Macaulay and Trebizond. And with Miss Klass and Afghanistan."

It was 1951 when Rosanne Klass made her way through the Khyber Pass (it was so flat and unimpressive she did not know she had entered it until someone told her). She spent three or four years in Afghanistan, learning to know the land and its people with a mixture of wry humor and tender warmth. She grew to love their unshakable pride, their clear-eyed courage, their unmatchable hospitality, their simple poverty, their generosity, their humor; their cunning, their wisdom in adapting their skills to the life of the high plateaus, the frequent hunger the terrible cold of winter and the burning storms of the desert.

An allied project is the thermal electricity plant which will be built to provide the fertiliser plant with power. Its ultimate capacity is expected to be 24,000 KW. The fifth project is the study of how best to exploit known gas areas, the Minerals Survey head concluded.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank
KABUL, Dec. 10.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one)	US Dollar	Afs. 63.60
Afs. 177.80 (per one)	Pound Sterling	Afs. 178.40
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred)	German Mark	Afs. 1575.00
Franc	Afs. 1468.82	
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred)	French Franc	Afs. 1275.30
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred)	Swiss	



Afghanistan Joins FAO Commission On Locust Control

KABUL, Dec. 10.—On the suggestion of the World Food and Agricultural Organisation, the countries of the western sector of ECAFE, including Afghanistan, have formed a Joint Commission to fight against incursions by locusts.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that since the area including Iran, India, Pakistan, Pakhtunistan and Afghanistan, was subject to occasional incursions by locusts called "Schistocerca Gregaria", and the insects inflict losses upon agricultural crops and the economy of the region, therefore the FAO has prepared a special programme and budget to help in fighting this scourge.

He declared that since Afghanistan was exposed to frequent attacks by locust swarms, therefore the FAO proposal for establishing a joint Commission has been accepted and the Ministry of Agriculture has so far received transport vehicles and equipment for surveying and forecasting locust movements.

An expert has also been provided by the FAO. He said that the Ministry had taken steps to provide personnel, and Afghan together with foreign experts have been sent to visit such provinces as Pakhtia, Ghazni, Kandahar, Grishk, Farah and Herat, which are most liable to attack by locusts.

Arrangements have also been made, he stated, to carry out surveys in April, May and June next year and to prepare and despatch monthly reports on weather conditions and the movement of locust swarms.

Gromyko Talks To Johnson, Rusk

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, (Reuters).—Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, told reporters last night after a call on President Johnson that they had held a "useful" discussion on disarmament and other matters involved in US-Soviet relations.

Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State, earlier yesterday made a strong plea to Andrei Gromyko to use his government's influence with Hanoi to call off Viet Cong attacks. US officials reported.

The officials added that there was serious differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over the Vietnam problem.

For his part, Gromyko was reported to have complained about the presence of American troops in South Vietnam, and charged the United States with standing in the way of elections in that country in 1954.

The Soviet Foreign Minister was said to have reiterated his government's contention that the Vietnamese people themselves should be left alone to settle their own affairs.

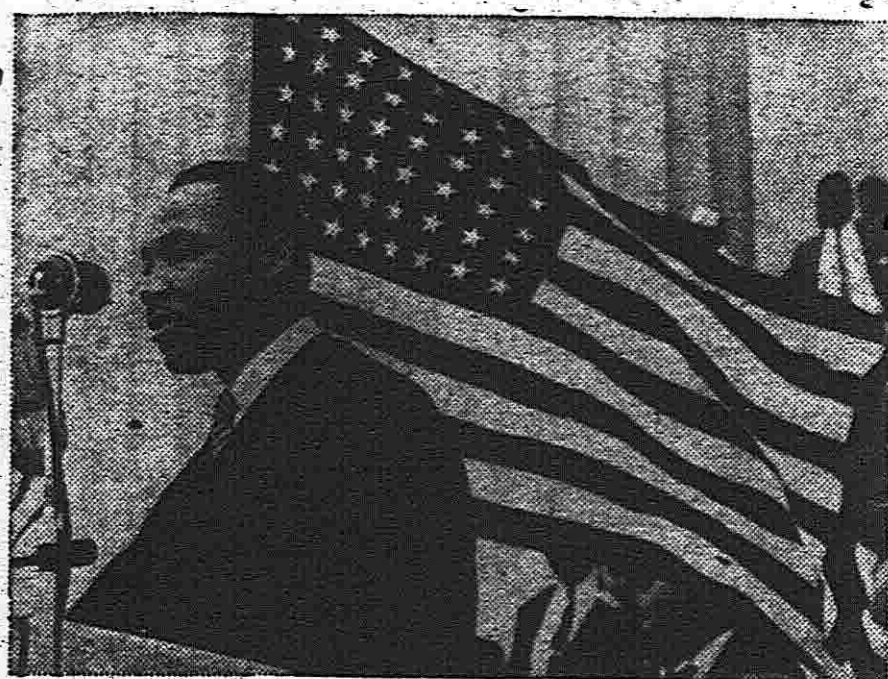
Afghan Constitution

(Contd. from page 2)

theories which are natural, legal and essential to man.

Yes, general theories. A general theory is flexible and can be moulded and remoulded according to time requirements. This is why we can safely commit ourselves to the fact that neither in the Declaration of Human Rights nor in the Afghanistan Constitution rights have been classified. Each is only an outline and elaboration.

KABUL, Dec. 10.—Mr. Azimulla, an official of the Helmand Valley Authority, who had gone to Iran six months ago to study fine arts, returned to Kabul yesterday.



NOBEL PRIZE WINNER—Dr. Martin Luther King, winner of the 1964 Nobel Prize for Peace, addresses a "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" audience at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. At 35, he is one of the youngest men ever to win the award. It was to be presented today in Oslo, Norway. Dr. King has been a leader in the struggle for civil rights progress in the United States. He once explained his philosophy: "I believe in a militant, non-violent approach in which the individual stands up against an unjust system, using sit-ins, legal action, boycotts, votes and everything else—except violence or hate."

Wilson Reports Washington Talks 'Completely Successful'

WASHINGTON, December 10, (Reuters).—HAROLD Wilson, told a press conference yesterday his talks with President Johnson were "completely successful" in achieving what they set out to do.

There is total identity of view between the United States administration and ourselves as to the objectives we have set to guide our respective approaches to our allies and friends and our wider approaches in initiatives towards arms control and disarmament", he added.

The Prime Minister agreed with a questioner that the "renegotiation" of the Nassau Agreement had begun. "I think it is the case that we are now moving forward to a very progressive series of proposals with regard to the alliance," he said.

"We have not been looking backwards too much at Nassau.

Asked whether any cuts were contemplated in the British army on the Rhine, Wilson said that Britain certainly did not plan any unilateral cutting of them.

In addition, Britain had not proposed any joint approach to this problem or any discussion of it.

Wilson said it was important that what the United States and Britain had in mind about NATO nuclear policy should be discussed with France.

The Prime Minister said he had been misreported following his recent House of Commons defence speech, when it was suggested that he had expressed unalterable opposition to the principle of mixed manning in the multilateral nuclear force.

He said he had expressed outright opposition to any proposal which involved the dropping of the American veto on the use of any nuclear force.

Battle Continues For Three Days In South Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 10, (Reuters).—Heavy fighting raged yesterday in a province, 300 miles north of here, for the third successive day in what is believed to be the longest battle of the Vietnamese war.

One scene of fighting was on a hill 193 miles north of the capital where the government's position was overrun early on Monday morning. Casualties reported so far were eight killed, 12 wounded and five armoured vehicles destroyed.

Home News In Brief AT THE CINEMA

KABUL, Dec. 10.—The Cabinet Council at yesterday's meeting continued its scrutiny of the remaining sections of the Penal Code. The Cabinet studied and discussed the last 14 Parts of the Code containing 154 Sections, from Section 342 to Section 496. The draft law was approved with some amendments.

KABUL, Dec. 10.—Mr. Gulbahar, President of Ariana Afghan Airlines accompanied by Mr. Asadulla Sherzai, Secretary of the Airline, left Kabul for Moscow yesterday for talks on flights by Ariana planes to the Soviet Union.

KABUL, Dec. 9.—Two experts on carpentry and cooperatives sent by ILO one year ago to cooperate with the Rural Development Department, left Kabul for Geneva on Tuesday; they are Mr. Fakir Singh, expert on cooperatives and Mr. Smith on carpentry.

KABUL, Dec. 10.—The weather forecasting station at Lal has been opened; Dr. Abdul Khaliq, Director-General of Meteorological Services performed the ceremony with a brief speech.

KABUL, Dec. 10.—Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Vice-President of Kabul University and Dean of the College of Economics, who had gone to the German Federal Republic on the invitation of Bonn and Cologne Universities, returned home yesterday. During his stay in the Federal Republic, Dr. Sarabi, discussed the future teaching programmes of Kabul University and also visited a number of University Colleges.

Minuteman Missile Fails, Destroyed After Launching

VANDENBERG AIR BASE, California, Dec. 10, (Reuters).—A range safety officer yesterday destroyed a minuteman ballistics missile when it developed trouble shortly after it was launched from this rocket base early yesterday. Flaming debris from the shattered missile started brush fires over an area of about 100 acres, but no one was injured.

they know that if they fail to live up to this pledge they will have to face world opinion.

PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. Polish film; CANAL, with translation in English.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 6-30 p.m. Pakistani film; GULFAM.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 6-30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Indian film; BACHAD KA BOHO KA.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian

ADVTs

POLISH FILM'S WEEK CINEMA PARK

FROM DECEMBER 15 TO 22

A week's show will present attraction such as:

CANAL

Winner of 1st. prize in Cannes Festival

ASHES AND DIAMOND

Won second prize in Venice Festival

ANSWER TO THE

VIOLENCE

Winner of prize in

VISIT FROM THE

PRESIDENT

And others.

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LADIES GARMENTS:

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underwear, gloves, stoles & scarves
Shoes: Italian, German, (latest fashion)
Jewellery: Gold, pearls, diamond,
Camelia & coral,

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

TOYS
BABY CLOTHINGS & SHOES
Also artificial Jewellery
Also Cosmetics

VARIOUS ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN ARE ALSO AVAILABLE

SALON HAVING TAILORING FACILITIES ALSO ACCEPTS TAILORING ORDERS

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