

12-15-1965

Kabul Times (December 15, 1965, vol. 4, no. 219)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 15, 1965, vol. 4, no. 219)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1154.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1154>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4:36 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:57 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Sher-e-Nar near
Park Chama; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. VI, NO. 219.

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1965, (QAUS 24, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Gatherings Can Be Held After Law Is Passed, Announcement By Interior Ministry Says

KABUL, December 15.—The Ministry of Interior in a communique said Tuesday that in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution the right to assemble is subject to the provisions of the law which will be promulgated after Parliament's ratification and His Majesty's approval.

The announcement said, on the basis of Article 32 of the Constitution, the Ministry of Interior demands all to refrain from gatherings, the organisation of which has not been allowed by law, and not to disturb public order and tranquility.

The communique added University students are not allowed to continue their activities against administrative and academic regulations and or disrupt order and discipline through demonstrations and illegal gatherings.

The Ministry of Interior in view of its responsibilities to maintain order and security within the country in accordance with Article 21 of the Law for Basic Administration will prevent every kind of disorder and will reprimand violators.

The announcement followed a Kabul University announcement on Sunday which declared closed the College of Science. The College was closed because of the "continued violation of order and discipline by some of the college staff and students making it impossible for classes to be held in the College of Science and disturbing other colleges."

The University announcement also said that boarding facilities for students of the College of Science would be withdrawn.

King Feisal, Shah Of Iran Call For Islamic Summit To Review Problems

TEHRAN, Dec. 15, (AP).—King Feisal of Saudi Arabia and the Shah of Iran called for an Islamic summit conference of the heads of state of Muslim countries Tuesday to "review their important problems and to pave the way for Muslim world unity."

In a joint communique issued after King Feisal's week-long state visit to Iran, the two monarchs also reiterated their firm support of Palestine and the necessity for implementing the United Nations resolutions.

According to informed Iranian authorities, King Feisal's visit has been almost successful, especially in reaching full accord in Iran and Saudi Arabia's joint move towards establishing Islamic unity.

It was generally hinted by official and unofficial circles in Tehran that the two monarchs have decided to form a "United front" against what King Feisal Monday called "intriguers and aggressors" in the Muslim world.

In a joint communique released in Tehran and the Saudi Arabian capital of Jeddah simultaneously, it was also stated the Shah and King Feisal fully supported the right of the people of Yemen to decide their future without foreign intervention.

According to a Reuters dispatch, King Feisal arrived at Riyadh airport Tuesday after official visits to Iran and Kuwait.

Public Works Minister Inspects Marble Factory in Bost

BOST, Dec. 15.—Engineer Ahmadullah, the minister of Public Works and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bost, capital of Helmand Province Monday night.

Accompanied by some of the provincial officials the Minister inspected Tuesday morning the marble factory, the cotton ginning and pressing plant and the new congregational mosque. Afterwards the Minister left for Farah.

Hundred Tractors To Be Imported

KABUL, Dec. 14.—The Ministry of Agriculture signed an agreement with the Soviet firm of Tseppo Export in Kabul on the basis of which one hundred agricultural tractors will be imported according to the plan and farmers' needs.

The contract was signed by the Agricultural Minister Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza and E. F. Markichev, the Commercial Attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

An agricultural ministry official said the tractors will arrive by the end of the current year and will be distributed among the farmers. The payment for the tractors will be made out of the Soviet consumer goods credit to Afghanistan.

Ayub, Johnson Hold Talks On Keeping Peace In Asia

WASHINGTON, December 15, (Reuter).—PRESIDENT Johnson and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan conferred for nearly two hours at the White House Tuesday in the first of their two-day talks.

In his welcoming speech, President Johnson expressed confidence that the meetings would help to promote peace in Asia and spoke warmly of the ties between the U.S. and Pakistan.

Johnson did not mention the Kashmir dispute, but he did take note of some change in relations between the two countries, which are both members of the South-east Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

"We have much in common," Johnson said. "We have also had our differences. Yet I hope that the books which unite us are far stronger than any temporary disagreements."

Ayub acknowledged the warm welcome from Johnson who greeted him "as our friend" and quickly served notice in his public reply on the White House lawn that the Kashmir dispute with India would be the number one topic of his talks here.

Planning Ministry Bids Farewell To UN Chief

KABUL, Dec. 15.—The Ministry of Planning held a reception to bid farewell to Sixten Hepling, Resident Representative of the UN Technical Assistant Board, last evening at Spinzar Hotel.

The reception was attended by some members of the cabinet, officials of the Ministries of Planning and Foreign Affairs and heads of UN specialised agencies in Kabul.

The Minister of Planning, Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee in short speech said:

"Hepling has been a close friend of Afghanistan for the past four years and we regret to see him leaving us."

"We are glad, however, to know that he will continue to be a part of the foreign assistance programme of his native country, Sweden."

Prof. Ziaee added "We would like to express our deep appreciation for the long list of achievements of the UN in Afghanistan during the period of his responsibility in the UN office in this country. It is in the very nature of the technical assistance programme that it produces results after many years."

He will be in our minds when we see the results of his work."

"It is difficult to enumerate all the projects sponsored by him and his colleagues. To mention just a few I may refer to the planning team in the Ministry of Education; the rural development programmes; the Kabul census; contributions of the Special Fund to the activities of the Water and Soil Authority and to the Housing and Town Planning Authority."

"Furthermore, there has been the extensive work of the FAO in improving karakul and wool production, and in many other fields of

(Contd. on Page 4)

ed him "as our friend" and quickly served notice in his public reply on the White House lawn that the Kashmir dispute with India would be the number one topic of his talks here.

Ayub said the Kashmir fighting between India and Pakistan in September was "a short war, but a sharp war and a bloody war."

"The peace there hangs on a very thin thread of ceasefire," he added.

The Pakistan President said the United States was far away, "but you as the biggest country in the world today have an obligation towards the rest of the world and I have no doubt that your government under your dynamic and powerful leadership will lend its full support towards a resolution of the problems that are besetting us."

The discussions between the two Presidents centred on the obvious—peace in Asia, Kashmir, Vietnam, China, U.S. assistance programmes.

The talks dealt extensively, and in some detail, it was understood, with ways of attaining peace in Asia.

But the course ahead, as the two Presidents reportedly see it, depends on a number of factors, including what comes out of two upcoming conferences.

One will bring Ayub and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India together under Soviet auspices at Tashkent Jan. 4. The other will be a series of sessions Feb. 1 and 2 here in which Shastri will call on Johnson.

The talks Tuesday focused on the future rather than the past, with no post mortems involved.

Zambia Sends Delegations To U.S., USSR

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 15, (AP).—Zambia announced Tuesday it would send ministerial missions to the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss ways of safeguarding its rights to powers from the Kariba Dam.

A government statement said Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Kapwepwe would lead a delegation to London, leaving Zambia Sunday.

The delegation would then split into two groups, one going to Washington and the other to Moscow, it said.

Zambia also announced it would not sever relations with Britain "at present."

In London Prime Minister Harold Wilson conferred Tuesday night with Nigeria's Prime Minister, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, in a bid to find a compromise formula to deal with the Rhodesian independence crisis.

The Nigerian leader flew to Britain to outline his proposal to

Rusk Says Vietnam War Hurts Relations With Eastern Bloc

PARIS, Dec. 15, (Reuter).—THE United States Tuesday asked its North Atlantic allies to send doctors, engineers and teachers to South Vietnam, American sources reported.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a review of the Vietnam conflict to the Council of Ministers of NATO, said there was room for more troops in South Vietnam. But the sources emphasised that he did not ask the NATO nations to supply them.

Rusk described the Vietnam war as a dangerous issue which was clouding United States relations with the Eastern bloc.

He said the United States was ready to enter into peace negotiations on Vietnam without any preconditions. A ceasefire could come before or after a peace conference was convened.

Rusk said that the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China-Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—and the 1962 Geneva conference establishing the neutrality of Laos could serve as an adequate basis for peace in Southeast Asia.

In a long account of western efforts to try to get the Vietnam problem from the battlefield to the conference table, Rusk said that it was still the United States impression that China was against peace talks.

He said the new United States Ambassador in Warsaw, John Gronouski, was about to have the 128th meeting between the American and Chinese ambassadors in the Polish capital.

On every subject, including disarmament and Southeast Asia, raised at these periodic contacts during the past five years, the Chinese said they were not prepared to discuss anything unless the United

Volunteers From W. Germany To Set Up Kindergarten

KABUL, Dec. 15.—Chief of the Federal German volunteers in Kabul has promised Public Health Ministry the establishment of a kindergarten and all the equipment needed for it.

The Public Health Ministry is studying the plans for the kindergarten.

Chief of the volunteers Johannes Geismann met the Public Health Minister Kobra Noorzai at her office Tuesday afternoon to introduce a newly arrived volunteer, who will serve as a teacher in one of the kindergartens.

Geismann further promised the minister that he will make another kindergarten teacher and two nurses available to the ministry. The minister expressed appreciation for the assistance.

States was ready to surrender Formosa.

Gronouski flew here from Warsaw especially to confer with the Secretary of State before holding the next American meeting—his first—with the Chinese ambassador in Warsaw.

In calling for closer NATO involvement in the Vietnam struggle Rusk said the Atlantic powers had an enormous interest in how the United States met its commitments there.

Soviets Ask All Foreign Troops To Leave Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 15, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union Tuesday called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and the closure of British bases in the island.

Dr. Nikolai T. Fedorenko, the Soviet delegate, claimed that the forces of colonialism had not given up their policy of liquidating Cyprus as a sovereign state.

For the island to obtain genuine independence, all foreign troops must be pulled out, and there must be respect for the independence and sovereignty of the state, as well as for the rights of its two principal communities, he told the General Assembly's main Political Committee.

V. C. Trivedi of India said a sovereign independent state was entitled to receive unambiguous affirmation from all members of the organisation that its sovereignty and independence were sacrosanct and no other state was entitled to interfere under any pretext whatsoever in its domestic affairs and full exercise of its sovereignty.

Whatever might have been the situation earlier, he said, what was valid today was that Cyprus was a United Nations member and entitled to all protection under the Charter.

Mehdi Vakil of Iran said an equitable settlement could not be achieved if the contractual obligations of international treaties were overlooked.

There were two separate communities in Cyprus and the independence of the country had been possible only on the basis of certain agreements approved by the communities, he said.

A unilateral revision of these principles was to be excluded, Vakil declared. The protection of the Turkish community was one of the essentials of a settlement.

Britain today over the Rhodesian crisis.

As the deadline approached, spokesmen declined to give any details of members' intentions regarding the resolution passed ten days ago by the OAU Ministerial Council meeting here to break with Britain unless Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime were crushed by today.

Meanwhile Kenya has announced that it is suspending all post office telecommunications with Rhodesia.

Tanzania and Uganda, which run joint postal services with Kenya, are expected to follow suit.

The Kenya move follows a statement by President Jomo Kenyatta in Parliament last Friday that his government was breaking off communications with the Smith regime in Salisbury.

East African Airways, also

(Contd. on Page 4)

KABUL TIMES

Published By:
BAKHAR NEWS
AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki
Editor:
Shafie S. Rahel
Address:
Kabul, Afghanistan
Telegraphic Address:
"Times, Kabul"
Telephone: 24047

Subscription Rates
Yearly Af 500
Half yearly Af 300
Quarterly Af 200
FOREIGN
Yearly \$ 30
Half Yearly \$ 18
Quarterly \$ 9

Subscription from abroad
will be accepted by cheques or local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at:
Govt. Printing House

DECEMBER, 15 1965

Mechanisation Of Farms

The Agriculture Ministry's decision to import more tractors for distribution among farmers is evidence that our cultivators, specially those owning large areas of land, have begun to realise the advantages of mechanised farming. Actually more tractors are required than the Ministry can afford to import. The tractors are sold to farmers who pay the price on an instalment basis. It may be hoped that the Ministry can find ways to import a larger number of tractors.

Mechanisation of farms, along with training of farmers to use the equipment properly and economically, should receive special attention at this stage of our development. Already in areas where developmental projects are in progress or factories have been started farmers have begun to face shortage of labour. Since people find working on development projects and in factories more rewarding there has been a migration of population from rural areas.

In other countries this process took place when they began to industrialise. The very process of industrialisation enabled them to furnish mechanised equipment to farms and land-owners did not have to face shortage of labour. It should be the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture first of all to furnish mechanised equipment to those areas where scarcity of labour is already being felt. Most of these areas are in the vicinity of development projects which even after their completion employ a large number of workers.

Since the Ministry cannot bear entire financial burden of purchasing tractors it should be the duty of well-to-do farmers to pay for the equipment in the shortest possible time. The Ministry should also have a foolproof system to ensure that farmers purchasing tractors pay the money due from them well in time. It may also be desirable to persuade those with means to buy tractors outright or even to provide the money in advance. If a number of wealthier farmers come forward with cash the rate of mechanisation can be stepped up.

Thirteen Cooperatives Market Karakul

There are 13 Karakul Marketing Co-operatives. These have been set up in Jouzjan, Faryab, and Balkh provinces. The capital raised by 13 co-operatives is 46 million afghanis and the number of members is 9,559. These co-operatives collect pelts from their members, tan and sort them and then sell them locally or abroad. They have been formed to improve the situation with regard to heavy marketing costs, low farm returns and unnecessary middle men. The co-operatives are to ensure maximum farm prices to their members.

Recently a Union of Co-operatives has been established in Kabul to co-ordinate, unify and provide overall facilities for member co-operatives. Until these co-operatives acquire their own skilled management they will be assisted administratively and technically by the field services of the Ministry of Agriculture. A programme is under consideration for establishing similar co-operatives for processing, marketing and for producers, e.g., for cotton marketing, irrigation, carpets, wool, fruit, and vegetables. As in other developing countries, Afghanistan has three main difficulties:

1) Availability of interest rate on credit;

By Fasil Rahim Momand

2) Obligation to market produce through the merchants who supply credit—this puts the producers in an awkward bargaining position. Most of the merchants force the producers to sell their products on pre-harvest sale; the returns received by the producers under this type of sale are often less than 50 per cent of the market value;

3) Most of the farmers have to market their products immediately after harvest when the prices are normally at the lowest, while the possibility of holding them until later might improve their position substantially.

Consequently, the majority of the Afghan farmers is wholly or partly at the mercy of the merchants and traders, a situation which handicaps efficient marketing and discourages initiative on the part of the farmers, thus delaying the growth of agricultural productivity.

To reduce the effect of such money lenders, the government has established agricultural and cottage industries. Da Afghanistan Bank, Bank Milli and Pashany Tejaraty Bank to extend credit to individual farmers or farmers' organisations and agricultural co-operatives. During 1965 a total of 500 million afghanis was provided to cotton, karakul, and wool

producers. In 1965 the Pashany Tejaraty Bank alone has extended 56 million afghanis to karakul co-operatives.

Agricultural and cottage industries bank is going to be strengthened by the IBRD branch of the World Bank in order to help co-operatives as well as non-co-operatives farmers by providing them with short term and long term credit at low rates of interest for live-stock and land improvement work, purchase of large and small agricultural implements, equipment, machinery, animals, seeds, processing plants such as tanneries, packing-houses, warehouses, stores and other facilities for producing, processing or storing.

The establishment of a suitable and effective credit programme is under way. This programme will enable the farmers to obtain supplies for improved farming practices which, in turn, will cause increases in the annual level of agricultural production.

A country's foreign trade is affected considerably by a better agricultural marketing system. If processing, storing, transporting, and other handling is carried out according to the standard of foreign market demands, there will be greater increase in returns from exports. (Contd. on Page 4)

PRESS

ALAN GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial entitled "Bloodbath In Vietnam" said that in Vietnam hundreds of people are being killed and towns and railroads are being destroyed. But although the news about Vietnam is published daily no one cares about what is happening there.

Recently the writer of the editorial saw a photograph in an American magazine of a plane hitting its target. The bombs had destroyed a railway line. The photo suggested that bombing and destruction have become a kind of sport. Pilots who succeed in hitting their targets and inflicting the maximum damage are admired.

This is a sad state of affairs. The Vietnam situation has become more serious than ever before and the bloodbath has not been expected to continue.

General Maxwell Taylor, Special Adviser to the U.S. President and former American Ambassador in South Vietnam, has said that the striking power of the South Vietnamese army should be further strengthened so that the government of North Vietnam may realise that the Viet Cong is not capable of winning the war.

At the same time, the Viet Cong has intensified its war activity. At present about 125,000 American soldiers are either in the battlefield or are ready for war.

When will the war end, asked the paper? The only way is for the nations concerned to come together and try to find a solution to the problem. All those countries which participated in the Indo-China conference of 1954 may be expected to take part in such a meeting.

All the fighting in Vietnam concluded the paper, has been useless as its objectives can be attained through negotiations.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Abdul Ahad of Da Afghanistan Bank complained about high prices of medicines in the city. Some days ago he went to buy a medicine from the Medicine pharmacy. The price quoted was Af. 95 while price fixed by the Ministry of Public Health is Af. 69. The writer referred the matter to the Medicine Price Control Department of the Ministry of Public Health, but despite a request from the department the pharmacy refused to sell the medicine at the price fixed by the ministry. The letter expressed the hope that the Ministry will take measures to enforce prices fixed by it.

Mrs. Rahat Moheb Hairat in a letter in yesterday's Anis dealt with scholarships and fellowships granted to students by different departments of the government. To meet the present difficulties, the letter made the following suggestions.

1. Government agencies responsible for the grant of scholarships and fellowships should simplify the regulations. They should also try to avoid delays and red tape. Sometimes due to delay and inaction on the part of officials, scholarships are not used.

2. Measures should be adopted to prevent nepotism and use of personal influence.

The best way to do this, said Mrs. Rahat, would be to prepare a list of deserving candidates in each ministry. The list should contain complete information about the educational qualifications, age, experience, talent and the possible use of the candidates after higher training.

3. As an experienced civil servant knows more than a fresh graduate there is no need for the two to sit for the same examination.

4. Graduates in one field should not be sent for further studies in another field.

Mrs. Rahat expressed the hope that her suggestions will be duly considered by the authorities concerned, particularly the newly elected Rector of Kabul University.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

dran Programme:
8:00-8:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs. on 62 m band.

Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Departure-0830
Herat-Mazar-Kabul

Arrival-1600
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615

Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Mazar-Herat

Departure-0900
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul

Arrival-0915
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar

Departure-1145
AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

Departure-1030
FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1030
Khost-Kabul

Arrival-1050
Kabul-Khost
Departure 0630

Mazar-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Departure-0830

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival -1605
SATURDAY

Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut

Departure-1030
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Departure-1330
Arrival-1330

Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830
Telephones

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24737
20763
20602

Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 22719
Khost 22719

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20150-24041

Radio Afghanistan 24580
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045

Pashany Tejaraty Bank 22092
PHARMACIES

Maiwand Phone No. 20580
Yousuf Phone No. 21584
Asri Phone No. 24231

Haidar Phone No. 22954
FRIDAY NIGHT

Parsa Phone No. 24232
Zaman Phone No. 20531
Mirwais Phone No. 20583

Stor Phone No. 20496
Faryabi Phone No. 20887



Nobel Prize winner Mikhail Sholokhov speaking at a press conference. The Soviet writer won this year's prize for literature for his writings which include his well-known novel And Quiet Flows the Don.

Regulations For Foreign Businessmen

The Regulations for the issuance of licenses to the foreign investors have been in force since November 20, 1965.

Regulations for the issuance of licenses to private foreign businessmen and agencies in Afghanistan.

Article 1
Foreign nationals, either legal or individual persons, desiring to trade in Afghanistan are obligated to apply to the Licence Department of the Ministry of Commerce in Kabul to obtain the necessary commercial licence.

The licence itself shall be issued by the Chamber of Commerce after the payment of the required fee.

Article 2
Foreign nationals in their applications for licences must explain in detail the nature of the commercial activities which they want to undertake in the country.

Article 3
Commercial licences for foreign nationals are of two types: Licence A and Licence B.

1. Licence A shall be issued in the name of those foreign nationals who enter their income and losses in their own names.

2. Licence B is meant for those foreign businessmen who work as middlemen or salesmen for other foreign firms.

Article 4
Following is the procedure for obtaining a licence for an individual businessman:

1. Submitting the application in writing with three photos and completing the forms which are supplied by the Licence Department of the Ministry of Commerce.

2. Presenting a certificate from commercial court or some other authoritative source of the government of the applicant stating that the applicant has been a businessman for the last three years.

3. Presenting a certificate showing his clean record in his own country during the past three years.

4. Presenting a certificate from the bank which handled his business credit during the past three years.

The above certificates must be certified by the Afghan diplomatic mission in the country of the applicant and also the responsible department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 5
The applicants must transfer \$10,000 or the equivalent at the free foreign exchange rate, or some other foreign exchange which can be accepted by the Ministry of Commerce as capital to Da Afghanistan Bank prior to

FAO Approves New Ways To Improve World Food Supply

ROME, December, 15.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has approved new measures to improve world food supplies during the next decade.

At the three-week FAO biennial conference, which ended on Thursday, 112 countries appraised the present world food situation, and gathered ideas for developing their own national agricultural policies.

B.R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, warned the opening session that developing countries must achieve within a decade or two the agricultural growth which the developed countries took centuries to achieve or "face disaster".

He referred to statistics that food production still lags behind population growth.

The chairman of the conference Maurice Sauve, Canada's Minister of Food, called hunger, the main threat to world peace, but added that the victory in the battle against it is "within our grasp".

He noted that although scientific and technical solutions are known, the problem is how to communicate them effectively to developing countries.

The United States delegate, Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, Assistant Secretary for Agriculture, paid tribute to the achievements of

delegates suggested a number of remedies, including:

—Placing more emphasis on developing progressive farmers.

—Increasing incentives to food producers by improving price stability and the availability of credit.

—Improving land reform. The delegates welcomed the forthcoming 1966 World Land Reform Conference being organised by FAO and the United Nations.

—Emphasising agriculture's role in industrialisation. The conference pointed out that a prosperous agriculture provides an expanding market for consumer goods and for a wide range of agricultural requisites, including fertilisers, pesticides, machinery and implements.

The conference approved of a budget of \$49.97 million for the two-year period 1966-1968. The budget includes a \$4.1 million increase to expand and strengthen its present work programme as well as nearly \$7 million to the increase in operating expenses.

action is repeated a case shall be made by the Ministry of Commerce to the law courts.

These documents should be certified by an Afghan Embassy or Consular Office in the country of the applicant and should also contain the stamp of the concerned department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Article 7
Those foreign businessmen who will have a monopoly on imported goods are required to observe the following points in importing the goods to the country either wholesale or retail:

1. The maximum sale price of the above mentioned businessman's imported commodities shall be fixed by the Ministry of Commerce with due consideration to the export rate of the commodity from its central agency, transportation expenses, insurance and customs duties, administrative expenses, the rate of foreign exchange at the time of the import and a certain percentage of net profit. The price thus fixed should be advertised by the businessman in his shop.

2. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

3. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

4. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

5. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

6. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

7. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

8. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

9. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

10. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

11. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

12. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

13. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

14. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

15. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

16. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

17. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

18. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

19. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

20. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

21. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

22. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

23. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

24. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

25. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

26. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

27. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

28. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

29. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

30. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

31. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

32. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

33. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

34. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

35. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

36. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

37. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

38. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

39. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

40. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

41. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

42. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any change in the price should be fixed with the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

43. If the above mentioned businessman wants to sell his commodities through Afghan salesmen, the commission for the salesmen shall be decided according to mutual decision of the two with

the Ministry of Commerce.

44. The list containing the price of the imported commodities along with the invoice forms shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for approval in case the details of the price list changes. Any



A general view of apartment buildings in Zendabanan

Six Apartment Buildings Near Completion

KABUL, Dec. 15.—Six four-storey buildings able to house 208 families have been partially completed in Zendabanan.

Distribution of these houses will take place early next year. The apartment houses are in three categories. The lowest price for the smallest apartment is Af. 160,000. The intermediate size costs Af. 250,000 and the highest Af. 350,000.

Architect Abdul Rahman Rahimi, chief of the microdistrict project said in an interview that the first and second housing projects in Zindabanan covering an area of two hundred acres will cost an estimated Af. 300,000,000 and 10,000,000 rubles.

He said the first project including twenty four-storey buildings will have apartments of all three sizes.

Rahimi said the first project also included a kindergarten, two primary schools, children's play ground, garages, shops and a restaurant.

The project will have a separate sewerage system and water supply network. Out of a total of over five kilometres of sewerage canals nearly two kilomet-

res have been completed using cast iron and ceramic pipes.

Two deep wells have been dug on the western side of the project site to supply the apartments drinking water. One of the wells is 150 metres deep. The central heating system is of the diesel type. It is situated five hundred metres away from the construction site.

Rahimi said hot and cold water

reservoirs will be constructed on the Maranjan hills so that the houses may have running hot and cold water all the time.

Rahimi also said the second part of the project including 28 four-storey buildings able to house 168 families in four different types of apartments will begin after the completion of the first project.

Gemini-7 Astronauts Ready For 2nd Rendezvous Attempt

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 15.—

ASTRONAUTS Borman and Lovell, setting new records with every orbit of earth, were alert and fit Tuesday as they readied for a rendezvous attempt with two colleagues today.

The Borman-Lovell team was 11 days aloft on Tuesday on what is programmed as a 14-day flight the longest ever attempted.

At Cape Kennedy, Florida, officials said all was proceeding smoothly toward a 1337 GMT launch time Wednesday morning for Gemini-6 astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford.

The Gemini-6 crew again practiced the critical maneuvers that they hope will bring them nose to nose with Gemini-7, Wednesday afternoon.

Gemini-7 meanwhile, completed its 148th orbit at noon Tuesday. The goal is 206 orbits before returning to earth December 18.

Astronauts Borman and Lovell had flown four million miles (6.4 million kilometres) since taking off from Cape Kennedy Dec. 4.

At this stage of the mission, flight surgeons are watching closely the physical and physiological condition of the men, the first astronauts to spend more than eight days in space. Because of the prolonged flight were flying in a sort of medical "no-man" land for which there was no precedent for knowing the subtle effects of weightlessness on man.

Dr. Charles Berry, chief flight

surgeon for the Gemini project, said the men are in satisfactory condition, but the volumes of medical data being radioed automatically to the ground would show up minute changes in the blood, loss of calcium from the body system, and other effects.

On a morning pass over Houston, Command Pilot Borman reported "we're getting to the stage where we're starting to itch a little bit."

The astronauts reported they have about 30 per cent of their maneuvering fuel left. They were instructed to use it sparingly, conserving most for the rendezvous attempt Wednesday though Gemini-7 will be essentially target, command pilot Borman expects to help in the final closing maneuver, refining his position to suit the needs of Gemini-6.

Zambia...

(Contd. from page 1)

jointly run by the three East African countries under their common services organisation, has already announced the suspension of weekly Comet flights to Salisbury.

In Accra, several thousand people, including workers, farmers and intellectuals, demonstrated in front of the Accra headquarters of the British Petroleum (BP) Company in protest at continued shipments of oil to Rhodesia.

It was reported from London that the BP tanker British Security had arrived in Beira, Mozambique, with 12,000 tons of oil for Rhodesia from the Persian Gulf.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson refused to stop the British Security on the grounds that this would be useless before an effective general oil embargo had been arranged.

A Panamanian freighter, with a cargo of Rhodesian sugar banned by the United States and West Germany will dock at Hamburg today, the ship's agents said Tuesday.

The 9,100-ton cargo was Rhodesia's entire 1965 sugar quota for the U.S. President Johnson banned the import in line with British sanctions against breakaway Rhodesia, and West Germany followed suit Monday.

The ship, the particles, G. C., can dock at Hamburg, a free port, and transfer its cargo or have it stored ashore, outside the West German customs area.

Farewell Reception

(Contd. From Page 1)

agriculture and food supply. I may also mention UNESCO's contribution, especially in primary teacher training and teacher educator training and the efforts to use technical education for the best interests of the economic development of Afghanistan. Last but not least, is the work of UNICEF, ICAD, WHO, and other agencies which have started programmes in Afghanistan.

Dr. Ziayee wished Happling success in his new post.

In reply Happling said he had read about the friendliness of the Afghan people long ago and he had seen proof of this during the four years he had been here. The friendships he had developed had meant a great deal to him.

Happling expressed regret at leaving at this time. He had watched with great pleasure the great strides made by Afghanistan in the educational and economic fields during his tenure with the United Nations.

He said that Afghanistan was making great progress in its political and economic development.

Happling drew attention to the very friendly relations between Sweden and Afghanistan and hoped that mutual cooperation between them will be further strengthened.

Subandrio Loses Deputy Supreme Commander Post

JAKARTA, Dec. 15, (Reuters).—President Sukarno has relieved Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio of one of his posts—that of Deputy Commander of the Supreme Operations Command (KOTI), it was disclosed Tuesday.

The President is the Supreme Commander of KOTI, the country's highest executive body.

The army commander and KOTI chief of staff, Major-General Suharto, told reporters after talks with President Sukarno at the palace that the President had appointed three deputies in place of Dr. Subandrio.

Defence Minister and Armed Forces Chief General Abdul Haris Nasution becomes Deputy Supreme Commander in the military field.

The minister in charge of the supervisory monetary board, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono, will be Deputy Supreme Commander in the economic field, and Public Relations Minister Dr. Ruslan Abdul Gani will take the post of Deputy Supreme Commander in the social and political fields.

The KOTI was set up three years ago to direct Indonesia's campaign to wrest West Irian from the Dutch.

General Suharto said the KOTI had been reorganised in the wake of the abortive Oct. 1 coup attempt by dropping civilian ministers.

He said the new-style KOTI would meet tonight to review the situation in the country.

Since the "September-30 movement" there have been press reports about Subandrio's declining power.

Soviet Ambassador Meets Mines, Industries Minister

KABUL, Dec. 15.—The Soviet Ambassador Konstantin I. Alexandrov met the Minister of Mines and Industries Engineer Abdul Samad Salim Tuesday morning.

Cooperatives

(Contd. from page 2)

siderably. For instance, due to mixed sorting and packing of karakul pelt, and to improper packing and dumping of grapes in the grape market in Pakistan and India, Afghanistan is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Also, the marketing system of a land-locked country like ours is often affected by the goodwill of neighbouring countries. For this reason, at the request of the government, a special committee for studying the problems of land-locked countries' transit situation has been appointed by the United Nations.

In 1965 the International Transit Pact for land-locked countries was approved by the kinds of training on the job export situation will be greatly enhanced if the nearest port to it is made an international port so as to reduce the trade difficulties encountered. Some international market associations, such as Common Market, have great influence on a developing nation's export commodities. For the sake of helping developing nations it would be better if members of the United Nations would have a new approach to such restricted regional markets and avoid discriminatory measures on export commodities of all the nations for the peace and prosperity of the world as a whole.

As I mentioned before, Afghanistan is in its initial stage of marketing development. No marketing improvement can take place unless measures are taken for training personnel. Afghanistan needs three kinds of training, on the job export guidance, at local courses and schools, and at the training centres and universities in other countries. Therefore, a number of Afghans have been sent abroad under fellowships programmes and a series of training courses for marketing have been organised for extension and rural development officers as well as for farmers and traders.

Bulgarian Ambassador Meets Public Health Minister

KABUL, Dec. 15.—The Bulgarian Ambassador Volko Gochev, met the Minister of Public Health, Miss Kobra Noorzai at her office Tuesday morning.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 15.—The following are the exchange rate at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 71.50 (per one dollar)	72.00
Af. 200.20 (per one pound sterling)	201.60
Af. 1787.50 (per hundred German Marks)	1800.00

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope coloured film **THE PRIZE**

At 2:43, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope film **A DIS-PARK CINEMA:**

TANT TRUMPET

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film **POLICE DETECTIVE**

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 1:30, 4 and 6:30 p.m. Indian film **THE FLIGHT NO. 9**

KABUL TIMES

The offices of the Kabul Times have shifted to new premises in the new Government Printing House. The building is on the right of the road going to the airport. The unsealed road opposite the Institute of Public Health leads directly to the new building. The offices of the Kabul Times are on the second floor. The telephone No. is 24047.

Advertise For Christmas

Christmas season is advertising season. Advertise in the Kabul Times for most effective sale promotion campaigns in Afghanistan. Call on us for further information.

ADVTS.

Watchdog

Excellent Watchdog to leave Tel. 21064

CAR WANTED

Duty free If Possible Volkswagen. Telephone: 20498

FOR RENT

2 Storey House, with two bathrooms, nice location in Karte-i Se nine rooms, servant quarters, garage etc. Tel. 20851

French Perfumes

The following French perfumes are now available at Parica

CRAVEN CHANEL

CORYSE SALOME
Parica—Jadri Nadir Pash-toon, opposite Ariana Cinema

