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Bakhtar News Agency

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Sun sets today at 6:01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:11 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy.

KABUL TIMES

Thursday Edition

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VOL. IV, NO. 294.

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1966, (HOOT 26, 1344, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Petar Stambolic Received By Maiwandwal On Arrival Here For Three Day State Visit

KABUL March 17.—

THE Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic, arrived here at noon today for a three-day official visit.

He was received at the airport by his host, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Minister of Court, presidents of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament, members of the cabinet, governor of Kabul, high ranking civil and military officials and some heads of diplomatic missions stationed in Kabul.

After reviewing the guard of honour and shaking hands with the welcomers the Prime Minister and his guest drove to Chilston Palace.

Thousands of Kabul's residents, lining up along the road from airport to town, waved flags, threw flowers and cheered as the black Cadillac went by.

Talking to newsmen, on arrival at Chilston Palace, Premier Stambolic expressed satisfaction

over development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan over the past years.

"As non-aligned countries, Afghanistan and Yugoslavia besides maintaining amicable bilateral relations, have been cooperating in the international arena as well," said Stambolic.

Premier Stambolic is accompanied on this trip by Secretary of Information Gustav Vlahof, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Misa Pavicevic, and head of the Asia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Milicevic.

At 3:30 this afternoon a meeting was scheduled between Prime Minister Maiwandwal and Petar Stambolic.

Tonight the Yugoslav Premier will be received by His Majesty the King.

At the press conference in Chilston Premier Stambolic expressed pleasure for the warm reception given him by the government and the people here and said he wished his stay were longer here, but he will do his utmost to make use of the available time.

He said the people in Yugoslavia know about the struggles which the Afghan nation waged to gain their independence. The

(Contd. on page 6)

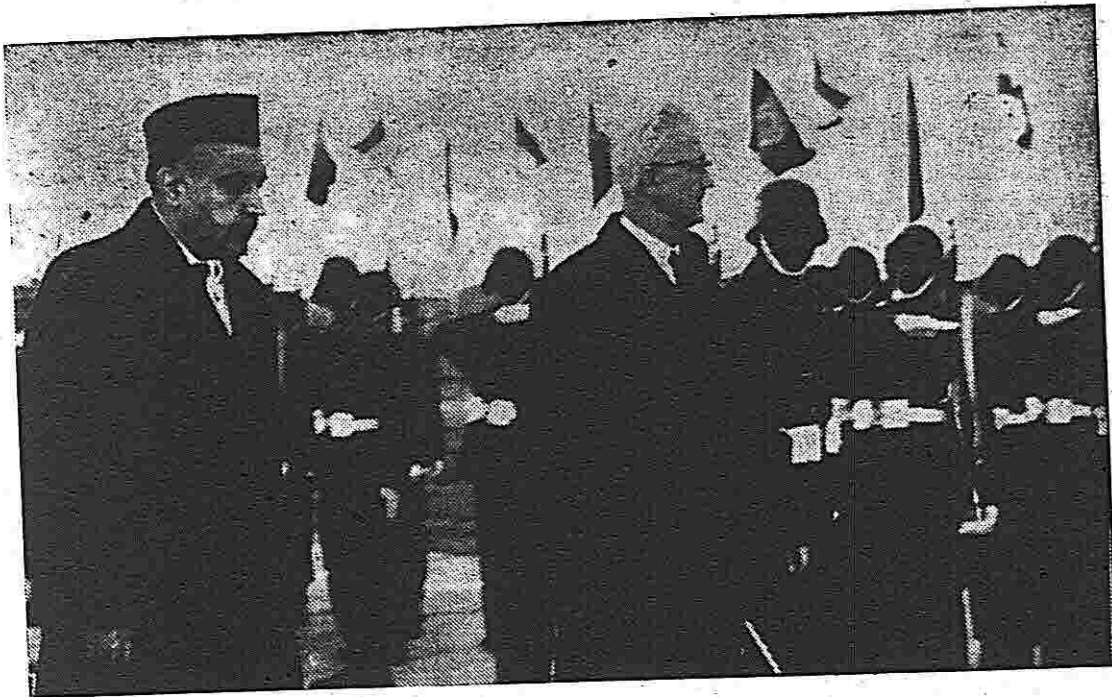
Cyprus Peace Force Extended By UN

UNITED NATIONS, New York, March 17.—(Reuters).—The UN Security Council approved the draft resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations peace force in Cyprus for a further three months, until June 26.

The meeting set for Tuesday was postponed for five hours as members strove to draw up an acceptable text. Chief S. O. Adebo of Nigeria finally introduced the resolution on behalf of eight elected council members.

U Thant, the Secretary-General, recommended in a report to the council last Friday that the mandate of the 4,500-man force, now completing its second year on the troubled Mediterranean island, be prolonged for a six-month period for practical reasons.

In limiting the extension of the force to three months, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution expressed "the firm hope that by the end of this period substantial progress towards a solution will have been achieved".



Petar Stambolic, the Chairman of the Council of Minister of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal inspecting a guard of honour on arrival here today.

Afghanistan, USSR Exchange Papers

MOSCOW, March 17.—Ratification instruments of the Afghanistan-USSR agreement on additional technical aid to Afghanistan by the USSR were exchanged here Monday between Afghan Ambassador General Mohammad Arif and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexandrov Oryev.

The agreement goes into effect after the ratification instruments were exchanged.

Agreement on additional Soviet aid to Afghanistan was signed between the two countries in 1961 and its protocol was signed in July 1963.

After the exchange of documents, Oryev in a speech mentioned friendly relations existing between Afghanistan and the USSR since the past 47 years. He said the two countries despite their different social systems have lived in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

He said that exchange of visits among the leaders of the countries has played an effective part in the development of relations between the two countries.

(Contd. on page 6)

ENVOYS MEET SHALIZI

KABUL, March 17.—Jamil Wafi, the Turkish Ambassador, and Georges Cattand, the French Ambassador at the court of Kabul paid separate courtesy calls on Interior Minister Abdul Satar Shalizi Wednesday.

Similarly Chief of the UN mission in Kabul Arson Shahbaz called on Shalizi yesterday.

New Department To Develop Karakul Pelt Trade Formed

KABUL, March 17.—

A NEW department to develop the trade of karakul pelts has been formed.

The proposal for the formation of the Karakul Trade Development prepared by the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture and Irrigation and D'Afghanistan Bank was approved Wednesday by the representatives of commercial establishments and exporters of karakul pelts.

The department will function on a purely non-profit basis. Established in accordance with the policy statements of the government, the department will study ways to improve karakul and expand exports, supervise the export and auction of karakul pelts, and find ways to protect Afghan karakul pelts in the international markets against foreign competitors.

Karakul processing, scientific sorting and improvement of packing methods, and regulating karakul sales in the foreign markets are additional functions of this department.

The department is entrusted not only with the duty of expanding the traditional market of karakul but also looking for new markets.

As the order for the establishment of the department specifies the department will be administered by an 11-member managerial board consisting of the representatives of karakul co-operatives, karakul exporters and commercial establishments dealing

in karakul. Two representatives of each group will be included in the board. In addition one representative from each of the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture and Irrigation, D'Afghanistan Bank, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and Banke Mille will be included in the board. The members of the board work without pay. Their sessions will be held in Kabul.

The department will have three offices of a president and two vice presidents elected for one year terms by the board.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Ministry of Commerce to discuss the constitution of the department. It was attended by the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Agriculture and irrigation, presidents of Banke Mille, Pashtany Tejaraty Bank, D'Afghanistan Bank and experts in karakul raising.

Expounding on the necessity for establishing the department for development of karakul exports, Dr. Nour Ali, Commerce Minister, in his speech said since the sale of karakul forms the major part of our foreign exchange earnings the government decided to form the department to improve and develop the quality and sale of karakul pelts.

As international and domestic statistics show for a very long while about 80 per cent of world's karakul requirements were met by exports of karakul from Afghanistan. But for sometime now our karakul sales have been declining due to competition from other producers, the Minister said.

To meet this competition, serious attention will have to be paid to improvement of quality of pelts, he added.

To take the responsibility the government has set up the new department, Dr. Nour Ali said. One of the main duties of the department is to increase the co-operation among karakul exporters so that Afghanistan acquires a better position in the international market, he said.

Abdul Ghafour, President of the Nahre Shahi karakul cooperative was elected president of the department for development of export karakul and Mohammad-Tahi Keswarz, was elected secretary.

After studying the constitution of the department the meeting made only one change. It agreed

(Contd. on page 6)

Meshrano Jirgah Commission To Consider AID Loan

KABUL, March 17.—A commission was appointed yesterday by the Meshrano Jirgah to study the \$3,500,000 loan by AID to Afghanistan.

This long term loan has already been approved by the Wolesi Jirgah. The loan is to be used by the Ministry of Education for construction of vocational schools in Kabul, Kunduz and Herat.

Discussions were held in yesterday morning and afternoon sessions on proposed amendments to parts of the internal procedures law of the Meshrano Jirgah. The amendments were then approved.

The law has 11 chapters with 126 articles.

The Meshrano Jirgah is to hold its session on Sunday and is expected to continue discussions on the internal procedures law.

Cosmos-110 Lands After 22 Days

Soviet Spacecraft Carried Two Dogs On Space Voyage

MOSCOW, March 17. (Tass).—The Soviet earth satellite, Cosmos-110, with animals on board has completed its space flight and in its 330th orbit successfully landed in a preset area. The space craft with the dogs Veterok and Ugolek on board was launched on Feb. 22nd and was orbiting the earth for about 22 days.

The experiment animals are in a good condition after landing. Under the flight's programme the animals will be examined and will be under close observation.

During the flight an extensive programme of medical biological research was carried out with the help of scientific instruments on board and preliminary data were obtained on the effects of a long space flight on living organisms at a considerable distance from the earth.

All the satellite's systems functioned normally in flight. The whole set of systems exhibited a high degree of reliability in operation in the conditions of a long space flight, weightlessness, radiation at great altitudes and other space factors.

The information received as a result of the prolonged flight of "Cosmos-110" will be subjected to careful study and will make a big contribution to the further study of outer space.

The results of the study of these materials will be made public.

Two U.S. Spacecraft Link Up In Orbit

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Mar. 17. (AP).—Gemini 8 American space craft landed this morning in the Pacific east of Okinawa after a successful but premature and incomplete historic mission in orbit.

The Gemini-8 astronauts ran into serious maneuvering trouble with their spacecraft Wednesday night and were ordered to return to earth early.

Trouble developed in the Gemini-8 spacecraft Wednesday night—less than an hour after the first successful link-up between two spacecraft in the skies. The Gemini-8 backed away from an Agena satellite.

Command pilot Neil Armstrong—using his own judgment—decided to get away quickly from the suddenly erratic and fuel-loaded Agena target ship—literally a potential flying bomb in space.

In a desperate move, Armstrong used one of the two rings of re-

entry thrusters—a back-up system—to pull out of the Agena. That leaves only one ring to slow the Gemini and bring it back to earth.

Details were lacking. But Gemini control reported that the joined spacecraft were going into a maneuver Armstrong didn't like.

The space hunters captured their sunlit target in the heavens Wednesday—the climax of a 105,000-mile chase and the first time two spacecraft have linked together in space.

It was a big boost for the United States in the race to the moon, after a tight six and a half hour of mathematical computing and split-second flying by command pilot Neil Armstrong and pilot David Scott.

"It was a real smoothie", reported Armstrong to the compliments from the ground.

The historic moment came at 6:15 p.m. (231 GMT)—with Armstrong turning his spacecraft delicately in

front of the Agena target rocket, and firmly poking the Gemini's nose 20 inches into the flexible, green-lit docking collar of the target. They moved in at about one foot per second.

Control stations on earth kept an exciting silence as the busy astronauts performed the final maneuvers.

Spotting the lights of the 23-foot (7.9 m) Agena in darkness, the Gemini astronauts chased it into the sunrise, and caught up with it finally 185 miles over the western Pacific.

Then playing cat and mouse with their target, they flew formation with it before closing in for the capture.

Gemini control reported that the pilots sounded "pretty ho-hum" (casual) as they edged toward their target. They described it in detail and said the engine-loaded with powerful fuel—looked good.

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Food For Thought

There never was a good war
or a bad peace.

Stambolic's Visit

The visit of Petar Stambolic, the Chairman of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia, to Afghanistan is not only a reminder of the friendship and cordiality which already exist between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia but also another step in the direction of strengthening the mutual ties between the two nations.

Statesman and politicians of the two countries have exchanged visits. His Majesty the King visited Yugoslavia in 1960, followed by the visit of Popovic then Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, to Afghanistan in 1961. Later parliamentary delegates exchanged visits.

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have many things in common. Both fought against colonialism to preserve their independence. Both played active parts in the non-aligned conferences held in Belgrade in 1961 and in Cairo in 1964. Both believe that non-alignment is a useful man's security and in establishing peace and harmony. Both believe in co-existence, world peace and international cooperation and understanding. Consultation among world leaders is also a common concept in the policies of the two countries.

Economic relations between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have also been expanding in the last few years.

An Afghan economic delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Yugoslavia in 1965. As a result of this visit an agreement was signed.

Under the terms of this agreement exchange of commodities between the two countries will be encouraged and Yugoslavia will assist this country in setting up industrial plants and small irrigation schemes.

We hope that the surveys and studies of the Yugoslavian experts in the Ministry of Mines and Industries are completed and that a decision will now be taken about how to finance these projects by Yugoslavia.

Cultural and educational ties have also been expanding between the two countries. Presently 13 Afghan students are studying in Yugoslavia and five more scholarships have been

Stambolic's Visit Marks Expansion Of Afghan-Yugoslav Ties

Premier Petar Stambolic's visit to Afghanistan is viewed by Belgrade political quarters as a fresh possibility for expanding the traditional friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

The interest prevailing in Belgrade for the visit is understandable in view of the friendship and common interests of the two countries and their mutual relations and of the struggle for peace which is a basis of the foreign policy of both Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

Afghanistan enjoys the reputation in Yugoslavia of a peaceful country, which sees the conditions for its faster economic and social development in non-alignment, in international cooperation on terms of equality and in abidance by the principles of peaceful co-existence.

It is recalled here that Afghanistan took an active part both in the Belgrade and in the Cairo conference of unaligned countries. Together with the other unaligned countries, Afghanistan also declared itself at the time unequivocally for democratisation of international relations. Afghanistan's position in the United Nations is also familiar, for this country has striven for the settlement of controversial interna-

tional problems by negotiation, for a policy of friendship and peaceful cooperation, for the supporting of the unliberated peoples and for assistance to the developing countries.

Because it abides by these principles, Afghanistan has succeeded in establishing friendly relations with many countries, in normalising and promoting ties with its neighbours, in actively participating in the world trade and development conference and, on the home scene, in undertaking important steps towards the liberalisation, democratisation and promotion of the social and economic life of the country.

In the history of Afghanistan-Yugoslav relations, which have been distinguished by friendship and mutual understanding, corroboration has been given on a number of occasions to the identity or similarity of view of the two countries towards the most of events in the present-day world. This was unquestionably greatly conducted to by the mutual visits and contacts between the topmost statesmen and politicians.

The visit of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah to Belgrade in 1960 is keenly remembered. His meetings with President Tito and the results of the talks between the two statesmen

actually sounded the note of further developments between the two countries.

The contacts that followed (the visit of the then Yugoslav Foreign Secretary, Koca Popovic to Kabul in 1961, the exchange of important parliamentary delegations, and other visits) helped to expand the relations between the two countries.

Having returned from their visit to Afghanistan, the members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation made no secret of their enthusiasm for the reception they were given and for what they had seen in Afghanistan.

The head of the delegation, Strahil Gigov, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Assembly, stated in Belgrade after the delegation had returned: "We are enthusiastic with what we have seen in friendly Afghanistan...We were especially impressed with the cordial and friendly reception given us both by the topmost leaders and by all those with whom we had contact."

According to the Yugoslav personages, the visit of the delegation and the later visit of an Afghan parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia especially contributed to the further consolidation of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Owing to the great distance and inadequate knowledge of the needs and potentialities of the two markets, major results have so far not been achieved in economic cooperation. Nonetheless, a number of economic delegations have exchanged visits and a large number of economic arrangements have been concluded which confirm the feasibility of wider cooperation.

As for commodity exchange, economic quarters here hold that the arrangements which have lately been concluded, and the tying of exports and imports (compensational and barter affairs) are a basis for more significant results being scored soon also in this field.

It is also true that the results in cultural and scientific-technical cooperation could be much greater given mutual efforts. At present 13 Afghan students are studying in Yugoslavia, while the Commission for Foreign Cultural Relations has granted a further five scholarships for the 1965/66 term to Afghan students.

It is certain that the visit of Premier Stambolic to Kabul is a constructive contribution to this cooperation, incentive for its further development in keeping with the possibilities and needs of the two countries.

Implications Of Absence Of Quorum In Parliament

By SHAFIE RAHEL

The problems of roll call of the members of Parliament is a serious one and must be considered from many angles. For instance, the existence of a quorum is necessary if the House is to hold official sessions. What will happen if the quorum is not met for days and weeks. In such cases, is this period considered part of the official seven months work by the house itself or not?

If a quorum fails to appear for long periods, are there remedies, or is the House constitutionally compelled to await the attendance of its members.

Once again, what will happen if a group of deputies keep a quorum from appearing by boycotting the House on the pretext of illness or for obvious and insincere reasons.

The situation could become more serious if there is no quorum for a couple of weeks when the national budget is sent by the government to the Parliament for approval.

If the budget is not approved for year the pay of the civil and mili-

tary personnel will have to be suspended at once—because it would be unconstitutional to pay them.

Lack of a quorum could also affect the smooth running of the executive machinery.

Preventing the presence of a quorum could join other deliberate means of impeding action such as filibustering and other methods of prolonging debate.

It is these possibilities against which the Parliaments in the world—including the Parliament in Afghanistan—have had to safeguard.

Practical considerations are one of the main reasons for preventing the absence of deputies from the House. But it is essential that they appear as often as possible.

Members of the political parties represented in the house—whether they are affiliated with the government or the opposition—have to attend the meetings of the house as often as they can as a matter of party affiliation and discipline. In such cases, particularly, when the go-

vernment has a small majority, the question of the absence of a quorum seldom arises.

However, in our democracy, which lacks political parties, which will be formed with the growing maturity of political standards among our masses, there are two measures which must be adopted.

First, the existence of roll calls. When deputies remain absent without a cause, the civil service laws for presence and absence of the members may be applied by the house itself. It is the presidents of the houses who look after the roll call.

Second, a certain percentage may be fixed by the House as minimum days of work for the deputies. Penalties may be set, by the house, for those who do not observe these rules.

The steps the Wolesi Jirgah took last week in combating the lack of a quorum were wise and perhaps unique in the history of constitutional development.

In a motion the Wolesi Jirgah—that is the deputies who were present

but could not fill the quorum—decided to do two things:

First, it was decided that the names of those members who were present be published in the press and broadcast over the radio. This was done.

Second, the House published an announcement asking the absentees to return to the house as soon as possible.

In the way of observation it may be said that if the Wolesi Jirgah had decided to publish the names of those who remained absent, in that case, it might itself have broken the parliamentary immunity of its members by defaming them.

Another late development in the life of our young parliament is the appointment of one of the members of the Wolesi Jirgah as His Majesty's ambassador in Saudi Arabia. The appointment shows the prestige of the House to the head of our state and the people.

(To be Continued)

Afghan Advertising Agency Answers Nine Suggestions

The Afghan Advertising Agency has read with interest and care your suggestions for advertising in this country. We are glad to find public concern for advertising, and, because of your expressed concern, we feel an answer is in order.

Your suggestions show a knowledge and insight into the problems of advertising. However, the Afghan Advertising Agency is moving rapidly towards a professional status, and has already undertaken many of your suggestions.

For instance, that the agency should advertise itself at home and abroad: The Afghan Advertising Agency is in fact on the roles of the Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd, an international association of advertisers, and from that source we have obtained many prospects of foreign advertising agencies, and are carrying through several large foreign accounts. We are not satisfied with this, however, and we are currently in the process of choosing among several international associations of advertisers. When we are affiliated with one of these organisations, we expect a large increase in foreign advertising,

and many new accompanying responsibilities.

In regard to advertising our agency at home, you must realise that advertising is a new concept in Afghanistan, and presents many problems. Our task is to educate the entire population to the benefits of advertising. We have been coping with this as best we can, and we should congratulate those farseeing local businessmen who realise already the importance of advertising. Among these local businesses are Hamidi's Stores, Restaurant, Afghan Wool Company, Aziz Supermarket, Baghi Bala Restaurant, Afghan Textile Company, Jangalak, Ariana Afghan Airlines, and many more. Also the proposed new staff for the Afghan Advertising Agency will include several salesmen whose primary job will be to solicit local advertising. We hope to put these salesmen on a commission basis, which will increase their incentive and efficiency in bringing in advertising.

We must disagree with your suggestion, Mr. Nokta Cheen, that state-run factories and businesses should be compelled by law to advertise. From the point of view of these businesses, our agency is new, and it is only natural to distrust such an enterprise until it has proven its worth. Given the time to collect statistics and proof of increased sales resulting from advertising, we feel that this evidence in favour of advertising will be as compelling as legislation. We hope to have this evidence soon from the campaigns

of two current clients, Afghan Wool Co. and 7 o'clock Razor Blades. All we ask for is an open mind on the part of the public. We are grateful for the cooperation and assistance we have received from the government, and particularly the recent interest of the Ministry of Information and Culture has shown in our agency, but please, Mr. Nokta Cheen, do not deny us the pleasure we have in dealing with our clients on an equal basis. Legally compulsive advertising would be both unnecessary and unprofitable for all concerned.

You are right, however, about the Government Monopolies, for we have failed to perform our service of keeping the public informed about their products, one of our responsibilities as an advertising agency. We shall immediately set about righting that wrong. With regard to Jangalak, though, we have advertised with them in the past, and in fact we are currently in the midst of discussions over a new extensive

campaign for the Jangalak furniture line.

To answer your sixth suggestion—the lack of commercial art in this country. Naturally, no one is more sensitive to that problem than the Afghan Advertising Agency. But it would be impossible for us to run a formal commercial art school, and at the same time operate an efficient advertising agency. Our solution has been to look for talented people for on-the-job training in commercial art, and in sales, secretarial, and clerical work as well.

Your seventh, eighth and ninth suggestions were also well taken, and we can find nothing in them to comment on. In conclusion, the Afghan Advertising Agency was happy to find such well-informed public concern in advertising, and we welcome Mr. Nokta Cheen and all others interested to visit our offices where we can discuss the problems of advertising personally and at length.

Afghan Advertising Agency

Amusing English Names

By A. A. Walleh

John Drinkwater married Mary Sourbred,
They had two children with hair red,
The couple got bored to death each other,
And started quarrelling throughout summer.
The dopy kids watched, helpless and afraid,
Not knowing what to do in each raid,
Finally their marriage went to the racks,
The kids were left in the lurch with a box.
It contained the writings of Spring Rice,
Which they were lucky to sell at price.
The buyer was Mr. Winterbottom,
Who had become a collector last autumn.



One of the scenes' during His Majesty the King's visit to Yugoslavia.

Stambolic Plays Active Part In Yugoslav Government During Last Twenty Years

Petar Stambolic, political worker and statesman, was born in 1912 in the village of Brezovica, Ivanjica, Titovo Uzice, Socialist Republic of Serbia.

He became a member of the Young Communist League in 1933 and of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1935. Before the war when a student of Belgrade University, which he entered in 1931, he took part in the work of the progressive student youth.

In 1937 he became a member of the University Committee of the C.P.Y. in Belgrade; in the following year he was working in the Regional Committee of the C.P.Y. for Western Serbia; for a time he acted as instructor of the regional Committee of the C.P.Y. for Serbia in Valjevo and Nis. In 1940 he took part as delegate in the Fifth National Conference of the C.P.Y.

In 1941 he acted as instructor of the regional Committee of the C.P.Y. in Svetozarevo and Smederevska Palanka areas, where he organised the rising and helped to form partisan units. When the first Central Committee of People's Liberation was formed for Serbia he was elected secretary, and remained at this post until the end of 1941. When the main body of the partisan forces withdrew from Serbia to Samdzak in the autumn of 1941, he became a member of the Central Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Serbia.

During 1942 he was active as a political worker in Eastern Bosnia. At the end of 1942 he came under cover to Belgrade. Right up to 1944 he carried on clandestine work in Belgrade as one of

the most prominent political leaders in Serbia, particularly in connection with political and party work in the unliberated territory.

At the time of the Second Session of the Anti-fascist Council of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia, late in 1943, he was appointed Commander of the Central Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments for Serbia, and early in 1944 he moved into the liberated territory of South Serbia. At the end of 1944, at the First Session of Grand Anti-fascist Assembly of People's Liberation of Serbia, he was elected the Assembly's secretary. From 1943 onwards he was a member of Anti-fascist Council of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia and of its Presidency.

From the Liberation of Serbia in 1944 until 1957 he held important posts in the government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia, as cabinet minister and as first Vice-President of the government of Serbia (1945-47), as President of the government, that is of the Executive Council of Serbia (1948-53), as President of the Assembly of Serbia (1953-57).

Petar Stambolic has also held very prominent posts in the organs and institutions of the Federal authority as Minister of Agriculture and Forests of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (1948-49), and President of the Federal People's Assembly (1957-63). After the elections and the adoption of the new Constitution in 1963 he was elected President of the Federal Executive Council.

He was People's deputy in the Interim People's Assembly of Democratic Federative Yugoslavia and has been elected since to every convocation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia and the Federal People's Assembly.

At the foundation congress of the Communist Party of Serbia in 1945 he was elected to the Central Committee and the Politbureau. From 1948 to 1957 he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia. For a time he was Chairman of the Central Board of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia.

At the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, in 1948, he was elected member of the Central Committee, and in 1951 member of the Politbureau (from 1952 of the Executive Committee) of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (League of Communist of Yugoslavia). From 1958 to 1963 he was chairman of the Ideological Commission and a member of the Organisational-Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Federal Board of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia.

As statesman and politician he has headed or been a member of numerous state and party delegations and visited various foreign countries. He is a bearer of the Order of Hero of the People and of other supreme Yugoslav orders and high foreign decorations.

Editor's Note: This page is especially prepared on the occasion of visit to Afghanistan by Chairman of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic.

Yugoslavia Carries Marks Of Numerous Civilisations

Known by her rich folklore, the natural offspring of a community of peoples with different ethnic features, Yugoslavia is a country whose monuments too, carry the marks of many a civilisation. Situated almost on the very brink of Europe, she had often been the boundary dividing two worlds—the Eastern and the Western Roman empire, the Christian and the Muslim world. No wonder therefore that archaeologists often discover the remnants of several different civilisations—Illyrian hearths, antic baths or Slav temples built upon foundations of early Christian basilicas—on the same spot.

Although this country has the remnants of many antic cities (Sirmium, Stobi) and individual buildings (the Diocletian Palace in Split, the Roman arena in Pula), its biggest cultural assets are nevertheless medieval cultural-historic monuments, which their masters marked with specific features of the people they originated from. This art—inspired by Rome and Byzantium but nonetheless autochthonous by the freedom of its expression—was only in recent decades discovered by the public abroad. It is well known now that architecture, painting and sculpture flourished in the mediaeval southern Slav states already at the time when the Renaissance art started breaking up the chains of Catholic mediaevalism in Western Europe.

Some of the finest specimen of old mural painting may be found in churches and monasteries of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. First Serbian monasteries date as far back as the 8th century, but it was the Raska School (12th-14th cen.) that produced the most important monuments of representative church architecture, such as Studenica, Mileseva, Sopocani, Zica etc., in Yugoslavia.

Particularly valuable are the frescoes in two monasteries, Mileseva, built in 1235 at orders from King Vladislav, and Sopocani, which celebrated its 700th anniversary last year. These frescoes are distinguished by their extraordinary representation of figures in movement, perfection of drawing and colour, and masterful composition, which place them among the most important achievements of European mediaeval art.

Industrial Production Is Increasing In Yugoslavia

The economic reform, which has been in force for almost four months has been designed to stimulate production, which is indispensable for the wider incorporation of the national industry into the world market. The basic objective of the reform may be described in reverse order, and still the presentation will be correct: wider incorporation of Yugoslavia's industry into the international market is the condition of its intensification, which would not be sufficiently fast and efficacious if it were to evolve merely within the comparatively narrow national market.

Today about fifteen per cent of the Yugoslav national income is realised directly from foreign trade. The total value of Yugoslav exports and imports approaches 2,300,000,000 dollars. The greatest part of exports constitutes industrial commodities, especially products of the mechanical-engineering, electrical-engineering, shipbuilding and metal-working industries.

These facts show the great interest of the Yugoslavs for the intensification of their economy. It is evident that the industry has found itself at the heart of interest of businessmen both because of its share in the national income and because of the participation of industrial commodities in foreign trade.

Until the economic reform, the manufacturing industry was privileged in the national economy. It was protected by means of customs barriers and by the foreign-exchange system, which allowed premiums on exports of a number of manufactured items. Besides this, in order to

aeval art.

Two monasteries of a later, Serbian-Byzantine school are very well preserved—Gracanica (1321), boasting the extraordinary portraits of Queen Simonida and the family tree of all members of the Nemanjici dynasty, and Decani (1327), built on the model of some west European cathedrals of the period. Magnificent in architecture, ornamented with rich plasterwork and decorative 14th century frescoes, inspired by both canonical and apocryphal texts.

Yugoslavia's western regions, especially the Adriatic coast, treasure a series of valuable cultural and historic monuments. In 1240, Master Radovan of Dalmatia finished a unique portal of the Cathedral of Trogir, central Adriatic coast, built upon foundations of an old basilica demolished by the Saracens. The Cathedral of Sibenik (1431-1536) was built of large stone blocks and decorated with reliefs and sculptures by its designer, Juraj Dalmatinac.

More than 100 fortresses, old cities and castles have survived to date, bearing witness to the Yugoslav peoples' struggle against various invaders. Belgrade's Kalemegdan Fort, now a promenade, looks impressively above the Sava-Danube confluence.

The finest and best preserved of all fortified cities in Yugoslavia is Dubrovnik, a famous seaside resort on southern Adriatic coast. The city, encircled with 22-metre-high walls over 2 km. Long, was built in the period from the 8th to 17th centuries and represented one of the most important merchant city republics on the Mediterranean. One of its forts, Lovrijenac, towering on a rock not far from the city walls, is the scene of attractive plays of Shakespeare performed as part of the traditional Dubrovnik Summer Festival. Visitors are also attracted by a Pharmacy (1319—the second oldest in Europe) and by a number of fine Renaissance palaces and mansions.

Yugoslavia also abounds in monuments of Moslem architecture, such as mosques, Turkish houses and baths in Skopje, Banjaluka, Sarajevo, Belgrade, Prizren, Travnik and other cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia.



Picture shows one of the typical Yugoslavian folk dances.

(Contd. on page 5)

Provincial Press

It is high time that more attention is paid to developing handicrafts and cottage industries, said daily Itefaq Islam, published in Herat, in its recent editorial discussing the ancient and local industries in the country.

In recent years handicrafts and cottage industries have been declining and in some sectors production has almost stopped due to stiff competition from machine-produced goods.

The editorial after pointing out the importance of local industries in the life of the people, urged the Ministry of Mines and Industries to take steps towards promotion and strengthening of handicrafts and local industries.

An article in the same issue of the paper discussed the importance of planting trees.

The writer, Abdul Ghafoor, urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation that through providing better facilities and know-how many more farmers will be encouraged to raise and plant saplings. The article suggested that prizes be given to farmers and orchard owners who plant trees.

Another Itefaq Islam editorial expressed the hope that, in the light of the government's policy of popularisation of education in the country, schools will be opened in places where none exist. This, the editorial said, is a very appropriate step as people want more schools opened in many areas.

Another article in the daily Itefaq discussed the fight against illiteracy.

Illiteracy is one of the serious diseases from which developing nations suffer but in these nations comprehensive plans are underway to wipe out illiteracy, said the writer Wajid Herawi.

As a developing country Afghanistan has launched a campaign against illiteracy by opening more schools and establishing adult literacy courses in every corner of the country, pointed out the article.

In an historical city, such as Herat, the existence of a museum is vital, said another editorial in the daily Itefaq.

Herat, which has a glorious history and relics of great value, so far has no proper museum, said the paper.

The paper urged the Ministry of Information and Culture to see that a proper museum is established in Herat to enable us to preserve valuable and ancient treasures and thus keep alive the historical pride of Herat.

One of our important exports is carpets which have gained fame in international markets and have attracted a great number of buyers, said another editorial of Itefaq Islam of Herat.

Great efforts are being made to improve the quality of Afghan carpets but what our carpet weaving plants lack is washing equipment, said the paper.

The paper said washing machines will help the producers gain higher prices because a carpet, free of dust, looks much brighter and nicer. This will also decrease transport cost. We now pay marine and air fare for exporting dust (with our carpets).

A recent issue of daily Bedar, published in Mazari Sharif, discussed the importance of veterinarians in livestock breeding.

The veterinarians not only help in propagating cattle in the country but they also indirectly promote the financial status of a great number of cattle breeders, added the paper.

An article in the same issue of Bedar said that people should be very careful in electing their deputies for the Municipality.

The writer, Sher Mohammad Haji Zada, said the people should see that enlightened, hard working and honest deputies are elected from their Municipality.

Presenting the facts, in the press, is the best device of revealing mal-practices, said daily Bedar in its editorial on the values of the press.

(Contd. on page 6)

New Courts To Handle Property Cases Discussed

KABUL, March 17.—Issues related to transferring the job of clearing up problems of public properties to courts set up for the purpose, were discussed in a Ministry of Justice meeting Tuesday. Justice Minister Abdul Hakim Tabibi presided.

In addition to Justice Ministry officials, representatives of the property resettling units also attended the meeting.

A Justice Ministry source said so far problems arising in connection with public properties were clarified by Finance Ministry delegations. Henceforth such issues will be decided upon by public property courts.

Meanwhile, it was announced Tuesday that Ghulam Muhayyuddin Zmaryani, former Chief of Properties Department in the Finance Ministry has been appointed as the assistant of the properties and resettling unit.

The department, to function independently, was created recently on the basis of the policy statement of the government and will administer state owned properties and the resettling programme.

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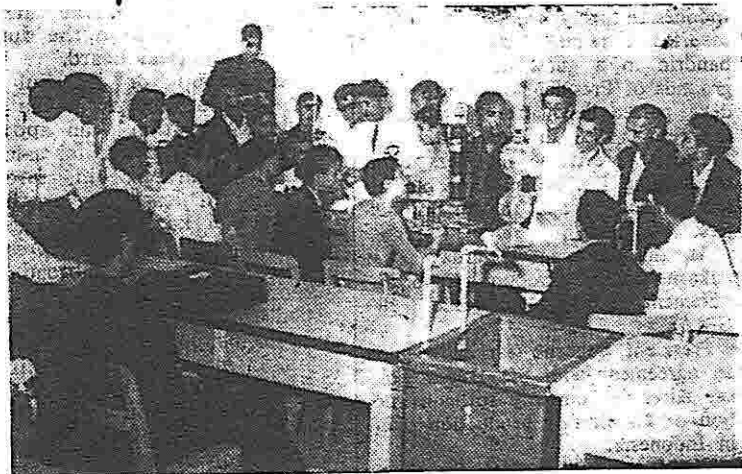


**PAKISTAN
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March 17, 66

Teachers' Salaries, Educational Planning Discussed



Students view experiment in laboratory.

This is the second part of a symposium on education in Afghanistan.

The first part, published last Thursday, discussed the number and types of schools, the draft education law, and some of the main problems of education in the country such as teacher training, raising academic standards and maintaining student discipline.

In this part we will discuss foreign aid to education here, planning, and the problem of teachers' salaries.

We are sorry it was not possible to cover the problems of university education in Afghanistan in these two symposiums. We hope to do this sometime later.

Despite the fact that at least 15 per cent of the national budget is used for education, this is still not enough to meet the many needs.

Foreign assistance has been utilised by our educational establishments for over a decade. Not only have friendly countries been helping us, but many international organisations and private non-governmental institutions have taken great interest in the advancement of education in Afghanistan.

Among the countries that have helped Afghanistan are the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, England, France, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and many others.

The amount of help from these countries ranges from three to

four million dollars annually from the United States to scholarships, fellowships, leadership grants, equipment for laboratories contributed in varying amounts by the countries mentioned above.

Last year about 650 students left Afghanistan for further studies abroad under grants made by the friendly foreign nations.

UNESCO, UNICEF, Asia Foundation, British Council, Franklin Book Programme, British, West German, and U.S. Peace Corps are some of the institutions which have helped the Ministry of Education by providing teachers, money and equipment.

UNESCO helped the Ministry of Education with a \$300,000 grant last year. Two years ago it was agreed that UNESCO and UNICEF agencies would help Afghanistan to develop two institutions of higher studies in teacher training in a period of five years. The project will cost about \$1,158,000.

The Planning Department of the Ministry of Education is engaged in outlining programmes for inclusion in the third five year development plan of the country. Some foreign planning teams are helping the Planning Department of the Ministry with this task.

The interest shown in the development of education in Afghanistan is further highlighted in times of disaster. When Habibia was partly destroyed by a fire in 1955—one of the staff members of the Kabul Times then was a student and personally saw the tragedy. — Severe damage was done not only to the building itself but also to the physics and chemistry laboratories which cost millions of afghanis.

The new Habibia high school building on Darulaman Road is a delight to see. Similarly Nejat desrttyode by fire some years ago, will be reconstructed by help provided from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The buildings of Ghazi and Istiglal schools are also obsolete and too small to accommodate all the students. The British and French sources have shown interest in helping rebuild these two schools also.

Educational Planning

The duties of the Planning Department at the Ministry of Education are becoming more and more complex. There was a time, and it was not very long ago, that parents attempted to bribe school officials in various provinces not to bother them about putting their children in school.

The situation is quite different now. No matter how small, every village wants at least one school opened there, the alaka daris, and woleswalis want middle schools, high schools, vocational schools. They want brighter, larger, better-equipped school buildings.

The provinces want colleges and other institutes of higher education in their capitals. In most cases these requests merit considerable attention and more often than not experts have decided it will be beneficial to set up the requested school in a certain locality. However, the growth of

resources has not kept up with the rising expectations. There is the new trend for the people to help to pay the expenses involved in building, running and maintaining schools. But this is not quite enough. One thing the Ministry of Education can do is to cut some of its expenditures, which many consider unnecessary.

Some of these expenses are caused by lack of coordination between several branches of the Ministry. For instance, in 1964 all the university's dormitory students, with their travel expenses paid by the university, came to Kabul to start their studies from all over Afghanistan. They were told on arrival that the university buildings were not quite ready yet and were given another two weeks off, with travel expenses to go home.

With a little foresight something like a million afghanis would not have been wasted.

Then there is the pocket money paid by the Ministry of Education to students in various schools and the university. If the people in Afghanistan are poor they cannot spare their son to go to school. The son has to gather fuel, take the livestock to the pasture and help the family in other ways.

Salaries

Teacher's pay which ranges from Af. 1000 to Af. 6000 a month is too low. The Ministry must find ways to raise the salaries.

Certain concessions should be granted to teachers so that enough incentive is provided for new graduates to enter the field.

UNESCO's proposals on teachers working conditions might be considered as a guide by the Ministry. Following are some of the

suggestions made when experts from 29 countries met in January this year and unanimously endorsed an international draft recommendation aimed at improving the professional, social and economic conditions of teachers.

They took this action at a meeting in Geneva jointly convened by UNESCO and the International Labour Organisation. The result of collaboration by the two organisations, this draft recommendation is based essentially on the conclusions of two meetings of expert committees: one convened by ILO in 1963 on the social and economic conditions of teachers at the primary and secondary levels, the other by UNESCO in 1964 on teachers' status.

Although the draft recommendation will not be legally binding on governments, it will help them—and teachers organisations as well—in efforts to improve professional standing and working conditions by setting internationally-recognised minimum standards. While an international instrument, it will still leave countries free to take legislative and other steps they deem necessary in light of their constitutional practices or the specific nature of their school systems.

The draft recommendation defines educational objectives and policies, and suggests standards for entry into the profession, preserve and in-service training of teachers, and the organisation of their careers. It also stresses the need for rules laying down the teacher's duties and rights, defines conditions for effective teaching, and draws attention to the importance of salary levels which ought to be in line with the im-

portance of the profession and subjects to periodic review.

The text approved by the experts emphasises that teachers and their organisations should be closely associated with the determination of educational policy, particularly concerning curricula and methods. It recommends that teachers' salaries and working conditions be determined in negotiations between teaching organisations and employers.

As for the teacher shortage, the draft recommendation notes that exceptional measures taken to correct the situation should not weaken or endanger professional standards already established or about to be established. It declares that certain expedients designed to deal with the shortage of teachers—such as swollen classes or unreasonably long teaching hours—are incompatible with the objectives of education and detrimental to pupils.

The draft recommendation states that improvements in the social and economic status of teachers, in their living and working conditions, in their terms of employment and their career prospects are the best means of overcoming any shortage in fully qualified personnel.

These general recommendations can be implemented by as far as the financial status of the countries allow.

However, since UNESCO is already helping us it may be worth taking up the matter of teachers' pay if not reaching international standards, at least parallel to developing countries, our teachers pay may be fixed will all these facts and figures in mind, one may say that educational progress depends on public cooperation.

Yugoslav Industry

Contd. from page 3

we take into consideration that the financial obligations of all the Yugoslav economic enterprises in relation to the state budget have substantially been diminished, it is obvious that the possibilities of the manufacturers of raw materials to accumulate capital have grown and therefore also to invest more in the development of their enterprises.

The Yugoslav businessman is faced with two goals: first, to increase output of raw materials, for remanufacture and electric power at a much faster rate, and, second, to increase productivity of labour in the processing industry.

The heavy or the light industry is not the point. The goal is to achieve harmonious development in the entire economy at less cost. As for the processing industry, it has definitely been decided that impulses for its progress should no longer be sought in any privileges, but in measures which will render it fit to be an equal partner in international trade. These measures are primarily aimed towards the modernisation of engineering and technology, at overcoming the mentality and practices which are typical of artisan production.

In a word, Yugoslavia is making efforts to industrialise its manufacturing industry.

(Tanjung)



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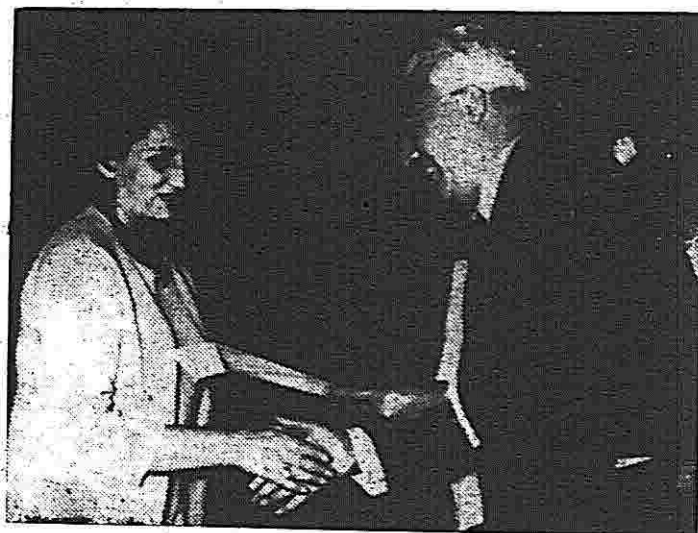
KABUL, March 17.—About one hundred authors, poets, translators, singers, musicians, actors, photographers and painters received prizes yesterday from the Ministry of Information and Culture for outstanding performances or producing works of high quality.

The prizes were presented by the Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidqi at a function held at 5 p.m. yesterday at the Ministry of Culture Club.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of the Meshrano Jirgah, some cabinet members, and a large number of authors, and officials of the Ministry of Culture and Information were present at the function.

The Ministry encourages creative works and scholarly writings by presenting a series of prizes annually for the last 24 years.

Detailed information about the prize winners and their works will be given in our Sunday's issue in our arts and culture page.



Mrs. Latifa Kabir Seraj receiving her prize for radio announcing from Mohammad Osman Sidqi, the Minister of Information and Culture.

Kosygin's Message On Soviet-Turkish Friendship Treaty

MOSCOW, March 17. (Tass).—The Soviet government notes with satisfaction to the Prime Minister of Turkey Demirel, "that in recent years relations between the USSR and Turkey have developed favourably towards growing mutual confidence and good neighbourliness. The Soviet Union intends to adhere consistently to its friendly policy towards Turkey".

This telegram was sent by Alexei Kosygin, Soviet Premier on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the "treaty of friendship and fraternity", signed between the Turkey and Soviet Union in 1921. The anniversary fell yesterday.

The message points out that the Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship and fraternity, based on principles of peace, equality, mutual respect and trust, non interference in internal affairs, has played an important role in the development of relations between the two countries.

Provincial Press

(Contd. from page 4)

One of the main roles of the press, said the paper, is to make constructive criticism and distinguish wrong from right and set people on the right path. These aims cannot be achieved unless we have a free press on the basis of values embodied in our Constitution, added the paper.

The root causes of bribery and corruption should be wiped out of the country, said daily Toel in a recent editorial.

It is often noticed that, in some government's offices one can hardly get his work done or else obstacles are created by the officials to slow down one's work asserted the paper. The reason behind this tendency is that some of the government officials expect bribes to do the job for which they are already being paid.

The paper urged the government to see that the factors contributing to bribery and corruption are completely eliminated.

Another editorial in Toel Afghan discussed the importance of development of civil aviation in the country.

Through construction of modern highways the important centres of the country are now linked to each other and better transport facilities are available, pointed out the paper.

But, as a land-locked country, Afghanistan must spend much to develop conventional communications. Concentrating on development of civil aviation here is vital, added the paper.

The paper welcomed the Afghan Air Authority's plans to construct small airports in various parts of the country and establishing a local airline.

Johnson Signs Bill For U.S. Share In New Asian Bank

WASHINGTON, March 17. (DPA).—U.S. President Johnson Wednesday signed legislation authorizing U.S. participation in the New Asian Development Bank, calling the bank's charter "an economic magna carta for the diverse lands of Asia".

At the same time, President Johnson announced that the United States will contribute \$12 million—half the estimated cost—toward construction of the Nan Ngum Dam and power transmission project in Laos, the largest Mekong River development to date.

In signing the bill authorizing U.S. contributions of \$200 million toward the bank's total capitalisation of \$1,000 million dollars, Johnson said: that Asia must no longer sit at the second table of the twentieth century's concern. The economic network of this shrinking globe was too intertwined, the threat of common disaster too real for America to say of Asia or any other continent: "Yours is another sphere".

Petar Stambolic

(Contd. from page 1)

visit by His Majesty the King to Yugoslavia is remembered there, too.

The airport and the road from the airport to Chilstoon Palace were decorated with Yugoslav and Afghan flags. At the airport as the band played national anthem of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav nationals living in Kabul seemed particularly happy at the prospect of shaking hands with Premier Stambolic.

Papers' Exchange

(Contd. from page 1)

Afghan Ambassador said in reply that on the basis of cooperation in technical, economic and cultural field, the two countries were developing their mutual ties gradually.

He mentioned recent visit paid by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to the Soviet Union and said that the visit, as part of mutual visits by the leaders of the two nations to each other's countries, has had favourable impacts on furthering friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

He thanked the Soviet government for its assistance towards Afghanistan's economic development.

BHUTTO POSTPONES VISIT TO JAKARTA

KARACHI, March 17, (Reuter).—Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has decided to postpone indefinitely a planned visit to Jakarta, it was announced here Wednesday.

He was due to leave for Jakarta today.

No reasons were given for the planned visit to Jakarta, and none were available Wednesday for the postponement.

British Tractors To Be Imported

To Be Imported

KABUL, March 17.—An agreement for the import of tractors from Britain was signed Wednesday evening between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Massey Ferguson Limited.

The contract provides for the purchase of 200 tractors, 1000 implements and spare parts. Its total value is about 300,000 pounds sterling.

Japan Attends ECAFE

TOKYO, March 17. (Reuter).—Japan will send a 21-member delegation to the general meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to be held in New Delhi from March 22, the foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Sukarno Meets Subandrio, Suharto

JAKARTA, March 17. (Reuter).—Indonesian army troops yesterday escorted Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio to a guest house in the grounds of President Sukarno's Merdeka palace here after he attended a meeting with the President.

Troops prevented reporters from questioning Dr. Subandrio but allowed them to talk to other ministers.

An announcement yesterday said Sukarno would give an important statement at 2000 local time (1300 GMT).

President Sukarno earlier signed an agreement with the Dutch Fokker Aircraft Company for construction of an aircraft production plant in Indonesia.

The President, who left his heavily guarded summer palace at Bogor yesterday also met army Chief Lieutenant-General Suharto who took over the reigns of power last Saturday, at the Merdeka (freedom) palace here.

The official armed forces newspaper yesterday showed a front page picture of a smiling president Sukarno in supreme commander's uniform, flanked by the heads of the armed forces.

Benawa Returns

KABUL, March 17.—Abdul Raouf Benawa, the new President of Radio Afghanistan returned to Kabul from Cairo, UAR, to assume his new post.

Benawa was serving as the Chief of Afghan Information Bureau in Afghan Embassy in Cairo for almost three years.

At Kabul airport he was greeted by officials of the Information and Culture Ministry and newspaper editors.

New Department...

(Contd. from page 1)

that the appointment of a representative or representatives to foreign countries for the sale of karakul is not within the duties of the managerial board.

Every group of karakul exporters, according to article six of the constitution can appoint its own representative for sale of karakul separately in foreign countries. At least two or three exporters of karakul must agree on the appointment of a representative to be stationed abroad.

According to this article the period that a representative can stay in his post abroad is two years. It may be extended if 40 per cent of the concerned exporters request it in writing from the department. Before confirming the appointment a meeting shall be held in the Ministry of Commerce.

The department of karakul development will meet its expenses from donations by exporters, of karakul, chambers of commerce and half of the commission on the sales of karakul paid to the Ministry of Commerce.

It will also be given part of the commission representatives of D'Afghanistan Bank in New York and London receive from karakul auctions and benefit from the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce, specialised international agencies and friendly countries. Half of the donations paid to the karakul cooperatives shall also be transferred to the department's accounts.

Commercial sources and private businessmen engaged in karakul dealings welcomed the government's step in establishing the department and promised cooperation.

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