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# THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, TUESDAY AUGUST 3, 1971 (ASAD 12, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## U.S. will support action calling for seating Peking at UN, says Rogers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The United States will support action at the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China, said the American Secretary of State William Rogers in a statement on Chinese UN representation. At the same time the United States will oppose any action to expel Formosa or otherwise deprive it of representation in the United Nations, the statement added.

"Our consultations which began several months ago have indicated that the question of China's seat in the Security Council is a matter which many nations will wish to address. In the final analysis, of course, under the charter provision, the Security Council will make this decision. We, for our part, are prepared to have this question resolved on the basis of a decision of members of the United Nations.

"Our consultations have also shown that any action to deprive the Republic of China of its representation would meet with strong opposition in the General Assembly. Certainly as I have said, the United States will oppose it.

The position of the United States is that if the United Nations is to succeed in its peace-

keeping role, it must deal with the realities of the world in which we live. Thus, the United States will cooperate with those who, whatever their views on the status of the relationship of the two governments, wish to continue to have the Republic of China represented in the United Nations.

The outcome, of course, will be decided by 127 members of the United Nations. For our part we believe that the decision we have taken is fully in accord with President Nixon's desire to normalise relations with the People's Republic of China in the interests of world peace and in accord with our conviction that the continued representation in the United Nations of the Republic of China will contribute to peace and stability in the world."

## House meeting considers West German loan, Customs Law

KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—A course on ways to improve customs operation in Afghanistan inaugurated in the Finance Ministry yesterday.

The President of the Kabul Customs House and the Acting President of the Customs Houses in Afghanistan, Dr. Zabihullah Eltezam, told a reporter that the course will teach ways to improve customs work, prevent smuggling, better application of the Customs Laws and regulations and better inspection of the goods by the customs authorities.

The customs in Afghanistan are faced with three main problems:

- First—The limitations of the laws;
- Second—the lengthy process involved in the customs clearance;
- Third—a lack of the type of

personnel needed to handle customs work, he said.

On the first two points, he went on, some measures were adopted by the Kabul Customs, and this is why some facilities have been provided in the customs clearance as well as administrative work.

Dr. Eltezam added that a programme has been prepared for the training of personnel for the customs houses. Two American specialists are to teach a three week course to the officials of the customs houses in Afghanistan, he said.

In the current course 30 officials have enrolled, four of whom will be sent for higher training to foreign countries, he concluded.

## Finance Ministry organises course for customs officials

KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—The plenary session of the House of the People was convened at 11:00 a.m. yesterday.

House Secretary Sayed Mobin Shah Ameer read out two issues on the agenda which were being proposed for immediate consideration. The first was the 15 million marks loan from the Federal Republic of Germany. The second was the proposal on the supplement amending article 29 of the Customs Law which concern the export and sale of livestock to foreign countries. The draft of the Population Survey Law also was read out.

After some deputies considered the amendment to the article 29 of the Customs Law, it was decided to invite the government at 2:00 p.m. today to answer related questions. Yesterday's meeting which was presided over by the House Presid-

ent Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak continued until 2:00 p.m.

Following is the list of the names of the deputies who were absent from the house yesterday.

Deputy from Kohistan district Abdullah; Deputy from Nawabshah district Mohammad Hashim Tarakai, deputy for the nomads of Ghazni province Shahnawaz, deputy from Alishing district Abdul Razaq; deputy from Rostaq district Haji Mohammad Anwar; deputy from Farkhar Mohammad Toura; deputy from Gulistan district Mohammad Hashim Noruzayee; deputy from Asle Chakhansour Amanullah Shairzad; deputy from Farah Province centre Abdul Wahab; deputy from Zormat district Baz Mohammad and deputy from Wazie-Zadran Yar Mohammad.

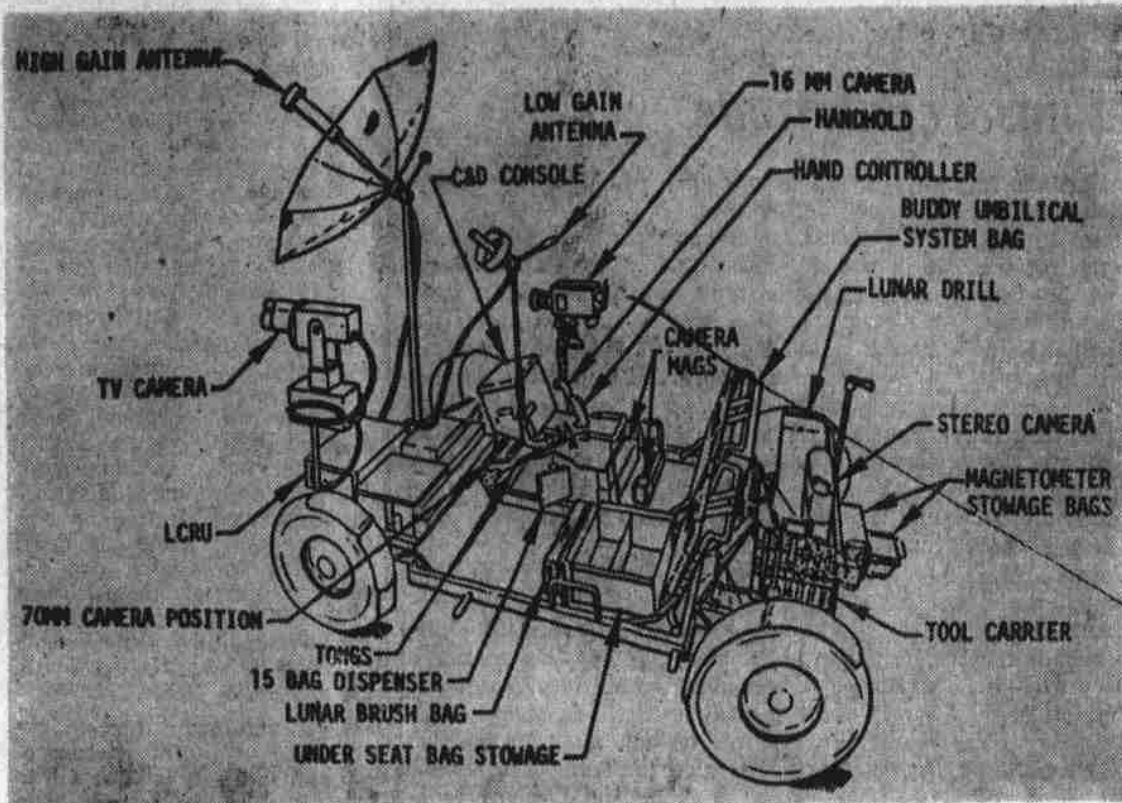


Photo shows the equipment of the moon rover for the exploration of the moon surface by the astronauts of Apollo-15. There are television cameras, a 70-mm camera, the equipment box, the magnetic measurement, stereocamera, a 16 mm filmer, etc.

## Apollo - 15

### Scott, Irwin leave moon, join command ship

HOSUTON, Aug. 3, (DPA)—After some 20 hours of uninterrupted work, U.S. astronauts David Scott and James Irwin were enjoying a well-earned rest in space this morning. After going the mothership "Endeavour" its and its pilot Alfred Worden, the lunar explorers turned in for the night at about 0230 GMT today.

Although the re-docking of their lunar ferry to the command capsule went off without a hitch, the casting-off of the "Falcon" landing module was delayed by one lunar orbit as the astronauts checked out a slight pressure increase in the connecting tunnel between the two craft.

It was suspected a slight leak from either the ascent stage of the Falcon or the command ship caused the problem.

Taking no chances that a similar disaster which took the lives of the Soviet Union's "Saljut" cosmonauts recently would overtake the American trip, mission control ordered the astronauts to check the hatches on both craft.

Although the cause of the

## Iranian daily comments on new highways

The Iranian daily Kayhan International in a report published in a recent issue says that the Iranian section of the highway which will connect the Far East, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey to Europe is scheduled for completion in two months.

The Iranian section of the highway will start from Islam Qala, Afghan border and will pass through Tayyabat, Torbat Jam, Kuchan, Shahpessand, Tenran, Takistan, Tabriz and will end on Turkish border, the paper says.

The total Iranian stretch is 2124 km and with the completion of the project the highway will facilitate the flow of passenger and goods in transit between Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, the paper adds.

The daily states that the road connecting Bandare Abbas to Kohak will be completed in two years and on its completion, Afghanistan will make use of the transit facility of Bandare Abbas.

slight rise in pressure was not known at last report, it was not considered a major problem. The Falcon was cast off some two hours later at 1105 GMT. It was later sent crashing into the lunar surface to touch off artificial moonquake recorded by seismometers left on the moon by two previous Apollo missions and by Scott and Irwin.

Before starting their long journey back to earth the astronauts will remain in lunar orbit for two days to continue experiments Worden has been conducting while his comrades were on the moon.

## Sudan gives Soviet envoy 48 hours to leave

KHARTOUM, Aug. 3, (AFP)—Sudan yesterday declared the Soviet and Bulgarian ambassadors here "personae non gratae", radio Omdurman reported.

The move followed the recall of the Sudanese ambassador to Moscow, Abdul Gadir Hassan, Sunday.

Soviet envoy Anatoly Nikolayev has been given 48 hours to leave Sudan, and Bulgarian ambassador Stoyan Zaimov a week, radio Omdurman said.

The two East European ambassadors were informed of their expulsion by the under-secret-

## 25,000 tons fruit to be exported to India this year

KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—It is expected that 25,000 tons of fresh fruit will be exported to India, under the existing trade accord between Afghanistan and India, during the current Afghan year from the customs houses in Kandahar, Kabul and Nangarhar. Grapes and pomegranates are included in the exports items. Beginning today, like the previous Afghan year, the export of grapes to India have started by the Afghan businessmen who have license.

A source of the Commerce Ministry said that pomegranates will be exported through Nangarhar and Kandahar and grapes from Kabul during the season. The source added that further announcements will be made on the export of these commodities.

After completing their tasks, Apollo 15 is scheduled to leave lunar orbit at 2010 GMT Wednesday with splashdown in the Pacific, north of Hawaii on Saturday at 8045 GMT.

When the astronauts step on deck of their recovery ship it will mark the end of the most scientific moon mission yet.

Scott and Irwin spent a total of 67 hours on the moon, 18 and one half hours outside the lunar ferry.

Making man's first mobile exploration of the moon, the astronauts logged 28.1 kilometres in three excursions with their multi-million dollar "Rover".

Meanwhile, military trials continue and 430 people remain in prison as a result of the short-lived coup d'etat last month. Two Maj. colonels, a major and two lieutenants were sentenced to prison terms ranging up to 15 years Sunday.

President Gaafar el Nimery's minister of transport and communications, Ahmed el Jakh, has been placed under house arrest pending completion of an inquiry. His name was on the proposed cabinet list of the coup leaders.

Two other ministers were also on the list. They are the minister of irrigation and power, Murtada Ahmed Ibrahim, and the minister for southern affairs, Joseph Garak, who was hanged last week.

Ibrahim has been ordered home from a holiday in Austria which he began before the coup took place. He is a one-time communist party member who rallied to Gen. Nimery.

The Khartoum press reported yesterday that 135 suspects had been set free with no charges filed and that 430 remained in prison.

A usually reliable source said that the regime was planning a plebiscite to elect Gen. Nimery President next month. The general has ruled the country unelected since he emerged as chief of state from a bloodless military coup here in May 1968.

## Red Crescent society convoy reaches Bajgah

KHENJAN, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—Relief operation in Bajgah district of Khenjan afflicted by severe flooding was started yesterday.

The special team of the Afghan Red Crescent Society headed by Abdul Ahad Barakzoy, the president of the social and health affairs of the Society arrived here yesterday and conveyed the message of sympathy of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah to a gathering of the people of Doushie. The relief operation consists of cash, food provisions and clothings.

The people thanked His Majesty the benevolent King and prayed for his long life. They also thanked HRH Prince Ahmad Shah. Distribution of aid continued until evening.

## Senate committees discuss matters related to them

KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—The National Defence Affairs, the Petitions and the Interior and Municipalities Affairs Committees of the Senate convened their meetings yesterday and considered matters related to them.

The President of the Statistics Department in the Interior Ministry Abdul Samad Bakshi participated in the National Defence Affairs and Public Works Committee meeting and answered questions on the summoning of the 22-44 year olds to the army for conscription. He took some questions with him (Continued from page 1)

## Special state body to study fodder shortage

KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—The government has appointed a special commission to study the problem of fodder and cattle.

The Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation, Planning and Commerce are members of the Commission which has been formed under instructions from Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Zahir.

The Commission is expected to inform the government of its deliberations. If need be, the deputy prime minister and/or the foreign minister too can join the Commission's work.

## Shiberghan road building project completed

MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)—The asphaltting of Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan highway has been completed. Last year asphaltting work of Sheberghan - Aqcha - Faizabad was completed and the remaining part was started. The 63 km road was asphaltted this year. The remaining part was earlier asphaltted.

The Puli Khumri-Mazar-Sheberghan highway which is 321 km long has now been asphaltted.



# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Customs regulations

The seminar on improving the standards of work in the Kabul and other customs houses in Afghanistan and to train personnel in better clearance system comes in the wake of the demand from the representatives of the nation, as expressed in the vote of confidence sessions to the new government, for curbing smuggling and bettering the work of the customs houses.

Afghanistan is one of the few countries in the world in which most of the income of the state is supplied from the income of the customs. Land revenue is so small that is almost negligible. Other sources of income are not adequate to meet the needs of the state. And if this source of income too is manipulated and customs officials either out of ignorance or laxity in the application of laws or manipulation waste part of the income, the country will yet face graver economic and financial problems.

Although the profitability of the customs income and its share in the balance sheet of the state is well known, yet, for years no attention has been paid to improve its work. The educated, top men in the hierarchy of the Custom Departments are not enough to meet the needs of the country. In fact customs department is one of the few offices in the government which needs educated officials at every level

so that loss of money in the form of customs revenue is prevented.

Besides, all smuggling into Afghanistan have direct relations with the work and operation of the customs houses. Smugglers make use of a variety of ways to wave customs tax. And it is the duty of the customs officials to know these tricks to be able to catch the evaders. Sometimes it has so happened that the importer has imported one thing, but has shown the invoice for another thing, and instead of paying the tax of one variety of goods, which may be higher, they have paid tax for a cheaper type of goods.

There are also complaints about the lack of an effective system of stamping. At present, it is very easy for forgers to forge the stamp of the Kabul Customs, and for that matter of any customs house in Afghanistan. The stamp is not distinct, and lasting. The colour used could be easily washed out.

These are the main problems. Seminars of that type which is being held ought to be organized frequently and problems facing the Customs Houses brought into the limelight. We think the Customs House ought to employ as many of the new, young graduates of the College of Economics of the Kabul University. Training them in this field will prove very useful in the long run.

## Food For Thought

We desire nothing so much as what we ought not to have.

Publius Syrus

## Pravda

### USSR calls for nuclear powers' meeting

MOSCOW, July (Tass).—The Soviet Union believes that a conference of the five nuclear powers may do a good service to peace by taking effective steps toward nuclear disarmament. This is, in the opinion of the Soviet government, the duty and responsibility of all nuclear powers. V. Demin writes in a Pravda article dealing with the Soviet proposal for calling a conference on nuclear disarmament.

At present, the article says, the new Soviet initiative is widely discussed in all countries of the world. Certain western commentators contend, for instance, that a conference of nuclear powers may create obstacles to progress in the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks.

A five-power conference, however, cannot replace the current bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. On the contrary, these two conferences should progress in one direction, toward the arms race but these have different items on agenda. A five-power conference, if called, will discuss a wide range of nuclear disarmament measures affecting all nuclear powers, while bilateral Soviet-American talks deal with a more narrow theme, that of limiting strategic defensive and offensive arms systems now possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Some say, Demin goes on, that instead of a five-nuclear-power conference it is more advisable to call a conference of nuclear disarmament that would be attended by all countries of the world.

Nor can one agree to the opinion that the conference is doomed to failure because of differences between the positions of the nuclear powers. The absence of a single approach to nuclear disarmament problems among nuclear powers at this stage must not prevent them from starting joint work in order to bring their views closer together and, by joint efforts, clear the way to nuclear disarmament.

The fact that the nuclear powers are at the different stages

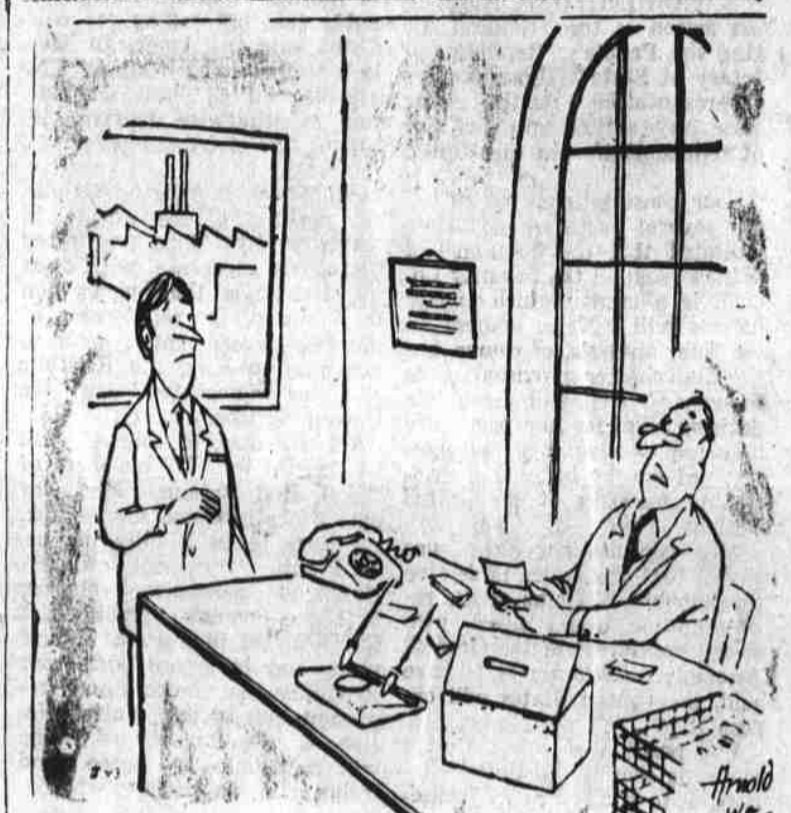
of development in the nuclear field is being used to allege that this will only aggravate the existing differences between the nuclear states. This line of reasoning would lead one to conclude that nuclear disarmament can be talked of only when all nuclear powers accumulate nuclear weapon arsenals to equal power.

"This sounds absurd, of course", the article says, "since such an equality can hardly be ever achieved. With such an approach the nuclear arms race may continue interminably whereas already today it has reached such proportions that the demand for restricting its further growth has become wide spread".

Some commentators, the article says, are trying to detract from the popularity of the Soviet proposal by statements that it allegedly aims to create political difficulties for other nuclear powers.

"Apparently, if a given government is not against nuclear disarmament and if, it holds dear the interests of peace there are no and cannot be any difficulties for such a meeting. Difficulties may arise only in the case of states which are not interested in sealing down the arms race".

The article says in conclusion that as was confirmed at the 14th congress of the CPSU, the "Soviet Union is prepared to agree to most radical measures in order to stop the arms race up to and including general and complete disarmament, but it should be borne in mind that such a global task as that of nuclear disarmament cannot be accomplished if only one or some of the nuclear powers make efforts toward this end. What is necessary is joint actions by all states possessing nuclear weapons in order to ban and destroy these weapons".



"A sound of yours, Morgan, about cutting down staff. I hope you'll be with us to see how it works out."

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carries an editorial entitled "Jordan and the Palestinian Commandos". It said:

The struggle of the people of Palestine, for the regaining of their legitimate and usurped rights intensifies with the passage of time. The more this struggle is met with opposition by the Israeli armed forces or other obstacles the more it becomes serious and accelerated.

There is no faltering in the resolve of the people of Palestine to oust the Israeli usurpers from their soil. Ever since the June 1967 war between Israel and the Arabs the Palestinian commandos movement has inflicted heavy losses upon Israel.

The hijacking of several planes and other anti-Israeli activities are examples of the struggles of the people of Palestine. What has attracted the attention of world political circles and has caused anxiety and regret among the Muslim nations is the latest events in some of the Arab countries and lack of understanding and cooperation between the Palestinian commandos and the Jordanian government.

The news of killing of the three Palestinian commandos by the Jordanian forces was received with criticism and regret. Earlier events in Morocco, Sudan and Libya and the consequent deterioration in relations between some Arab countries, too, were regrettable.

In Morocco King Hassan the Second was confronted with an abortive coup, following which relations between Morocco and Libya were deteriorated.

Similarly following the short-lived coup in Sudan relations between Sudan and Iraq were broken off. Syria, too, has closed

its borders with Jordan and Algeria suspended its relations with Jordan. The heads of state from UAR, Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen and the Yemen Republic recently met in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. At the end of their conference they condemned Jordanian military operations against the Palestinian commandos. Some Arab countries did not attend the conference.

Representatives of Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Mauritania were absent. A communique issued at the end of the conference regretted that Jordan was not abiding by the Cairo agreements and looks as if she is trying

to enter into a separate agreement with Israel. The Cairo agreement was reached when in September 1970 heads of some ten Arab states met in Cairo at the invitation of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser in order to put an end to the conflagration between the commandos and the Jordanian army.

Last month Jordan announced that it considered the Cairo agreement null and void. These developments are in no way useful for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people and a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. We hope the Arabs will be able to resolve their differences soon.

## World Press

Jordan government newspaper Al-Rai' attacked the statement issued by the Arab Summit Conference in Tripoli, Libya, and implied that it was trying to reach a unilateral settlement with Israel.

A conference statement strongly condemned Jordan for attempting to "liquidate" the guerrillas but stopped short of announcing sanctions against King Hussein's government.

Commenting editorially on the statement issued by Egypt, Libya Syria and the two Yemens which attended the summit, the newspaper said "The summit statement is not worth a criticism or refutation, but the charge that Jordan is trying to hold a unilateral settlement with Zionist enemy has drawn the attention of many people.

"But many others in both the eastern and western wings of Arab world are now asking: who is it that tries to prepare for a unilateral settlement with the enemy?"

"For whose sake has Rogers (Secretary of State William Rogers) announced his initiative? Why did Rogiers come and go and why did Sisco (Mr. Joseph Sisco, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs) come and go in turn?"

"Why did Rogers visit the area and why did the Egyptian President send his message to (Israeli Premier) Golda Meir through Sisco?"

"The Soviet Union continued to be the largest book publisher in the world.

—Almost half of the 181-280-

## Fresh regional, global statistics

World economic activity continued to increase and reached a new high point in 1969 according to figures released on July 2 the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1970.

The Yearbook notes, however, that the total per capita agricultural production was 2 per cent lower than 1968.

These and other major worldwide and regional economic and social trends are revealed in the Yearbook, described as the most up-to-date source of world statistics.

Among facts shown in the 814-page compilation of detailed statistical data:

—In 1969 the world gross domestic product, the total output of goods and services, was 2.7 times the level of 1950.

—World industrial production expanded by 114 per cent over the 1958-1969 period.

—World exports in 1970 reached a new all-time high of \$311,000 million, a 14 per cent increase over 1969.

—The world produced 4 per cent less wheat in 1969 than in 1968 although there was an increase in the population of 2 per cent.

—By mid-1969 the population of the world was estimated to be 3,561 million with Asia having 2,009 million persons or more than half of the world total. The annual growth rate for the period 1960—world's population by the year 2004.

—The Soviet Union continued to be the largest book publisher in the world.

—Almost half of the 181-280-

000 passenger motor vehicles on the road were in the United States.

—In 1969 Sweden had the highest newspaper circulation and the largest number of television receivers per 1,000 inhabitants.

—Citizens of Ireland consumed the most calories per capita per day—3,450. The lowest figure, 1,720 calories, was recorded for inhabitants of Haiti.

The Yearbook is prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office with the cooperation of statistical authorities of more than 150 countries and territories and with the help of United Nations specialised agencies and other intergovernmental bodies.

The statistics are grouped into 27 categories and provide information in fields such as population, agriculture, land, industry, mining and quarrying, world trade, energy, finance, national accounts, consumption, health housing, education and culture.

The world's population is reported to have reached 3,561 million by mid-1969. In the 1960 decade the population of the world increased by 579 million—some 40 million more persons than comprise the total population of India, the second largest country in the world on the basis of population. The annual average growth rate over the period 1967-1969 was 2.0 per cent, a rate which, if continued, will double the world's population by the year 2004.

The Yearbook provides population totals for each country of the world, according to the lat-

est population census and as estimated at mid-year 1963 and mid-year 1969, as well as the latest available information on area, density and average annual rates of population increase.

In 1969, seven countries had populations of more than 100 million each. These are China (Mainland), 740 million; India, 537 million; the Soviet Union, 241 million; United States 203 million; Indonesia, 116 million, Pakistan, 112 million, and Japan, 102 million.

Of the major countries of the world, the highest average annual rates of population increase during the period 1963-1969 are found in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Libya, namely, 3.7 per cent. In the same period, the Dominican Republic and Jordan had rates of 3.6 per cent per annum, and rates of 3.5 per cent are shown for Venezuela, Iraq, the Philippines and Mexico. At the other end of the scale, almost all the countries of Europe show rates of increase of one per cent or less per annum. With a one per cent rate of increase, the population of a country would double in approximately 70 years. Rates at or near zero are reported only for Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Scotland and Malta. The rate of increase shown for the United States is 1.2 per cent per annum.

World industrial production, i.e., output of mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, expanded by 114 per cent over the 1958-1969 period. During the same period, the market economy (Continued on page 3)

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# Haji Hakim expands lapidary shop

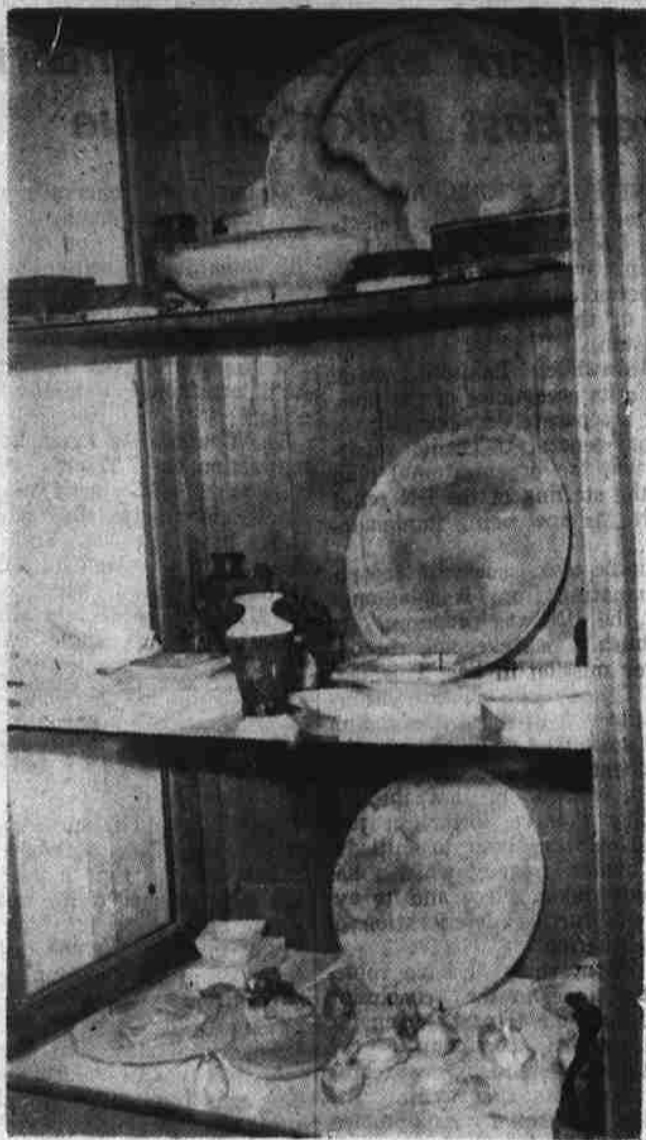
Variety of marble and some other kinds of semi-precious stones are found in abundance in Afghanistan. From very ancient times the people in various parts of the country have been engaged in lapidary industry. However, during the last several years the lapidary industry is developed to a great extent. In any international trade fair where Afghanistan has been participating in the last several years, among other Afghan products, the marble and semi-precious stones prominently features the Afghan booth.

The many articles such as plates, bowls, ashtrays, cigarette holders, and scores of ornamental items made from marble alabaster, lapis lazuli has become one of the tourists attraction in the country. The number of shops where such delicate articles are made by hand and sold are on the increase. Foreign visitors, one can see, through these shops. They can not help but to buy one or two pieces of marble works as souvenir.

One of the men who has been in this field and is very well known among the local and foreign buyers is Haji Hakim. With an initial capital of only Afs. 2000 Abdul Hakim went into this business about 25 years ago. He has been very successful in his work and his skilled workmanship gained him millions of Afghans in the business.

Abdul Hakim inherits the lapidary industry from forefathers and he has indicated his family has been in this business for the last 200 years. To better communicate with the foreign patrons Haji Abdul Hakim has learned English and the constant contact and conversation with foreigners has helped him to further improve this language. He has also picked up some words, good enough for communicating, of other languages.

It was during the reign of late His Majesty King Mohammad Nadir Shah that the lapidary industry was regulated and this was when the button making factory was established, recalls Haji Hakim. In fact he himself began his work from that time. Haji Hakim was only three months old when his father died



Samples of the work.

and at the age of three he lost his mother as well. He later on found out from his aunt that his father was engaged in lapidary industry. Thus he decided to follow the footsteps of his father.

Haji Hakim got employed at the button making factory with the help of his uncle who worked there. In addition of making button some lapidary and carving works were done in the factory. Haji Hakim devoted all his efforts to learn the lapidary and engraving work. Soon he learned and distinguished himself in engraving and lapidary work. He recalls that once he joined four other people in the factory to produce a fine piece of engraving on marble!

The part of my work turned out to be the best. Thus I was chosen to engrave the tomb stone for Babur's grave. The engraving I did on tomb of Babur enabled me to receive an award from the then prime minister Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan.

The then prime minister assigned me to teach engraving and lapidary industry in the Hazarajat prison and later on I was assigned to the same job in the Nangarhar prison. Haji Hakim served as a civil servant until 1946. He had managed to save some 2000 afghans with which he decided to go into private business. He established his own lapidary plant.

With dedication and hard work, Haji Hakim succeeded to enlarge his plant and produce more lapidary products. Today there are twenty people working in his plant who receive from Afs. 500 to Afs. 4000 amonth. His present capital has reached to some Afs. three million.

The products made at the Haji Hakim plant has a good market at home and abroad. Haji Hakim has been participating in international trade fair every year. He has already participated in Berlin, Paris, Osaka and Tehran international trade fairs, where his products have attracted a lot of people and at each time he has been able to see all the articles he had on display. He plans to participate in the forthcoming international trade fairs in Iraq, Denmark, Berlin and New Delhi.

His Majesty the King has awarded him the First Grade Star Medal for industry. He has also been receiving merit letters every year from the Ministry of Commerce after participating in the Jashen exhibition.

Haji Hakim consumes some two thousand seers of marble and semi-precious stone in his plant every year. He has five sons who are in school. He established a small lapidary plant at home so that his sons would learn this industry and at the same continue their education.



Cigarette holders and ashtrays.

## Bulgaria

### A new branch in wood-processing

The use of low-quality timber for the production of prefabricated panels has grown into an expanding branch of the Bulgarian woodworking industry. Chip and fibreboard (mainly of shavings and cuttings left over at the saw-mills) find wide applications in the furniture industry. Such board can be made from both conifers and broad-leaf trees. It takes about a cubic metre and a half of raw material to make one cubic metre of fibreboard.

The new factories use the latest equipment and production methods involving a very high degree of automation. Their products are up to the highest world standards of the trade. The three-ply boards come in the following maximal size: width 1,830 mm, length 3,660 mm and thickness between 6 and 25 mm and over. Special specifications are accepted within these limits. A cubic metre of fibreboard

weighs between 600 and 700 kg, and the material has a very high bending and tensile strength coefficient.

The panels have a homogenous structure, a two-dimensional balanced distribution of pull and will not buckle.

One of the most valuable properties of these panels is that both sides can be planned, polished and given a decorative finish. They can be painted, polished, laquered or laminated exceedingly well and are resistant to bacteria and insects. The finished product is far less inflammable than the raw material out of which it is made.

The factories take orders for fibreboard of special design: perforated, with a finish imitating plastering, and others.

Chip-board and fibreboard are excellent substitutes for conventional saw-mill materials and are extensively used in the furniture, engineering, construction

and other industries. They make fine crates for the shipment of machines and industrial installations.

The output of the industry has been rising sharply and is planned to increase from 185,000 cubic metres in 1971 to 280,000 cubic metres in 1975. This will give Bulgaria one of the leading places in the world in per capita output of fibreboard.

The high technical qualities of all types of chip-fibreboard is testified by increasing foreign orders. Large quantities are shipped to Great Britain, the Federal German Republic, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Algeria, Libya, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and other countries.

The modernisation and expansion of the industry is expected to increase Bulgaria's exports considerably over the next few years.

(Sofia Press)

# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

## Business review

### Karakal, carpet trade in London

By Nokta Cheen

The Kabul Times published a news item, released by the Bokhtar News Agency, about a fortnight ago which quoted an official of the Commerce Ministry who had just returned from London as saying that Afghan Karakul pelts had very good market in London.

In a letter to the editor of Anis, published yesterday, the writer, Rawee comments:

The news, to me, who has undertaken some studies in Afghan trade in Great Britain is nothing but an exaggeration, because not only Afghan Karakul pelts have no market in England but in fact the market is being lost year by year.

The Afghan Karakul pelts are being auctioned three or four times in a year by an agent company, Hudson Bay. It is in the godowns of this firm that some old, damaged with nobody-interested-to-buy pelts have been stored. Sales promotion advertisements for the Afghan pelts are being done by the company. The conditions are such that this company which makes exorbitant profits invites buyers to take part in the auction.

While some other countries participating in these auctions, have their own publicity campaign in addition to that of the Hudson Bay and also see that their sortings are clean and assuring to the buyers, the Afghan pelts are lacking these and naturally the pelts of the competitors have better buyers.

These reasons are enough to cause better sales for the pelts of South Africa and the Soviet Union in comparison to Afghan pelts. These countries, have additional markets too. Besides, they sell, other furs.

The position of the Afghan Karakul pelts is different. It is exclusively being sold in New York and London markets. This is why the competitors are gaining the upper hand every year while, adversely, Afghan Karakul pelts are losing market gradually.

The statement of the Commerce Ministry official on the sale of the Afghan carpets is surprising to me.

In the whole of England there isn't a single magazine or store to sell Afghan carpets. I know two Afghan carpet dealers who have gone bankrupt. One of them, who himself told me he was a carpet dealer from father and grandfather has now left his profession and is engaged in another work while the other had lost millions in the course of years from the losses in carpet business in that country.

The same official of the Ministry has referred to the suitable market for the sale of raisins in London. Does this official know how many times samples of Afghan raisins have been sent to British markets but have rejected?

It must be added that last year a package of Afghan raisins was sent to the Anglo-Af-

ghan Trading Company which was liked, to some extent, by the prospective buyers. But I do not know whether in the past one year the Afghan and British authorities have reached a decision on that or not. Whatever may be, so far as I know, very limited number of British businessmen are interested in Afghan raisins. This is why, contrary to what the official of the Ministry has said, Afghan raisins stand little chance in the British markets.

We have been maintaining trade ties with Britain for the past several years, but unfortunately the development has been such that our imports are increasing year by year while exports have been reduced proportionately.

The letter at the end hopes the Commerce Ministry would a team to see the markets for Afghan exports in England. He wished the director of the transit department of the Commerce Ministry had contacted the Afghan businessmen while in London.

I think the letter should serve as an eye opener to the Commerce Ministry. I wonder what kind of a responsibility the Afghan Trading Company in London has? If it is there only to hand over the consignment of the Afghan pelts to the Hudson Bay, this could be done from Kabul too, without incurring thousands of pounds of expenditure.

## S. American states expand economies

The developing countries, taken as a whole, managed to hold their own in the terms of trade with the rest of the world during the 1960s. In fact the Latin American countries succeeded in improving their position, but that of the Asian ones deteriorated while the African States maintained theirs.

This is the picture which emerges from an analyses of the wide range of statistical and other information which has now become available, not only from governments but also international bodies such as the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which has a particular interest in the subject.

However it must be borne in mind that in treating the 'third world' as a whole the statistics merely identify broad trends and that the experience of many developing countries can be far from typical.

This can be gauged, for instance, from the fact that rising oil flows accounted for more than half of the 'third world's' increased exports during the Sixties. Or that an outstanding performance by a few countries in the export of manufactured goods for example, produced a flattering average figure.

The recent sharp increase in prices obtained by the oil-producing states at the expense of highly industrialised countries and the poorer ones alike will improve their terms of trade and distort future statistics covering the 'third world' as a whole.

During the 1960s the exports of developing countries rose more slowly than those of the world as a whole - 66 per cent a year as against 8.7 per cent. The growth achieved was due overwhelmingly to the increased demand from the developed market economies which by 1969 were absorbing about 75 per cent of the 'third world's' exports.

Africa recorded the fastest rate of growth in this trade although this was due substantially to oil sales.

Trade between the developing countries rose by an average of only 5.3 per cent over the period, thus reflecting the difficulties of expanding this potentially important sector. In 1969 it accounted for about 20 per cent of the 'third world's' trade.

Exports to the Communist countries also rose during the 1960s but at the end of the decade

they still accounted for only five per cent of the developing nations' total.

Another significant feature shown by the statistics as the continuing heavy dependence of the 'third world' in primary commodities for its foreign exchange earnings. This trade accounted for 85 per cent of the exports of these countries in 1960 and eight years later the figure was still 78 per cent.

However, the proportion of manufactured exports from 14 to 22 per cent during the period, thus giving some ground for encouragement.

Nevertheless, despite all attempts to diversify their export pattern, developing countries as a whole remained crucially reliant on primary products. This has serious implications for the growth of many of these nations, especially those which have a single or two-crop economy as the prices of a number of commodities stagnated or even fell during the decade.

Overall, however, and even making an allowance for the special position of oil-producers among them, it would appear that developing countries did not suffer any worsening of their terms of trade with the developed nations during the 1960s. In other words, a given quantity of their exports earned them a lesser quantity of imported goods or services at the end of the decade than at the beginning. Needless to say, there must have been individual exceptions.

It is therefore not surprising that a frequent complain among the poorer countries has been that they find they have to export more even to maintain their flow of imports.

As for the 1970s, there are some hopeful pointers that the 'third world' will be able to improve its economic position.

In particular there is the generalised preference scheme, starting in July which offers developing countries easier access to their main markets, the highly industrialised nations. The Kennedy round of tariff cuts promise further liberalisation, as does the prospect of an enlarged European Economic Community.

Many developed countries have long recognised their responsibility for safe-guarding national incomes in the 'third world' as has been shown by the agreements reached to ensure price stability for some of the most important primary com-

modities.

But these major nations have also accepted the fact that developing countries need greater export opportunities to help them diversify their economies.

The generalised preference scheme is a step towards this end. Under it the developed countries have agreed on a non-reciprocal basis, to allow the free entry, or at reduced rates of duty, to many manufactured or semi-manufactured goods and some processed agricultural products from the 'third world'.

Communist countries have not come forward with a similar gesture. The most they have promised is to consider the problem of developing nations when drawing up their economic plans.

(Lion Feature)

## World economy

(Continued from page 2) developing market economies by 120 per cent. The centrally planned economies showed a 157 per cent growth in their industrial output.

Separate Yearbook chapters list detailed comparative statistics on agriculture, forestry and fishing. In 1969 the farmers throughout the world harvested record crops of barely, cotton, maize, rice, oats and soybean. New records were also set in the world output of some commodities such as cocoa, coffee, eggs, milk, sugar and meat, but the production of potatoes tobacco wheat and wool and some other products dropped below that of earlier years.

World wheat production showed a drop in 1969 to 317,902,000 metric tons from 332,695,000 in 1968 (a decrease in production of 4 per cent). Among the largest producers only India, Turkey and Canada showed increases in production over the 1968 figure (13 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively), while the following countries showed a decline in production: Australia (26.3 per cent), Soviet Union (14 per cent), United States (7 per cent), and France (3 per cent).

World agricultural output increased by 15 per cent in total volume from 1963-1969 and by 2 per cent per capita. Although the total agricultural output rate of increase was the same as that for 1968, the total per capita output

(Continued on page 4)

## Latest UN statistical yearbook

(Continued from page 3)  
put was 2 per cent lower than that for 1968.

A table reintroduced in the Yearbook this year gives information on land use and irrigated land. The world total area (including area under inland water bodies) is 13,392 million hectares. Africa has the largest area (3,030 million hectares), followed by Asia (2,753), North America and the Soviet Union with almost the same area (2,314 and 2,240 respectively). South America (1,784), Oceania (851) and Europe (493).

World exports in 1970 reached a new all-time high of \$311,000 million with a 14 per cent increase over 1969, or the greatest annual increase during the last 15 years, an increase matched only by that of 1969. Of this total the market economies accounted for \$276,000 million, compared with \$243,000 million in 1969. The total for the developing countries in 1970 was \$53,000 million; for the developed countries, \$223,000 million.

In 1969, exports of all developing countries were estimated at \$49,000 million, of which 45 per cent was shared by Asia; 27 per cent by Latin America; 23 per cent by Africa; and 5 per cent by the rest of the developing countries.

The exports of developed countries in 1969 were estimated at \$194,000 million, of which 61 per cent was shared by Western Europe; 27 per cent by North America; 8 per cent by Japan; and 4 per cent by the rest of the developed countries.

Energy production in the Yearbook is classified by main sources—coal, crude petroleum, and gas among others. All sources of energy are compared in terms of their equivalent in metric tons of coal. Along with the increases in industrial activity, the consumption of energy has increased throughout the world.

The largest part of this increase is due primarily to the growing use of petroleum fuels and gas. Oil dominated in the world energy balance for the third year, and in 1969, natural gas met 20 per cent of the world's fuel requirements, liquid fuels 42 per cent and solid fuel 36 per cent.

Detailed information on energy production and consumption is provided for 180 countries and territories. In 1969, the United States consumed 10.8 metric tons of coal equivalent for every citizen, making it the leading consumer of energy.

Canada was next, burning 8.8 metric tons per person. Metric ton usage per person in other countries included: Czechoslovakia, 6.1; Sweden, 5.6; German Democratic Republic, 5.7; Belgium, 5.4; Australia, 5.2; United Kingdom, 5.1; Denmark, 5.1.

The developing countries with a combined population more than twice as large as that of the developed countries, consumed only one-seventh of the total world energy in 1969.

In 1969, 37 per cent of the world's energy was consumed in North America and 29 per cent by countries with centrally planned economies.

There are considerable continental differences in the sources of the energy. For North America, 36 per cent of all energy consumed was derived from natural gas, 41 per cent from liquid fuels and 21 per cent from coal. In Africa, solid fuels accounted for 56 per cent of all energy consumed, liquid fuels 39 per cent and gas just 2 per cent.

Information on reserves is included for the first time this year in the tables on coal, lignite, natural gas and crude petroleum. The 1969 coal production is given as 2,064 million metric tons with reserves of 6,641,460 million metric tons; lignite production 765 million metric tons with reserves of 2,041,405 million metric tons; natural gas 980,000 million cubic metres with reserves of 37,125,000 million cubic metres; crude petroleum 2,072 million tons with reserves of 73,962 million metric tons.

In 1969 there were 181 million passenger motor vehicles in use in the world, 11 million more than in 1968 (a 6.5 per cent increase). Almost the number of cars on the roads has increased by around three million each year from 1961 to 1969. In 1961 there were 63 million cars in use in the United States and by 1969

the figure had risen to 87 million.

In 1969 nearly all countries showed an increase in their tourist trade from abroad. The following countries reported the largest number of tourist arrivals in 1969 (in thousands): Canada (including approximately 23,000 thousand short-term visitors from the United States), 36,288; Italy, 12,078; Spain, 21,682; United States, 12,347; France, 12,100; Austria, 7,841; and Federal Republic of Germany, 7,022. Decreases were recorded in a few countries, notably in Czechoslovakia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria and Syria.

Civil aviation continued its rapid growth: 349 thousand million passenger-kilometres were flown in 1969 as well as 2.9 thousand million cargo ton-kilometres and 2.5 thousand million mail ton-kilometres. This was almost two and one-half times the 1963 level for passenger-kilometres and around three times the 1963 level for cargo and mail ton-kilometres.

In 1969 the United States produced and also consumed the largest quantity of steel in the world. The United States produced 128,151 (excluding steel metric tons were produced and 138,660 thousand metric tons were consumed. The Soviet Union was second with their production reported at 110,328 and consumption at 104,921, followed by Japan 82,166 and 61,607 and Federal Republic of Germany 45,316 and 40,103. The countries with the highest per capita consumption were Sweden (711 kilograms), United States (632 kilograms), Federal Republic of Germany (659); Japan (603) and Czechoslovakia (594).

Figures in the Yearbook that 3,200 or more calories per capita per day were consumed in Ireland (3,450), New Zealand (3,290), United States (3,240), and Yugoslavia (3,200). At the other end of the scale, there were less than 1,900 calories per capita consumed in Indonesia (1,870), Ecuador (1,850), El Salvador (1,840), Somalia (1,770) and Haiti (1,720).

The housing data included in the Statistical Yearbook show that most countries throughout the world have housing problems of one kind or another. Poor countries are more likely to have an outright shortage of dwellings with acute overcrowding in the limited supply available. More prosperous countries generally have an adequate supply but often it includes a large proportion of old housing lacking essential facilities.

For example Hungary and Poland report only 26 per cent and 30 per cent respectively of their dwellings with a piped water supply. Baths and showers are available in only 9 per cent of the dwellings in Bulgaria, 22 per cent in the German Democratic Republic, 24 per cent in Belgium and 49 per cent in France. In general, however, these figures are incomparably higher than for most countries in less-developed regions.

In terms of occupancy levels, the Isle of Man reports an average of 0.5 persons per room or exactly two rooms per person. Belgium, the Channel Islands, England and Wales, Pitcairn Island and Luxembourg follow with averages of 0.6 persons per room or slightly less than two rooms per person.

At the other end of the density scale is the Central African Republic with a ratio of 3.4 persons per room, followed by Pakistan and Sikkim each with an average of 3.1. Overcrowding also appears to be a serious problem in parts of the Caribbean where Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent all report more than 50 per cent of their dwellings occupied at levels of three or more persons per room. In Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay, overcrowded conditions are also reported.

In dwelling construction the Soviet Union led all other countries by a comfortable margin with an output in 1969 of 2,231,000. The United States ranked second with a million and a half followed by Japan with 1,346,612. Unfortunately, countries with the highest rate of population growth and the worst housing conditions, in other words, those with the greatest need for an accelerated output of new

dwellings, are generally those reporting the lowest construction levels. This can only lead to an increase in the already substantial proportion of population which is either homeless or occupying squatter areas and shanty towns, and a further overall deterioration in housing conditions which throughout many areas of the world have even now reached an extremely critical level.

It is estimated by UNESCO that in 1968-69 there were 15 million teachers in the world and 460 million students enrolled. The table on educational institutions in the Yearbook gives data for the latest year on the number of teachers and students enrolled in each country by type and level of education.

In 1969 the Soviet Union continued to be largest book publisher in the world with 74,611 titles. The United States was second with 62,083 titles followed by the Federal Republic of Germany 33,544, United Kingdom 32,321 and Japan 31,009. The number of books are broken down by subject groups and also, for a few countries, by language of publication.

In 1969 the highest newspaper circulation per 1,000 inhabitants was reported by Sweden (522 copies), the second highest was Japan (503), followed by United Kingdom (485).

During 1969 more people attended cinemas in the Soviet Union than in any other country in the world (4,655.9 million) the next highest attendance was reported by China (1960: 4,000.0), India (2,190.0) and the United States (1967: 1,300.0). The highest per inhabitant attendance was reported by Taiwan (1967: 66), followed by Macau (1965: 30), Brunei (1967: 21), Hong Kong (12), Soviet Union (19) and United Arab Republic (1968: 19).

In 1969 Sweden had 401 television receivers for every 1,000 inhabitants; next is the United States with 399, Guam with 392, Bermuda Bermuda with 308 and the United States Virgin Islands with 300.

## Home Briefs

**KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)**—The meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee could not be convened yesterday as only six senators and four deputies were present. Since, in accordance with article 24 of the joint committee procedure, the quorum was not thus full, the meeting was not convened.

**HERAT, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)**—The shareholders of the Herat Cotton Company met in the Badghis hotel yesterday and considered the balance and other affairs of the company.

The President of the company Haji Azizullah Badghisi said that last year the company sold 6286 tons of cottonseed to the cotton growers in Herat province and 2386 tons of cotton seed totalling a little over Af\$ 82 million to the cotton growers in Badghis province.

**ASAD ABAD, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)**—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has distributed Af\$ 70,000 to the victims of the recent flood in the Daiwagal area of Saukai district, a source of the Society said.

**KABUL, Aug. 2, (Bakhtar)**—The ambassador of Indonesia has donated Af\$ 10,000 to the Afghan Red Crescent Society for helping the victims of the recent floods in Bajgah area of Khenjan, a source of the Society said. The donation has been accepted with thanks by the Society.

**KABUL, Aug. 2, (Bakhtar)**—A meeting on environmental hygiene in the city was convened in the Kabul Municipality hall yesterday. It was attended by the directors of the ten districts of the Kabul city and representatives of the Public Health Ministry and the World Health Organisation.

It was decided that firm measures should be taken for cleaning the areas of Kabul regularly and also to put chlorine in the drinking water supplied to the city's residents.

In an announcement the Kabul municipality has called on the fruit-sellers to refrain from selling rotten fruits to the people.

## U Thant expresses concern over East Pakistan issue

**UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 3, (Reuter)**—India formally rejected a UN proposal to station representatives of the High Commissioner for Refugees on its side of the border with East Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Pakistan made public its acceptance of the idea. In a separate development, secretary-general U Thant reported that "an organisational plan for the staffing of the UN relief effort... is now being implemented".

But he took issue with reports emanating from Washington—that the UN was proposing to establish a peacekeeping or observer mission in East Pakistan.

U Thant made public yesterday the text of the memorandum he transmitted on July 20 to the president of the Security Council recommending that the UN display a more forthright role in attempting both to mitigate the human tragedy which has already taken place and to avert the further deterioration of the situation.

U Thant said: "I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time is past when the international community can continue to stand by, watching the situation deteriorate and hoping that relief programmes, humanitarian efforts and good intentions will be enough to turn the tide of human misery and potential disaster."

## Viet Cong inflict heavy losses on Cambodian troops

**PHNOM PENH, Aug. 2, (AFP)**—Cambodian troops met North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units in a fierce five-hour clash yesterday at Thnal Totung, in the southern province of Takeo.

No casualty figures were available for the combat, during which U.S. air support was called in. But it appeared that the Cambodians had sustained heavy losses.

Takeo province, on the South Vietnamese border, is crossed by one of the major North Vietnamese-Viet Cong infiltration routes. For the last year, Hanoi and Viet Cong forces have been operating in the area in an attempt to protect their rear-guard defence line along the border and the Mekong Delta.

**KABUL, Aug. 3, (Bakhtar)**—The Attorney of the Badakhshan province has been summoned to Kabul immediately due to some complaints by the people of the area, a source of the Justice Ministry said.

In a telegram he was ordered to come to Kabul. To investigate the case further, a special team of inspectors has been sent to Badakhshan to further investigate the charges, the source added.

## Senate committee

(Continued from page 1)

to provide answers later.

The Petitions Committee considered the petition of some watermelon and melon growers and dealers from northern Afghanistan. The Committee decided that there should be no monopolisation of melons sale area-wise and all markets are open to it. The Committee sent its decision to the secretariat of the Senate for further consideration.

The Interior and Municipalities Affairs Committee considered the petition of Mohammad Kabir, the problem of drinking water for Badghis province and the petition of the Kohistan district people.

## World briefs

**UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 3, (AFP)**—A UN spokesman announced today that more than 100 international civil servants would be sent to the East Pakistan to supervise the distribution of aid to the country by governments and private organisations.

An official statement said UN activities in East Pakistan would be purely humanitarian and that there was no question of setting up a peace keeping force, a UN force or a team of UN observers, as had been reported in some press dispatches from Washington.

**LONDON, Aug. 3, (AFP)**—Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home said today he would "very much like" to visit People's China at time that suited both nations.

He was answering House of Commons questions on China's admission to the United Nations. He said he doubted whether the motion on "the important question" would be moved this year. Sir Alec said: "I think we shall be faced with another motion of a different kind as yet unframed".

Britain's relations with Chi-

na had shown a recent improvement which was welcomed, and Britain was "anxious to make further progress".

The foreign secretary added: "Discussions about the exchange of ambassadors which have taken place between the British government and the People's Republic of China were resumed earlier this year and are continuing".

**JAKARTA, Aug. 3, (AFP)**—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik today welcomed the proposal of Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman to hold a "Bandung-like" conference between People's China and ASEAN countries (Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia).

**SINGAPORE, Aug. 3, (AFP)**—The government is considering whether to arm itself with additional powers to deal with increased foreign takeover of Singapore companies.

Revealing this in parliament today, Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen said this had become necessary because some recent takeover activities had created public apprehension.

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