

9-20-1966

## Kabul Times (September 20, 1966, vol. 5, no. 148)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 20, 1966, vol. 5, no. 148)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1296.  
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# THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. V, NO. 148

KABUL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1966, (SUNBULA 29, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

## Their Majesties Visit New Museum, Gulbahar Mill

KAPISA, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Kapisa Museum in the Gulbahar Textile Mill compound yesterday.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Princess Maryam, and the Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidky and Mrs. Sidky.

At the time of inspection Dr. Shahi Bye Mostamandi, the chief of the Afghan mission that excavated the area provided information on items exhibited.

Their Majesties expressed their pleasure to the Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Osman Sidky at the opening of the provincial museum in Kapisa.

Later Their Majesties inspected the Gulbahar Textile Mill.

The president and some other officials explained the working of the factory.

Their Majesties expressed their satisfaction at the production of the factory which plays an important role in strengthening the national economy.

The factory produces 80 million metres of textiles a year. With the installation of new machines the production, by the beginning of next year will rise to 80 million metres annually.

Meanwhile, the factory produced 582,920 metres more in the month of Asad than the same month last year.

## Prospect For Arab Cooperation Slight, Two Leaders Feel

TUNIS, Sept. 20, (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia and Tunisia feel there is little scope for fruitful cooperation in the Arab world because of worsening relations in the area, according to a joint communiqué issued here last night.

The communiqué came after two-hour talks between visiting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

It said the two delegations had examined the situation in the Arab world and had noted "retrogradation of the political conjuncture in this part of the world, where any fruitful cooperation is consequently precarious."

The communiqué did not mention the Palestine or Yemen problems.

Political observers said this was to avoid touching points of dissension. Saudi Arabia has not accepted Tunisian proposals for a negotiated settlement of the Palestine issue and Saudi Arabia backs the monarchists in the Yemen. Tunisia has recognised the republican regime.

King Faisal starts a tour of the Tunisian provinces today.

## India, Pakistan Get 'Hot Line'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20, (DPA).—The army chiefs of India and Pakistan in future will be in direct communication with each other through a "hotline" to prevent any recurrence of tension along the Indo-Pakistani border, the Information Service of India disclosed today.

According to the Information Service, General Kumbh Manglam, (India) and General Yahya Khan (Pakistan) reached agreement on the hot wire five days ago in New Delhi.

The agreement provides that both sides shall keep their forces at their peacetime stations and any movement for the purpose of rotation of exercise should be done with mutual knowledge and notice.

The agreement also provides for the meetings between sector and sub-sector commanders if necessary to ensure that peaceful conditions prevail along the entire border between India and Pakistan.

Any problem that cannot be solved by the local commanders is to be discussed by the two army chiefs on their new, direct line.

## STOP PRESS



Their Majesties the King and Queen inspect a section of the Gulbahar Textile Factory.

## Anwari, Hakimi Inspect Schools, Hospital, Factory

BOST, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari and the Minister of Communications Dr. Hakimi inspected the Lashkargah Lycee and the teachers academy yesterday.

There are 400 students enrolled in the Lycee which was established six years ago. There are 30,000 books in the lycee's library.

The Minister later inspected the secondary school in the Nawa woleswali. The school established four years ago now has 700 students.

The Minister also visited the Lashkargah hospital, carpentry factory and the dairy and animal breeding centre. He left at 6:30 for Farah.

## Justice Minister Visits Samangan

AIBAK, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Minister of Justice, arrived here Sunday night. He is inspecting judicial affairs in the province.

Addressing a meeting of the people, the Minister conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty to them. He also spoke about the reform programmes of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. One of the elders, on behalf of the people, promised to help the government implement its reform plans.

## Popal Discusses Petrol Supply

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Ahmad Popal, the President of the Government Monopolies, arrived here Sunday evening.

Popal is on an inspection tour of the monopolies' provincial departments.

Popal exchanged views with Mohammad Rahim Naseri, the Governor of Jouzjan, on the installation of petrol tanks in Sarai Pol and Sange Charak woleswalis and on meeting the needs of the people for sugar and petrol. Popal later inspected Keleft Bander and the way petrol is handled there.

## Planes May Have Flown Over Chinese Territory, US Says

A U.S. state department spokesman said Monday that U.S. combat planes may have flown over Chinese territory accidentally on Sept. 9 and Sept. 17.

"The violation of Chinese air space—which had been charged by the Peking government—would have occurred during the breakoff from air engagements over North Vietnam," the spokesman said.

In response to questions, officials said that this might be the first occasion on which the U.S. had actually conceded publicly and officially that the Chinese border with North Vietnam had been crossed by combat planes.

Last Friday a Peking statement said two American planes attacked Chinese territory on Sept. 9 and that one of them was damaged in a battle with Chinese fighters.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said last Friday that he had no information to confirm the Chinese charge.

His only facts, he said, were that on Sept. 10 the U.S. mili-

## Works Minister Inaugurates Herat-Islam Qala Project

HERAT, Sept. 20.—Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, Monday participated in a ceremony here marking the start of construction of the Herat-Islam Qala Road.

Also taking part in the event was Russell S. McClure, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Afghanistan.

The new asphalt paved road is a vital link in the Asian Highway and it will take some 20 months to complete.

A contract for building the new highway by the Afghan Highway Constructors, the same organisation which built the Kabul-Kandahar Road, amounts to \$8,322,000. Of this \$7.5 million is to be provided by the Government of Afghanistan. Some Af. 64,000,000 have been pledged by the Afghan Government for the work.

The 124-kilometre long road will include a new bridge across the Harirode River. It will be 5.52 metres wide and have shoulders 1.2 metres on each side.

Officials indicate that a road from the Afghan border to the city of Meshed is scheduled for improvement by the Iranian Government.

The loan agreement between the United States and Afghanistan provides for the purchase of maintenance equipment with funds remaining above the contract price of construction.

Eng. Ahmadullah, the Minister of Public Works, in opening the ceremony said that the project was another step taken in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty and in putting into action government plans for development of the area.

During the last few years the Minister said, we have succeeded in completing road construction projects totalling 2139 kilometres, including eight tunnels with a total length of 3082 metres.

The Minister expressed his happiness to the American friends who have, after completing the Kabul-Kandahar highway moved up to Islam Qala to complete another important road.

In his speech McClure said, launching of this project marks the commencement of construction on an important new link in Afghanistan's highway network. It is an occasion which marks a new milestone in the country's economic development and in the restoration of Herat to its historic role as one of Asia's great trade centres.

Smith Denies Planning To Make Rhodesia Republic

SALISBURY, Sept. 20, (Reuters). Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith said Monday he did not plan to declare Rhodesia a Republic.

Smith made his statement in reply to a request for clarification by opposition leader Josiah Gondo, an African who referred to strong rumors going round the country that the government intended to declare a republic.

Gondo warned that declaration of a republic would put the country in a worse position than it was.

Smith said the question of a republic was not a serious issue with his government "at the moment."

"I can honestly say that this is not one of the items on our agenda," he added, "if I were to do anything like this I would be guilty of pulling a fast one where Rhodesia is concerned."

"And although there may be people who disagree with the government I do not think they can say we ever pulled a fast one or deceived the country."

Smith said the proper procedure before the government could declare a republic would be to hold a referendum.

He added, however, there could be circumstances in which a decision from parliament would be regarded as a mandate "but I am only thinking aloud now."

After his statement Parliament adjourned until October 25.

## Premier Tours Alexandria; Cairo Press Welcomes Visit

CAIRO, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal arrived in Alexandria by car from Cairo yesterday morning and laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier there. Later he visited the rubber manufacturing factory in the city.

Today is the fourth day of the Prime Minister's visit to the United Arab Republic. On Sunday the Prime Minister visited historical monuments in and around Cairo. A Bakhtar reporter from Cairo adds, The Cairo press has published editorials and articles on the Prime Minister's visit, and the cordial and historical ties between the two countries.

Al Esham daily, in its Sunday edition, calls the visit of the Prime Minister a symbol of mutual interest among Afro-Asian countries and recalled the support Afghanistan gave the UAR in 1956 when three powers attacked that country during the Suez Canal crisis.

Al Masa evening daily of Cairo in its Sunday issue carries a story under the headline "Visitor from the Land of Truth" commenting the visit of the Prime Minister, the foreign policy of the country and the latest developments in Afghanistan.

Al Akhbar daily, another important and widely circulated paper in the United Arab Republic, writes about the fraternal relations between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic and calls for the strengthening of cultural ties.

In an interview with the Middle East news agency the Prime Minister said that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic are based on mutual respect for one another's views in international affairs.

Both countries follow a policy of positive neutrality for strengthening world peace.

Referring to the Palestine issue the interview that Afghanistan since the unfortunate incident in 1948 has seized every opportunity to support the cause

of the return of Arab Palestinians to their homeland.

UAR Prime Minister Sidky Sulaiman in a speech of welcome Saturday night to Maiwandwal expressed his confidence that the Prime Minister's visit would be a positive step in expanding the horizons of cooperation between Afghanistan and the UAR. It also afforded an opportunity to deepen mutual understanding in the interest of world peace and to reinforce the links of brotherhood between the two peoples, Sulaiman said.

Maiwandwal would be able to witness for himself examples of the efforts made by the people of the UAR to adapt life according to their aspirations and interests, he said.

Tracing the background of friendly relations between the two countries, he noted that for many generations the peoples of both nations had responded to the call for liberty and had worked to strengthen spiritual values and spread humanitarian ideals and principles among mankind. This positive partnership succeeded in creating a bridge of fraternity and friendship despite the distance between them, Sulaiman pointed out.

He cited Jamaluddin al Afghani as an example of a pioneer who contributed to both countries by offering a lasting model in the struggle of individual man.

Sulaiman also commented on the common policy of non-alignment practiced by both countries and on the efforts both had made for Afro-Asian solidarity.

The UAR always appreciated the attitude of its sister country Afghanistan toward the cause of freedom in the region, especially during the tripartite aggression on Egypt, he said.

The visit affirms the steps of joint action in the bilateral field in the sphere of Afro-Asian solidarity and internationally espousing destructive war that might affect the whole world with evil and annihilation, Sulaiman said.

## Thant Prepared To Remain In Office Until End Of Year

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 20, (AP).—UN Secretary-General U Thant said Monday he would consider remaining in office until the end of this year, if members of the world organisation fail to agree on a successor by Nov. 3 when his term expires.

He declined to say, however, whether he would agree to stay on beyond Dec. 31.

Thant made his comment at a news conference in which he also declared that East-West relations had reached a new low and that UN action on disarmament and other key issues was being severely hampered.

Thant also expressed doubts as to the value of an Asian peace conference on Vietnam in view of the concept of some powers that this was a holy war between the communist and non-communist ideologies.

Answering a question on the desirability of an Asian conference on Vietnam, Thant said the initiatives taken by Thailand and the Philippines were laudable, but that they were not realistic in view of the political factors involved in Vietnam.

He expressed doubt that any country linked with either the western or the communist camp could command the confidence and trust necessary to succeed in mediation of the war. He sidestepped making a direct comment on the South Vietnamese elections. Instead, he cited a similar constituent assembly election in his native Burma which he said was not a fair election even though held under much less complicated circumstances.

Thant welcomed the peace encyclical of Pope Paul VI and said his suggestion for universal prayer on Oct. 4, the anniversary of the pontiff's UN visit, was a recognition of the value of the world organisation.

Meanwhile final preparations were made for the opening today of 21st session of General Assembly.

Among the first items of business today will be to elect Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan President for the session, succeeding Professor Amintore Fanfani, the Foreign Minister of Italy.

Pazhwak, a former journalist who has been a UN delegate almost from the beginning of the world body, is the only candi-

## Indonesia Returns To United Nations

BELGRADE, Sept. 20, (AP).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Monday his country intends to return to the United Nations and will attend the session of the General Assembly opening today.

Ambassador Lambertus Nicodemus Palar, Indonesian Ambassador to Washington, sent a cable to Secretary General U Thant informing him that his country was resuming its membership.

President Sukarno withdrew Indonesia from the United Nations effective March 1, 1965, because Malaysia had been elected to the Security Council.

Indonesia's return is expected to be accomplished without trouble.

Palar was the head of Indonesia's permanent UN mission at the time of the withdrawal. After Malaysia's election to a year on the Council, Sukarno had his charge d'affaires notify Thant on New Year's Eve 1964 that Indonesia was withdrawing.

Subandrio, who was then Foreign Minister, on Jan. 20 wrote Thant that Indonesia had decided to withdraw and would close its mission March 1. The Indonesian flag in the rank of member's flags outside UN headquarters was pulled down, and Indonesia's name was stricken from the list of members.



## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

### Food For Thought

A quotation, like a pun,  
should come unsought, and  
then be welcomed only for  
some propriety or felicity just-  
ifying the intrusion.

## A New Zoo For Kabul

Kabul will have a zoo and an agricultural museum shortly. The announcement carrying this news said that the Barikot park in Deh-mazang, Kabul, has been chosen as the spot for both.

The park itself has seen enough ups and downs during its 15-year existence. The Kabul Municipality 15 years ago decided to build a pond where the present Barikot park is located. The area was surveyed and the pond dug. Small boats were put on the artificial lake. Winter fell and the water turned to ice. The following year the Kabul Municipality lost interest in the lake and nothing was done about it. It became a sanctuary for breeding malaria carrying mosquitoes.

Next the municipality decided an artificial lake was of no use to the city, filled it and established the present park in its stead. The park's restaurant was, for a while, one of the best ones in the city—particularly during the summers. But again lack of interest in its maintenance and operation gradually brought down the quality until it closed and was turned into a store house for old furniture. Now the restaurant is once again open, but it is one of the worst in town.

The latest step taken by the government will afford an opportunity to make the best possible use of the park and even the restaurant. The park which is fairly large, could be

extended further if immediate action is taken now before the land behind the park is used and built up.

Attempts should be exerted to renovate and repair the present restaurant lying in the center of the park. The committee appointed by the government whose members are from the Ministries of Public Works, Education and the Kabul Municipality and Kabul University should see that better use is made of the two-story restaurant. If nothing else, it could be turned into a green house for growing flowers and vegetables.

About the zoo, it may be said, that the College of Science has, during the past few years, been quietly collecting animals, and already has a zoo of its own in Karti Char. But the zoo is small and the animals exhibited few. Since the zoo, will become a part of the municipality, it will be all the more fitting for the municipality and the committee to draw up plans for collecting more animals. Contacts might be made with foreign countries to obtain species of animals not found in Afghanistan.

Initial steps should at least be taken to collect the flora and fauna typical of our own country. We are certain the College of Science has already undertaken similar projects. We hope that the rare yaks of the Pamir's and the birds of Darai Soof are represented in the zoo.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the need to set up liaison offices in government departments to handle contact with newspapers. One of the characteristics of modern life is the fact that people take greater interest in what happens in the world around them. It is human nature to be curious about crime

This means there must be close cooperation between newspapers and police and security offices in the country. If this cooperation is lacking the newspaper may publish unconfirmed reports about criminal cases thus misleading the public and also hurting the reputation of the paper.

The editorial went on to say that in this country the time has come now for the establishment of such liaison offices not only in the police and security offices but in all other government departments.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Mainawar complaining about the way people sign their names. It is impossible, it said, to make head or tail of such signatures. Much has been said and written about this problem in the past yet people continue to scribble their names in unreadable patterns.

The letter suggested that in case people cannot change their habits by making their signature readable they should then write their full names under their signature in ordinary writing.

Yesterday's *Anis* editorially welcomed the government's decision to exempt qualified physicians from army conscription and making them work for a specified period with the Public Health Ministry. The editorial emphasised not only the role of doctors but also those of teachers and journalists who are indispensable for the enlightening and advancement of the society. That is why, it said, a few years ago the government decided to exempt teachers from army conscription if they served six years in the teaching profession. And now in conformity with the wishes of His Majesty the King for the promotion of public health a similar exemption is given to doctors. This practice will allow the government to promote preventive medicine and improve public health.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed M. M. Anwari suggesting that D' Afghanistan Bank set up a museum of coins and bank notes. Such a museum would help preserve the country's history. The appropriate department to establish such a museum is D' Afghanistan Bank

Another letter from Mohammad

Amin Makhdoom suggested that the daily "Dewa", published in Jowzjan province should be renamed "Kizil Ayagh." Kizil Ayagh is a historic village in the province known for valuable historic relics and excellent carpets which have a favourable market both inside and outside the country. It, therefore, will help in reviving the historic grandeur of the village.

## WORLD PRESS

The Indian *Patriot* analysing the Commonwealth conference communiqué said in an editorial:

"The test of independence in foreign policy today of any country, especially of an Asian nation, is the attitude it adopts to the brutal war of aggression waged against the people of Vietnam by the Americans."

The paper wants the developing countries not to give up this path of independent foreign policy even though they are receiving aid from the West.

"In this connection the *Patriot* underlines the statement by India's Foreign Minister that public opinion in countries receiving aid has come to feel that 'extraneous considerations' were being introduced into aid programmes."

These words reflect India's bitter experience "to alter our economic and social policies as the price of aid."

The Spanish Catholic weekly *Signo* was Sunday seized for the second time since the new Spanish press law was issued, upon orders of the Madrid Information Ministry. The drastic step, it was learned in Madrid, was prompted by the story of a London correspondent which cited European press comments on the future development of Spain's home policy. The weekly was seized for the first time in June because it had printed an article unfavourably viewed by the government.

The Iranian newspaper *Ettalaat* writes that eight thousand people will get work at the Kerman Coal Mines as a result of their technical equipment with Soviet machinery, which is to increase production to 3,000 tons a day.

Moreover, this Soviet aid will speed up the development of Iran's

entire mining industry.

The paper reports that the equipment has already arrived from the Soviet Union and will shortly put into operation.

The Cairo press Sunday said that Africa's struggle for liberation, political and economic problems linked with the African summit and the Rhodesia issue will undoubtedly dominate the forthcoming talks between President Nasser and President Nyerere.

The UAR newspapers devote great attention to the visit of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic to Tanzania, where he arrives on Thursday.

"Through the 'elections' farce", it goes on, "the U.S. Imperialists want to ease the internal contradictions within the puppet clique and alleviate the prolonged political crisis. However, the 'election' farce will precisely sharpen these contradictions and unavoidably aggravate the political crisis."

"The South Vietnamese people have only one genuine representative—the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. All puppet organisations rigged up by the U.S. imperialists will be swept away."

"The great Soviet Union is interested in our development and wishes friendship with us on a mutual basis", Karachi newspaper "business recorder" says editorially on September 14.

The terms of the recent Soviet credit are much more favourable than those of the loans Pakistan received from western countries, the newspaper stresses.

"The fact that most of the credit will be paid back with Pakistani goods will make it possible not only to save currency but also to lay a foundation for the development of trade between the USSR and Pakistan."

## Observations On Prime Minister Maiwandwal's Progressive Democracy Speech

By Shafie Rahel  
PART IX

The philosophy of progressive democracy suggests three methods for achieving balanced development in the country: First, by the general course of action that it delineates.

The philosophy calls for the exploitation of mineral resources, the construction of new roads and factories and the elevation of educational standard through the opening of new schools and institutes of higher learning.

This means that mineral resources will be primarily exploited in backward areas. Roads, likewise, will be constructed where they are needed most to open up transportation links between isolated regions and the more developed areas.

Following this general pattern are the plans for regional and rural development, which come under separate headings but are directly linked to balanced development.

Secondly, the philosophy of progressive democracy is socialist in nature. In several places it speaks of equality and social justice, and lays down proposals to achieve them. A section of the preamble says that all the Afghans should unite in the struggle against every kind of dis-

crimination, selfishness, tribalism, regionalism, fanaticism, nepotism, reactionism, and exploitation. This, viewed in terms of the various regions of the country, means that equality should be established among them.

Here are further important points which throw light on the socialist nature of progressive democracy:

"In those areas and regions of the country where the present land tenure system has brought about economic and social imbalance, land reforms through limiting land-holdings should be studied and effective and just methods of tenure introduced to increase agricultural productivity."

In another part it says that the present relationship between farm workers, land-owners, tenants, and a parasitic class among them is one of the main factors contributing to social imbalance. "Initiating reforms to improve these conditions is one of the basic objectives of the agricultural programme and constitutes a basic economic improvement."

In respect to taxation the philosophy urges direct over indirect taxes because it will foster the process of achieving social justice. Re-

fering to foreign exchange earnings it says that earnings from sale of commodities abroad such as cotton, wool, karakul and the like should be surrendered to the state.

The philosophy has several references to the improvement of the condition of workers and labourers in Afghanistan. It favours equal pay for equal work for men and women. Workers should be protected against health hazards. Relations between workers and employers should be on a just and equitable basis.

Every worker should be able to secure promotions on the basis of seniority and capability. Efforts should be made to secure fair and reasonable working hours, rest and vacations with pay.

Finally, and most important, in so far as the betterment of the conditions of workers is concerned, is the establishment of trade unions to regulate relations between the employers and the employees.

Socialism, in the sense it is expressed in the philosophy of progressive democracy will serve the nation as an instrument to achieve balanced development of the people and the regions of every part of Afghanistan.

## A Democratic, Socialist, Cooperative Society

Definitions

I have several times spoken of the heart, mind and spirit of the nation. I should like to propose a concept for each of them:

—A nation's heart is its aspirations.

—A nation's mind is its present.

—A nation's spirit is its history. It is impossible for anyone to adopt a middle course between his heart, his mind and his spirit. It is also impossible to impose on one's mind, heart and spirit beliefs and thoughts that are alien to them. It is within the mixture of the heart, mind and spirit of any nation (that is to say its aspirations, its present and its past) that a process of action and reaction forms a distinctive social ideology—or it should do so.

The democratic, socialist and co-operative society is, therefore, not a middle course between ideologies; it is, to the greatest possible extent, a natural development. Moreover, it is not an exclusive invention of our own but the genuine expression of our particular circumstances. And now I go back to the original basis upon which I want to reaffirm our faith in the democratic, socialist, co-operative society as a vital necessity, and to deepen our conviction of it as an ideology with its own distinctive aims. This requires a glance at our conditions.

The outstanding obstacles in the way of evolution and justice are these:

1. There used to exist a wide gulf between our underdeveloped country and other fully developed countries. This was brought about by the dominance of imperialism in our country, aided by those who were friendly or conciliatory to it. Imperialism had for its main objective the exploitation of our country and the rewarding of its advocates, friends or conciliators by giving them the chance to share in this exploitation. In fact, exploitation rather than development was their real aim, and in this way backwardness was a result naturally desired by the usurpers in order to impair any possible resist-

ance to their designs. This in turn led to yet further exploitation.

2. Restoring justice and equality and certain conditions inherited by a minority to the detriment of the majority. Riches, poverty, health, disease, literacy and illiteracy—everything was inherited, and this brought about certain contradictions in society and was the cause of weakness and disintegration.

In the light of these facts any remedy had to proceed along two lines:

1. Forwarding evolution along the path of progress with the utmost energy and speed.

This is the kernel of our problem presented in plain words without longwinded inflation. We wanted to find a solution for it, but there were stumbling-blocks in our way. Foremost among these was imperialism, the root of underdevelopment and exploitation. In the second place came feudalism with a corrupt monarchy as its head, and lastly came capitalism controlling the ruling authority in the country.

The people tried to stamp out all this so as to be able to confront the real problem—that of evolution and justice. Yet all their attempts to do so before the Revolution were doomed to failure because they were not powerful enough to go below the surface and touch the root of the problem. Nevertheless, although this weakness was the main cause of the failure, these attempts were upheavals generally expressing the people's anxiety and their deeply felt urge to effect a radical change in their lives.

Out of these convulsions came the political parties, but within a short space they were dominated by more powerful forces which compelled them to turn against their original driving force, the people themselves. Indeed, the 1919 Revolution gave rise to political parties which soon became puppets in the hands of imperialism, the palace, feudalism and capitalism. Social exploitation went together

with political exploitation.

Protecting the People's Struggle

The people themselves being the begetters as well as the driving force of the 1952 Revolution, it was natural that the Revolution's primary objective should be to protect the popular struggle from failure by removing the enemies of evolution and justice.

Imperialism, monarchy, feudalism and capitalism were thus all stamped out, and the democratic, socialist, co-operative society was then the right path along which the people's struggle could be directed in order to achieve its ends of progressive evolution and justice.

Democracy

On the one hand, democracy is a necessity, for the people are the only force capable of achieving their own aspirations, and on the other hand, the great responsibility of such an achievement, requires the participation of all if these aspirations are to be realised.

It is also necessary that democracy should go hand in hand with national unity, for the problem that confronts us is whether we shall exist or not. There can be only one answer, for any dispute at this stage would mean that we do not exist at all, particularly at a time when the circumstances surrounding us are prepared to make use of any disagreement to our disadvantage.

The National Union in fact is only a means of achieving a democracy that goes hand in hand with national unity. Its main aim is to mobilise all the national forces in order to push evolution forward with the greatest speed and the greatest energy.

Socialism

Socialism is the only real and conscious force for achieving justice, and it is exemplified by the distribution of the Agrarian Reform. The intention also exists to distribute the land which is made cultivable through the projects aimed at increasing the cultivated area, that is, by exploiting the surplus.

Continued on Page 4

## Syria's Ba'ath Party Defends "Revolution"

Amid wild rumours of plots and counter-plots and in a mood bordering on hysteria, Syria's young Ba'ath leaders are taking drastic steps to defend their "revolution" against its enemies.

Arms have been distributed to workers and peasants to allow them to "root out feudalists and reactionaries" wherever they may lurk. Armed bands of "revolutionary guards" organised by the Syrian Federation of Labour are reported to be scouring Government offices in Damascus in search of "class enemies".

Recruitment into Syria's "ideological army" has been radically revised to eliminate all trace of "bourgeois influence". Only men of working class origin are now accepted. In factories, offices and in the armed services, "purge" and "liquidation" are the key words.

Certainly the regime feels threatened. It is surrounded by hostile governments some of whom may actively be plotting its downfall.

Last week the Syrian Government announced that it had foiled an attempt by the Pan-Arab command of the Ba'ath Party—the group ousted last February 23—to regain power. Whether or not a genuine plot existed, the Government may have been more than usually on edge following the escape from custody a few days earlier of two leaders of the Pan-Arab command, Salah Bitar and Shibli Aissami. These

men are believed to have arrived clandestinely in Beirut where they are mustering their followers.

Forty-eight hours later—on September 8—Damascus announced that another plot against the Government had been foiled. The plotters were "reactionary elements" who were trying to put into force imperialist desires. The present struggle is not restricted to rival factions of the Ba'ath Party. The Syrian regime is very explicitly carrying out a "revolution of the working class."

On September 6, a band of armed workers marched into the offices of the State-run Syrian Insurance company and forced seven top officials to resign at gun point. They were taken to the headquarters of the Labour Federation where the Federation's president, Khalid Jundi, told them they were dismissed because they belonged to a reactionary class which conspired against socialism and the revolution. He warned them that if they offered resistance they would be executed.

A statement issued by the Federation declared that this was only the first step "Imperialist agents" and "reactionaries" would be hunted down in all Government offices and State-run bodies. The key men behind the purge are union boss Khalid Jundi and the Minister of Labour, Muhammad Rabah Tawil. Both are in their mid-thirties

and express militant belief in "scientific socialism". Tawil, a former major in the Syrian Army, played a leading role in the bloody coup which brought the present extremist faction of the Ba'ath Party to power last February.

And yet, despite these excesses, the regime's bark—hoarse, violent and highpitched though it is—remains worse than its bite. The great mass of the population seems studiously indifferent to the waves of exhortation over the radio and to the fighting headlines in the Government Press.

Vast crowds flock nightly around the foreign pavilions at the Damascus Trade Fair displaying no special revolutionary enthusiasm. (The tanks which used to guard the radio station have, for the duration of the fair, been pulled back a few hundred yards out of sight over the brow of a hill).

The degree of support this extremist, left-wing regime enjoys is difficult to assess. The upper middle class of the towns—trading and formerly land-owning—is, of course virulently hostile. But it has been stripped of its economic power and many of its leading members are abroad.

The working class in town and country may dimly and obscurely recognise this regime as its own, but this must be considered doubtful. (OFNS)

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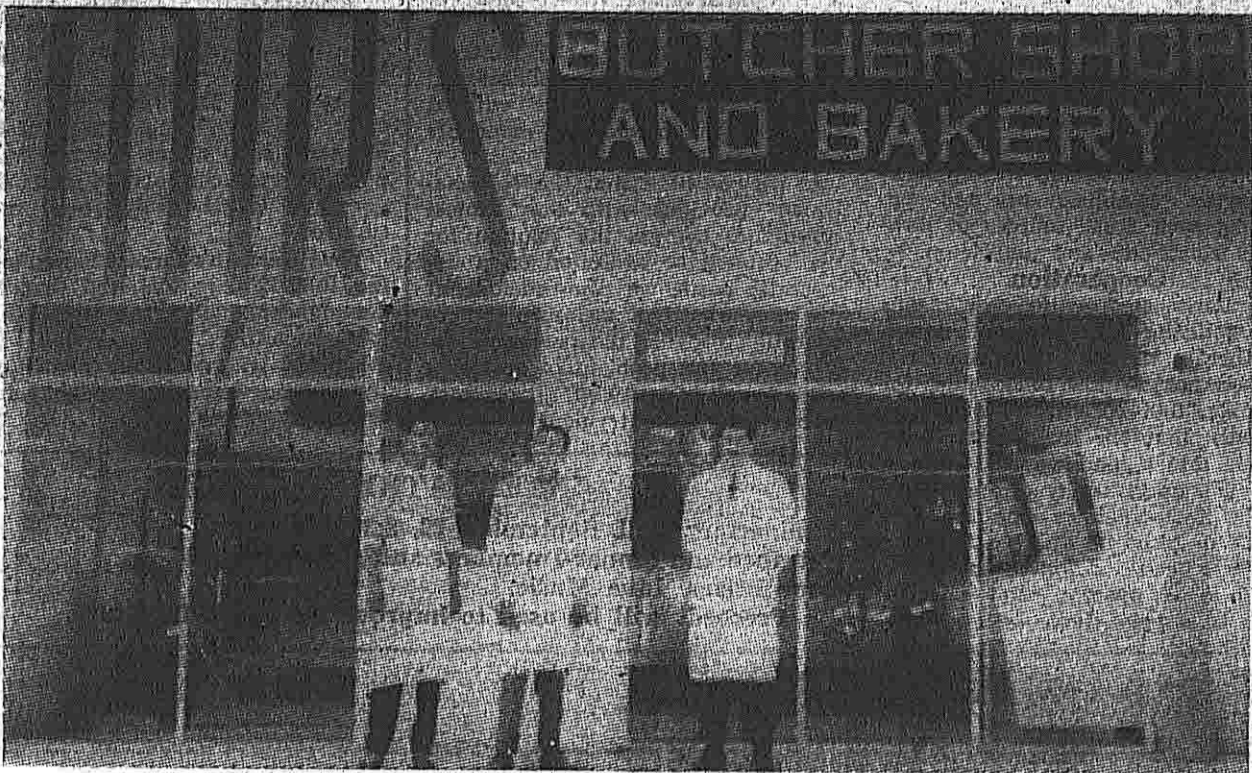
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Circulation and Advertising:  
Extension 59;  
Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

## Mir's Butcher Shop, Bakery Sells Variety Of Good Quality Meat, Bread

By Our Own Reporter



White-dressed shop-keepers pose outside the shop.

There is a new shop open these days in Kabul which is a rather odd combination of a butcher shop and a bakery. A visit to the place, shows that it is different from an Afghan butcher shop or a bakery. For one thing, there is no meat hanging from the wall. Neither is there any bread displayed on carrels.

In the back of the shop, a storage-room catches your attention. It is full of sides of meat. The meat sold is different from what the local butcher sells. Meat is chosen for its quality.

Meat is not sold fresh. Fresh meat, as the name implies is not the best kind of meat one can buy. Meat here is taken to the cold storage room as soon as possible after killing. This eliminates the chances of deterioration which is caused by the body heat of the animal. The meat is

kept in this room at 34° F (1°-2° C) for three to four days which makes the meat more tender and gives it more nutrient value. When it is time to cut the meat, it is cut to suit customers' requirements whether in the form of steaks, chops, roasts, or any special cut that the customer may want. Eventually the meat is displayed in refrigerated counters for sale.

Rules of hygiene are followed. Our main problem with Afghan cattle is the lack of uniformity of the meat. The cattle in this country forages for food in mountainous areas and therefore uses front legs while climbing and descending. The muscles of these portions of the body are tough, and fibrous; consequently, the shop is forced to keep the choicest parts and sell the rest to the local butchers.

In the future we plan to build a feeding station in which we can improve the quality of the meat by not exposing the animals to any physical work and also by controlling their feed for 6-8 weeks before killing.

The shop also sells fresh and frozen chicken from a local poultry farm in which chickens of the best foreign stock are raised. Sea-food is imported from Karachi and is kept under refrigeration until it is sold.

Mir's Butcher Shop and Bakery which is located in Shari Navi opposite the Blue Mosque is strictly an Afghan development, and every part of its machinery is put together from what is found locally.

In our bakery line we sell white and brown bread, french bread, cookies, doughnuts, rolls, etc.

## Sherkate Service Reduces Bus Fares To, From Provinces

KABUL, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—Sherkate Service (the city bus company) has reduced by 20 per cent the fares of its buses operating to and from Ghazni, Nangarhar and Kunduz provinces. This reduction will be effective the first of Mizan (Sept. 23, 1966).

The Sherkate Service has a fleet of 266 buses out of which 138 operate within the Kabul city and remaining in the provinces.

In addition to these buses there are some reserve buses which are put in use on special occasion at the request of people and government and non-government departments.

The Sherkate Service has daily services between Kabul and Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kandahar, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Kunduz and also to and from Peshawar.

In the first five months of 1345 (March 22 through August 22, 1966) more than 14 million people have been carried by the Sherkate Service buses within the Kabul city.

Likewise, in the same period 35,000 passengers have travelled by these buses to various provinces of the country.

The Sherkate Service has 617 employees, including mechanics and conductors. This is in addition to 108 employees in administrative jobs.

The Sherkate Service has a well-equipped workshop where not only its vehicles but vehicles from outside are also repaired.

## Mosaic Tile Plant Produces 800 Daily

KABUL, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—The Mosaic Plant for making tiles in Kabul is equipped with nine sets of machines. During eight hours of operation it produces 800 floor tiles.

Fakir Mohammad Bakhtar, the manager of the plant, said that the plant was established eight years ago with a capital of one million afghanis and at the present 15 workers are employed.

The manager of the plant said that one mosaic tile, produced at this plant, costs eight afghanis.

Regarding the development of the plant, the manager, said, efforts will be made to further improve and increase the output of the plant.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Sept. 20.—The following are the exchange rate at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency:

**Buying Selling**  
Af. 73.00 (per US dollar) Af. 73.50  
Af. 204.40 (per one pound sterling) Af. 205.80  
Af. 1825.00 (per hundred German Mark) Af. 1837.50



Chicken, mutton, beef and fish are displayed in refrigerated counters.

## 80,000 Visit 46-Nation Afro-Asian, Latin American Fair In W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN, September 20, (DPA).—So far nearly 80,000 visitors have seen the 46-nation Afro-Asian and Latin American "Partners for Progress" import exhibition, which depicts the diversity of the economic landscape of the developing world. Most Asian stalls are doing brisk retail business, mainly in handicrafts, costume, jewellery, spices, processed food and textile piecegoods.

FRG importers have initiated preliminary talks with Afro-Asian stall directors to obtain comprehensive business information on their export offers. A number of African ministers are exchanging views with leading executives of FRG industry in order to find out what types of new products could be placed on the FRG market. Minister of Tourism and Wild Life of Kenya, S. O. Ayodo is making personal efforts here to increase the flow of FRG tourist traffic to Kenya.

He has already contacted leading FRG tourist offices and economic organisations to explain to them the facilities available in Kenya for comfortable individual and group

travels. Pakistani exhibitors at W. Berlin "Partners of Progress" import show have so far concluded spot business and export orders worth approximately 300,000 marks, according to officials at the Pakistan stall Sunday. Among the goods bought are handknitted woolen carpets and rugs, handicraft, ceramics and sports goods. Negotiations with FRG importers for exchange of certain commodities on a barter basis are under way.

## ECAFE Starts Seminar On Trade Statistics Data

BANGKOK, Sept. 20, (Reuters).—A seminar on how to collect statistical data about wholesale and retail trade was held here yesterday. The seminar which will be continued through September 30, is being sponsored by the Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE).

ECAFE sources said delegates from Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Taiwan, France, India, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, and Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United States and South Vietnam are expected to attend the seminar.

# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

## Exports, Imports, Personnel Training Topics Of Dr. Omer's Talks In Turkey

By A Staff Writer

Afghan workers may have the opportunity to receive on-the-spot training in industrial plants in Turkey, said Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, Deputy Minister of Commerce in an interview with the Kabul Times. This was suggested by Dr. Omer during his one-week visit to Turkey in talks with the Turkish officials and will be taken under consideration by Turkish authorities, added Dr. Omer.

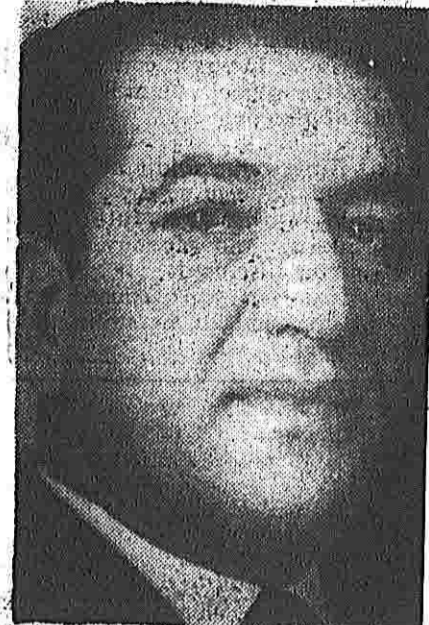
Among other commodities, Turkey exports raisins and cotton and edible oil that meet international standards. Since Afghanistan exports raisins and cotton-oil, it would be very useful for some of our personnel to go to Turkey to receive practical training in the same fields in order to apply the same methods to improve the quality of Afghan raisins and cotton, the Deputy Minister said. There Afghans will have an opportunity to learn modern methods of cleaning, sorting and packing raisins and pressing, ginning and sorting cotton, he added.

During his visit to Ankara, Dr. Omer had a chance to tour the Middle East Technical University where he discussed enrollment of qualified Afghan students.

The Middle East Technical University is a national as well as international institution financed by the Turkish government and assisted by international organisations such as the United Nations, and friendly countries, in the way of teaching staff, laboratory equipment and teaching materials. Its teaching staff is composed of Turkish and foreign teachers and professors. The University provides scientific, technical and professional instruction for both local and foreign students. It offers many scholarships to needy but qualified students, and plans to meet the needs of more than 12,000 students.

During his visit to Turkey, the Deputy Commerce Minister also

had an opportunity to visit the 35th International Fair in Izmir, the only international fair in Turkey



Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, the biggest and most important one in the Near and Middle East held every year. "The 9 September Native Goods Exhibition" held in Izmir, the centre of the Turkish economy, for the first time in 1923 at the initiative of Cemal Ataturk, which at first exhibited only figs and raisins grown in Izmir, later expanded in 1927 and 1928, to include exhibitions of local goods and in 1929 international goods.

Forty-three countries participated in this year's Izmir International Fair from all over the world. Those countries included the United States, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of China, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, France, Finland, India, Britain, Italy, Kuwait, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon. In 1965, 35

countries participated and more than two million people visited the fair.

When asked whether Afghanistan intends to take part in the Izmir International Fair in the future, Dr. Omer said the possibilities will be studied.

Dr. Omer also visited the Taris Cooperative Organisation in Izmir where raisins, figs, vegetable oils and cotton are processed. The cooperative has plants for cleaning, sorting and packing raisins; ginning, sorting and pressing cotton and cleaning, sorting and packing figs. Vegetable oils are extracted from cotton seeds and olive oil is processed in liquid and solid forms, mixed with vitamins.

The industrial goods which Turkey exports include textiles, shoes, frozen meat and fish, tires and tubes, diesel engines, iron fittings, sanitary wares, electric cables and bulbs, sewing machines, canned fruit and vegetables, alcoholic beverages, leather and woollen goods, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, transformers and refrigerators.

Referring to the further expansion of trade between Afghanistan and Turkey, Dr. Omer said possibilities are great. He pointed out that during his talks with commercial authorities, including the Commerce Minister of Turkey, interest was shown in importing Afghan high quality white wool. The Turkish commercial circles also showed interest in exporting Turkish products to Afghanistan, he added.

The Afghan Commerce Deputy Minister suggested to Turkish trade authorities the possibility of opening a show-room in Afghanistan to display goods produced in Turkey. Turkish commercial authorities expressed interest in this suggestion and said they would consider the arrangements for such a show-room Dr. Omer said.

## GATT Annual Report Shows Imports' Expansion

GENEVA, Sept. 20, (DPA).—Japan's remarkable export performance both in 1964 and 1965 is largely attributable to the continued favourable development of world import, and in particular to the strong import demand of the United States, its major single customer, of certain developing areas and of mainland China.

According to the annual report of GATT, published Sunday, it should be noted, however, that in 1964 Japan's exports rose nearly twice as fast as world trade, and that in 1965 their growth was more than three times as high. To some extent, this disproportionate expansion could be explained by the stimulation given to exports by the weakness in domestic demand.

More generally, however, the expansion seemed to be due to high productivity gains in industry, notably steel production and shipbuilding, and to a rapid shift in the structure of domestic output to the production of goods for export. There was strong external demand, such as chemicals and certain types of capital goods.

Typically, the export expansion in 1965 had again been based on the commodities which had been extremely successful on international markets during recent years: chemicals, iron and steel products and machinery and transport equipment.

During the last three years, combined sales of these products have more than doubled, and their share in total Japanese exports had grown from slightly over two fifths in 1962 to 53 per cent in 1965.

Shipments of all other commodities rose by less than one third during the same period. In 1965 exports of, for instance, textile yarns and fabrics increased by only one tenth to \$1,140 million, of clothing by 14 per cent to \$287 million, and of toys, plywood and pottery by 2.5 per cent to \$247 million in each case primarily due to higher deliveries to North America.

Total Japanese exports to North America \$2,700 million in 1965 and to the EEC (\$485 million) increased by roughly one third, considerably faster than in 1964.

In the case of the EEC, this development was primarily due to 44 per cent expansion in shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, but remarkably enough in view of the low import demand in the rest of the economic community—combined exports to all other member countries also advanced by one quarter.

The growth in exports to the developing countries was considerably lower, excluding the deliveries of ships to Liberia and Panama, they expanded by 18 per cent to \$3,300 million, compared with 16 per cent one year earlier.

The entire imports of the European Common Market (EEC) from the developing countries, in spite of a considerable overall drop, nevertheless reached \$10,500 million in 1965.

In its annual report, GATT also said imports from the Middle East and Latin America, in particular, continued to increase. Chief countries affected had been Iran, Israel,

Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Columbia, and Mexico.

In contrast, EEC imports from Southeast Asia and from the African countries not associated with the EEC, had gone down, with Hong Kong, Libya, Nigeria, and Zambia, forming an exception.

The report said the entire imports from the 11 countries listed, rose by 21 per cent, while imports from all other developing nations went up by only two per cent.

South-East Asia was the only less-developed region which registered an acceleration of export growth in 1965 when, according to preliminary estimates, export earnings increased by 5.75 per cent as against four per cent in 1964.

This change was, however, entirely the consequence of the reversal of Singapore's export performance (largely re-exports entre-pot trade) which, after having fallen from \$1,135 million in 1963 to \$903 million in 1964, recovered to hit \$981 million in 1965.

Excluding Singapore, the growth rate was 8.5 per cent in 1964 and 5.5 per cent in 1965.

Apart from Singapore, only Cambodia, South Korea, Pakistan and Malaysia managed to increase their exports more rapidly in 1965 than in 1964, while Hong Kong continued to expand almost as quickly as in 1964.

Exports from Burma, India, South Vietnam declined and the rise continued at a slower pace in Ceylon, Thailand and Farnosa.

## Meeting Opens In Tokyo To Discuss Indonesia's Foreign Debts

TOKYO, Sept. 20, (DPA).—A two-day meeting of the so-called "Tokyo-Club" on the liquidation of Indonesia's foreign debts—estimated at about \$2,700 million opened here Monday.

The meeting is attended by representatives of Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, the United States and the International Monetary Fund. The 12-member Indonesian delegation is headed by Vice Premier for Financial and Economic Affairs, Sultan Hamengku Buwono.

At the first session Monday morning a senior official of the Indonesian Finance Ministry read a message by General Suharto, giving a realistic picture of Indonesia's economic and financial situation.

The message stressed that the consumer price index in Indonesia soared from 100 in 1957 to 36,000 in 1965 and to 150,000 in July 1966. Circulation of bank notes rose from 12,000 million rupees in 1955 to 2,700,000 millions in 1965 and to 10,000,000 million rupees in 1966.

The budget deficit amounted to 23,000 million rupees in 1961 and rose to 1,501,000 million in 1965, reaching 18,000,000 million rupees in July 1966.

Suharto said his government intended to bring the present inflation under control, to restore confidence and to "spend only what we earn."

He warned that economic and political changes in Indonesia would need time. "We want a peaceful and constitutional change from the old system to the new system."

The members of the Tokyo Clubs accepted Suharto's message as a "token of good will". It is expected that the Tokyo Club will agree to support the new regime in Indonesia.

However, there are indications that the United States is not willing to contribute more than a fair share of the financial aid necessary to stabilise Indonesia's economy.

The United States made it clear that they expected appropriate contributions from all members of the Tokyo Club.

Japan and seven other nations agreed to permit Indonesia to postpone repayment of that portion of its debts which will fall due by the end of 1967. Tokyo Club conference sources said Monday night.

As to the terms of postponement or "refinancing" as it is called, the eight nations agreed to make a concrete study on the basis of Japan's proposal that the debts be repaid in equal annual instalments over five years or so after a grace of four to five years.

According to the sources, Japan proposed that postponement of debt repayment should be limited to long-term loans.

Japan, they said, also called upon the other creditor nations to cooperate in providing Indonesia with new aid to help Jakarta carry out its new economic reconstruction programme.

Though each country expressed basic support for the postponement formula, as proposed by Japan, no positive remarks were made on the new aid proposal, the sources said.

## Migs, Thunderchiefs Clash; US Republicans Criticise Johnson In White Paper

**SAIGON, Sept. 20. (Reuter).—**American pilots Sunday clashed with Mig planes over North Vietnam for the third consecutive day, a U.S. military spokesman said here yesterday.

Neither the U.S. air force thunderchief jet fighters nor the Soviet-designed Mig-17's which attacked them reported any losses.

The Migs made firing passes at the thunderchiefs in two separate air battles northeast of Hanoi.

Other American jets yesterday pounded the Ninh Binh railway yards, 60 miles (96 kms) south of Hanoi, for the second day running.

In Saigon, Viet Cong guerrillas last night fired about 10 shots on an American military vehicle parked near the city's airport, but caused no casualties or damage, the spokesman said.

In Washington, the U.S. House Republican leadership last night said the Johnson administration's Vietnam policy left the United States facing "neither victory nor a satisfactory peace."

In a 36-page white paper for use by Republican congressional candidates they called for means to end the war more speedily at a smaller cost without sacrificing South Vietnam's independence and freedom. The paper made no suggestions on how this could be done.

The leadership charged that the administration had delayed needed military actions until the situation in South Vietnam reached acute deterioration.

Meanwhile, about 5000 men and women graduated in a torchlit ceremony in Saigon last night from the South Vietnamese "Revolutionary Development" training school where they have been taught to fight the Viet Cong guerrillas with their own tactics.

Within two weeks the new graduates, wearing the black pyjama costume of peasant and guerrilla, will move quietly into insecure hamlets throughout the country at night and without military protection to show they are as tough as the Viet Cong.

Then they will begin a dual programme to gain the allegiance of the villagers, by showing them how to defend themselves and

how to improve living conditions.

Aged from 17 to 65 but mostly young peasants of average or poor education, they have been trained in a 13-week course at this seaside school, 40 miles southwest of Saigon.

Six American soldiers were killed and 23 injured by their own side in three separate incidents Sunday and Monday, military sources disclosed.

The casualties were caused by artillery fire and an air strike, the sources said.

## Home News In Brief

**KABUL, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—**Abdullah Sediq Amir, the director general of national accounts in the Planning Ministry, left Kabul yesterday for Bangkok to participate in the ECAFE seminar on domestic trade statistics.

**KABUL, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—**Ivo Dostal, third secretary of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Kabul presented several books on journalism to Abdul Hamid Mobarez, the President of the Bakhtar News Agency, yesterday.

**KUNDUZ, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—**In a meeting held Sunday and attended by the governor of Kunduz, Faqir Nabi Alefi, the promotion of national sports, particularly Buzkashi was discussed.

## Co-operative Society

(Continued from Page 3)  
plus of Nile water, by building the High Dam and through artesian wells.

This land is distributed, not sold, for if it were sold, this would mean that it would be owned by existing landowners, whereas our socialistic aim is that the land should be owned by those so far without property. This also accounts for the existence of a general sector of industry sharing in the ownership of big businesses or establishments and controlling such basic sources of power as electricity and petroleum.

### Cooperation

Similarly, co-operation is a means of organising the private sector, whether in agriculture or industry. It does not sound reasonable, for example, that socialism should mean only that the hiring shall be turned into a landowner.

Socialism, in its true sense, will be manifest when co-operation continues to play its part after the land has been distributed and given to the new owners, and when it helps to supply them with all the

needs of production and to protect them from exploitation.

The same applies to industry, for socialism does not depend merely on encouraging small artisans, but it will be manifest when such encouragement is replaced by a co-operative protection which aims at making raw materials available and at marketing products without their being subjected to monopoly or competition.

If we conclude that the National Union provides, with the utmost speed and energy, the solution for the problem of evolution on a democratic basis, we can conclude at the same time that socialism and co-operation provide the necessary solution for the problem of restoring justice and equality of opportunity to our fellow-countrymen.

## Sunk Submarine To Be Towed To Naval Base

**HAMBURG, Germany, Sept. 20 (AP).—**A salvage crew ran a cable under the sunken West German Submarine Monday and prepared to lift it from the bottom of the North Sea. Then it will be towed to the German naval base at Helgoland.

The salvage ship Magnus reported calm seas and clear weather on the Dogger Bank, where the sub sank with 20 crewmen aboard last Wednesday night. Only one man survived.

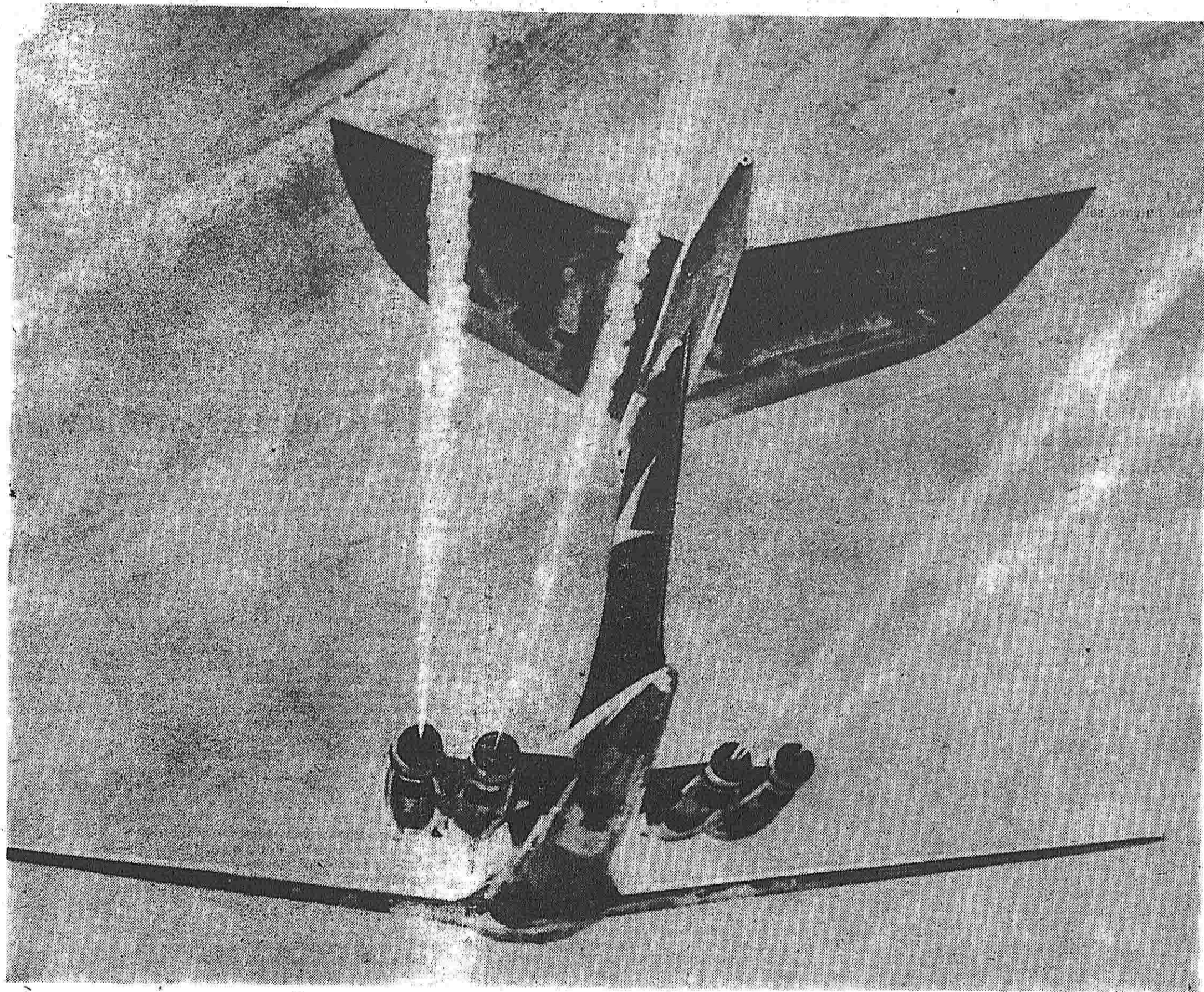
West German's largest newspaper, the Bild Zeitung, reported that the commander of the submarines and two escorting ships bound for Aberdeen ignored safety regulations by making the trip through rough seas.

## INTERNATIONAL CLUB

**Anniversary Ball, September 22, 8:30 p.m.**  
**Entrance and dinner (members and guests) Af. 200.**  
**Door Prizes. Live Music.**

**Proceeds will be used to improve the club's furniture.**

# WORLD BEATING



# WORLD COVERING



TRIUMPHANTLY SWIFT SILENT SERENE

**BOAC VC10**

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH AIR-INDIA AND QANTAS

## World Briefs

**BOCHUM, Sept. 20, (DPA).—**The Bochum Observatory Monday night photographed a giant balloon over the northern skies. A spokesman said the observatory had received hundreds of telephone calls about a brighter than a normal star.

**DAR-ES-SALAAM, Sept. 20, (DPA).—**Angolan freedom fighters have shot down their first Portuguese aircraft, they claimed in a communique issued here yesterday. The craft, allegedly downed on August 24, was described as an observer plane. On the same day, according to the communique, the freedom fighters killed 49 Portuguese soldiers in Angola's Mexico district.

**VIENNA, Sept. 20, (AP).—**The Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Sofia Monday for three days of talks with Bulgarian leaders.

The Soviet news agency Tass said Brezhnev then will go from Sofia to neighbouring Yugoslavia for talks with President Tito.

**SOFIA, Sept. 20, (DPA).—**Bulgaria and Lebanon have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level, the Bulgarian news agency "BTA" announced here Monday.

**COLOMBO, Sept. 20, (Tass).—**Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in Ceylon yesterday on a four-day official visit.

**TOKYO, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—**Burmese Chief of State General Ne Win flew into Tokyo yesterday for an eight-day state visit on his way home from the United States.

**CANBERRA, Sept. 20, (DPA).—**The seventh regional conference on water resources and development, organised by the United Nations' Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, opened here Monday.

More than 100 delegates from 30 countries will discuss the greater co-operation in national and international planning for hydro-electric and irrigation projects.

**PARIS, Sept. 20, (AP).—**Authorities investigating a mercenary recruiting centre in southeastern France Monday announced that three persons, including a man identified as an American, had been detained for questioning.

Eighteen men, held over the week end at the recruiting center near Privas, were released.

Unconfirmed reports said that mercenaries were being recruited at the camp for service in the Congo.